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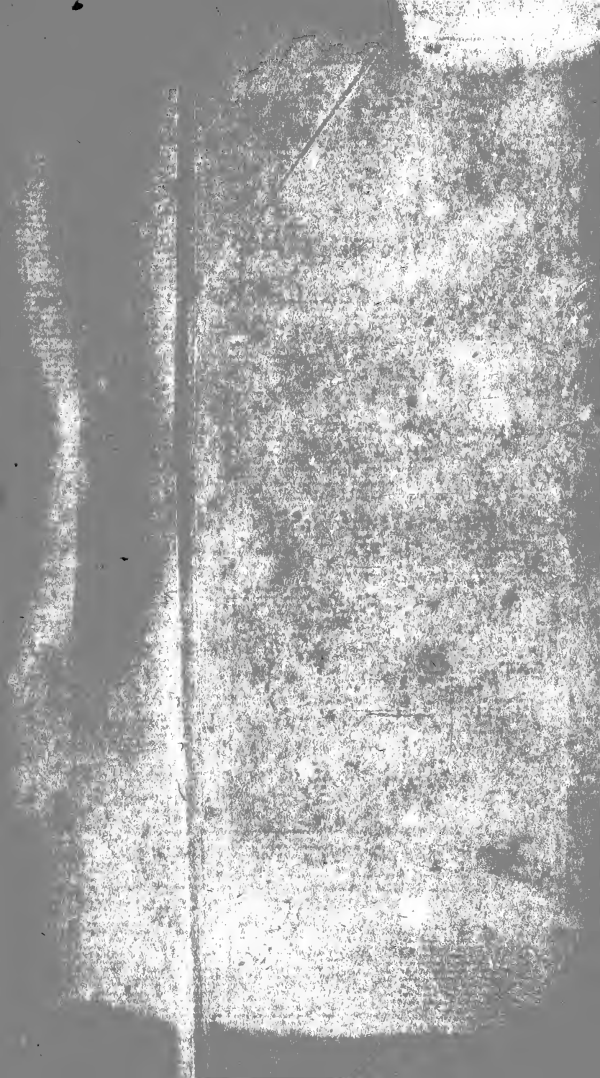


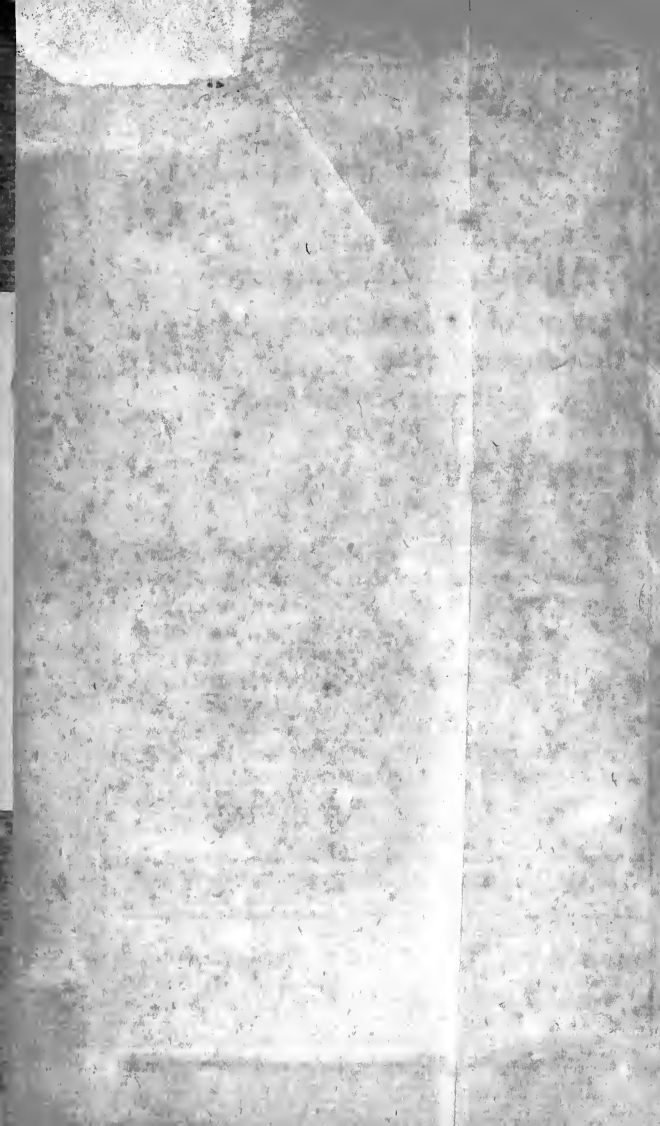
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THE
Law-French
DICTIONARY

Alphabetically Digested;
Very useful for all Young STUDENTS in
the *Common Laws* of ENGLAND.

To which is added,

THE
Law-Latin Dictionary:

Being

An *Alphabetical Collection* of such *Law-Latin*
Words as are found in several *Authentic Manu-*
scripts, and *Printed Books of Precedents*, whereby
Entering Clerks, and others, may be furnished
with *fit and proper Words*, in a *Common Law Sense*,
for any thing they shall have occasion to make
use of, in *drawing Declarations*, or any parts of
Pleading. Also, a more *Compendious* and *Accurate*
Expofition of the *Terms* of the *Common Law* (in-
terspers'd throughout) than any hitherto extant,
containing many *important Words* of Art used
in *Law-Books*.

The Second Edition, corrected and enlarg'd.

In the SAVOY.

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F. Clay. 1718.

T H E
P R E F A C E.

FOrasmuch as the Reading of the Later and Modern Reports, without the Knowledge of the Ancient Writers of the English Laws, will hardly shew the true Grounds and Reasons of them; and since most Students are at a loss to find the true Interpretation and Meaning of many Words (used by Authors who have written thereof in the Law-French) which are taken in a different Sense, and no Dictionary of this kind being yet made publick; I have therefore, for the Use and Ease of all Young Students in the Common Law, collected out of many Authors, and composed Alphabetically, all or most part of the Words generally used by them as Law-French, and given the meaning thereof as near as I could in English. It cannot be expected that they should be Grammatically declined or put into all Cases and Tenses; but in some places

2

I have

The P R E F A C E:

I have shewn the several Tenses of divers Verbs, as the Word Dier, to say, &c. by which others may be easily guessed at. And because some Words are diversly used by several Authors, I have therefore set down the several ways, whereby they are usually accepted and expressed, and have added the Authors Names and Folio's, and the several Impressions of their Books. So that the Student may have Recourse thereunto, and may the better apprehend the true Sense of the Words as they were intended.

T H E

Law-French

DICTIONARY.

A B.

A B.

A To, *a sçavoir*, to know, *a dire*, to say.
 • *A*, by, *a Tort*, by wrong; and from, *a Cestuy*, from him.

A, at, *Tenant a volunt*, Tenant at will.

A, for, *a causa de cy*, for this reason, *Covient a eux*, it is necessary for them. *per Perkins* 55.

A fils et a fits d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.

A, Is the third Person singular of the Verb. *Viz. J'ay*, I have, *tu as*, Thou hast, *il a*, He hath, *si ayes*, if ye have. *per Crompton* 22; b. *Que a*, who hath, *Idem.* 188. a.

Le Reigne a; the Queen hath, *si a de bien*, if he hath Goods, *En son Ewe que a*, in his Waters which he hath. *per Crompton* 162. b.

A la Ville, to the Town. *A*, is also taken for like or after, as *A-la-mode*, after the Fashion.

A, is sometimes taken for *In* or *En*, as, *A la Fagon*, in the fashion. *A la Presence*, in the Presence.

A, is sometimes used for *Avec*, with, *viz. a peu perd*, with small loss.

Age. age, *L'age de ung an*, a Year old, *Tout ung Age*, all one Age, *Est plus Age q'autre*, he is older than the other.

Abaiser, to bring low, cast down or abate.

Abaisser, idem.

Abandon, leaving, *abandonner aucun*, to desert or leave one, *abandonnants*, idem.

Abasaunts, debasing, or abasing.

Un Abathie, an Abey, *uu Abbs*, idem.

Abbe, an Abbot, from *Abba*, signifying Father.

Abbesse, an Abbotsess.

Abater and *Abatre*, to quash, destroy, beat down, or pull up by the roots. *vid. Ley Terms*, &c. *ib.*

Abbater, to demolish or throw down, *Abbater arbres*, to fell trees.

Abbatu, thrown down, prostrated, *Boys abats*, Wood cut or fallen, p. *Coke*, Rep. 5, 25, a.

Abatre, idem. per *Plowd. Com.* 316. b. & p. *Briton* 31, a.

Abatue and *Abatus*, thrown down.

Abatu per vent, blown down, p. *Nov. Narr.* 16, b.

Abate, is also a term in Law, used upon a wrongful entry, or detaining the possession of Lands.

Abatement, such a wrongful entering, It is also a Term in Heraldry, denoting some mark or stain in Arms.

Abatement, of a Writ or Plaint for uncertainty, *Misnomer*, &c.

Un abator, is he who wrongfully enters upon Lands or Tenements upon the Death of Tenant in Fee; He who so enters upon the Death of Tenant for Life or Years, is called an Entruder.

Abatance, and *Abatance*, sicut in nubibus, a thing in the consideration of the Law, or in its disposition. 2 *Hen.* 7. 13. a.

Abaisse & *Abaisse*, abated, Lessened, p. *Nov. Narr.* 7. a.

Abatance, respite, or in expectation, *abayance*, idem.

Abbayer, to bark as a Dog, *abbaye*, barking as a Hound; when a Deer turns head, he is said to be at bay.

Abbed, cast down, humbled, p. *Phillips*.

Abece, the Alphabet.

Abbreger, to shorten, contract, or epitomize.

Abbrege, shortened, contracted.

Abbetours, aiders, assistants, *abbetaunts*, aiding or assisting; *abbetaust*, had assisted or abetted. p. *Plowd. Com.* 390. b.

Abbuver, to give Water, *abruver les Chevaux*, to water Horses.

Un abbevoir, a Watering place.

Abdicare, to renounce or refuse-

Abhorrer, to detest.

Abject, cast down, *chose abject*, a vile thing.

Abille & *Abillar*, vide, *Habille* & *Habiller*.

Abjurer, to forswear, to recant, or deny.

Abjurement, denying, renouncing.

Ablution, washing away, cleansing.

Aboler & *Abolir*, to root out, to abolish.

Aboli hors d'usage, abolish'd out of use.

Abolissement, abolishing.

Abogen, bowed.

Abominer, to detest, to abhor.

Abondant, moreover, furthermore.

Aborder, to apply to, to arrive at.

Aborderment, bordering, or arriving at.

Aboutir, to draw to, also to set or make boundaries or limits of Lands, &c.

Les Aboutissants, the limits or bounds.

Aboutissements, idem.

Abcondre & *Abconder*, to hide.

Que absents, who are away.

Abrogée, put away, *Abroger*, to put away.

Absinee, & *absynce*, Wormwood?

Absouldre & *Absoul*, to forgive or pardon.

Absouls & *absouls*, forgiven, pardoned.

Absenir, to forbear.

Astrus, & *Abstruce*, hidden, difficult.

Absurd, inconvenient, foolish.

A C.

Abuson, abuse, *p. Mirror Justice*,
Wrong, Cap. 5. Sect. 2.

Abutremens, Ornaments.

Un abyssme, a bottomless Pit.

A C.

Accessorie, one that aids or In-
stigates another in committing a
Crime.

Accrester, to happen, to accrew.

Accreste, encreased, accrewed.

Puis accreste, may happen, *p.*
Fitz. nat. brev. 185. a.

Accesser, to affels, *Accessont sur*
enquest, the Jury affels, *p. 2 Edw.* 5. 3.

Accerte, found. *p. Nov. Narr.* 65, b.

Accordant, agreeable, according
to.

Accort, heedy, wary.

Accoker, to embrace.

Accomplir, to finish or fulfil.

Accomplice, fulfilled.

Accoster, to draw near, to be
familiar with.

Accoucher, to lye, *Accuchement*,
lying down.

Accoutre, to dress, deck or a-
dorn, *accouster*, idem.

Accreue, encreased, *accreu*, idem.

Achemine, went along with,
proceeded. *p. Coke*, rep. 9. 120. b.

Achater, to buy, *achator*, a buy-
er, *acheter*, idem.

Achate, bought, purchased,
achape, idem.

Achett, idem, *achatamus*, we
bought.

Acheson, hurt, damaged.

Accoinet, very necessary or fa-
miliar.

Accomoder, to lend, *accomoda*, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company
with.

Accompter, to reckon, *vous ac-*
comptes, ye shall be accompted,
or reckoned with. *p. Kitchin* 54. b.

A C.

Accorder, to agree. *d'accorder*,
of the agreement.

Accordant, agreeing, *doit accor-*
der, ought to agree.

Accoster, to prop or hold up.

Accoustomer, to be used or ac-
customed.

Accoustomee, used. *p. Coke*, rep.
9. 120.

Accresser, to happen, see *accresser*.

Accrester, to encrease or grow.

Accrust, hath happened or ac-
crewed. *p. Pltwd. Com.* 203.

Accrocher, to apprehend, to pull
or draw to, to hook, vide *Encro-*
che. vide Stat. 25 E. 3. H. 3. c. 8.

Acenseur, a Farmer, *acensement*,
a letting to Farm.

Acertes, in good earnest, truly.

Aceres, Maple trees. *p. Coke*
rep. 4. 62.

Achevement, an obtaining or
acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Acheteur, vide *Achator*, a buyer.

Acier, Steel.

Acoup, sudden, or suddenly.

Serra accouple, shall be joyned.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

Acquis, got or obtained, *Biens*
acquis, Goods gotten or obtained.

Acquiffer, to receive, gather, *p.*
Fitzh. gr. abr. 2. pt. fol. 5. a.

Acre, sharp in tast. *Acrimonia*,
sharpness.

Acquiter, & *Aquiescer*, to ac-
quit, also to agree to, or stand to.

Acquerister, to pacifie or make
quiet.

Acrestra, shall fall or happen, *p.*
Briton 92. b.

Un aite, an authority of Court.

Actif, busie, active.

Actuel, ready, speedy, effe-
ctual.

Actuelment & *actualment*, pre-
sently, out of hand.

Accomplissement, fulfilling.
Aquite, released, absolved, *acquie de son serement*, absolved of his Oath.

A D.

Ad, hath and had.
Ad ewe, hath had.
Ad a fair, had to do.
Ad este, hath been.
Adage, an old saying, *cest un comon adage*, it is a common saying.
Adayer, to provoke.
Adayment, a provocation.
Addonne, given to.
Un addoubleur, a promoter, or fetter up of Causes.
Addoucir, to assuage or mitigate.
Addoucement, mitigating or asswaging.
Addoucissement, idem.
Ades, by and by, anon.
Ademain, to morrow.
Adepimes, at the beginning, at first.
Adipimes, idem. *p. Termes Ley*, 240, a.
Adderere, belonged unto, *p. Nov. Narr.* 65. b.
Adereign, put in order, tryed, arraigned.
Adevant, before, before such time, *p. Plowd. abr.* 18.
Adieu, farewell. *p. Kitchin* 7, a.
Adherer, to stick or cleave to.
Adjourner, to give, or appoint another day.
Adire, to say, or speak to.
Adjouster, to put to, add, or reckon, to make even, *adjuster*, idem.
Adjoust, added, set right. *p. Plowden's preface.*
Adjudger, to give Judgment, *adjudgera*, shall judge.

Adjoignant, joyning unto.
Adresser, to resort unto, to have recourse unto, *Adress*, idem.
l'Admirante, the Admiralty.
Admis, admitted, *Admetre*, to admit.
Administer, to direct, dispose, or govern.
Administrateur, he that doth direct or administer.
Admoneste, charged, admonished, warned, *p. Brit.* 60. b.
Adjure, to swear to.
Admirablement, wonderfully.
Adonc, then, at that time, *adonques*, idem.
Adopter, & *prendre a filz*, to adopt or make one his Son, *adoptif*, chosen, adopted.
Adorer, to worship, *adorateur*, a worshipper.
Adosser, to lean against any thing.
Adroit homme, a right or fit Man.
Adnuller, to make void or destroy.
Adowel, ought to have.
Advenir, to happen, or fall out.
Advertiser, to give notice.
Adventure, chance, accident.
Advenant, according, fitting.
Il est jeune & Gaillard a ladvenant, he is young and lusty accordingly.
Advenu, come to pass, *advenement*, happening, also a chance.
Advenues, the passages, or entries, *Garder les advenues*, to watch the access or entries.
Advint, happened.
Advowterer, an adulterer, *un adultere*, idem.
Advowry, vide *advowry*.
Advertisir, to give notice, or to admonish.
Advertisment, admonition.
Advou, faith or fidelity.
Advouer to vouch, confess, or own.

A E. A F.

Advoquer quelque crime, to avow any fault.

Adyre, to say, or speak. p. I Hen. 7. 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, *ail*, idem.

Aele, a Grandmother.

Aererer, to plow or plowing, vide *airer*.

Aerin, brass, *airaine* idem. and *airain*, idem. p. *Termes de Ley*. 179, and 251.

Acier, steel.

Aery, the nest of Hawks, *airy*, idem.

Aestime capitis, a forfeiture in case of Murder. It is said by *Blount*, that in an Assembly at *Exeter*, King *Athelstan* declared that the Mulct for killing the King should be 30000 *Thrymsa*. of an Arch-bishop's head or Prince's, 15000, of a Bishop or Senator, 8000, of a Priest's or Thane's head, &c. and that a *Thrymsa* was the 4th part of a *Saxon* shilling.

A F.

Affaire, to be had, made, or taken, p. *Fitzb. Nat. brev.* 167, a.

Affair, business.

Affame, famished, starved.

Affectate, wilful. p. *Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Affermer, to make sure, to stabilize, to fortify; also to let to Farm. *affirmer*, idem.

Affert, it bshoveth, or belongeth. p. 2 Hen. 7. 9. 2.

Afferance, idem.

Afferement, a taxation, assessment, &c.

Affere, set, taxed, assessed, confirmed.

A G.

Afferer, to tax or assess. p. *Coke rep.* 8. 39. a.

Affer, *Affri*, and *affra*, Cattle or Beasts, as *Affries de son Carue*. Heifers, or Beasts of his Plough.

Averia Carucata, idem.

Affeont, they belong.

Affectuous, desirous. p. *Plowd. Com.* 306. b.

Affiont, trusting. p. *Kitchin.* 174, b.

Affirours, Persons who are appointed to tax or assess such ameraciements as are set in inferiour Courts. 8 H. 7. 4.

Affiance, alliance, confederacy, or confidence, *West.* I. c. I.

Affinity, Kindred or Relations by blood or Marriage, *West.* I. c. 9.

Affins, kindred by Marriage.

Affinage, refining Metals.

Affraies, fightings, assaults.

Affranchir, to set free.

Afgodes, impiety, ungodliness. *Saxon.* p. *Phillips*.

A G.

Agast, dismayed with fear, also wadded.

Agait, waiting, *gisi en agait*, he lyeth in wait.

Agaitz, Idem.

Agard, awarded, *le agard*, the award.

Agir, to go, *agisant*, lying.

Agister, to put into, to go in or to depasture or lay in, *agist*, Idem.

Agistment, is the laying in of Cattle, to go and depasture or feed by the Month or Week, and is called *tacking* in some Counties,

Aggregation, a gathering or assembling together, *aggreger*, to assemble, or gather.

Aggrandir, to make great, to enlarge.

A I.

Agglue, joyned or congealed.
Aggravée, vexed, made hainous.

Agresseur, the first who does the offence, or gives cause of it.

Agrarian law, a Roman law to distribute lands among the common People.

Agreeont, they agree.

Agrestical, clownish, rude.

Agneau, a Lamb, *agnels* and *agnes*, lambs, *agneler*, to yeare or bring forth lambs.

Agniser, to acknowledge, *agnize* and *agnise*, acknowledged, p. Coke 8. 116.

Abontir, to shame, *abonter un home*, to abash or make one ashamed.

Aherda soy, joined himself unto. p. Plowden. 262, a.

Aguir, to guide. p. *stat. confirm. Cart.* 25. Edw. 1.

Aguille, a Needle.

Aguilles, a point or sharp end.

Aguiser, to sharpen, whet or grind.

A I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.

Aider, to help or assist, *aidre*, idem.

Al aid de dieu, the help of God.

Si vous aid dieu, so help ye God.

Jeo aie, I have. p. *Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 184. b.

Ajants, having, *ni entayant*, they have not.

Aiet, he shall have. p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 17. b.

Come ait este dit, as hath been said.

Aincientment, anciently.

Qui aid, he who helpeth.

A L.

Lever aids sur le sujets, to raise aids upon the Subjects.

Un aigle, an Eagle.

Aigre, sharp, eager.

Ailours, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aillours, *ailleurs*, and *aylours*, idem, p. Briton. 37. a.

Ail, a Grandfather, vide *ael*.

Ailefs, a Grandmother, *aele*, idem.

Ainsi, even so, after the same manner, so that, unless.

Ainsf come, even as it were.

Dit ainsi, he said so, or thus, *ainsf*, thus.

Ainsf soit il, so be it, *il est ainsi*, it is so.

Aimant, a Loadstone.

Tailleurs des aimans, cutters of Diamonds. p. *stat. art. sup. Cartas Cap.* 20.

Aimer, to love, *amer*, idem.

Aireau, a Plough, *airant*, Plowing, Tilling.

Airaine, brass. p. *termes de Ley*, 180. b.

Ais, a board.

Aier, steel.

Aile, a wing, *aile de Oyseau*, the wing of a Bird.

Aire, the nest of a Hawk or Bird of game.

Ait, he hath.

Aisne, first-born, *aisne fitz*, eldest Son.

Aisnee fille, eldest Daughter.

Aisnesse le droit, the right of the first born.

Aisement, speedily, quickly.

Aisnetia pars, the Son's, Daughter's, Brother's, or Sister's Part.

Ajuge, adjudged, or awarded, *West.* 1. c. 4.

A L.

Al, to, *al mon pre*, to my meadow. p. *Kitch.* 35, a. also *From*, &c.

Alla,

Ala, goeth, est *ale*, he is gone, *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 97, a. and also brought.

Il alast, he went, or he goeth, *p. Coke rep.* 8. 37, a.

Alassent countre, they should go against. *p. Mirr. Just.*

Alant avant, they have gone forth.

Aler sans jour, to be dismiss'd the Court without Day, *i. e.* absolutely.

Avers alantes, Cattle going.

Vous alastes, ye have gone, *ale*, gone, went.

Ale & tout defail, gone and quite spoiled.

Alangeor vide *Languer*.

Aleblastre, Aleblaster.

Aleigiance, fidelity, also alledging.

De aler, of the other. *p. Hen.* 6. *annal.*

Aleconner, an Ale-taster, an Officer who takes care of the Assize of Ale and Victuals.

Aler & aller, to go, or to take a Journey.

Lesse aler, let go, *alera* shall go.

Aler in quelque lieu, to go to any place.

Aller a port, to go to the gate.

Aller versui ascum, to go towards one.

Allay, vide *Aloy*.

Le aler, the bringing, *de ny aler*, not to go.

Alegent, they shall alledge.

Aliener, to sell, *aliene*, sold, vide *Estranger*.

Alienee, the buyer, *alienation*, selling.

Aliennee, one born out of the King's Dominions, *vid. Alien*.

Allee & venue, to go and come.

Alience, confederacy, combination, *Aliaunce*, idem.

Alluminor, a Limner or Guilder of Letters in old Parchment Writings. See *St. 1 R. 3. c. 9.*

Almoignes, Alms, *pour almoigne*, for Alms.

Almoigne & almognez, idem. *alemnner*, vide *aumoner*.

Alme, Soul, *almes*, Souls.

Alnetum and *alnes*, a Wood of Alders, *Co. Lit.* 46.

Alent hors, they went out, *alomis*, we went.

Alodium, a free manor, *p. part* 1. *Inst.* 5. a.

Alt, high.

Alloynd, stolen, hid, concealed or chased away.

Alloyners, they who hide, steal, conceal, &c. *p. Briton.* 26. B.

Alloynner, to chase or drive away.

Aylienout, they put off, or defer.

Alien, a Foreigner, or one born out of the King's dominions.

Allies and *alliez*, Kindred, confederates.

Alors, there, at that time, or in that place.

Aloy, a value on Gold or Silver, or addition of some baser Metal, the Mixture, or temper of Metals, *vid. 3 H. 7. 10.*

Alternatif, that which is done by turn, one after another.

Alternativement, by course or turn, one after another.

Alterquer, to wrangle.

Alun, Allom.

Alveys, segs, flags, or Rushes. *Nov. Nar.* 5. 3.

Alvetum, the place where they grow.

Allyeont, they bind.

Alleyours, they who make sale.

Alter-

A M.

Altercation, controverſie, diſpute.

A. M.

Amer, to love, *aimor*, idem. *amer* is alſo bitter.

Ama d'alér bravement, love to go fine.

Ament, they love, *de amer*, for to love.

Ames, Friends, *amiez*, idem.

Amice, beloved.

Ambages, a circuit of words, or a long idle or fooliſh diſcourſe. *p. Coke rep. 11. 29.*

Ambideux, both.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Amené, brought, *ameni*, idem.

Amena, idem, *ſera amenus*, ſhall be brought.

Amender to make better, *ne ameniſſe*, may not be amended, *amendez* in modern French is to buy.

Amercie, amerced, *amercy*, idem, *font amercies*, are amerced, *eſtre amercie* to be amerced.

Ameſtie, friendſhip, kindneſs.

Amneſtie, a forgetting injuries.

Ameſna, brought, alſo led or carried away or drove, *ameſne*, idem, *eſt ameſnable*, to be brought or carryed. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice, 12. b.*

Ameſner, to bring, lead or drive.

Vous ameſneres, ye may bring. *21. Hen. 7. 28. a.*

Ameſnera, ſhall bring, carry, &c.

Il amenniſoit, he may bring, *31 Hen. 7. 28. a.*

Ameſner ſon hoſt, to lead his Army.

Amaffer, to heap up or lay together.

Amour, love.

Amort, dead. From whence.

A-la-Mort, ſitting Melancholy.

A N.

Amoler, to melt, *amollir*, idem. and to make ſoft, *amolir*, idem. *p. termes Ley. 116.*

Amoneſte, admoniſhed or forewarned, *Westm. 1. c. 2.*

Amortizer, to alien lands to a Corporation, or body Politick.

Amortir, idem.

Ample, Broad, large.

Amplier, to encrease, to enlarge.

Amputer, to cut, *amputation* cutting.

Amont and *a mount*, upwards.

Amplie, encreaſed.

Amplement, largely, fully.

Amuſement, gazing.

Amuſer aſcun, to put one in a ſtudy, or to buſy one's thoughts.

Amcnuifer, to make thin, or lean, or to be ſlender, *amoindir* idem.

Amortiffement, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick, being then ſaid to be in dead hands, againſt which the ſtatute of Mortmain was made.

A N.

An, a Year, *Anne*, idem. *le an* or *Lan*, the Year, *ung an*, one Year, *deux ans*, two Years, *de anan in an* from Year to Year, *demi an* half a Year, *de anten*, of the laſt Year.

Adnates, the firſt Year's Fruit paid out of the Church-livings.

Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.

Arcele, a Maid-ſervant.

Anceſtres, anceſtors.

Ancien, old, *le plus ancien* of *touts*, the oldeſt of all.

Antique temps, old time, *antique* idem.

Ancre, an Anchor.

Angleterre

Anfeldthyde, a single charge or accusation, LL. Edm. R.

Angleterre, England.

Angyld, a single value or Estimation, LL. Ina, Rs. c. 20.

Anblote, a single Tribute, payment, or portion, LL. W. 1. c. 64.

Ankes, Geese, p. Brook's Gr. abr. 144.

Aniens and *Anient*, defeated, recovered against, also barred and annulled. p. Greg. 296, b. and *Parkins*.

Aniente, void, being of no force. p. Fitzh. Nat. brev. 214. b.

Anenantir, to make void.

Anient anferment, utterly void.

Anienter, to defeat, stop, or throw out. p. 3. part. Inst. 119.

Anientifment, destruction, making void or annulling, *anichiling*, making void.

Annealing, or *anhealing*, a burning or hardning by Fire. See 17 E. 4. 1, 2.

Anscote, the same as *Anblote*, *quod vide*.

Anuels livres, year-books of the Laws.

Aniel; livres, idem.

Annel, a Ring, *anel*, idem.

Annels and *anneux*, Rings.

Anuelment, yearly, *annuele*, idem.

Anuelx and *annuelx*, Rings, p. *Parkins* 17. b.

Anx, years, *ans*, idem.

Anoya, hurt, mischief.

Anyent, idem ut *aniont*.

Anguille, an Eel.

Anui, to day.

Ann. xee, join'd, coupled.

Aoust, the Month of *August*. *vide Aust*, idem.

Aore, now. p. *Plowd.* 12. a.

A. P.

Aparaile, ready or prepared, *West.* 1. c. 9.

Aparluy, by himself. *aperluy*, idem Co. Rep. 9, 58.

Apanage, the settlement given to the young Children of Princes, *apennage*, idem.

Apay, contented, satisfied. p. *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 186. b.

Apparels, ready, provided, fitted.

Apparust, had appeared.

Come apparoussit, as it appeared. p. *Coke rep.* 9. 120.

Apeu, a few, *apee* one foot.

Aper, a Boar, p. *Coke* 8. *rep.* 138.

Appendant, depending on, or fix'd or united to.

Appergeront, they appear, *aperge*, shall appear. p. *Coke part.* 10. 100 *Plowd. Com.* 63. b.

Apertment, openly, publickly, also severally, apart.

Apercu, perceived, found. p. *Britton* 139. a.

Apel r and *appeller*, to cite or call before a Judge.

Apportionment, a Dividing into parts or portions,

Apprimes, first.

Appel, called, or cited; also where one sues, being next of kin to a Person murdered, which Appeal must be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.

Appellowus, we cite or call before.

Aportet, it ought, or needeth, *come aportz*, as it ought.

Appellant, he that cites or calls, *appelle*, he that's cited.

Appeller, *vide approver*.

Teo appelloi, I have called, *font appellez*, are called.

Appels, called or cited.

A P.

Violont apelle, they would cite.
p. 1. Hen. 7. 5. b.

Appeler Dieu a testimony, to call God to witness.

Appellment, calling, or citing.

Appenses, hung, fixed.

Appent, belonging to; *Appendant*, idem.

Apenage, vide *Apanage*.

Il appient, it belongeth, *il appent*, idem, also it ought.

Appent a la journes, belonging to their Inquiry, p. Coke rep. 8. 39. a. vid. 10 E. 3. 9. a.

Il appient and appers, it appeareth, or is manifest.

Il apierge, idem.

Apperoit, he should appear. p. Britton 47.

Appetite, desire, *appetant*, desirous, greedy.

Appier, to appear, *ne appiert*, he doth not appear.

Apposes, questioned, demanded, interrogated.

Apposer, to question, demand, &c. esteent *appose*, being questioned, &c. p. 4. Hen. 7. 2. a.

Apoinster, to direct, appoint, *appoint*, directed.

Apres, after, *venir apres*, to follow after.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Apres que, after which, *cy apres*, after that.

Apprender, to learn, to apprehend.

Apprendre, to take, *profit apprende*, taking or receiving Profit.

En apprent, it is taught or said.

Nous apprenons, we have advice.

Apprendes, learn ye, understand ye.

A Q.

Apprester, to prepare, *apprest* prepared.

Après midi, afternoon.

Approver, to prosecute, to prove or give evidence; *un approver*, is one that takes upon him to justify or prove a Crime, to be done either by battel, or in a Writ of right, or otherwise by proof in criminal Causes.

Approve, vouch'd, or currently owned.

Apprise, learned, skill'd, *apprise in la ley*, learned in the law, *apprises*, idem.

Apris, understood, also valued, *apprised* p. 1. H. 7. 5. a.

Apprompter, to borrow, *Apprompt*, borrowed, *ad apprompt*, hath taken, borrowed, or trusted with. p. Telverton 22.

Approcher, to draw nigh.

Appropri, to appropriate, or order to a particular use.

Apprope, any Thing so ordered, *apprope*, idem,

Appropriement, properly.

Appropriation, when Tithes or Lands are in the hands of Spiritual Persons, they are said to be appropriated.

Leur appries, their own proper.

Approve, to improve or make better by tilling Land, or inclosing. p. Fitzh Nat. brev 149.

Apment, fitly, aptly.

Appeter, to desire, to wish for.

Appenser, to think or consider.

Appense, forethinking, or considering.

Apurtenant, appertaining or belonging to.

Q.

Aqueous, waterish, *Aquosity*, waterishness.

Aquatiques

Aquatiques & *Aquatile*, that live in the Water.

Aqueduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, &c.

A. R.

Arable, plowed Land.

Arace, to deface.

Arage, mad, distracted. *Brit* 39.

Arages, Mad men; *p. Brit.* 17. a.

Arain, Brass.

Aracher, to root up, to tear up, *arache*, pull'd up by the roots, *arachement de bois*, stocking up Wood. *p. termes de Ley*, 27. b.

Arayer, to put in order, *aray*, *Apparel*.

Arbitrer, to award, *un arbitre*, an award.

Arbitrament, idem.

Arbitreront, they awarded.

Arbre, a tree, *Arbres*, trees, *arbres fruitiers*, fruit-trees, *arber*, a wood also.

Archives, ancient Records, and also the Places where they are kept.

Archivesque, an Archbishop, *archievshes*, Archbishopricks. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 188. b.

ArEter, to force, to bind, to compel, *arEs*, bound or forced, *arEsra*, shall bind or force.

ArEtable, forcible, *sont arEs*, are forced. *p. Compton 5. Jur. Cur.* 41. b. 43. b.

Arc, a Bow, *ark*, idem, *arc tend*, bow bent.

Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.

Un arcenal, an Armory, or Store-house for Arms.

Arche, a Chest, or Box.

Arden, a Wood, or Woodland.

Aider, to burn, *arda*, burned, *arde*, idem.

Ardant, burning; *Ferveux arde* burning hot.

Ardu, burned, *arEs*, idem, and *arfe*, idem.

Arere, again, behind, back, or left.

Aremain, idem, *aler in arere*, to go backwards, or behind.

Arer, an Account, *arretted*, charg'd with a Crime.

Arere luy, behind him. *p. Coke*.

Arerissement, hindrance, *arrest*, idem. *p. Coke, rep. 8, 128. b.*

Arerie, hindred. *p. Britton*, 35. a.

Arene, Gravel.

Arroy and *array*, ordering or accoutring Soldiers.

Armes de quel, with what Weapons.

Arranger, to put in order, *arraine*, idem.

Arete, taken or charg'd with some Crime.

Arer and *areste*, idem. and *arret*, idem, *arretted*, idem. *p. nov. narr.* 59. b.

Array Challenge, is excepting against a Jury impanelled or arrayed, *i. e.* put in order; as when a Peer is Party, and no Knight returned or impanelled.

Argent, Silver, also Money, *vif argent*, Quicksilver.

Argent est cause de ceo, Money is the Cause of all this.

Argil, Clay, Lime, and sometimes Gravel, also the Lees of Wine, gathered to the hardness of Stones.

Argoil, idem.

Arquebuse, a Handgun, a Caliver.

Arguer, to dispute.

Armie, Armed.

Arpen, an Acre, *arpen*, idem, also a Furlong. *p. 1. Part Inst.* 5. b.

- Le Availle*, the Benefit or Profit. 20 Hen. 8. 9. b.
- Audace*, bold.
- Avec*, with, *avecse*, with that or this.
- Avec quel*, with whom. p. Kitchen.
- Avecques*, together with, *avec soy*, with him.
- Avener*, to come, *puit aveigner*, he may come.
- Aveign*, cometh, *happeneth*, *aveignes*, idem. p. nov. nar. 7. b.
- Avenants*, coming or happening. p. Plowd. Abr. 16.
- Avenage*, Rent-Oats. p. Phillips, *avenor*, the King's Officer to provide Oats.
- Avenes*, Oats, *vide aveynes*.
- Aveglor*, to blindfold, *aveagle*, blind.
- Aver*, to have, *avoir*, idem, in Mod. French.
- Avera & avra*, shall have, *averes*, ye shall have.
- Est de aver*, it is to say. p. Coke.
- Re-aver*, to have again, *en avoir*, in having.
- Averia*, see *Affer*.
- Vous avez imprist*, ye have taken upon you.
- Poit averer*, he may have.
- Averomus*, we have, *jeo averay*, I may have, *jeo averoy*, idem, *avoy*, have had, *avomus*, we have. p. Coke, *avoient*, they should have. p. Plowd. 303a.
- Vous avez*, ye have, Words used in Court when Jurors appear, i. e. ye have appear'd.
- Avers*, Beasts, Cattle.
- Averpeny*, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.
- Average*, Service by Cattle, or Horse Carriage, also Merchants, *retorne in Average*, to those whose
- Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship.
- En averust*, in doubt or fear, *vido avroust*.
- Aves*, Birds.
- Aveynes*, Oats, *Avens*, idem, and *avenes*, idem.
- Auferance*, taking away.
- Avet*, broken off, cancelled. p. Moor Rep. 30.
- Aventure*, a Thing fell out by chance.
- Avenue*, happen'd. p. Britton 3. b.
- Augurim*, foretelling, also Arithmetick. p. Plowd. 287.
- Avienir*, to come, *aviondra*, shall come or happen, *il avint*, it happen'd.
- Avient*, it cometh; also they have. Plowd. Com. 396.
- Avide*, greedy, covetous.
- Aujourd'hui*, to Day, this Day.
- Avisement*, considering, directing, advising.
- Avise*, advised, *vous fois avises*, be ye advised. Brit. 2. b.
- Aule*, a Hall, *vide Sale*.
- Aulnegeor*, he who seals woollen Cloth.
- Aumone*, Alms, *aumoigne*, idem. p. Brit. 2.
- Aumoner*, the King's Officer to distribute Alms to the Poor.
- Aume* and *aulm*, a Soul.
- Un aulne*, an Ell, *aulner*, a Measure by the Ell, *aulnage*, Ell-Measure.
- Aunes*, Measures, Gallons. p. B. it.
- Arbre aulne*, an Alder-Tree.
- Auncester*, the Father, Grandfather, or other Persons under whom the Heir claimeth.
- Auncient demesne terres*, are Lands contained in Domestay Book, held of the Crown; which Book was

was compiled in the Time of Edward the Confessor.

Avoidera, shall escape or avoid.

Avouch, to justifie, or maintain.

Aune, a Word used for inned or carry'd, as Corn in Harvest, a *barne* to Barn or Stack.

Avolsont le spics de frument, they gathered the Ears of Corn. p. Plowd.

Aupres, near, at or nigh, *aupres luy*, about him.

Aucun, some one, *aucuns*, some, plural.

Aucune foits, sometimes, *aucunement*, somewhat.

Aveugle, blind, *aveuglement*, blinding.

Aveignent, they come.

Aulmosnier, an Almner, or Almoner.

Avises, discreet. p. Stat. Art. sup. chart.

Avissi, also, in like manner, *aussi & aussi*, idem.

Un ange, a trough.

Avower, to own, to justify, to maintain, *avowry*, owning or justifying, acknowledging, *il avowera*, he shall avow or justify, *de sa avowry demesn*, of his own confession or having owned, *avowastes*, ye have avowed.

Avowes, the Founders of Colleges, &c. *vide West. 1. c. 1.*

Advouzen, *avowson*, or *advouson*, the right of Presentation to a Church. Note, That an *Advouson* will not pass in a Fine, under the Title of Tenements. p. Greg. 282.

Au quel, to which.

Avril, *auril* and *avril*, the Month of April.

Auront, they have, *il aura*, he shall have. p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.

155. a.

Auricula, an Ear, *aures*, Ears, *Aust*, the Month of August, Britton 151. b.

Autant, as much, equal, so much, like as.

Autant il devoit, he ought as much, *ces choses sont autant al unque a l'autre*, these Things are as much to the one as to the other.

De autant plus, so much the more.

Auter, other, *de auter* of the other.

Au tiel forme, such a manner. Coke 5, 42.

Autour, about.

Autre, the other, *L'auter de apres*, next unto.

Auter foitz, other Times, heretofore, some Time past, *auterfoiz*, idem.

Les autres, the others, *autres*, idem.

D' autre part, of the other side.

En autre, to another, *a un autre foits*, at another Time, *auter foits marie*, married again.

Autrement & auterment, otherwise. p. Coke.

Qui est autre, which belongeth to another.

Autryseer, surveyed. p. Britton.

Avens, Penthouses.

Un autheur, an Authour.

Autre soyl, another's Ground.

Aveugle, puzzle. 1 Hen. 7. 15. b.

Automne and *Automnale*, Harvest-Time.

Autjel, another such, *Autielx*, such like. Parkins 112.

Avoiderra, shall be avoided.

Aux, to them, and *aux nous*, towards us. p. 2 pt. Instit. 639.

Auxi hault, so high, and as high. Coke 5. 26. a.

B A.

Aux quels, to which, or where-with.

Auxi bien, as well as, so, also, besides.

Auxi lien, so well.

Auxinté, and, also, whereas.

A W.

Awaits, ambushments, vide *agayts*.

Awrusts, doubts, fears, *awroust*, doubtful.

Awrons, doubtful. *Plowd. Com.* 349.

En aweroust, in doubt, in fear.

En awer and *aweir*, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide *aid*.

Aydants, aiding.

Aye, have, *jeo Aye*, I have.

Ayant and *Aynt*, having.

Ayent, they have, *Ayet*, he should have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 39. b.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide *aile*.

Ayeles and *ayele*, Grandmother.

Ayeul, idem, in modern French.

Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aylors, vide *ailors*.

Ayer, to plow, vide *arrer*.

Ayes, plowed.

Ayront, they sit to hatch or breed. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 17. b.*

B A.

B *Aailler*, to gape or yawn.

Baaillemont, gaping or yawning

Babillard, a babler, or prater, *balatron*, idem.

Backberend, when a Thief is taken, bearing on his Back the Thing stolen.

Batherend, idem.

B A.

Bague, a Reward or Bribe.

Bailment is the delivery of Thing or Person to the *Bailee*, viz. the Party who receives it.

Bailwick and *Bail*, a County, Liberty and Jurisdiction.

Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Pnr baile, for to deliver, *termes Ley*, 30. a.

Bail de seizin, Livery of Seizing. *p. Britton*, 102. a.

Baila, delivered, *bailment*, delivering.

A bailer, to deliver, *baylers* idem. *p. Kitchin* 136. a.

Bail is derived from the Greek verb Βάλλω, id est Mitto, to let pass, *car celluy que baille*, mitte a se. *Bailes hors*, delivered out *traditur in ballivo*, delivered upon bail or keeping.

Bailours, Sureties. 20 Hen. 7. 2. a.

Bagage, Carriage, *bale*, a pack, *ballats*, little packs.

Baiffer, to humble, to bring low, to stoop.

Baiser, to Kiss, *baise*, a Kiss, *baiseur*, a Kisser.

Baisa, Kissed. *p. nov. nar.* 7. a.

Baisement, Kissing.

Baiser la test, to bow the head.

Un bal a dance, *ballads*, songs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, &c.

Balen, a Whale, *balaine* and *balene*, idem. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Un Baley, a Broom or Besom.

Un balk, a Ridge between two furrows of Land.

Balkers, such as standing on the Shore, do direct Fishermen where the Shoals of Fish pass. *vide Stat. 1. Jac. 1. c. 23.*

Bander, to tie, to bind.

Banir, to banish or put in exile.

Banissement, banishing.

B A

Bankrupt, one that has broken or wasted his Stock.

La banque, the Place to exchange Money, or the Bank, *banquier*, a Banker.

Un banqueroute, a Person broke or decayed in his Estate, a Bankrout.

Banquetment, Feasting, *banquetter*, to feast, to banquet.

Barat, deceit, subtilty, wrangling.

Un baretter, a wrangler, one who setteth others at variance, *barateur* idem, and in the Law is one who stirs up Suits and Strife.

Barbaudier, a Brewer.

Balen, a Whale, *Balenes*, Plural. *balain* & *balene*, idem, *vide antea*.

Bandoner, to leave, to abandon.

Bandon, left to one's self; leaving.

Bank, a Bench or Stock.

Bans, the publishing in the Church before Marriage, also the proclaiming any Thing in publick Places.

Barbe, a Beard, also Sheep.

Barbier, a Barber to shave.

Barbits, *barbytes*, *berbes*, Sheep also.

Barbuytes and *berbestes*, idem.

Le Barges, the roof of a House. *p. Coke, Rep. 5. 101. a.*

Barcaria and *Bercaria*, a Sheep-coat.

Barkaria, a Tan-house.

Barkery, a Liberty to take the barks of Trees.

Barateur, a *barater*, a mover and maintainer of Suits, Quarrels, &c.

Barter and *Baretre*, to exchange.

Bareyes de Maison, the Eaves of a House.

Barreaux de Maison, the bars or grates of a House.

B A

Baron, a Husband, as *Baron* and *Feme*, Husband and Wife, also a Peer of the Realm.

Priest baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in stay or stoppage.

Barrera, shall stop, stay, or bar.

Barreroit, should or ought to stay.

Un barton, a Manor-House, also demesn Lands, and the Fold-yards or Rick-yards thereof.

Barrets, Quarrels. *p. Coke, Rep. 8. 37. a.*

Bas, low, humble, ignoble. *p. termes Ley, 12. b.*

Basilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low Place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Basseur, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

Bastardeigne, where the elder Child is a Bastard, he is so called.

Batton, idem as *Baston*.

Bastarder, to bastardize.

Un bast, a Pack-saddle.

Un bastille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bastiment, a Building.

Baston, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel; also it is taken for a Pledge, or Security, also a Waiver upon a Prisoner. *p. Coke, Rep. 9. 36.*

Batel, a Barge, Boat or Trough. *p. Broke's gr. abr.*

Battels and *batails*, a Barge, Boat or Barges. *Coke 5. 107.*

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, *Batre* and *Batter*, to beat or thresh.

Battel, a form of Trial by Duel. *lib. affixe. 1. a.*

Batus and *Batu*, beaten, *Bate*, id. *Coke, 7. 44. a.*

Batture and *batement*, beating; *batante*, idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. f. 7. b.*

Batist, hath beaten, *qui est batu*, he that is beaten.

Batures, stripes, blows.

Batewe and *Batue*, a Boat or Barge, *Bateux*, Boats or Barges. p. *Kitchin*, 191. *bateau*, idem, in modern French.

Baudemont, openly, fairly, *Britton*, 140. a.

Un Baudroyeur, a Currier of Leather.

Bay'er, to deliver, idem ut *bailer*.

Its bayleront, they delivered.

Plowd 391. a.

Baylerent, they should deliver. p. *Plowden*.

B E.

Beacon, quid vide 12 H. 7. 18.

Beat, blessed.

Bearers in the Law, are Abettors or Maintainers. p. *Philips*.

Beal, well, *pluis beal*, better, and by *Coke*, 'tis more lawful. *Rep.* 5. 31. a. and by some, is the most fair or fairest, *viz.* p. *Parkins* 97. a. And *fort beau*, very fair, vide *belle*.

Beau Pleader, fair pleading. vide *West.* 1. c. 8. *Bewpleader*, idem.

Beau temps, a clear Season, fair Weather.

Beaucoup moins, much less.

Beaucoup, very much, p. *Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Bedell, an Apparitour, Messenger or Summoner, from *beadeau*.

Belement, idem ut *baudement*, i. e. fairly.

Bele, well, in Health.

Belier, a Ram.

Beins, Goods, *beins* and *biens* import, Goods carried, *byens*, idem.

Benigne, favourable.

Beregafol, a Tax on Beer or Ale.

Bery and *bury*, the chief Seat of a Manor.

Berluffer, a gash or cut. p. *termes Ley*, 179. b.

Berquerium and *Bercueria*, a House to lay Tan in. *Coke*, 5. *Inst.* f.

Belle, fair, *belment*, fairly, *bellement*, idem.

Un beofe and *beufe*, an Ox, vide *boefe*.

Beowets, Steers.

Berbits, vide *barbits*, Sheep, and *berbe*, a Sheep.

Besants, Talents of Gold, 1. *Mirror.* *Just.* also an antient sort of Coin.

Besayle, great Grandfather.

Besoigne, needful, needeth, *Besoignable*, needful.

Besoignes, needs, business, also needy Persons. *West.* 1. c. 1.

Si besoigne, if need be, *que* *besoignera*, if it shall need, *ne besoigne*, it needs not.

Besogne, Work, Workmanship, *besognes*, the Plural, *estre en besogne*, to be in the Work.

Beu, drank. p. *Britton*, 42. b.

Bever, to drink, *beverer*, idem, *de bever*, idem. p. *Parkins*, 43. a.

Bevent, they drink, *beverages*, drinking.

Sans beyver, without drink. p. *Britton* 136. b.

Ne beyvent, they drink not. p. *ensd.*

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, *buerre*, idem.

Ne aye beu, I have not drank. p. *Britton*, 42. b.

Belistrer, to beg.

Benir aucun, to bless one, or wish one well.

Un beovier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Bestiails, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, *byen*, idem.

Bien tost, soon after. *lib. affize* 213. b.

Biens, vide *beins*, Goods.

B L

Un biche, an Hind.

Bienfacteur, well doing, doing good.

Bienviennier aucun, to welcome any one.

Un biere, a Bier or Coffin.

Bigamie and *bigame*, twice Marrying.

A *bigot* or *bigotted*, superstitious, ceremonious.

Bigotisme, Superstitions in Ceremonies.

Bigotizing, to be foolish in Superstitions.

Un billet, a Letter, and by *Kitchin*, a Warrant. 279. a.

Bisayle vide Besaile.

Bisextie, twice six.

Bitumie, Glue or Pitch, of a Rosinary quality, and more particularly called *bitumen*.

Bis, Bread or Bisket, *pur payer le bis*, to weigh the Bread or Bisket. p. *Crompton, Jur. Cnr.* 87. b.

B L

Blanc, white, *blanke*, idem, and *blanche*, idem. p. *Coke Rep.* 7. 25. b.

Blancher and *blanchir*, to make white.

Qui est blancbet, which is whitish.

Blancheur, whiteness.

Blandir, to allure one by fair Words.

Blandissement, alluring, flattering.

Blasoner, to display Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. *Blees*, idem.

Bles scies, Corn cut. p. *lib. an.* *Hen.* 8. 2. b. *tout sort de ble*, all sorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to thresh Corn.

Degast ses Bles, his Corn trod down, eat up, or spoil'd. p. *Moor Rep.* 421.

B O

Blemeur, to blemish, p. *Britton* 49. a.

Blesme, pale, bleak.

Leur Blesseurs, their Wounds.

Blessus, Wounded. *Blessa*, shall wound. 21 *Hen.* 7. Fol. 28. a.

B O

Boefe, an Ox, *boefs*, plural.

Boier, to drink, *ils boierunt*, they drank.

Boscage, the Product of Woodlands, for feeding of Swine and other Cattle, *viz.* Acorns, &c.

Bote, put, as *soit Bote Ouster*, let it be put over. *West.* 1. c. 40.

Bote also signifies some Profit or Advantage, as *Plough-bote*, *House-bote*, &c. also a Tax or Payment.

Boy, drink, *boyer*, to drink, *ad boya*, hath drank.

Bonne, good, *bon*, idem. *Bonte*, goodness.

Bois, Wood. *Sub-bois*, Underwood. *Boies*, Woods.

Bois abate, Wood cut down. *Co. Rep.* 5, 25. a.

Boscos, Wood-ground. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 4. b.

Boscage, liberty of taking Wood, also woody Places.

Bote and *boot*, Aid, Help, Advantage, such as *hedg-bote*, *hay-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

Ne Bota, it helps not, or boots not, *Britton* 26. a.

Bote, by *Brook's Abridgment* is, added, or put unto, also an Amends, or Recompence. Fol. 220.

Boiste, and *boist*, a Box. p. *nov. narr.* 41.

Boisseau, a Bushel. *Boisseaus*, plural.

Bolure, a lip.

Bonnet, a Hat, Cap, or Bonnet.
Bouche, the Mouth, also the
 eek. *p. Coke*, 5. 10. b.

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

Bordlanders, Tenants holding
 the Demesnes which the Lords
 keep in their Tenure for main-
 tenance of their Board, or Table.

Bordeaus, Stews, Brothel-
 Houses.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husband-
 men. *Borduani*, idem.

Bouc, a Goat. *Bouquin*, a Kid.

Jeo sue bote & espernonne, I am
 booted, and spur'd.

Le Bouche de la playe, the Ori-
 fice, or Mouth of the Wound.

Un Bouchier, a Butcher. *Bou-
 cherie*, Slaughter.

Bovata terra, as much Land as
 six Oxen may yearly till, *Vo-
 cat*. six Ox-gangs and a Plough-
 Land. *p. Crompton's Jur. Cur.*
 200.

A Boucher, to speak.

Bouger, to give out. *Ni bouger*,
 to stand to it, not to budge.

Bouter hors, to put out. *p. B itton*,
 245. a.

Boteles, without Help or A-
 minds.

Boundes, Limits, also Mere-
 stones.

Bousment, stopping. *Bousche-
 ment*, idem. *p. Britton*, 48. b.

Boute, shew forth, *se boutent*,
 they intrude themselves. *Boutent
 hors*, they put out. *p. Britton*,
 18. a.

Bougre, a Buggerer, *bougrerie*,
 buggery.

Boviller, to boyl or seeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

Un Bourse, a Purse. *Burs*, and
Burse, idem.

Boucher, to stop. *Bouschement*,
 stopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Denizon.

Bourgeffors and *Bourglarers*, House-
 breakers. *p. Britton*, 17. a.

La Boue de Rue, the end of the
 Street.

Boutefeu, an incendiary.

Ad Boy, hath drunk. *p. Coke*,
Rep. 8. 146. b.

B R

Brache, an Arm, also a Hound.
p. Kitchin, 60.

Braces and *Bras*, Arms. *p. nov.*
narr.

Brace, an Arm. *Bras de Mer*,
 an Arm of the Sea.

Bracereffes, Brewers. *Bracerasces*,
 idem. *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Brachonner and *Braconer*, a Hun-
 ter, or Deer-stealer.

Bracheator, a Brewer, also a
 Hunter, or Fowler.

Brackier, idem. *p. Kitchin*, 11.
 b. and 14. b.

Braire, to cry, or bray like an
 Ass.

Brant, burned. 21 *Hen.* 7
 27. b.

Brayard, a cryer, or lamenter.

Brebes, Sheep. Vide *Barbits*.

Brewage, drinking, idem ut
Bewrage.

Bress, Wheat, Bread-Corn.

Brider, to bridle. *Un bride*, a
 Bridle.

Brief and *Brefe*, a Writ.

De Brief, shortly, *brievement*
 idem.

En brief, in short.

In Brigam, in contention, an
 old Word for wrangling. *p. Coke*,
 1 *Instit.* 3. b.

Brigbote and *Brugbote*, a Pay-
 ment for Repair of Bridges.

Braches, Spits, also Gallons. *p.*
Termes de Ley, 33. a.

B Y

Brique, Brick, *briqueterie*, Brick-work.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Bruarium, Heath-ground.

Brunal; winterly, or winter-like.

Brufors, Brokers.

Brufe, a Purfe or Pocket, *burs*, idem:

Evacuation del brufe, emptying the Pocket, *Coke*, *Rep.* 5. 126.

Bruere, heath ground, or heath. *brufey*, heathy.

Bruyere and *Bruierie*, idem. *Bruyere*, modern French for heath.

Bruer, brewing', *pour breer & pifer*, for brewing and baking.

Brua, doth brew, *p. Greg* 29.

Bruit, a Report, *il court bruit*, there runs a Report.

B U

Buant, drunkening, *p. Coke*, *Inf.* 138. and by *Plowden*, a Bull, or Bulling. *Com.* 304. b.

Burgbote, a Payment for Repair of the Town-Walls. *v. Estovers.*

Bu'glares, vide *Bourglares.*

Un Buccine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.

Burfe, idem ut *Bourfe* and *Bours.*

Bumbard, a fort of Gun.

Bumbafeen, Cotton, Fustian.

Buizart, or *Buiffart*, a Kite, or Buzzard.

Butin, spoil, pillage.

B Y

Byen, vide *bien*, well.

Byen publique, the Commonwealth.

Bye, a dwelling place. 1. part *Inf.* 5. b.

Byens, vide *biens.*

Byfants, vide *bifants.*

Byan, to dwell, *p. Coke* 1 *Inf.* 5.

C A

C A.

Ca, here, *ca & la*, here and there, also hither and thither; also wandering.

Cabale, a particular Assembly, informing and advising each other.

Cablicia, brush-wood, *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.* 195.

Cacher, to hide, *Cachement* hiding.

Cache, hid. *Se cacheoit*, he hid himself.

Cachette, secretly, privily.

Cachetter, to sign, or seal.

Cachet, a signet, or seal.

Cader, to fall, *cadé*, fallen. *Voit cader*, would fall.

Cadet, a younger Brother, or youngest Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the first Day of the Month.

Un calsay, a Causey. 12. *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Calme, quiet, tranquil.

Camera and *camere*, a Chamber.

Cambre, cield, vaulted.

Un campane, a Bell, *pulfure de campane*. ringing of the Bell. *p. Fitzherbert's Just.* 41. b. *Campane environ le col del beof*, the Bell about the Ox's Neck, *p. Plowden*, 229 *Coment.* a.

Camp and *Campaign*, a Field.

Campesters, idem, plural, and pastures. *p. Plowd.* 316. b.

Le Camp, an Army in Tents, or in the Field encamp'd.

Campaigne del Roy, the Queen's Confort.

Campaine Royne, idem, *p. Coke*, *rep.* 5.

Cancellation, a Defacing or Obliteration of a Deed or Writing. *Vide* 1 H. 7. 5.

A Cancellor, to deface, to cancel. *p. eund. rep. b. 46. a.*

Cantaria, a chauntry, a place to sing Mass.

Canal, a place dug for a Watercourse, also a Kennel, or place for Dogs.

Canape, Hemp, *Canope*, idem. *p. Kitch. 21. b.*

Un Captiff, a Prisoner, a Captive.

Capacitie, a Power, or Ability, or Privilege in Law to do a thing.

Capax, capable. *p. Brook's abr. 288.*

Capitaine en chief, a General, or chief Head. *Plowd. Com. 268. a.*

Caquet, much tongue, prating, scolding, or one much used to it.

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

Domus carneletta, a Castle, 1. *pt. Inst. 5. a.*

Careffz, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Flesh, *vide chare* and *chair*.

Carol, a Song in Confort, and *Carolle*, idem.

Carvage, an ancient Tax or Payment for as much Land as might be till'd with one Plough.

Carve of Land, *carucata terre*, as much Land as may be tilled by one Plough in a Year, or a hide of Land. *p. Phillips.*

Car entant, forasmuch.

Cart, Paper, *Garte*, Writing.

Carre and *Carve*, a Plough, *carrew*, idem. *Vide charres.*

Carew or *Carve de terre*, a Plough-Land.

Ca. sa. or Capias ad satisfaciendum, A Writ to take the Body in Execution to satisfy a Debt.

Casser, to put out, to cashire, *Castigation*, Punishment.

Caste, chaste.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

Catalla, Cattle and Beasts of the Plough, also the same as Chattels.

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

Causare, to cause, *causeroit*, may cause.

Causera, shall cause.

Caut, wary, *cautement*, warily. *par Cantels*, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, *carveont*, they take heed.

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Carveola, a Cage. *p. terms Ley. 172.*

A Causa, by reason of, because, for.

Cautred, a part or portion of a County commonly call'd a Hundred.

C E

Ce, this, that, *ceo*, *cetty*, *cecy*, *cel* and *celuy*, signifie that, this, these, &c. *Ceo* and *cet* are Masculines, *cetty* Feminine.

Cest, that is. *ce est*, idem.

Ce terme, this term. *Cet home*, this Man, *cetty feme*, this Woman, *ces homes* these Men.

Est ce, elle; ou non? Is this she, or not?

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

Ceans, here within.

Est il ceans? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, *Ce cy mesme*, this very same thing.

C E

Ceder, to fall, to give place, vide *Cader*.

Je te cede, I give thee place.

Ceduls, Seats or Pews in a Church. p. *Kitchin*, 194. a.

Ceo est cest, this is it, or that is it, vide *cestuy*.

Ceindra, to girt or gird.

Ceinct and *cinct*, girt or bound.

Cel, this, and also that. p. *Crompt. jur. cur.* 221. a.

Ce la, this same, and that same.

Celebrer, to extol or magnifie, to celebrate.

Celebres, celebrated. p. *Parkins* 53. b.

Celeraunt, they divulge, or discover. *Briton*, 9. b.

Celer, in modern *French* is to hide.

Celement, privily.

Celle, she, *celuy*, him, and *celui*, dem.

Celuy la, that same Man, vide *cestuy*.

Per celuy outiel, by such or such. *terms de Ley* 57.

Cendrey, Ashes, *encendre*, in the Fire. p. 3. *part Instit.* 44.

Un cengle, a girt.

Cense, a Farm, *censeour*, a Farmer. *Nos poit censemous*, we may judge, 1. *Hen.* 7. *Annals*, 25. b.

Centre, the middle part or Center.

Cent, a hundred, *cent foits*, a hundred times, *cent foits double*, 200 times, *cent foits trois*, 300 times, &c.

Cens deux 200, *trois cens*, &c.

Huit and *huit cens*, 800. *cens neuf* 900.

Centeiners, Hundredors, or Men of the same hundred. p. *Mirrouir Just.*

C E

Centeine, to divide by the hundred.

Mettres per centaines, to put by hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.

Un cep, a Stock or Root.

Cependent, in the mean time.

Cercher, to seek out, to enquire.

En cerchent, in seeking, *la cerche*, the search, *cerches*, sought for.

Ceps de arbres, the stocks of Trees or Roots when felled. p. *Coke*, rep. 5.

Un cerf, a Hart or Stag.

Ceo, this, *pur ceo*, for that, also because, and therefore, *ceo en avant*, from henceforth.

Ceole, Heaven.

Cerifiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, Wax, *Cerot*, a Serecloth, *serot*, idem.

Cere, is also a Lock.

Certes, verily, truly.

Destre certaine, to be certain. p. *Coke*, rep. 7. 9, & 37.

Certainment, assuredly, without doubt.

Cervois, Bear, Ale, *haust de cervois*, a draught of Beer.

Cestuy, him, he, *cest*, it is, and that is.

Cestuy cy mesme, his own self here.

Cestie, him, *cestuy la mesme*, he, himself.

Qui est cestuy ci? who is this here?

En mesme cestuy, in this same. p. *Coke*, rep. 7. 33.

Cestuy que, he who, or who is, or he whose.

Ceruse, white-lead.

Ces, & *ceux*, these and those.

Cest,

Cesser, to stay, to abate, to cease. p. Coke, rep. 6. 32.

Un cessure, a Receiver, a Bailiff, or one so deputed. p. 16. Edw. 6.8.

Le cesse, the forbearance or the ceasing.

Le ces, idem. *sans cesse*, without intermission, without stay, also presently.

Cessera, shall abate, stay, and session, staying, also sitting, *cesser de parler*, to forbear speaking.

Cesse de braire, hold your yawling or crying.

Cestascavoir, that is to say, p. Dyer & Parkins, 131.

Cestassavoir, idem. p. Coke, idem ut *cestassavoir*.

Cest, this, *ad cest*, hath this.

Cet, that, *ceux*, those, these.

per ceux ou ceis, by those or these.

Le cuer, the Heart, *ceurs*, plural, *ener* and *cueur*, is a Heart in modern French.

A certifier, to certifie.

Ceynture, girding, *sans ceynture*, without a girdle, or ungirdled. p. Britton. 11. b.

C H.

Chacun vide *chascun*.

Chafewax, he that chafes and prepares the Wax for sealing of Writs, Commissions and Patents in Chancery.

Chair, Flesh, *chare*, idem.

Challenge, an Exception taken against Persons and Things.

Chare, Deer, Venison, vide *cher*.

Trop chers, too dear. p. Crompton Justice, 7. b.

Chair envenomee, Venison.

Chair de porc, Swines Flesh.

Chair de berbits, Murton, *chair de veau*, Veal, *chair de chevreau*, Goats flesh.

Chair de cerf, red Deer, or Sags flesh.

Chair de leporina, Hares flesh.

Chaffed, chafed.

Chaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chameraire, a Chamberlain in the Modern French, *Cubiculaire*, and *chambellan*.

Champ, a Field, *champs*, plural, vide *camp*, *playn campe*, an open Field.

Champerty, is the buying Lands contrary to the Statute, 32 Hen. 1. and also compriseth maintenance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part thereof when recovered.

Champestre, an open Country uninclused.

Chance medley, the killing one by Accident mix'd with some fault in the Killer.

La chancellerie, the Chancery.

Un chandelle, a Candle.

La chandeleur, Candlemas.

Change tout, alter all.

Charre of Lead is 210 l. consisting of 30 Formels, and each Formel 70 l.

Charneau, fleshy.

A Charter formerly signified any written Deed or Instrument now properly a Grant of the King under the Great Seal.

Chaunter, to sing, *chanter*, idem.

Chauant and *chantant*, singing.

Ad chaunt, hath sung.

Et jur chanta pour le plt. and the Jury gave Verdict for the Plaintiff. Mich. 8 Hen. 6. *chaunte*, sung, *chauntu dulciment*, sung sweetly.

Le chauntry, the Musick or the Singing.

Doit chaunter, ought to be sung.

Un chanel, a Sink or Drain vide *canol*.

Charier, to draw or drive.

Charre

Charras and *Charets*, Ploughs, Carts, and Waggon. *p. Nov. Nar.* 52. b.

Un charret, idem.

Charets, is sometimes taken for Cart-loads. *Kitchin* 241.

Charters, Writings, Charts.

Le cha ter, the Driver or Carter.

Un chariot, a Waggon, *chariotz*. plur. 2 *Hen.* 7, 1. a.

Charnels amies, Kindred in Blood. *Briton* 135, a.

Avec charnelles, with battlements. *p. eund.* 31. a.

Un charme, a Spell.

Charbons, vide *carbons*.

Chaperon, a Hood or Bonnet.

Un charbonnier, a Collier.

Chaume, Straw.

Chardon, a Thistle.

A charger, to charge.

Chaser, to drive or hunt, *chaser*, idem.

Chase, drove, hunted. *p. Coke rep.* 6. 14. a.

A chaser and *rechaser*, to drive backwards and forwards, *p. chasement*, by driving, &c.

Chasera, shall drive, hunt, &c.

Chasse, idem ut *chase*.

Chases, Drivings, *enchases*, idem.

Charve, idem ut *carve*.

Chascun, idem ut *chescun*.

Chastaigne, a Chesnut.

Chastellain, the Owner or Captain of a Castle.

Un chat, a Cat. *St. West.* 1. c. 4.

Un chate, idem. *p. Coke rep.* 5, 107. b.

Chattells, are all Goods moveable and immovable, also Leafes, &c.

Chateus, Goods. *p. termes de ley*, 208.

Chateux real, Chattels real. *p. Parkins*, 109. a.

Chateux, Chattels. *p. Kitchin*, 243, & *Plowd.* 277.

Chate, brought.

Un chateaw, a Castle.

Chaud, hot.

Chapon, a Capon. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Charvoucher, to ride, *Charvaucher*, idem.

Charvauchant, they ride.

Charvanche, rid.

Chiffrer, to geld. *chastre* gelded.

Chaulx, Lime.

Le chief, the head, the top. vide *test*.

Cheifage and *Cheivage*, a Fine paid by Villeins in token of their Subjection.

Chein, a Dog. vide *chien*.

Chemin, a way, vide *chimin*.

Checke, controul, command. *p. termes de Ley*, 102. b.

Chemise and *chemyse*, a Coat, Smock or Shift.

Chemyse de lynge, a Linnen Smock. *p. nov. nar.* 71. b.

Cher, Dear, *chiere*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 115.

Cherchent, they sought, *chercher*, to seek. *p. Cook's Report* 9, 120.

Cherir ascun, to flatter one.

Un cherve, a Cherry.

Chestaine, Captain.

Cherte, Charity, also Dearth.

Chet, doth happen, or fall out. *p. Britton*, 200, b.

Cheser, to happen, *chese*, happened. *p. eund.* 128. b.

Chesent, they happening. *p. eund.* 84.

Chescun, every one, each. *p. Coke* 9. 83. and *chescun*, by *Greg.* is over and above, in the *Mote-Book*, fol. 220. *chescun p. luy*, each by himself.

Chesne, an Oak, in *Modern French*.

Chouissance, obtaining, purchase-
ing, vide *chouissance*.

Cheval, a Horse, *chival*, idem.

Chevaler and *chevalier*, a Horse-
man, a Knight.

Cheveres and *chevers*, Horses.
p. nov. nar. 13. a.

Chevaucher, to ride. *chevauche*,
rid.

Chevauchement, riding.

Cheu, happened, fallen out.

Chez, at, with, near.

Cheut, a fall, *sa cheut*, his fall,
Coke 9. 122.

Chier, to fall, p. *le chier*, by
the fall.

Chiet, doth fall, *chia*, fallen,
que chia, which fell. p. *Brook's abr.*

Chirra, shall lie or fall, *chira*,
idem.

Chient, they fall.

Chien, a Dog, *chyen*, idem, *chi-
enne*, a Bitch.

Chirographorum, of Writings,
vide *Chirograph*.

Chimin, a way, *le haut chimin*,
the high way.

Chiminage, a Toll taken to-
wards repairing Highways, in
Forests, Chafes, and some other
places paid by the Passengers.

En ses chiminant, in his journey
or passage on the Highways.

Chirographer and *Cirograffer*. an
Officer in the Common Pleas
who ingrosses the Fines there le-
vied, and makes out Indentures
thereof, &c.

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

Chivaler, a Knight, *service en
chivalry*, is Knights service to at-
tend the King in his Wars.

Chivalks and *chivaulks*, Horses,
a *chivauks*, to grind or work in a
Horse mill. p. *Coke rep.* 11. 50.

Chivaucher, to ride, *chivau-
chomus*, we rode.

Chivauchant, riding, or they
rid, *chivauchomus*, we rode.

Chivauckea, rode, *chivaucha*,
idem.

Chouissance formerly signified
Trading or Trafficking, now an
unlawful Bargain or Contract.
Vide *Stat.* 37 H. 8. c. 9. 13 Eliz.
c. 5. 12 Car. 2. c. 1.

Chole, Anger, Cholera.

Chivers and *chyvers*, Goats.

Chopchurch, a Broker or Ex-
changer of Churches, we may
call it a Church-jobber. Vide
9 H. 6. 65. *Spel. Coci.* 2 vol. 642.

Un chorde, a String.

Chose and *chos*, a thing, *choses*,
plural.

Choise, idem ut *chose*, p. *Fitzk.
gr. abr.* 2. pt. 5, a.

Chrestien, a Christian.

Chroniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen, idem ut *chimin*.

Chyvers idem ut *chivers*.

Un chyrograph, the Indenture of
a Fine. p. nov. nar. 43.

C I.

Ci, here, *ci pris cy mis*, as soon
said as done. Modern *French*.

Ci davant, heretofore, *ci longem-
ment*, so long.

Cibien, as well, so well, *Cybien*,
idem. p. *Coke* 8. 85.

Cices, Pulse, Vetches.

Ciens, hither, here, *ceiens* and
cienz, idem. p. *Coke* 9. 37. b.

Ciel, Heaven, vide *Ciole*.

Un cigne, a Swan, *cignes*, Swans,
cignets young Swans, *cygnits*, idem.

Cil idem ut *celuy*.

Cimatorie, a Burial-place or
Church-yard.

Cinque, five, *cinque foits*, five
times.

Cinquieme, the fifth, *cinquiesme*,
idem.

Cinquantie, fifty, *cinquantesme*,
the fiftieth.

Cips, vide *Ceps*, the Stocks.

Cire idem ut *Cere*.

Ciste, a Chest, *cest* idem.

Cisti, him. p. *Parkins* 131.

Citost, as soon as, as oft as.

Citius, rather.

Un cimiterre, a crooked Sword,

Cirier, a Wax chandler.

Cite, a City, *al Cite*, at the City p. *Plowden*, *Com.* 300. b.

Ciphis, Cups. p. *an. Rich.* 3.

Un ciphe de vin, a Cup of Wine.

p. *Coke* 9. 86.

Cirer, to seal, vide *cerer*.

C L

Un claud, a Ditch.

Un clave, a Horse-shoe, also

a Horse-nail. p. *Fitzherb. Nat. brev.* 49.

Claves, Hurdles, Stakes for folding Sheep. p. *Coke Report.* 8. 125. b.

Cler, clear, *clerte*, clearly.

Un cler, a Clerk.

A fair cler, to make clear or bright, *pur cleanser*, to make clean *clerement*, clearly.

Clere, Clergy.

Clete, Hurdles to fold Sheep.

Cleif, a Key, *cleifs* and *clifs*,

Keys.

Clief, also a Key. *Coke rep.* 5.

91. b.

Gloche, a Bell, also a Trumpet.

Clocher, to shut, and from thence

a Cloyster.

Clos, shut or inclosed, *un clos*, an inclosed Ground, fenced about.

Cloie, pricked with a Nail.

Cloier mon cheval, to prick a Horse in shoeing, *Cloy*, pricked, lamed, *cloya*, idem.

Clou is Modern *French* for a Nail.

Clough, a Valley between Hills.

Clofture de hayes, inclosing with Hedges.

La cluse, the Close or End, as *la cluse pascha*, the Close or End of *Easter*. Vide 2 *Inst.* 157.

C O

Coerter, to force, *coberter*, idem. *Coke* 7. 24.

Coerts, forced, *cobert*, idem. and *cherc*, idem.

Coberter, to force, or to compel.

Cobertera, shall force.

Fuit cobert, was forced.

Coneu, known.

Conustar, to know, *conustre*, idem.

Coeur, a Heart, also the Breast. p. *Coke* 8. 157.

Cognom, a Surname.

Cognizance, confessing, acknowledging.

Cognuzance, having knowledge.

Coigne, Coin, Money.

Coigner, to coin. p. *Plowd. Com.* 116. a.

Coleberti, Tenants in free Socage.

Coiler, to gather, *Collier*, idem.

Collyer and *coller*, idem.

Collegex, gather ye, *colige*, idem.

Coillers and *coillours*, Collectors.

Coilliot, p. *Coke* 8. *rep.* seems to be a lock of Wool, taken as Toll.

Colier and *Ceylour*, a Collector; *colleferex* ye shall gather, *bein collye*, well gathered.

Colle, a Neck, *col*, idem. also Glue and Paste.

Collateral cheses, things by the by, Securities over and above, afterwards.

Collateral, also is what's equal on either side in Kindred, such are Bothers and Sisters Children, and their Issue.

Collusion, Deceit.

Collucanis and *collarii*, are Cottagers.

Columbes, Doves, Pigeons.

Columbarie, a Dove-house, *columbare*, idem.

A combat, to fight, *combatre*, idem.

Combatier, idem; *combatant*, fighting.

Un combe, a Valley betwixt two Hills.

Combien, although, *combien que*, although that.

Combien este? How many are ye?

Combien y a il? how long is it since.

Combien, how much, how well, and how many. *p. termes Ley*, 113. a.

Combien vaillant, how much are they worth? *p. Britton*, 185.

Come and *Comme*, as, where, also how, and even as.

Comburer, to burn, *estre combre*, to be burned, *comberts*, burned.

Comment, although, notwithstanding, albeit, when, how.

Comment cela? how so?

Comencer, to begin, *comencera*, shall begin.

Comence, begun, *comenceroit*, it ought to begin.

Comensant, beginning, *comenseant*, idem. *Comensement* and *comensiant*, idem.

Comeder, to eat, *comederoit*, should eat. *p. Plowd.* 19

Comede, eaten. *p. Plowd. eod. fol.*

Comenge, excommunicated, or accursed.

Commengement, excommunication.

Comettre, to commit, *que fuit comise al Prison*, who was committed to Prison. *p. Coke.*

Commises, committed, acted, done, *comise*, idem.

Cominasse, to have common, *ne comminassent*, they should not common. *p. Nov. Nar.* 53.

Cominer, to eat with, also to converse.

Commorant, dwelling, or abiding;

Commineront, they assembled together. *p. 1 Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Commote, a District, Seigniorie or Province, vide *Stat. West. & 21 H.* 8. c. 26.

Comorth, a Subsidy, Aid or Contribution. *Vide Stat.* 4 H. 4. c. 27.

Un commote, a great Seigniorie or Lord.

Commoigue, a Fellow-Monk.

A comparer, to appear.

Compertment, appearing, also presenting.

Compernaunt, set forth, comprehending or comprising, *compernans*, idem.

Compster, to dung, soil, also to fold Sheep upon the Land.

Compest and *compest*, Dung, Soil.

Compromise, a mutual undertaking or Promise.

Compter, to reckon, to number, or count.

Comanement, commonly.

Comensast, he had begun.

Comensant and *comenciant*, beginning.

Compier, a Godfather. *p. 10 Hen.* 7. f. 7. a.

Comon de shack, is to be taken after Harvest till Corn re-sowed. Meadows called Lammas Meadows, are also subject to that *Comon* after the Day is off.

Compartir, to divide, or share.

Commorant, staying, abiding.

Compenser, to recompence, *compense*, recompensed, rewarded.

Compatir, to suffer together.

Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.

Un complice, a Companion in wickedness.

Comportement, behaviour.

Comprendre, to perceive.

Il comprends, it contains. *p. Plowd. Tom. 197.*

Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.

Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Consent thereto.

Communement, the Commonalty. *p. Kitch.*

Communier, to discourse, to confer.

Con, known, discovered, *p. termes de Ley 18. b.*

Conceder, to grant.

Concevoir, to think, to ponder, also to bring.

Conation, endeavouring. *p. termes Ley, 136.*

Conceve, brought forth, or perfected. *Plowd.*

Conceave, Conception, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.

Concordantment, unanimously. *Stat. Gloucest.*

Concur ensemble, come, or agree together.

Concurrant, a Rival.

Concubeant, a lying together. *1 Hen. 7. 6.*

Condampner, to give Judgment against.

Conders, the same as *Balkers*.

Condigns, worthy.

Confesser, to acknowledge.

Confessomous, we own.

Confier, to trust.

Confisquer, to bring Goods as forfeited to the publick Treasury.

Confreers, Brothers in a Religious House, also Brethren, Companions, or Fellows of any Society.

Confrairie, such a Society, Fellowship or Fraternity.

Conge, *Coungee* and *Congee*, leave, licence.

Conge demparler, leave to im-
parle.

Conge de essier, leave to choose.

Veil done a moy conge? Will you give me leave?

Conge de accorder, licence of Agreement.

Congeable, lawful, with licence.

Conglutinar, to join together, *conjoindre*, idem.

Congreger, to gather together.

Congruement, agreeably.

Coniers, Warrens. *p. Britton, 185.*

Conynges, Conies, *coninges*, Shillings.

Un conroieur, a Currier of Leather.

Le concile, the Council.

Condoloir, to mourn together.

Conduite, leading.

Confirmer, to establish.

Les confins, the Bounds or Limits.

Sont de un confirmement, are firmly resolved. *1 H. 7. 3.*

Confisquer, to forfeit Goods to the use of the King. *Vide antea.*

Confreers, Fellows, or Brothers of one Society.

Conquestre, to overcome, *Conquits*, conquered.

Un coquine, a Hen-roost, also a Kitchin. *4. pt. Coke 86. Inst.*

Confister, to trust, or stand together.

Consoler, to comfort.

Consute, fixed unto, annexed. *p. Coke 5. 41. b.*

Consi-

Constituter, to appoint.
Contenue, contained. *p. le contenue*, by the Contents.
Contamus, we declare, or count.
Conteste, Strife, Contention.
Contrafaite, counterfeited.
Contrariant, being against.
Conrafter, to contract, or shorten.
Controve, contrived, *controvers*, to contrive.
Neint contristeiant and *neint contristient*, it doth not otherwise appear, notwithstanding.
Conteigns, contained.
Conter and *Contre*, against.
Contingencie, happening by chance.
A Contradire, to gainsay.
Counter, to declare, to count.
Contraband, prohibited.
Contremont, upwards. *p. Nov. Narr. 71. b.*
Controvor, a contriver of false Reports.
Contrepanel, a counterpart. *p. Parkins 112. a.*
Convenable, necessary, fit, *convenablement*, conveniently.
Convainquus, convicted, *Coke 9. 121.*
Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, *conu*, idem.
Ne conus, not known, *si conus soy*, if he own himself. *Coke's Rep. 5. 117. b.*
A conuser, to know, *poit conustre*, may know.
Conusans, knowing, acknowledging, *conusant*, idem.
Il count, he owns, or acknowledged.
Le conusans, the acknowledging.
Il conusoit, he may own.
Ne poit conuser, he may not acknowledge.

Conusomus, we own, or acknowledge.
Connying, Knowledge.
Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks
Cope, a hill.
Blees en coppe, Corn in Cocks.
Contecker, to join in strife, *conteckent*, they strive.
Contekours, brawlers. *p. Fitzh. Just. 201. a.*
Contests, Differences, *centekes*, idem. also Suits.
Convenable, agreeable, necessary.
Cooperture, a Thicket or Covert of Wood.
A Cord of Wood is by Statute to be eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four high.
Un coq, a Cock.
Un cordiner, a Shoemaker.
Corie, Leather, *corye*, idem, *p. 1 R. 3.*
Un cord de lane, a load of Wool.
Cornut, a Horn, *corner*, to wind a Horn.
Corne, hunted. *p. Britton 33. a.*
Cornele, the crown of the Head, also a Crow.
Corodie, a Provision of Dyet and Apparel.
Coraage, a Custom of paying certain Measures of Corn.
Cordage, Stuff to make Ropes.
Corone, a Crown; *Coronement*, a Crowning, or Coronation.
Corps, a Body, *leur deux corps*, their two Bodies.
Cors, a Body; *il eit cors*, he hath a Body. *p. Britton 230.*
Corps incorporate, Bodies incorporated.
Corsues, corporal, *p. Britton 142.*
Corsepresent, a Mortuary.
Corrupte & brief parlance, by the hasty and short Pronunciation. *p. termes de Ley.*

- Corriger*, to correct, to chastise.
Corrigee and *corige*, corrected.
Corrumper, to break, to violate.
Cosmage, Kindred or Affinity.
Cosces and *Cosceci*, Husbandmen.
p. Coke's Inst. 1 pt.
As Cosgages, at the Charges, or Cofts.
Cosfes, sides, *Demicosfes*, the mid-sides.
Coste, by, present, near.
Estoff *coste*, standing, or being by, also a rib. *p. Fitzherbert Just.* 21. a.
Costeins, neighbouring, bordering.
Contenir, to contain.
Contentieux, full of strife.
Contremettre, to lay against, or impose upon.
Contrefte, to withstand.
Contrister, to be sorrowful.
Cot or *Cote*, and *Cotage*, a House without Land belonging to it. *Vide Stat.* 31 *El. c.* 7.
Cotel, a Knife, *Cotel*, idem.
Coteau, idem, also a Sword.
Cotures, little Houses, *Cotages*, also Coverings. *p. Brit.* 148.
Coquiner, to beg.
Coterelli, Cottagers, 1. *pt. Inst.* 5. b.
Coucher, to set, or lie down.
Coucher de soel, Sun-set.
Couchant, lying.
Couche, lyeth.
Estre couche, to be laid along.
El couche, she lay.
Coulpe, a fault, *coulp* idem.
Covenable, fitting.
Covert, hidden, covered.
Feme-Covert, a married Woman.
Terres covert, Wood-lands.
Couvrir, to cover.
Couverture, the Condition of a married Woman, or continuance in Marriage.
- Pound covert*, a Pound in a by-Place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, &c.
Pound overt, the Parish-Pound.
Covers, covered.
Chival covert, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed.
Covertment, tacitly, or impliedly.
Covient, it behoveth. or they ought.
Covin, fraud.
Counter, idem ut *conter*, to declare, &c.
Ad count, hath declared, *countass*, idem.
Un count, a Declaration.
Count, also is an Earl, *countee*, idem, *Countau*, idem.
Countenance, a Man's Credit or Estimation. *Contenement*, idem.
Un countour, a Serjeant at Law, or Countellor.
Coungee, vide *congee*.
Counterfait, counterfeit.
Counterpalais, A County Palatine.
Countera, shall or will declare.
Countermand, to forbid, to recall.
Countervault, countervailed.
Counterdist, forbidden, denied. *p. Plowd* 68. a.
Le counterdit, the forbidding. *p. eund.* 141.
La ceupe, the fault. *p. Britton*, 62 & 245. b.
Coupe and *recoupe*, cut and cut again.
Coup and *coups*, cut, *couper*, to cut.
Coupes, strokes, blows, or slashes.
Couper le taylor, to dock, or cut off the Intail.
Courir ca & la, to run here and there.

Courre, to run, *curree*, idem.
courey, running, also ready, *cour-
 rage*, running, *courge*, idem.

Ne courge, it runs not, or goes
 not, he shall not, *course ne court*,
 idem.

Courir a & la, wandering here
 and there.

Court, constrained, forced, al-
 so short.

Un courfair, a Pirate, *Un cour-
 ratier*, a Horse-Courser.

Courtement, shortly.

Coupables, guilty.

Coupure, cutting, lopping, *cou-
 parct*, idem.

Courtilage, a piece of Ground,
 or Garden near a House, a void
 Piece, or Yard.

Couranc, running, *coraunte*,
 idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting
 Woods.

Coyly, gathered, *a coyley*, to
 gather or collect.

Coylours vide *coilours*.

C R.

Cracher, to spit, or put upon
 a Spit.

Craincr, to refuse, *crainent son
 Company*, they refuse his Compa-
 ny. p. *Yelw*. 150.

Crampus, Lame, *Britton* 36.

Credence, belief.

Cremal, a crimson or purple Co-
 lour. *Vide Stat.* 1. R. 3. c. 8.

Cretaine, fear, *cretaine de ewe*,
 fear of Water. p. *Plowden*: *crain-
 te* is fear in modern French.

Creer: Created.

Creance, Belief, Perswasion,
 Trust, Credit, Faith.

Credence, Belief also.

Faux creance, false Faith, In-
 fidelity.

Creiez, believe ye.

Cranfor and *creansfour*, a Cre-
 ditor. p. *Fitz. Nat. brew.* 28. a.

Cresser, to grow, *ne cresser*,
 shall not grow.

Que cresse, which groweth
crest doth grow.

Cressaunt and *cressaunts*, growing
cresoient, they grew.

Crever, to thrust, *creva l'Oeil*,
 thrust out the Eye. p. *Coke*, *Reg.*
 9. 120.

Au crie, at the Cry. *W. r. c.* 9.

Croft, a little piece of Land
 near a Dwelling House, enclosed
 for some particular use.

A croire and *a crier*, to believe
croire, belief.

Croy moy, believe me. *jeo*
croy pas, I do not believe, *ne crey*
 not believe, *jeo croy*, I think,
 take it to be, *ne croyeront*, the
 believe not, *jeo pense que tu*
croies, I think that thou believest.

Fuer crible, were debated, *cr-
 ler*, to argue, debate, scan, p.
Plowden's Preface to his Com-
 ment.

Un croise and *croisse*, a Crof
croix, Crosses.

Crestein, idem ut *Cresteine*.

Creve, shook, rattled, also et
 creased. p. *Fitzh. Just.* 160. b.

Creve, to believe, *rien creve*
 to believe nothing. p. *Britton*
 13. a.

C U.

Cudutlagh or *Couthulagh*, he that
 knowingly received one outlawed
 which antiently was equally cri-
 minal.

Cueiller, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vic
coeur.

Cuers, plural, p. *cuer*, by hear-
 or without Book.

Cair, Leather.

C U

Cule, Dung, Filth.

Curfeu or *Covrir-feu*, a Bell rang in the Evening, at which by *William* the Conqueror's Command, People were to cover their Fire.

Curnock, a Measure containing four Bushels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Cul prit, ready to prove the guilt or the issue upon not guilty pleaded.

Cunicules and *cunicles*, Conies.

Le cure, the Care.

Curti-ver, to plough.

Currir, to run, *currist*, he runneth.

Curge, run, *curgera*, shall run, or happen.

Ne curroit, hath not run, *curgera owe la terre*, shall go with the Land, *Coke* 5. 16. b. *curge*, happeneth, runneth, ariseth with, *curgeront*, they run.

Un cursitor, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Course, the number of such Officers are twenty four.

Curve, crooked.

Custos, Keeper.

Cuttle and *cuttel*, vide *cottel*, a Knife, and *couteau*, idem.

Curt temps, short Time.

Cumuler, to heap up, to lay together in Heaps or Cocks.

La cuisse, the Thigh.

Cule nuit, the Night Season.

Curtiner, to fence in, to inclose.

Cultiver, to till.

Curer, to cleanse.

Un curtilage, a backside, or small piece of Ground, near a Messuage, commonly used for Hemp, Flax, Beans, &c. vide *Cartilage*.

Custodire ne poit, may not keep.

12 H.n. 8. 3 a.

D A

C Y

Cy, so, as, here, hereupon.

Cy pris, so near, *cy tant come*, as much as.

Cy insuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter.

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

Que cy, that it is so, that is here.

Cy court, so speedy. *Coke* 7. 36.

Cy vivement, so lively. *Plowd.* Abr. 72.

Cy bien, as well.

Sont cy, they are here.

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

Et il dit que cy, and he said it was thus, or so.

Cy eins, here within, in this Place.

Cy ou je suis, here in this Place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide *Cigne*.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Cyel, Heaven, vide *ceole*.

Cysors, Cutters, *cysours de bourses*, Cutpurfes.

Cylindre, a Thing long and round.

Cypress, Cypresses.

D. A

DA, a Word affirmative for yes.

Ouy da, yea verily, *dea*, idem ut *da*.

D' abatus, to be thrown down.

D' agister, to lay in or take Cattle at Grass, or Hay.

Daigner, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a small Gun, a Hand-gun, vide *haque*.

A Dakir or *Dicker* of Leather, &c. is ten Hides or Skins.

DE

D'aler, to go, vide *aler*.
D'alney, Seggs, Rushes, flag
 Ground, also Alder-Trees. *p. Nov.*
Nar. 5. a.

Dam, Loss, Damage, *damoieuse*,
 idem. *p. Britton* 54. a.

Dame, a Lady, also a Doe, or
 Female Deer.

D'amesner, to go, or bring.

Dammer, to condemn.

Damosells, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, vide *deins*.

Darrain, latter, last, *darraigne*,
 idem.

Al darrain, at last, from the
 French Word, *dernier*, i. e. *ulti-*
mus.

Darrein Continuance, the last
 continuance, *Darren Presentment*,
 the last Presentment.

Darreinment, lastly, lately,

Darrenment, idem. *p. Fitzh. Just.*

77. a.

Un dague, a Poinard, a Dagger.

D'aventure, perchance.

D'avantage, vide *avantage*.

D'avers, of Cattle, vide *avers*.

D'avoider, to put by, to avoid,
 also to go away, or out of.

Date, daved.

Datif, a Thing in Gift.

D'auriel, of the like or such.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.

Un dagge, a Pistol, or short
 Gun.

DE

Debater, to strive, to debate,
Deable, Devil, *diable*, idem.

De, of, for, from, *vien de le*
eglise, I come from Church

De bene esse, is when an Act or
 Thing done is allowed of for the
 present, but is to stand good, or
 be vacated, as the Merits of the
 Case shall afterwards appear.

DE

De la, from that, beyond,
 over.

Debase, to bring low, *debase*,
les pointes, below the Bridges. *p.*
Crompt. Jur. Cur. 88. b.

Debassa, downwards.

Debonerte, good will, likeing
p. Britton, 104. a.

Deboter, to depose, to deny,
 hinder.

Debote, hindered, denyed. *p.*
Britton 104.

Debouche & corns, is by *Brit*
 put for Hue and Cry. *f.* 20.

Debility, weakness.

Debruser, to break or tread
 down, or throw down.

Debrase, thrown down, *debru-*
ise, idem.

Deca, on this side, *deca & dela*
 hither and thither.

Decela, discover. *Coke* 9. 121.

Dedens, within, *dedeins*, idem
 and there within. *dedans*, idem ut
dedens.

Deca le mer, on this side the
 Sea.

Dedier, to deny.

Dedisant, denying.

De la mer, over the Sea. *per*
 3 *part. Inst.* 39.

Deceu, deceived, *decharvoir*, un-
 known.

Deceder, to die.

Decess and *decez*, defunct, dec-
 ceased.

Decrepute, Lame. *p. Fitzh. Nat*
breu. 25. b.

Bedire, to gainsay, *ceo ne poi-*
mus dedire, this we cannot deny
 or gainsay.

Ne dedit, it cannot be denied
p. Plowd. 179. b.

Est dedit, it is denied, *ad de-*
dit, hath denied, *soit dedit*, be
 denied.

Deceneo.

Deceners and *deciners*, are they who reside within the Tithing or Manor, who ought to swear Allegiance at the Leet, from which Knights, Clerks and Women are exempted, also such as oversee and govern them.

Decenier, a Tithingman.

A doxoner, is one who ought to be sworn at twelve Years of Age or above.

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, since, or in Time past.

Decise, cut off. *p. Plowden.* 252. b.

Deschyre, to tear off, or to fall off. *p. Britton,* 7.

Dechasser, to drive off, to drive away.

Dechasse, driven away, *Decassement*, driving.

Declarissement, declaring. *p. 3 part Inst.* 1.

Decolle, beheaded.

Decouper, to cut down, *decoupe*, cut off, or from, or docked. *Plowd.* 252.

Defaile, Default, *defally*, vide *Postea*.

Defairer, to deface, undo.

A defair, to defeat, to make void, or to reverse.

Defaitera, shall defeat.

Defawcher, to mow, or reap, or cut off.

Defaucher, idem. *p. 12 Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Defeater, to put by or hinder.

Defence signifies to oppose, or answer, as *un plain defence*, a full Answer.

Also *defendre*, to defend, and sometimes to command, or forbid, as *Le Roy defendre*, the King commands, or the King prohibits.

Defeazance, a Deed which gives a Power or Liberty to defeat and make void another Deed.

Deferer, to put off, *delateur*, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide *dismes*.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

De die, Dedicated.

Defailer, to wear away, to languish, wither, to spoil, *tout defaile*, all spoil'd.

Un defaut, a neglect of appearing or pleading in Court.

Deflurer and *deffleur*, to deflower.

Defriser and *defrischer*, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defose, dig'd up.

Deforcer, to put out of Possession by force, also to keep such Possession though without force by him who hath not Title to the same.

Defowlex and *defoules*, trod down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Neint defeat, undefeated.

Degages, replevined or deliver'd out upon Bail. *p. Nov. Narr.* 53.

Degast, wasted, spoiled, destroyed, *degaste*, idem.

Degaster, to waste, *a fair degast*, to commit waste.

Degasta, shall waste or spoil.

Degata, wasted, destroyed. *p. Fitz.* 24. a.

Degastement, wasting.

Dehault, over or above.

Dehors, out, without.

Dieu, God.

Delaisser, to leave, forsake, *de-luisse*, lett.

Deia, died *p. 2. Rich. 3. annal.*
deja, idem, also likewise.

Dillonque, then, there, vide *illong*.

Dejecter, to cast off, *dejecte*, cast off, dejected.

Dejet, thrown down.

Dejettement, a casting off.

Deins, within.

Dela, idem ut *de ca*, and from thence.

Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.

Deliberer, to purpose, to think, to consult.

Ils delibere, they consulted.

Delire, vide, *desire*.

Delict, an Offence, a Fault.

Delinquer, to commit an Offence, *il a Delinque*, he hath done amiss.

Delecter, to delight.

Demaifnes, *demaines* and *demesnes*, the Lord's peculiar Lands kept in his Hands.

Ses demean, his own, *en leur demesne*, as their own. *p. Stat. Glocest. cap. 4. demean*, idem.

Demaine, to Morrow, *le jour apres demain*, the Day after to Morrow. *5 Edw 3. 23.*

Demaunder, to ask, request, *demaunda*, asked, *demaundomus*, we require; or ask.

Deme, to be. *p. termes de Ley.*
95.

Deluge, a Floud, *deluvie*, idem. *p. Britton. 77. b.*

Demenge, past, gone oyer, elapsed

Son d mesue, his own.

Demie and *demy*, the half.

Dementiers, in the mean Time, also forthwith.

Demise, *demist*, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demise le Roy, the Abateing or Death of the King, *Que soy il dimist*, for that he is Dead or gone, as by entring into a Religious Profession, he left the World.

Demit and *demitte*, left, *demisterent*, they left. *p. Mirror.*

Demittable, demiseable, or to be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, *dimitter*, to part with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonstrer, to shew.

Demorger, to stay, reside, continue or dwell, *demorgent* and *demorgerent*, they reside, dwell, &c. *il d moerge*, they remain or dwell. *p. Stat 28 Edw. 1.*

Demurrants, Inhabitants, *democurrants*, idem, such as stay or dwell.

Demurrer, to stay, to abide, also a Plea in Law, demanding the Advice of the Court.

Nous demurromus, we abide in Law.

Demurge, left, staid.

Il demurra, he shall remain or stay.

La demurrast, he staid there. *p. Plowd.*

Il ad demurr, he hath dwell'd, or rested, or demurred in Law.

Demeurer, in mod. French, is to abide or dwell.

Demurrant, remaining, abiding.

Il demurt, it remaineth or belongeth unto.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, which is a *Fardingdale* or *Farundale*.

Denie, forbidden.

D E

Dene and *denne*, a Valley or Dale, also a Place inhabited. *p. Coke's Inst. 1. p.*

Un denier, a Penny, *deniers*, Money, *denires*, idem.

Denommer, to name or nominate.

Denombrement, numbring.

Denoter, to make known.

Dent, a Tooth, *dentes*, Plural.

Denouncer, to declare.

Departir, to divide, also to join in Pleading other Matter than at first pleaded upon, also, to leave.

Departables, dividable; *departitionnement*, dividing, a Partition.

Deplayer, to wound, *deplaye*, wounded.

Depriver, to take away, *deprist*, took away.

Deposer, to testify, also to put down.

Deprimer, to bring one low.

Depeller, to pull down, or thrust down.

Depriver, to put by.

Depuis, since, *depuis le temps*, after the Time, afterwards, lately.

De quoy, wherewith, of which.

Deraigne, dishabited, unapparelled, *deraigner* to displace, to turn out of Order, vide, *daraine*.

Derefeld and *Derefold*, an Inclosure for Deer.

Au dernier, at last, *le dernier*, the last.

Dernierement, lastly, lately.

Deraign and *dereyn*, to prove, try, also to put out of Order, also to recover.

Deroguer, to abrogate, to diminish.

Derempe, to break, to burst.

Derechef, further, moreover:

D E

Derompement, breaking, bursting.

Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide *arrier*.

Derive moy, behind me. 2 Hen. VII.

Derise, mocked, laugh'd at.

Des, from, *des le commencement*, from the beginning, *des* Plural of *de*.

Desaccoustomee, unwonted, not usual.

Desafubler, to undeceive. *p. Britton. 39.*

Desaventure, mischance.

Desarray, to put out of Order.

Desbourser, to expend or lay out.

Descrie, perceived, *descryer*, to discover.

Descroistre, to grow less.

Deschuer, to fall out, to happen, *descheur*, idem, also to fall down. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 1. a.*

Desdire, to gainsay, to recant.

Desesperer, to despair.

Desgerger, to vomit.

Desgarnys, unwarned.

Desarmee, disarmed.

Desastre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to separate.

Desheriteur, to disinherit.

Desboucher, to unstop, to set abroad, also to dispark.

Descinct, ungirded.

Deschire, torn, rent.

Descoller, to behead one.

Desempestrer, to get out of a Snare, to unentangle.

Deshabiller, to undress one.

Deshonte, without Shame.

Destier, to choose, elect, also to unbind, or set free, *deslie*, loose, unbound, freed.

Desmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.

Desmettre,

Desmettre, to misplace, to put out of joint.

Desgarner, to unfurnish.

Desnigrer, to defame, to speak ill of.

Desnuar, to make naked.

Desnue de amies, void or destitute of Friends.

Desoler, to ruin, to make desolate.

Desormais, hereafter, compounded of *des* and *Mais*, i. e. from thence, vide *desormes*.

Despendre, to spend.

Desplier, to unfold, to make manifest.

Desouth, under, *desorbes*, from under.

Desraciner, to root out.

Despoies, Spurs. p. *Parkins*, 148.

Desroy, to be out of Order.

Le deserte, the Banquet, or After-course.

Dessevrer, to put asunder.

Dessus, above, aloft.

Les dessus de tous choses, the uppermost part, or Face of all Things.

Destendre, to stretch out, *destendu*, stretch'd, and sometimes, loosened.

Destiner, to appoint.

Destruere, to destroy, to waste.

Destruict & gaste, destroyed and wasted. p. *Plowd.* 191.

Desordre, confusion.

Desore, from hence, *desere*, idem. p. 2 part *Inst* 639.

Desormes, hereafter

En despitant, in spight.

Despitouement, despitfully.

En despite le Cur, against the Rule of the Court, or against their Will, in spight of them. *Brit.* 223. b.

Desouth, beyond, *desouth la Mer*, beyond Sea.

Desouth p. Kitchen, is above and likewise by him in some Places, for under.

Desoubs, under, *Mettre desoubs* put under and to submit unto p. *Eundem*.

Destoier, vide *estoier*, to stand to and to abide by.

Dessus quoy, upon which, *dessus*, thereupon. p. *Coke Rep.* 120.

Destopper, to open.

Ne destour, not gone back or stirred.

D'estre, to be.

Desurder, to raise.

Desuis, above or before.

Desus, idem. p. *Britton*.

Desuis est dit, aforesaid, above said.

Il destruisit, he destroyed *Plowd.*

Desyra, took away, spoil'd. *nov. nar.* 47. b.

Desveloper, to unfold, or unwrap.

Desvelope, unfolded.

Desvester, to undress, or unwrap cloath, and by *Coke*, 'tis, to put off or discontinue. *Rep.* 5. 8. idem ut *deuaster*, *deuestre*, idem.

Detenus, with-held, *detenu* kept, with-held.

Determinera, shall end.

Detrahe, withdrawn, or heeled back.

Devant, before, *va devant jeo te suy aray*, go before, I will follow thee.

Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.

Detraeter, to backbite, to speak ill of one.

Deu, a Debt, and *duemen* duly.

Devant

D E

Devantq; before that, *devant*
S darrer, before and behind.

Devent que jours, before which
 lays.

Devenir, to become.

Deveign, become, *deveign lye*,
 become bound.

Devenus, become, *devenont*,
 hey became.

Deveignont, idem, *deviendra*,
 shall become.

Ils dever, they ought, they
 came.

Dever estre, ought to be, vide
eves.

Deyve, ought, *ne deyvent*, they
 ought not.

Devient and *devoient*, idem. *ne*
eves, ye ought not.

Devises, Shares, Dividends,
 Divisions. p Britton 185.

Devers, against, towards, *negard*
evers moi, look towards me, *deves*,
 ye ought, *devers orient*, towards
 the East.

Devoe, appointed, *devoer*, to
 appoint, or to give unto.

Deux, two, *deux a deux*, two
 y two.

D'eux, of them, *deulx*, idem,
 fro, from them.

Devestre, to put off, *devest*, put
 off.

Devie and *devia*, dieth, *vier*,
 o dye.

Devient, they die, *devierent*,
 hey are dead.

Deviervient, they should dye.

Le devison, the Division.

Devises ouster, put forth, put
 out.

Sont devises, are given or de-
 vised.

Ne devestua, shall not be put by.

Greg. 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Dew and *dieu*, God. p. Brit.
 .a.

D I

Devolute, happened, became,
 devolved. per Nov. Narr. 61. b.

Dextre and *dexter*, the right
 Hand.

Dextrement, nimbly, aptly.

Deyvent, they ought, idem ut
devient. p. Britton 27. b.

D I

Diable, vide *deable*.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth.

p. Stat. sup. Chart. 28 Edw. 1.

Die, say, declare. p. Britton
 8. b.

A dire, to say, *jeo die*, I said,
dit, doth say.

Descouvrir, to uncover, *descouvertes*,
 uncovered.

Est ditz, it is said, *vous direz*,
 ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*,
 we say.

Difont and *diont*, they said, *voir*
dire, to speak truly.

Difreafable, which may be di-
 streined.

Est ditz, it is said, *vous direz*,
 ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*,
 we say.

Difont and *diont*, they said, *voir*
dire, to speak truly.

Dillonques, from thence, from
 that time.

Dicē, a Word.

Dirra and *dirray*, shall speak or
 say.

Dis tu, speak thou, *disant*, say-
 ing.

Il dist ainsi, he said so.

Dicel, of this fame.

Un dilapider, a Lapidary.

Dimiter and *dimeter*, to leave,
ne dimit, doth not leave.

Dimetter, also, to leave out.

Dirate,

Dirute, thrown down, destroyed.

Diseame, unfowed.

Dieu, God, *dieu tres puissant*, Almighty God.

Dieu te gard, God save thee.

Differer, to delay, to put off, *differer de jour en jour*, to put off from day to day.

Digerer, to digest.

Dign, worthy, *dign de Loyer*, worthy of reward, *dignement*, worthily.

Digit, a Finger.

Dimenche, Sunday, *dimenches*, Sabbath Days, *dimence* and *dimanche*, Sunday. *p. Mirror Justice. cap. 5.*

En dimentiers, in the mean Time. *p. Britton, 10. b.*

Demisont, they demise, or lease out, or let go.

Dimittant, Leasing or letting go.

Dillieurs, of Electors. *p. Plowd. Abr. 23. a. vide illors.*

Diminuer, to lessen, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, *de icy*, idem, *dicy en avant*, from henceforwards.

Diriger, to direct, *directres*, ye direct.

Directe, directly and directed, *directement*, directly.

Dirapt, took away.

Dirupt, broke down.

Discendre, to go down, descend.

Discendue, descended, *discendus*, idem.

Discendist, doth descend.

Discinct, ungirded, unbound.

Discerner, to discover.

Distiver, to displace, *distieu*, displaced.

Disarvaile, disadvantage. 35 H. 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unprofitable, to do damage.

Discover, not within the ban of Matrimony, also a Woman unmarried, or Widow.

Disaunexe, unjoyned.

Discontinuer, to cease.

Disconus, unknown. *p. Hen. 26. 2. b.*

Discretement, prudently, wisely.

Discrepance, variance. *p. Plowd. Com. 190. b.*

Discombrance, Disturbance. *Hen. 7. 7. b.*

Discowrer, to cleanse.

Discrifer, to discover. *p. Fitz Nat. br. 42. b.*

Est discerne, is seen.

Discasse, decided.

Disdeinance, despising.

Disetteuse, Poverty, Want, Begery. *p. Coke's Rep. 11. 53.*

Disgrade, degraded.

Disjoinctive, not jointly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarries, unmarried. 35 H. 40. b.

Dismer, to tithe.

Dismes, Tithes.

Le dise, part of the Tithe, tenth Part. *p. More 485.*

Disoient, vide *antea*, and *dysol*

Come disoi, as I said, 2 Rich. ann.

Disoitisme, the 18th part. 18 Edw. 3. 6. p. 7.

Disistz, ye said. *p. Plowd.*

Dispenser, to distribute.

Dispencer, to discharge, or acquit.

Dispenser le leyes, to dispence with the Laws.

Dispendu, put off, hindred, voided.

Dispend, depend. *p. Coke Rep. Disputomus*, we will dispute 43 Hen. 3. 23. b.

Dispuny, unpunished, *dispunis*,
idem.

Disfeteux, destitute.

Disfimuler, to difsemble.

Disfiper, to fpread abroad.

Disforne, diverted. *p. Kitchin.*

I. b.

Disf, faid. *p. Britton*, 38. b.

Son dif, his Speech. *p. Plowd.*

Disfre, idem ut *de efre*, to be.

Disfreiner, to take by diftreff.

Ne diftreinera, fhall not diftrain.

Disftraire, to draw back, or
ithdraw.

Diftrict, the Bounds of a Ter-
tory, wherein the Lord hath
ight to diftrain.

Diftrictte, reftained or hindred.

Nov. Narr. 16. b.

Diftruer, to deftroy.

Difturber, to hinder.

Dites ceo, fpeak it, or fpeak ye.

26 *Hen.* 7. 5. *annal.*

Diwiner, to foretel, *diwinance*,
etelling.

Diveller, to throw off, to pull

Divelle, pull'd or thrown off.

Divifer, to feparate, or divide.

Diverter, to turn away, alfo
fix one's Thoughts on new

utter.

Divers, differing or different.

Divers moult, differing much.

Termes Ley.

Diverfement, diverfely, feverally.

Plowd. Com. 378.

Divorfer, to feparate from Mar-
age by a Spiritual Sentence.

In divorce, fuch a feparation.

Divulguer, to declare openly,
publish Secrets.

Divulguee, the Thing fo pub-

lished.

Dix, ten, *dix*, idem, and *dixe*

ten.

Deufe fous, ten Shillings.

Deufe quater, fourteen.

Dizeime, the tenth, *dixiefme*,
idem.

Difme, idem.

Difoitifme, the eighteenth. 2 *pt.*
Inf. 639. *tempore Edw.* 3. *en le aét*
p. difmes.

Dizaine, containing ten.

Le Dixiefme, the tenth.

Dix fixe, fixteen.

Dix trois, thirteen.

Dix neufiefme, the nineteenth.

Dizefinque, fifteen.

Dix hutiefme, and *dix hutieme*,
the eighteenth.

Diminue, leffened. *p. Plowden.*

Dize, ten. *p. Plowd.*

Le dize, the Tenth. *p. Coke.*

D O

Docker, to cut off, to dock or
bar.

Doce, the back, *dos*, idem.

2 *H.* 7. 8. a.

Doet, he ought, *doet* and *poet*, he
fhould, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doet, fhe ought.

Dogget, a Ticket or fhort Note,
or Abstract of fome Matter elfe-
where entred more at large.

Docket, idem.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurrer, he muft ftay.

Doit and *Doitkin*, the fame as

Dotkin.

Dole, a Part, Share or Portion.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Doient, *doient* and *doivent*, they
ought, or are bound, *doint*, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, eafy to be taught.

Un document, a Precept. or In-
ftitution.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem ut
digit.

Dol, grief, also deceit.
Doler, to grieve.
Doleur aver, to have grief.
Doleur, pain or grief.
Doleance, grieving.
Doles, Hogheads. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brew. 88. a.*
Un docenary and *docenar*, one admitted as a Resiant in a Manor to be sworn.
Domboek, a Book of Laws or Judgments.
Domesman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.
Domage, Loss, Damage.
Porter domage, to bring, or suffer loss, or hurt.
Lommageable, hurtful.
Doner, to tame.
Domestes, tame Things. *p. Stat. West. 1. 20.*
Donaison, vide *denizon*.
Donative, a Benefice given or collated by the Patron, without any Presentments to, or Institution by the Ordinary.
Doner, to give, and *doner*, idem,
Donant, giving.
Si nos donoremus, if we should give. *p. Plowd. 97. b.*
Done and *dones*, given.
A donner un don, to give a Gift.
Donnera, shall give.
Donement, giving.
Esteant done, being given.
Donez, given.
Donc and *donque*, then, therefore, *donques*, idem.
A toy donques, to thee therefore, *adieu donc*, farewell then.
Un donizon, a Gift. *p. Nov. Narr. 17.*
D'ont, whereof.
Dont il appiert, by which it appeareth.
Dont, also whence, and whereby.
Doom, a Judgment, Sentence or Decree.

Dormir, to sleep.
Dormie, slept and sleepeth.
Dormant, sleeping.
Dorp and *Thorp*, a Village.
Dors, a back, idem ut *dorce* and *dorfe*.
D'or, Gold.
Dore and *doreo*, gilded.
Dorra, would give, or do.
Jeo te doray, I would give thee. *p. Britton, 62.*
Doffes, Shoulders, also Backs.
Dotkins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.
Doubles, Lat. *diploma*, the same as *duplicates*, vide 14 H. 6. c. 6.
Dout, fear.
Doutent, they feared.
Doutous, doubtful, or doubted. *p. Fitz. Nat. Brew. 222.*
Douze, twelve.
Douzain, a dozen.
Doudize, twelve.
Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.
Douze milliares, twelve Miles. *p. Termes de Ley.*
Douster, vide *ouster*.
Douns, Gifts.
Jeo doy, I owe thee. *p. Brit. 17.*
Dote, Dower.
Breve de dote, a Writ of Dower.
Douteuse, doubtful.
Doux, gentle, tractable, also smooth.
Un doyn, a Dean.
Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deanery.
Te doyne, I give thee. *p. Britton, 94. b.*
Ne tu doynes, thou dost not give. *p. eudem.*
Ne doynt, they ought not. *p. Plowden.*

Dragme and *drachme*, a drach weight.

Drap and *drape*, Cloth.
Seant de south drap de estate, sitting under a Cloth of State. p. 13 Hen. 7.
Drap bien drappe, Cloth well wrought.
Drappes, Plural.
Un drappier, a Clothier.
Dras, Wares. p. Brit. 38 & 33. a.
Drenches and *Drenges*, Tenants in Capite, or Free Tenants of Manors.
Dreit dreit or *droit droit*, a double Right, viz. of Possession, and of Property or Interest.
Droit and *droit*, right, *droiture*, idem.
Mere droit, a direct, or meer right.
Droitement, directly, rightly.
Droitural and *droiturel*, right-ful.
Sans droiturel, indirectly, without right.
Droiturement and *droiturelment*, rightly.
A droiture, to do rightly.
En droiture, in doing right.
Drus, a Tooth, vide *dent*.
Druf, a Thicket of Wood, *dru*, idem.
Drusden and *drofsden*, idem.
Du, from, of, out, by, in.
Du chemin, by the way.
Du cost d'orient, from the East.
Du Arabie, from Arabia.
Du tous, in the whole.
Du quel, of which.
Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or General.
Duche, a Dukedome.
Dunum, *duna* and *dun*, a Hill.
Duplicate is a second Patent, Deed or other Writing, *verbatim*, the same with a former.
Duritie, hardness.

Dur, hard, *dure*, hard.
Durer, to last, to continue.
Durer jusque a la fin, to continue to the end.
Durette, hardness, *durement*, hardly, continually, also fiercely.
Dureffe, force, also hardness.
Durham, in the Year-Books called the *Franchise de werk*.
Duit, he ought.
Duist estre, it ought to be.
Il duist tue, he hath killed. 3 Hen. 6.
Duissot, he ought.
Duissotent, they ought.
Ne duist mitter, he ought not to send, or put.
Que duist, who ought.
Dulce, fresh, sweet.
Dumes, brambles, thorns. p. Fitzh. Nat. brev. 59. b.
Ust duy, had died. p. Coke's Rep. 8. 76. a.
Dycel, of this, of it.
Dyker, to ditch. p. Fitzh. Just. 75. a.
Dykereewe, a Bailiff or Officer having the Oversight of Dykes and Drains in fenny Countries.
Le dyft, the said.
Lysont, they said.
Dyzant, saying, *dysant*, idem.

E A

E *Age*, age, vide *age*.
Eau and *caue*, Water, vide *ewe*.
Eawes, Waters.
Ealdorman, Sax. an Elder of the People, viz. a Senator or Lord of Parliament; hence our Alderman.
Ealra, all, a Saxon Word.
Ealrawitena gemot, a Council, or Court of all the Wisemen.
Eare, to plough.

E G

Easement, a Convenience claim-
ed in another's Land, where no
Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink,
Water, &c.

Ebrie and *ebriee*, drunk.

Ebriete, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling
up.

Echelle, a Ladder.

Eclypser, to vanish, to hide.

Ecloy, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Com-
mand.

Edite, set forth.

Edowart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Ees, Bees. *p. Britton*, 85.

Effacer, to blot out, to de-
face.

Effacement, defacing, oblite-
rating.

Effect, Force, Vertue.

Effoder, to dig up, *effode*, dug
up or out.

Effrayer, to affright, *estre af-
fray*, to be frightened.

Effraye, fear, terror.

Effunder, to shed, spill. 3 Hen.
7. 1. b.

Effundes, spilt or shed.

E G

Egal, equal, *font egales*, are
equal.

Egual, idem in mod. *French*.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egality, equality, *egalitie*,
idem.

Egalement and *egalment*, e-
qually.

Eglise, the Church, vide *Es-
glise*.

Egalisement, making equal.

Egrotant, sick.

Eguiser, to happen.

E L

E I

Eide, aid.

Eiant, having, vide *Eyant*.

Eins, in, within, and by *Telcu-
but*, 113. 1 H. 7. 6.

Eins conceal, but hide, or con-
ceal.

Vous vient eins, come ye in
p. Parkins.

Ens, within. *p. Gregory* 281.
Soy stent ens, kept himself in. *p.
Coke's Rep.* 8.

Einsf, being, vide *ainsf*.

Einsf oustre, being ousted, o-
usted. *p. Fitzh. Grand Abridg-
ment*. 152. a. *ceo vindra eins*, th-
shall come in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 5. 6.

De eins, the Eyes. *p. Nov. Na*
116.

Eies, forwards. *p. termes Le*
156.

Eign, old, eldest, *plus eign*
older.

Eignesse fille, eldest Daughte
einessse, idem. *p. Britton*, 57. b.

Eirant or *Errant*, the same
Itinerant, as *Justices eirant*, tr-
velling Judges, *i. e.* such
ride the Circuits.

Eire, an Iter, Journey, Circuit
&c.

Eirie, to hatch, or sit over.

Eirie de espérons, a young
brood of Hawks.

Eisne, eldest.

Il eit, he hath, *eient*, they hav

Eit, may have. 2 Hen. 7. 15.

Eyent and *eyant*, they have.

E L

El and *sa*, she and her.

Elle, her and she, *ele*, ide
p. Parkins.

Eliser, to choose, *poet ely*,
may choose.

Elise,

Elisors, electors, *elieu*, chosen
eleus, idem.

Eloigner, to filch, to imbezil,
espoigner, idem.

Eloignement, filching, stealing.

Eloignement and *elongation*, a re-
moving a great way, from, or
off.

Eloperment, is when the Wife
leaves the Husband, and goes
with the Advouterer.

Ellipse, idem ut *elope*.

E M

Emanciper, to set free.

Un emancipe, he that is set or
made free.

Embellies, set forth, shewed,
also decked or trimmed. *p. Mir.*
Just.

Embring Days, Days of Fasting
and Abstinence, from Embers or
Ashes then put on their Heads.

Emer, to buy, *un emer*, a buyer,
le emer, the buyer.

Eme, brought, *ema*, idem. *e-*
mont, they bought, or they
buy.

Emanet, he came forth, he
arose from.

Emailer, to enamel.

Embas, below, or *en bas*, or
below.

Un ambassade, a Message.

Embler, to steal, *ad emblee*, hath
stolen.

Embeasiler, to filch, idem ut
espoigner.

Embillier, to deck or trim.

Emblements, Profits of Land.

Embler, stealing, *embleea*,
stolen.

Ad embleai, hath sowed, *em-*
blea, idem. *p. Hen. 6. annal. em-*

blea, idem. *p. Coke's Rep. 5.*

Embleya, shall sow. *p. Parkins*
109.

Un embleer, a Seedsman, or
Sower.

Le embleyer, the sowing. *p.*
Parkins 109.

Embler, to sow, *emle & ere*,
to plough and sow.

Embleement, sowing, *emblem-*
ment, idem.

Embleements and *emblements*,
Corn, Grass, and other Profits
of Lands, vide *antea*.

Per embles, by stealing. *p. ter-*
mes de Ley, 131.

Embles, *p. Brook's Grand A-*
bridgment, is, stolen, 320.

Emboir, to drink up.

Embraser, to burn, vide *arfer*.

Embrase, burned.

Un embracer, he that labours
in a Cause in Law without Fees,
also one that informs or per-
swades Jury-Men.

Embu, distained, dyed, drunk
up.

Emmurrer, to wall about.

Emolluments, Profits, Advan-
tages.

Emont, they bought, *p. Plowd.*
379. a.

Emparka, impounded, *Empar-*
kes, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, Liberty and Time
to advise upon, or together.

Empire, to make worse, *Em-*
pere, idem. *p. Britton, 143.*

Emporcel and *emporcel*, in Pig,
or great with Pig.

Empechemont hindrance.

Emporter, to carry, or bring,
emport, carried away.

Emporta, idem, *emportees*, ye
carried.

Jeo emport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre, to take upon.

Emprant, took, also borrowed.
p. Termes, 246. b.

E N

Emprent, comprehended.
Il emprist, he took upon him, or undertook.
Empris, taken in hand.
Emprisoner, to put in Prison.
Emprison, taking, also they took. *Plowd.* 91. a.
Emprisoner soi mesme, to put himself in Prison.
Emprisonera, shall imprison.
Emprister, to take upon him.
Empriteront sur eux, they took upon them. *p. Parkins*, 115. a.
Empraunt, borrowed, or borrowing.
Emption, buying.
Emsemblement, in like manner, together with. *p. Nov. Nar.* 7. b.
Empeche, hindered, also accused.
Empeschement, hindring, *empeschements*, hindrances. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121.
Emplir, to fulfill, *emplet*, fulfilled.

E N

En, in, by, within.
En ce, in this or that.
En chemin, by the way, and in the way.
En apres, hereafter, afterwards.
En oultre, furthermore.
Encheson, by the reason of, or cause.
Encepper, to take again. *Br.* 125. b.
Enapres ilont estre icy, there may be hereafter.
Enbewaterer, to water, *droit de enbewaterer*, right of watering, or taking Water for Cattle. *p. Britton*, 156. b.
Enbrevet, to write down in short, also put into writings. *p. sund.* 7. a.
Ency, therein. *Plowd.* 80.

E N

En quoy ay ieo offence, where have I offended.
En quater ans, within four Years.
En pu temps, within a little Time.
Enblai and enblee, idem ut *enblee*.
Enbleier, to steal, *pour le enbleier*, for the stealing. 26 *Hen.*
Encaver, to beware.
Enchaser, to hunt, drive, course.
Enchafemus, we hunted, &c.
Enchasa, enchaca and enchase, hunted, drove, chased, *enchastastes*, ye chased.
Encharger, to give in Charge or Command.
Pur enchason, vide *enchefon*.
Enchison, idem, or for which Cause or Matter. *p. Coke Rep.* 100. b. & 8 *Rep.* 39. a. *Reasonable*
Encheson, reasonable Cause.
Auter enchefon, other Cause.
Enchison, *p. Coke Rep.* 5. hapened.
Encombre, to hinder, disturb, also to possess a Church.
Encombent, he that possesseth the Parson or Vicar thereof.
Enclaimant, claiming.
Encient, with Child.
Encoupe, accused, charged with, also indicted, appealed. *p. Britton* 11, 12.
Enclowe, pricked by a Nail in shewing a Horse.
Enclume, an Anvil. *p. termes Ley* 164.
Encountree, to be against.
Enclove, to impark, inclose.
Encore, vide *uncore*.
Encrochement, fencing in building upon enclosing, or overcharging the Commons, also when the Lord doth overcharge the Tenants in Rents, or Services.

Encru, encreased, raised.

Encur, to run into, happened.

Endebter, to owe.

Endeges, wanting Age. *p. Brit.* 17, 62.

Endowment, giving, settling upon.

Endocer, to endorse, or write upon the backside.

Endoce, endorsed.

De enfanter, to be with Child, or breeding.

Enfrer, to put in Irons, or fetters.

Enformer, to teach.

Par enformer, for teaching.

Enfranchiser, to make free.

Enfreinder, to break.

Enfreint, broken.

Enfreind, breaking.

Enfreinge, broken.

Enfuer, to run, or fly away.

Enfua, shall fly, or run.

Enfues, driven away. *p. Cromp.* 68.

Enfue, fled. *p. eund.* 141.

Enfuvnt, they fly.

Enfuant, flying, or running away.

Se enfuyoit, he was fled. *Coke Rep.* 9 120.

Enfuis, have been, *enfuis*, idem.

Engarnies, with-held. *p. Mir.* 5. 2.

Engendre, to beget.

Que engender, who beget.

Engendrure, begetting, also having Issue.

Engendrure a nestre, Issue to be born. *p. Britton* 91.

Engendre, is also begotten.

Engetta, ousted or outed.

Engette, cast out.

Engettement, putting out of Possession. *p. Brit.* 93.

Engette, *Engetter*, to eject, or throw out, also to lay or put.

Engettement le mains, laying on of Hands.

Engleterre, England.

Englois, an English Man.

En englisheirie, in English. *p. Brit.*

Enhabler, to enable.

Pur enginer, to beguile. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. cap. 29.

Enhaunce and enhausen, to raise up.

Enhaute, exalted, set up.

Enhault, on high.

Enheriter, to inherit.

Enheriters, shall inherit.

Encre, Ink.

Enjoint, enjoining.

Enjoindre and Enjoinder, to enjoin, to command.

Enjettre violentz mains, to lay violent Hands.

Enjettre ascun ordeurs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. *p. Fitzh.* Nat. brev 176. b.

En lieu, instead of.

Enlever, to advance higher, to lift up.

Enombrager, to shadow, hide, or cover.

Ennoyter, to annul, to make void, to alter. *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Enpantes, carried away. *p. Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Empire, made worse, vide *Empire*.

Emprendre and emprenner, to take upon one.

Empraine and Enpois, in Hand.

Enprisant, taking in Hand, or upon one.

Emprower, to improve, also to enclose.

Jeo vous enprie, I desire you. *Park.* 170. a.

Enfreindre and enfraindre, to break.

Enlever, to lift up.

Ennobler, to make noble.

Enrasier,

Enracier, vide *postea*.
Enracive, rooted, vide *erace*.
Le enquest, a Jury to enquire into.

Les enquest, their Verdict.
Vous enquires, ye shall enquire.
Enquis and *enquise*, enquired.
Pur enquirer, for enquiring.
Equerage, enquiry.
Enquer, ask, enquire.
Enquergerent, they shall enquire.
Stat. Gloucest. c. 15.

Enracer, to pull up by the Roots, to demolish.
Enrollment, entring upon Record.

Ensient, being with Child, *insient*, idem.
Ensient engrossment, great with Child.

Ens, within, *eins*, idem, *ens cy*, here within.
Ensemble, in like manner, also together.

Ensiment, also.
Ensuant, pursuing.
Ensuer, to pursue.
Enséares, locked.
Ensemblement, uniting together.

Ensément, likewise, in like manner.

Ensevelir, to bury.
Ensevelie, buried.
Soit cors ensevely, let the Body be buried. *p. Britton, f. 18.*
Enserve, kept, reserved.
Enser, to mow, or reap.
En soy, in it self.

En est ensuiwi, in what followeth. *p. Coke Rep. 9.*
El ensuits, it followeth.
Cy ensuiant, they here follow or pursue.

Ensueras, shall follow, or shall happen.
Entant que, inasmuch as.
Entend, conceive, understand.

Enterrer, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.
Enterment, burying.
Entre, between, among.
Entre deux, between two.
Entrelasser, to put between, to interline.

Enterlaise and *enterlease*, and *enterlesse*, omitted, left out. *p. Plowd.*

Ent, thereupon. *Nat. brev.* also of them.

Entant, so that, forasmuch, *entent*, idem.

Enterlissement, interlining.
Enterlaise, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful, also to attend. *W. 1. c. 10.*

Soit a entendre, it is to be understood. *p. Lit.*

Entend, a purpose to do.
Entende, understood.

Vous entendes, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendment, waiting, also understanding.

Entermedle, mingled, mixed.
Entermellent, they use, occupy.

Entreprennent, they consulted among themselves, enterprizing. *Coke 2, 120.*

Enterpend, purposed.

Entegris de tanners que fount, of Tanners who use fresh Bark and old Bark together, and deceitfully tan Leather. *p. Britton, 33.*

Entier, the whole, *entiertie*, idem, *Entirement*, wholly.

Entour, round about, *entowre*, idem.

Entouwer, to go a Compass about. *p. Kitchin.*

Entromitter, idem ut *intrromitter*, to meddle with.

E Q

Entover, to walk about.
Entorement, wholly. *p. Brit.*
Entour les oures, about their works.

Entrer, to enter in, *entrent*, they enter.

Entramous, we entred.

Entruder, he who wrongfully enters upon Tenants, or Lands upon the Death of Tenants for Life, or Years. He who so enters upon the Death of Tenants in Fee is called an *Abator*.

Envenemer, to poison, *envenome*, poisoned.

Enuers, against.

Enveigleroit, may prepossess, or enveigle.

Environer, to compass about.

Envoyer, to send one a Message.

Ad envoye, hath sent, *envoyes*, Messengers, Ambassadors.

Envoieront, they sent forth. *p. Mirror. cap. 2. Sect. 15.*

Enuer, to work to the use.

Enucra, shall work to the use.

Enurent, they work, or enure.

Envvelope, wrapped, folded.

Environ, about.

Eorle, Sax. an Earl, formerly an Associate or Companion of the King, and Ruler of a County.

E P.

Epiphanie, the Day when the Star appear'd to the Wise-Men at Christ's Nativity, generally called Twelfth-Day.

Epitomie, an Abridgment.

E Q

Equiture, to ride.

Equinoce, equal Day and Night.

Equivoque, a double understanding.

Equivalent, of like value.

E S

Equipollent, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 89. b. and 8. 93. b.*

E R.

Eracer and erefcer, to root out.

Erace, rooted out, vide *enrace*.

Eraiment, leaving off, or avoiding. *p. Telw. 153.*

Erberage, Provision for Cattle, Victuals, vide *herberage*.

Erer, to go astray.

Il erver, he travelled, *eroer*, idem, or journeyed. *Mirror cap. 2.*

Errance, wandering, *Errassent*, they should wander.

Erer, to plough. *p. 2 Hen. 8. annal.*

Ere, idem, *p. eund. si jeo voil ero*, if I will plough. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 2. b.*

Erreur, Error.

Ert, it shall be, also it is.

Ert estable, it shall be firm. *Brit. 49 b.*

Un ermit, a Hermit.

Erberger, to lodge, or harbour one. *Herberger*, idem.

Eriger, to raise up.

Erudic, learning, *erudite*, learned.

Erudition, Learning, *erudier*, to learn, *les erudite*, the learned.

E S

Es, signifies, in, plurally, *p. 3. pt. Inst. 39.*

Es, thou.

Esceppe and eskep, shipped, vide *eskepper*.

Escrie, known or proclaimed as Felons, or *Larons apertement eseries*, Felons openly proclaimed. *2 Inst. 177, 188.*

Escheat, a Forfeiture to the King or the Lord of the Manor, in a criminal Cause, also for want of Heirs. *Eschea*, happened.

H

Eschetour,

Eshatour, he that seizes for the King in such Case, by vertue of his Office.

Eshaper, to escape.

Esheter, to fall or happen unto.

Eschever, idem.

Eschevins, Sheriffs.

Eshuer, *eshire* and *eshure*, to fall or happen, or fall out, *estuera*, shall fall out, also to avoid or shun.

Eshie and *eshy*, happened, befell.

Enchest and *enchuist*, hath happened or befell.

Esealast, sealed.

Eshewier, to fall out, in mod. French.

Eskippe, shipped.

Escient, knowing, also they knew. p. Britton, 4, 6.

En eshuant, in avoiding.

Eschaude, famished, also choaked. p. Britton, 4.

Esclander, to defame.

Escoce, Scotland, *escosse*, idem.

Escoter, to contribute unto.

Escowrer, to cleanse.

Esclairces, cleared.

Esceipts, Writings.

Escrier, to write, *escrie*, written.

Escryeurs, Writers.

Escriera, shall write.

Escrie, written, *escript in le cuer*, written in the Heart. per Kitchen.

Esrit, written, *escripture*, writing.

Jeo escrivera, I have written.

Escriemus, we write, *escront*, they write.

Escriuener, a Scribe.

Le escrier, the writer, in *escriwant*, in writing.

Escries, discovered, known. p. Fitzh. Just. 146. b.

D'escocher, to shoot.

Escole, a School.

Esclaves, Slaves.

Esclairces, cleared.

Eschorcheours, they who flay Cattle for their Skins. p. Brit. 63

Escrowet, a scrowl.

Escrome and *escrowle*, a Writing which is not to take effect, but on some Condition or Act to be performed.

Eschues, Shields.

Eschews, Wind-fallen Trees.

Pur eshure, for avoiding, also befalling.

Un escossois, a Scotch-Man, or Scottish.

Eskipper, to ship, *escript*, *eskip* and *eskippe*, ship'd, *eskirpe*, idem. p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.

Eskippefon, shipping.

Esglise, a Church, *esglis*, idem.

Eslier, to choose, to elect, *eslieu*, chosen.

Eslius, idem, *esliera*, shall choose.

Estiors, electors, *esliant*, choosing.

Estoigner, to take away privily to embezil.

Estoignes, strayed, embezilled.

Estoignment, straying, or making away.

Eslus, *eslues*, *eslieus* and *esliens*, chosen, elected.

Esmerveiller, to wonder, to admire.

Esnevy, a Right of Primogeniture.

Esposent, they married.

Espandue, shed, spilt, *sanke espandue*, Blood shed, *sank espan*, idem.

Especialment, chiefly.

Espee and *espe*, a Sword.

Espee, by Britton, a Thigh, and sometimes a Leg.

Espirer, to hope, to trust in.
Espier, hope, trust, *espoier*
 idem, *on espere*, it is hoped.
Espiritual, Spiritual, Divine.
Esperver, a Hawk, *esperons*,
 Hawks.
Esprever, in mod. French, is a
 Hawk.
Esperous, Spurs, *esperous de Or*,
 gilt Spurs. p. Coke Rep. 7. 13.
Espine, a Thorn.
Espingles de boys, pins of Wood.
Espirit, a Spirit.
Que espier, who informs. 1 Hen.
 7. 3. a.
Esplees and *esples*, are the Pro-
 fits of Lands, and generally taken
 for the whole Profits.
Esplee le Huiffes, Bolt or Lock
 the Doors.
Esploir, to request earnestly
 with Tears.
Espoier, to hope, to wish, to
 trust to.
Mon espoier, my Trust or Hope.
Espoirant, hoping, *avoiet espoier*,
 he had hopes.
Essay, a Proof or Trial.
Essarter vide Assarter.
Espouser, to wed, to marry.
Espousels, Marriage, *espousels*,
 idem.
Le espoux, the Bridegroom.
Espousee, the Bride, *esponse*,
 married.
Essoyn and *essoin*, to have a fur-
 ther Day given for Appearance
 in Court, *esson* idem, excused.
Essoient and *essoint*, they had
 been.
Etabliments or *establishments*,
 Statutes or Acts of Parliament.
 2 Inst. 156.
Estagn, a Pool or Pond, *estrang*
 p. termes Ley idem.
Estable, made firm, *establie*,
 idem, *establi*, to confirm.

Estandord, the Chief Ensign in
 War.
Estaince, Tinn, *estagne* and
estayne, idem.
Un estiraunge, a stranger, *E-*
strange, idem.
Est, he is, *estre*, to be, *estoit*,
 he was....
Essoient, they were, also, they
 stood, *ad estre*, hath been.
Estoia, standeth, *estoier*, to
 stand, or abide....
Estoierent, they would stand,
estoirait, should stand or be.
Estoit de cost, he was near.
Est tant adire, 'tis as much as
 to say.
Esteant, being, *esteant*, idem.
Esteè, been, *il ad este*, he hath
 been.
Estes, ye be, *ad son este*, hath
 his being.
Ne est de estre, not to be, or
 not so accounted.
Este, Summer. p. Nov. Nar.
La mi este, Midsummer.
Estatute, is that which is made
 a Law by King, Lord and Com-
 mons.
Estende, to be, also to extend.
Esteven, Stephen.
Estreynerye, Tinworks. p. Plowd.
 328.
Estemans, liking, esteeming,
 valuing, *estimans*, idem.
Estimures, Robbers, Rovers,
 Pyrates.
Estoyer, to stand to, idem ut
stier.
Estoyera, shall stand, *poit bien*
estoir, may well stand, *estoyent*,
 they stand.
Estoyse le brief, let the Writ
 stand or be. p. Plowd. 287.
Estoysent, they should remain
 or be.
Il estoyt pris, he was arrested.

Estopper, to bar, stop, *estopper*,
idem.

Destopper, to throw open.

En estoppel, in stay, *estoppel*, is
an impediment in an Action pro-
ceeding from a Man's own fact.

Estoilles, Stars. p. Brit. 42.

Estoyels, idem. p. Lambard,
estoyers, idem.

Estovers, are the Advantages
of Hedg-bote, Fire-bote, Plow-
bote, Commoning.

Estovers, *en viver & vesture*,
the benefit of eating and cloth-
ing. p. Stat. Glouc. cap. 4.

Estranger, to alien or sell.

Un estrange, a Pool. p. termes
de Ley, 177.

Estray or *estrey*, any Beast not
wild, wandering within a Manor,
the Owner unknown.

Estreats, Extracts of Penalties
set in Court to be levied by the
Bailiff, or other Officer.

Il estreyte, stop it. p. Hen. 7.
also freighted.

Estreitz, Streets. p. Fitzh. Nat.
brev. 185.

Haut estrete, the High Street,
or Way.

Estrier, writing. p. Crompton
Jur. Cur.

Estreint, they wander, or go
astray.

Estraintment, strictly; *estreit-
ment*, freighting.

Estreps, pulled down.

Estropier, to spoil or waste,
hence *estrepament* and *estrepement*,
Spoil made in Houses, Lands or
Woods in prejudice of him in
Reversion.

Estrepes, stript, pulled off.

Estrayted, forced. p. 9 Hen. 7.
Annal.

Estreit hors, drawn out. Plowd.

Estreit de haut Chimia, freight-
ed the High-way.

Estudier, to study, *un estude*,
a Study.

Esturgon, a Sturghion.

Estauncher, to stop, to staunch
or stay.

Estancher le sang, to stop the
Blood.

Estauchement de soif, quench-
ing the Thirst, or allaying
Thirst.

Estendue, stretched forth.

Mains estendues, open Handa.

Le estincel, the Spark. p. Plow-
den's Preface.

Estroicter, to instruct.

Estues and *esturves*, the hot
Houses or Stews, also Bawdy
Houses.

Et, and, & *ainsi*, and also.

E U

Evacuer, to make void, or
empty.

Evader, to escape, to slip a-
way, to put by.

Evagation, wandring abroad.

Le evangel and *evangile*, the
Gospel.

La lumiere evangelique, the
Light of the Gospel.

Eucharists, the Sacrament, al-
so Thanksgiving.

Evesque, a Bishop, *evesquerie*,
a Bishoprick, *eveschery* and *eves-
chie*, idem.

Eust, had been, *ceux eunts*,
these being.

Euf, vide *eof*, an Egg.

Eviter, to thun, avoid.

Ne eust estre pris, had not been
taken. p. Coke Rep. 9. 145.

Evulser, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide *eau*.

Ewe, had, *ad ewe*, hath had,
d' este ewe, to be had.

En ewer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geese.

Uolubilis, everet, a Water-mill.
Nova Nox, new night.
Eux, them, ent *euximes*, amongst them.
Euximismes, themselves.

E X I

Sax *executore*, his Executor.
Excomenge, excommunicated.
Excomengement, Excommunication, a Censure of the Church.
Exequies, Funerals.
Exerwick, York, *Exerwickshire*, orkshire.
Explorer, to bewail, also to make diligent search, *explorater*, a scout or Spy.
Exprimer, to press.
Extorquer, to put out by force, de *aeforcer*.
Expressement, directly, expresse.
Exchewe, to fall down, to avoid, vide *eschew*.
Expirer, to end, to go out, to expire.
Ne extenderoit, should not extend to, or exceed.
Extinguisher, to put out, to quench.
Extientisement, extinguishing.
Extiensimes, idem.
Extienter, to extinguish.
Extinsment, extinguishment.
 2 pt. *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112: b.
Extraict, vide *estraits*.
Extrairer, to draw out.
Exteint, put out.
Exaggerer, to make worse, to aggravate.
Exclus, shut out, *exclusivement*, not including.
Exemption, a Freedom or Liberty.
Exile, banishment.
Un exorcize, a Conjuror.

Explees, vide *Esplees*.
Exquis, excellent, *exquieiment*, exactly.
Eyette, ye have. p. *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 27. a.

Eyre, a Court of Itinerant Judges, also a Court of the Forests, *eire*, idem.

Eyus and *Eyans*, having, *eyant*, idem.

Eyde, help, vide *eide*.

Eyes, ye have. p. *Britton*, 95.

De eyre, to sit, brood, or hatch.

Eyt, he hath, vide *eit*.

Eyrer, to plough, also to hatch or bring young Birds, chiefly of Goshawks.

Eyent, they shall have, *eyens*, ye have.

Eyera, shall hatch or sit upon Eggs.

Ey, a watery Place, also Water.

Eyens, but, p. *Plowd.* 231.

F A

F *Ableffe*, weakness, lib. *Affize* 6.

Fabes, Beans, vide *febue*.

Un fable, a feign'd Thing.

Fabloir, to devise stories, to prevaricate.

Fachon, the likeness, the fashion.

Falast, failed.

Fait, Deed, *en fait*, in fact.

Facile, easy, *facilement*, easily.

A fair, to do, *face*, made, *faces*, ye made.

Jeo face, I made, *faceront*, they made.

Si faceroy, if I made, or should do.

Faisance, making, *faizance*, making or doing.

A ceo fair, to do this, *Fair asavoir*, to give notice.

Jeo fair luy scarver, I will have you to know.

Fair vous voil estre fait, do ye as you would be done unto, faires, ye make or do.

Fait comise, a Deed done, fait and fact, a Deed.

Faiture, making, doing, faitours, evil doers, so in the Stat.

7 R. 2.

Un Faisaunt, a Pheasant.

Faisance, doing, fezance, idem.

Falsifier, to do falsly, also to adulterate.

Faix, a burthen, or load.

Faixime, deceit.

Nief de faix, a Ship of Burthen.

Falesia and falaize, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-side. Coke's Inst. 5.

Fatigue, weariness.

Far and Fare, to go, as farewell, go you well.

Un farse, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Fairaginous, Maslin, or mingled Corn.

Farou, pig'd, farrowed.

Un fardel de terre, a fourth part of an Acre.

Farundel, fardingdeale, ferdingdale, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, needful, Faut forme, wants form.

Un Fau, a Beechen Tree, fain in modern French, idem.

En fany, in the manner, ove le fany, with the manner, or in the taking.

Faonatio, fauning.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Fauchement, cutting, mowing, fauche, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep, faulde, idem, and fraud, idem.

Faux, false, fauxifra, shall falsify.

Faulter and faulder, or default.

Que faudra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, should want, or it becometh.

Faultont, complaining.

Faulser de foy, to break his trust or faith.

Fausfer, to falsify, or counterfeit.

Fausfine, falsly, fauscours, counterfeiters.

Ne fault, it needs not, faulwant, fault, idem.

Cest ma ist ta faut, this mine, that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauxim, faulty, fauxisme, falsity, fauximent, idem.

Fauxiers de seal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, fauxit, and fauxitie, falseness.

Fauxere, to counterfeit.

Fayront, they should do.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Persons.

F E

Feal, faithful, fealment, faithfully.

Fealte, fealty.

Fealty, faithfulness.

Feaule, idem.

Feblement, weakly, feebly. West. 1. c. 9.

Febue, Beanes.

Feafors, Doers, Makers.

Fezants, idem ut faisance.

Feizoit, he hath done or made feizoient, they have done or made.

Feignont, they forbear, West. 1. c. 9.

Fell, cruel, so to Fell, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence,

Felo and Felon, one that cruelly overthrows or destroys.

F E

Faint, feigned, slackned.

Faine and *fene*, Hay, Grass,
foine, idem.

Felle, gall, bitter.

Felon, a Felon, *feloniffement*, feloniously.

Felo de fe, he that kills himself.

Femme, a Woman, *Feme-couvert*, a married Woman.

La femme and *la feme*, the Wife
Femeles, Girls.

Fendue, strook, *feru*, idem.

Fence-mouth, the Month where-
in young Deer fall.

Fenestre, a Window.

Ferme, a Farmer or Lessee. *Stat.*
Glouc. c. 4.

Ferre, Iron, *en ferges*, in Irons,
ferres, Irons.

Ferrure, Iron, also shoeing
Horses.

South ferreur, under lock.

Fermalx, shut up, *ferist*, strook.

Pur feryer, to shoe.

Fere, to be mad, distracted, also
to be done.

Ferra, shall do.

Feries, Marts, Fairs.

Fermer, to shut, to close up,
ferme and *ferme*, closed, or shut
up.

En fermes, close in, shut up
close, or in. *p. Britton.*

Feres, wild Beasts, Beasts of the
Forest.

Ferra, shall make or do.

Ferra vous voustre suit, do your
Suit.

Ferroit, he should make or do,
also might strike, *ferromus*, we
do.

Feront, they do, *feroyent*, they
should do.

Ferres, ye make or do.

Soit fery, be struck or wound-
ed. *p. 4. Hen. 7.*

F E

Ferue, struck, wounded. *p.*
Plowd. feru, idem.

Ferve, great heat.

Feriont, they struck or assault-
ed, *fiereront*, they are assaulted or
struck.

Ferust, struck, *ferust al terre*
struck to the Ground.

Fesors, vide *feasors*, Makers,
Doers, *feasome*, doing.

Feriours, Assaultors.

Fesoit, he would make or do,
fesoyent, caused or made.

Feasors de draps, Clothworkers,
or Clothmakers.

Fesoient and *fesoyent*, they would
or should, make or do, *fesomas*,
we make.

Feo fesoy, I made it.

A fezer, to make. *12 Hen. 8.*
Annal.

Il que fesoit, he who made.

Pur voyer fesaut, for true
making.

Feste, a Feast-day, *le feste de*
touts saincts, the Feast of all
Saints.

Festination, hastening, *festine*,
quick, speedy.

Fet ascarvoir, to be made know
or understand.

Ferve, late. *p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*

Fevie, idem, in mod. *Fronch.*

Ferve, Zeal. *p. Coke Rep. 9.*

Un feud, a Fee or Reward.

Le feu, the Fire, *fewe*, idem.

Feverer, the Month of Fe-
bruary.

Furier, idem.

Ferve, late, *fewe*, burned, *fewes*,
a sort of light Wood.

Fewes, Pulse. *p. nov. nar.*

Fester, to keep Holy-day, to
feast.

Un fevre, a Smith, vide *Foi-
geron.*

Fiance, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.

Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.

Neint fiant, or *fyant*, not trusting. *p. Plowden's Préface.*

Fiestes, ye had made, *fistes*, idem.

Figer, to fasten.

A que fies, to which you may put trust.

Fieu, Fire, *fiew*. idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. vide Feu.*

Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.

Le file, the Thread, *filer*, to spin, or twist.

En fin, in the End, *al fine*, at last.

Au fine, to the end, *finist*, ended.

Finie, ended, *finalment*, lastly.

Filacetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.

Fiene, hay, *vide Foyné.*

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of necessity.

Fier, to trust to, to put, also to be arrogant.

Figuree, described.

Finy, ended, *finyment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank. *p. Brit. 111.*

Fimes, mud. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev. 185.*

Fimez, a Drain or Pit.

Filafer, an Officer who makes Proceſs in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.

Fils, Sonnes, *file* and *fille*, a Daughter.

Firma, *vide Ferma.*

Firma le huis, ſhut the Door.

Firmer, to ſhut, *le firme*, the ſhutting, *done Firmitie*, gave ſtrength.

Firme, kept and maintaine *p. divers Authors.*

Fist, made or done, *fiſt fa*, he hath made a Deed, *fiſt*, made. *p. Coke Rep. 5.*

Vous ne fiſte, ye may not make 26 Hen. 8.

Flair, to blow. *p. Cromp. J. Cur.*

Cornestre flaye, a Horn to blown. *p. eund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flecher, to bend, *vide poſtea.*

Fluvie, a River, *fluve*, idem.

Fley, a River. *p. 16 Hen. f. 14.*

Flechir, to bend, *flecher*, idem also a Bowyer.

Flourie, flouriſhed, *un fleur*, Flower.

Flemenesfreme or *Fleemensfreu* the Goods and Chattles of ſu as fly for a Felony. 3 Juſt. 18

Le fleuré, the foyle or foy 9. Rep. 120.

A flurerer, to flow, also flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Lit

Flot, a flood, *la flot de la m* the flowing of the Sea.

Flot and reſlot, ebbing and flowing.

Flux and reflux, idem.

Flotter, to flote or ſwim, *flotement*, floting or ſwimming the top of the Water.

Flotages, ſuch Things as ſwim.

Fliche de lard, a Side or Flich of Bacon, *fliche*, idem.

Fledwite, a Muſt for freedm of Fugitives.

Flemeſt wite, a Liberty to challenge Goods of a Fugitive.

Fodder or *Fother* of Lead, contains 2000 l.

Foder, to dig, also digging.

Foyder, to dig.

Foder, also is to feed, *pur foder* dames, for feeding of Deer.

Pour Fodder, idem, thence *fodring* of Cattle.

Foible, feeble, weak.

Foine, vide *Foyne*.

Foits, Times, *un foit*, once, *ut foits*, at all Times, *quelque iz*, sometimes, *par foits*, by nes, *foits*, idem *ut foits*, *ascun ts*, sometimes, *sovent foits*, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.

Folier, to do foolishly.

Foils, Leaves, *foiles*, idem.

Folement, foolishly, madly.

Folkland and *Folcland*, Copyhold Lands, so call'd by the *xons*.

Folkmete, the County Court, Sheriff's Turn.

Un Fond, a Ground, or Land-ax.

Fong, before, fore Teeth.

Fondeur, a melter of Metals.

Font and *fount*, they made, or d.

Forbanir, to banish, or exile.

Foreprise, except, saving to myself.

Bon foreprise, a good exception.

Parkins 135.

Forepris, excepted, saved, *for-is*, idem.

Un forcelet, a Fort, or small stile. *p. Stat. Westm.*

Forestaller, to obstruct or stop the Way. *3 Inst. 181.* (or rather the Market or Stall.)

Formage, Cheesē.

Formee, formed.

For, with its Compounds, for oft part, signifies out, as;

As *Forbarre*, barred or shut out, *forclose*, idem, so

Forjudge or *forejudged*, barred or shut out by Judgment.

Forsaiēt, forfeited, *forfaitera*, shall forfeit.

Forjure, to renounce, forswear.

Fors, but, *fors toy*, but only thee.

Fort bien, very good, *forsque*, except.

Un fort latron, a strong Thief.

Fortuiment, by chance.

Forger, to frame, to fashion.

Forgeon, a Smith.

Forsque, only, until, but.

Forsque solement, but only.

p. Fort maine, by strong hand:

Fortment, strongly, forceably.

Un fosse, a Ditch, a Pit, *foss's*, plural.

Fosse sous terre, a Current under Ground.

Un fosseur, a digger or delver, *fossyour*, idem.

Un foss debruse, a Ditch thrown down, or into.

Un foster, a Park Keeper, or Ranger, *forster*, idem.

Foundee and *foundus*, founded, or cast.

Estre found, to be melted, cast. *p. Plowden* 313.

Le founder, the Occasion, Original, Ground or Cause.

Ils fount, they do, or did, or make.

Fourcher, to delay, put off, prolong, *fouch*, idem.

Fourches, Stocks, or Pillory, *fourche* in modern French is forked.

Fovir, to dig, vide *foder*, idem.

Teo fowdra, I shall dig, *fowe*, digged.

F R

Fovagle, digging. p. *Nov. Narr.*
Pur fower, for cutting down,
 also Carriage.

Fourmage, Cheese, *formage*, id.
Fowler, to tread down, *fowler aux*
pees, to tread under foot.

Foy, Faith, also an Oath, as
affirmer per foy, is to swear by an
 Oath. *Stat. Glouc. c. 7.*

Doner foy, to give Credit. p.
Coke 5. Rep. 1. 43.

Foyal, faithful.

Foyne, Hay, also Grass.

*Pur foy*s, the Agreement, or
 Covenant. p. *Nov. Nar.*

Un fournaise, a Furnace.

Foyder, to dig. p. *12 Hen. 8. 2.*

Poit foy, may dig. p. *eundem.*

F R

Fra, shall make, or do.

Fra la, shall make there. p.
Plowd 334 a.

Fracture, breaking.

Fraine, a Bridle, *freine*, idem.

Un fraile, a Basket.

Franchement, freely, *frankment*,
 idem.

Franci plegii Free-Suiters, or
 Pledges. p. *Coke Inst. 73.*

Franc, free, *franktenements*,
 Freeholds, *frank bank*, free bench.

Franchtenment, making free,
 franchizing.

Frank tenant, a Freeholder.

Frankalmoignes, Free-Alms.

Francois, French.

Fraude, foldage, *frank faud*, free
 foldage.

Frank fraud, *faudra*, a Fold, or
 Pen for Sheep. *1 E. 3. 1. 2.*

Levast fraude, set up a Fold.
 p. *Coke Rep. 8 125.*

Fraunches; Liberties, *franches*,
 idem.

Frateral, Brotherly.

F U

Fraxines; Ashen Trees.

Frassetur and *Fraxinetum*,
 Wood of Ash Trees.

Freines, young Ashen Trees
 Saplings.

Fresn, an Ash Tree in modern
 French.

Frees, Brethren.

Terre giser freshe, Land laying
 untilled.

Frische and *freshe terre*, untilled
 Ground. p. *Stat. Glouc. cap. 4.*

Frener, to bridle.

Freinder, to break.

Frere, a Brother, *freres*, Bro-
 thers.

La frere mon aile, my great
 Uncle.

Freres gimaulx, Twins.

Freshment, presently, freshly.

Friburgh, a Free Burghs.
Termes de Ley, 102. also a Bur-
 rough Town, and by *Blunt* the
 same as *frank pledge*.

Frounts, they make, or do.
Brit. 3.

Froidement, coldly.

Fruict, Fruit, *Fruiteux*, fruit-
 ful.

Fruiment, Wheat Corn.

Un friperer, a Seller or fur-
 bisher of old Clothes.

Frustrum terræ, a small piece of
 Land.

Frustrer, to disappoint, or mak-
 void.

Fryth, a Saxon Word for Peace,
 also a Plain between two Wood-
 lands.

F U

Fuer, to fly, *jeo fua*, I fly.

Fua, fled or gone, *fuont*, the
 fled.

Fuir, flying, and sometime
fuer, idem.

F U

En son fuer, in his flight. p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 99.
A fuer, to fly.
Fuers al Sanctuarie, fliers to the sanctuary,
Un fuisse and *futive*, one that is led.
Est futive, is fled, *de fuy*, fled.
est, idem. p. *Britton*, 86. also *light*. p. *eund.* 120.
Un fuyeur, a run-away, *suite*, light.
Furiffs, Fugitives. p. *Mirror.* *justice.*
Fuayl, Fuel. p. *Nov. Nar.* 50.
Fuistes, ye were, *fuiſt* and *ſut*. was.
Fut un foits, it once was, *fuiſſent*, they were, *jeo fuy*, I was. *Coke Rep.* 5. 36.
Fueille verd, a green Leaf.
Funerailles, Funerals.
Flandus, a Farm. p. 1. part. *ist.* 5.
Un ſuret, a Ferret.
Fureur, anger, rage.
Furches and *furca*, Gallows and works, idem. p. *Fitzb. Justice.* 17.
Furches, by *Britton*, 30 & 31. used for Stocks, vide *Fourches*, and for all such Things as are to punish Offenders in a Leet, vide *nices.*
Il fuſt, he fled. *Coke Rep.* 9. 121.
Furer, to ſteal, *furt*, Theft.
Furtivement, thievishly, or by stealth.
Fundements, chief Rules, or Grounds for reasoning.
Fuſer, to ſhed, to ſpill, *fuſe*, ſhed.
Fuſe ſang, Bloodſhed.
Fuſile, meltable and melting.
Fuſt, a Club or Staff, *un crois de fuſt*, a wooden Croſs, per *Britton*, 25.

G A

Fat, he was. p. *Yalv.* 40.
Fucilla, leafy or full of Leaves, *ſucilleur*, idem.
Fumée, ſmoaky.
Fumier, a Dunghill, *ſumage*, Dung, or manuring with Dung.
Furnage, a Tribute paid to the Lord of the Manor, by the Suitors for the uſe of his Oven.
Arbres fuſtags, old high Trees of the Foreſt.
Fuſtain, Cotton, *bumbafine*, id. and *Fuſtian.*
Fuſur, in Time to come, *ſuſiſe* a Fugitive.
Fuſſent, they ſhould be, *fuſt*, was and had been. p. *Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

F Y

Pois fyer, ye may truſt. per *Plowd.* in the Preface.
Fyndaringa, idem ut *Treasure-Trove.*
Fynycroit, would end. p. *Plowd.* 304.

G A

Gabel, Sax *Gafol*, a Tax, Tribute or Cuſtom. Hence, *Gafoldgld*, a Society paying ſuch a Tribute or Cuſtom. And *Gafol Land*, Land liable to ſuch a Tax or Tribute.
Un gage, a Pawn, alſo a Surety or Pledge.
Gage battel, to wage War, *gager de ley*, to wage Law.
Gager, to depoſite, to put or lay down. alſo to engage or undertake, *Gagera*, ſhall engage.
Bailer en gage, to deliver or put in pawn.
En gage, is alſo betrothed, by ſome Authors.

Gager contra ascum, to fight, also to lay a Wager.

Gages, Fees or Wages, as *pris ses gage*, took his Fee. *Hill. 3 Hen. 6. & Fitzh. Just. 158. a.*

Gages, Sureties. *p. Gregory.*

Gaigner and *gainer*, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaigne, he hath gained, *p. Parkins, 146.*

Est gaine, is gotten, *p. Coke Rep. 6. 25.*

Que gaine, who plough or till. *4 Rep. Coke 37.*

Gainage and *wainage*, Things belonging to the Plough and Cart, *gaignage*, idem, or the Benefit arising by Tillage, also Arable. *p. Crompton 200.*

Gaignarie or *gainery*, Husbandry, also Profit by Tillage.

Gainure, Tillage, *gaignont*, they get, or manure.

Galiges and *Galloches*, a sort of Shoes worn in foul Weather.

Gales and *galeys*, Wales, *galois*, Welsh. *p. Plowd. 126.*

Gales gents, Welsh Men, *per eundem, fol. 23.*

Ungaille, a Jail or Gaol.

Galines and *Galynes*, Cocks, or Capons. *Gelines*, Poultry.

Gallihalpens, a sort of base Coin prohibited by *3 H. 5. c. 1.*

Gants and *Gaunts*, Gloves, *Gantier*, a Glover.

Garbes, Sheafs of Corn, and sometimes the same as *Herbas*.

Un garbe, a Sheaf or Bundle. *p. Termes de Ley, 170.*

Garbles is the Dust or Filth separated from Spices and other Wares.

Garder, to keep, to beware, so look to.

Gardes, kept, *Gards*, idem. *Fait gard*, doth keep. *per Coke's*

Report. 5. 89. Gardera, shall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware have a Care.

Bien soy gard, let him take care or heed well.

Preignes gard, take heed. *p. Coke 5 Rep. 25.*

Bien gardus, well kept. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. 165.*

Un gard, a Ward. *Un gardien* a Warden or Guardian.

En, le gardure, in the keeping *Plowd 373.*

En le gardeiney, idem. *per Termes Ley.*

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Gardien, the Keeper. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 36.*

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seignour garden, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobbe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes vostre challenges, look to your Challenges; the which the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of Assizes say to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be sworn.

Gare, a course sort of Wood growing about the Sheeps Shank.

Garner, to warn, *est garnee*, warned, or summoned, *garnishe* to warn. *p. Kitchen 6.*

Garnishment, summoning, *garnye*, idem, *Garnis*, idem.

Est garnish, he is summoned or warned.

Garnished, idem, also kept.

Ne garnee, not kept or warned, *garnissee*, is he in whose Hand Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, summoning *garnement*, idem.

Garrantly, warrantly, *un garrant*, a Warrant.
Garreuteront, they should warrant.
Garrein, a Warren for Conies, &c. *p. Kitch.* 59.
Garen and *garene*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 23.
Garrayne, idem. *p. 12 Hen.* 8. f. 9.
Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.
Garson, a Boy, or young Servant.
Garfion, idem. *per Fitzh. Just.* 25.
Garsons Chauntement and *Garsons Chauntant*, singing Boys. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 45.
Garfettes, Girls.
Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backside, also a small Homestall. *p. Blouns.*
Garfonent, they draw, as in Fishing.
Soit garant, let it be granted, *garant*, idem.
Gartier, a Garter.
Gason, in modern French, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.
Gaster, to waste, to spoil.
Les gastes, the Waists, *gastines*, waste Ground.
Gastment, waisting, spoiling, Depredation.
Gascher, to row, as in a Boat.
Gauche, the left side. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.
Gauche mamelle, they left Pap or Dug. *p. eund.*
Gavel, Tribute, Toll, vide *Gabel.*
Gavelkind, Lands partable among Kindred of the next Degree.
Un gay, *un geay*, the Bird called a Jay.
Gayner, to sow or till, or the Profit thereby.

Tu Gaynes ma terre, thou dost sow or plow my Land. *p. Britton* 142.

G E

Un geast, a Guest. *p. Kitchin*, 176. *Gestes*, Guests.
Geld, *Gelt* and *Gilt*, Money paid as a Tax or Tribute. Hence *Gildable*, whatever is chargeable with such a Tax; so *Gild* or *Gyld*, now taken for a Society or Company, is from *Gyldan* (Sax.) to pay, because every Member paid his share.
Generalement, generally, *gentilhomme*, a Gentleman.
Geners, Kinds, Species.
Un geant, a Giant.
Geler, to freeze, vide *glace.*
Gelee, Frost, *gele blanche*, white, or hoary Frost.
Gelement, Freezing, *gelure*, Ice.
Geline, a Hen, also a Capon. *p. Brit.* 151.
Gelines, Poultry.
Gentes, *Gents* and *Gens*, Common People, Lay-men, also a Country or Nation.
Gens de mestier, Handy-crafts Men.
Gens de Eglise, Churchmen, the Clergy.
Genus and *genues*, Knees.
Il ne genulera, he shall not kneel.
Gentilhomme, a Gentleman.
Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.
Gentillesse, the Nobility.
Geole, a Cave, a Prison.
Geolier, a Jayler.
Germine, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.
Il s germine, they spring, or sprout out.

Geeme and *germaine*, Stock, Kindred.

Engendre de mesme germe, came of the same Stock, or Kindred or Root.

Germer, to bud, to sprout.

Germement, budding, sprouting.

Lcs gentiles, the Heathen.

Gesir, to lye, vide *giser*, *gesine*, lying.

Gersuma and *Geresgive*, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.

Le geste, the behaviour, *geste*, put, cast in. p. *nov. nar.* 47.

Gette, idem. p. 21 *Hen.* 7. 40. also cast from.

Il poest gette, it may lie, *Poest este gette*, it may be gotten. p. *Fitzh. nat. brev.* 28. *gettes*, idem.

Gerbea de blee, a Sheaf of Corn, vide *garbe*.

Gevement, grieving. p. *Stat. Westm.* 1.

Genras, kinds. p. *Plowd.* 332.

Gest, vide *gust*.

G I

Gigner, to beget, *Gignets*, begetting.

Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, &c.

Gildable, Tributary, or liable to Taxes and Orders.

De gilours, of such. p. *Britton*, 24. a.

Cy gift, here lieth, *pur giser*, to lay or expose, *giser*, to lye, *gisant*, lying.

Girdland, a Saxon Word for Yard-land. p. *Coke*.

Gisont en agait, they lie in wait.

Gisoient, they lie. p. *Parkins*, 29.

Gira, shall or will lie. p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 13.

Girra, idem. p. *eund.* 6. 25.

Girroito, should lie.

La git, there lies. p. 20 *Hen.* 7. 9.

Poist giser les deniers in le Court may lay or bring Money into the Court.

Gisure, Lodging. p. *Termes Ley*, 77.

Gisants, lying. p. *Parkins*, 9.

Gisaunts, idem.

Gist, lyeth.

G L

Glacer, to freeze, *Glace*, Ice. *Glace de tout costes*, iced, or frozen about.

Un glaive, a Sword; vide *Espe.* p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 122.

Glaire, Gravel, Sand.

Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.

Glans, Mast, Acorns. p. *Brit.* 143. also all manner of Nut

Haws, *Hips*. p. *Stat. Glouc.*

Glebe, a piece of Earth, *Turf*. p. *Broke's Abr.* 303.

Gleab-lands, Church-Lends.

Glisser, to slide, or slip, *glissant*, slippery.

Glissement, sliding, slipping.

Glaunts, swimming. p. *Brit.*

Gloir, Glory.

Glu, Glue.

Glyn, a Valley.

G O

Gors, a Stream or Pool, *gor*, idem.

Gorse, a watery Place; and such a Name a Weare or Soil may pass by Deed. p. *Plowd.* 151. Also a Pool or Fish-pond. p. *eund.*

Gote, a Ditch, Sluice, or Gut. p. 23 *Men.* 8.

Gorse, lewes en ewes, Ditches brown or cast up in watry Places. Also Pits, p. Britton, 32.
Goule Aoust, vide *Gule d'Aoust*.
Gomme, Gum.
Un Gorre, a Sow.
Le goust, the Taste; *Gouster*, to taste.
Gourt and *Goor*, a watry Place.
Un gouette, a Drop.
Goutteux, Gouty.
Goule, vide *Gule*.

G R

Graces, Thanks. p. *Plowd.* 307.
Graine, Corn of all sorts.
Grainer, to till, or sow, *gray-r*, idem.
Le Grammair, the Grammar.
Graffer, a Notary or Scrivener. *Stat. 5. Hen. 8.*
Grange and *graunge*, a House or arm of Husbandry.
Grangier, a Farmer.
Grava, a Wood or Grove, properly a little Wood.
Grand, great.
Grand fuir, much a-do.
Grandement, greatly, very much, *grandeur*, greatness.
Nul ground, no Lord or Grantee. p. *Kitch.* 203.
Graunter, to grant, *grantus* and *grantuz*, granted.
Al grantant, at the granting.
Grantastes, ye have granted. p. *Edw.* 3. 1. a.
Grains, given. p. *Brit.* 4.
Gratis, freely for Thanks.
Gree and *gre*, consent, good liking; also satisfaction.
Sans gree, without agreement. p. *Coke Rep.* 8. 125.
En bon gre, in good part.
En ounter son gre, against his Will. p. *nov. nar.* 71.

Que il poit fair gree, that he might make Agreement or Satisfaction, *ust fair gre*, he had given satisfaction or made agreement.

Greviosment, grievously.
Le greff, or *greve*, an Officer who hath the Power of a Sheriff or chief Constable.
Gerefa, idem, *Greve* in Saxon is a Bush.
Sheregreve, *Portgreve*, Chief Officers.

Grith, Peace. p. *termes Ley.* 178.
Grith breach, breach of the Peace. p. *eund.*
Grithstole, a Sanctuary.
Grosboys, a great Wood. *bois*, *gr.* idem.
Greit, greeteth.
Greinder and *greyder*, greater.
Greinder euquest, the Grand Jury.

Greinders and *Meinders*, Lords and Commons. *per West.* 1. c. 5.
Greive, grievous, *grever*, to grieve.
Greindement ensient, great with Child. p. *Coke* 6. 35.
Gressume and *Grossome*, idem ut *Gersuma*, q. *vid.* *Plowd.* 271, 285. vide *Jeresuma*.

Que est greve, who is damaged. p. *Hen.* 6. 5.
Ne grevement, they grieve not. p. *Stat. Westm.* 1.
Greve, great or grievous. *West.* 1. c. 5.

Greve, Forfeitures, grievous Fines and Imprisonment.
Grithbreche, a Breach of the Peace within a Forest.
Gro, fat, *grossier*, to grow big, *le grossure*, the greatness, bigness.
Grosses Dismes, great Tithes, i. e. of Corn and Hay.

Grossement ensient, great with Child, *grosse de enfant*, idem.

G Y

Grossone, a Fine at Entrance.
p. lib. aff. fol. 64. a.

Grosses nyeffs and *nyefes*, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Gresler, to hail, *gresse*, Hail.

Griffs, Claws, or Talons of Birds, &c

Grue, a Crane.

Guarii, the chief Officers in a Forest.

G U

Guerr, War. Rep. 8. 166. a.

Guerdon, a Reward, vide *Gurdon*, idem. p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.

Gafe, a Pit. p. termes de Ley 176.

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a watery Place, *gorges*, idem.

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Gust, *Bracton* useth it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, *gest*, idem. p. *Lambard*.

Guiser, Fashion, Usages.

Le gule, the Throat, *trencha luy en le gule*, cut his Throat.

Gule de aoust, the first Day of August, which is *St. Peter ad vincula*.

Le guelle and *guëule*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

G Y

Gyzer, to lie, *gyfant*, lying, *gi-soit*, it lieth.

H A

Gyzer, to lie or sit, as a Swallow to hatch.

Gyses, Geese, 10 Hen. 8. 2.

H A

HA, hath, *qui ha*, who have
Habile, able and fit, *habile* idem.

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dress, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing, Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, used, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Borough.

Haits, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hait, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds:

Haies levee, ou *abatu*, Hedge made up or cast down.

Halener, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to *Blackwell Hall*.

Hallamsheire, a part of *Yorkshire* where *Sheffield* now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village. p. *Plowd.* 337.

Hamsel and *Hamstal*, an ancient Messuage in decay, or a Toft, in a Place where a House had stood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, *Hanapper*. p. *Parkins*, 43.

Hanap, idem, a Hamper.

Mandborow, a lesser or under Pledge, or Surety of a Tithing or Borough.

Headborow, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the same.

Hanser, to accuse.

Hanter, to frequent or use.

Happe, obtained, gotten. *per Comp. Jur. Cur. 48.*

Happeroit, should chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happa, shall chance or befall.

Ceo happa, it fell out. *p. Coke Rep. 7 10.*

Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or bad Nag.

Un haque, a small Gun not a Yard long.

Haquebut, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an Oration.

Harasser, to tire, to weaken.

Harasse, tired, weakened.

Halimote, a Court Baron.

Harer, to stir up, move or provoke.

Harier, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.

Hariot and *heriot*, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death, and is commonly the best Good or Beast, *vide heriot.*

Harneis, Armour, Furniture of Arms.

Hassarders, Gamesters, Lottery-Men.

Haster, to make haste, *hastivity*, hastiness.

Hastif and *hastive*, presently, quickly.

Hastifment and *hastivement*, idem.

Harbiger, *vide herberger*, *harberger*, idem.

Un hart, a Stag of five Years old.

Le haunche, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, also high. *Hault*, high, *plus hault*, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Haust, a Draught, *haust de servois*, a draught of Beer.

Havre, a Haven or Port, *per Termes Ley 95.*

Haut vey, the High-way, *haut street*, idem.

Hautement and *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haulment, idem. *haultement*, highly

Hauteneffe, highness, greatness, *hautefs* and *hautness*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tres haut and *treshault*, most high.

Lever en hault, to raise up on high.

Hauuge, contrivance. *p. Brit. 48.*

Havement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Haulteur and *hauteur*, height.

Haulser, to set up.

Haulser le prix, to raise the price.

Havoir and *avoir*, to have.

Haw, a small piece of Land near a House, and sometimes a Mansion house.

Haugh, a Valley. *p. 1. pt Inst. 5.*

Un hay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayson, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bien hay, a Field well hedged.

Hayes, plural, *ex haye*, in ranks, or rows.

Haybote, necessary stuff for Hedging.

Hayn, *vide hain*, hatred, *hay*, envious, malicious, *estre hay*, to be malicious.

H E

Hedgebote, a Privilege of taking Wood for repairing Hedges and Fences.

Housebote, the like of Timber, &c. for Repair of Houses.

Heint, hate.

Heriot and *heriot Service*, is a Duty from Tenant in Fee, to the Lord, payable at the Death, and is usually double the Annual Quit-rent, vide *heriot Custom, antea*.

Herault, a Herald at Arms.

Herberger, to lodge, harbour or entertain.

Moy herberger, to lodge me. p. *Fitzh. Just.* 209.

Herberge and *herbage*, Victuals, Provision or Entertainment. p. *Coke Rep.* 5.

Herberger ne voet, would not entertain. p. 5 *Edw. 4. pas An. lib.*

Soit herberge, be entertained, lodged. p. *Coke Rep.* 8. 23.

Un herberger and *herbiger*, an Inn-keeper. p. *Kitchin*, 126.

Heritage, an Inheritance

Herediments, such Things as go with the Inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor.

Helas, Alas.

Herbette, dull, blockish.

Healder, an old Saxon Word for Tenant, or Occupier.

Heure, an Hour, *heures*, plural.

Bon heure, a good hour, good luck.

Mal heure, the contrary.

De le heure, from such Time, or that Time; also forasmuch.

A cest heure, at this Time present, *al heure*, in Time, *del heure que*, since, 42 *Edw.* 3. 20.

Le heynoste, the heinousness, p. 2 *R.* 3. 13. b.

H O

Heurensite, happiness, blessedness. 1 *Rep. Coke* 1.

Heureux, happy, fortunate.

Heyre, an Heir, *ses heyres*, his Heirs.

H I

Hibou, an Owl, *hulotte*, idem.

Hideux, horrible, dreadful.

Hier, Yesterday.

Hinefare (Sax.) the going way of a Hine or Servant.

Hirst, a Wood, vide *hurst*.

Histoire, History.

Un hide de terre, is a Plough Land computed to be 100 Acres. p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur. fol.* 200.

Hideage, anciently a Tax upon every Hide of Land.

Hine, a Servant in Husbandry.

Hidel, a Place of Sanctuary or Protection.

Hirciscunda, a Division of Inheritances among Heirs.

H O

Hobilers and *Hoblers*, certain light Horsemen, who by Tenure were bound to scour the Sea Coasts, and give notice of Invasions, &c.

Hogenhine (Sax.) one that tarries above three Days and Nights in a House, and thereby becomes one of the Family.

Home and *homme*, a Man.

Homicide, Man-slaughter.

Home de guerre, a Soldier or Man of War.

Homage, Obedience, and by Tenure to be true to the Lord to whom Land is held.

Home-hine, idem ut *Hogenhine* properly a Household Servant.

H O

Holt, a Wood, *Saxon*.
Holm, an Island or grassy
 ground compassed with Water,
 like a River-Island, *Saxon*.

Honor, a more noble sort of
 signiory or Lordship, whereon
 others other Lordships or Manors
 depend.

Hoo, a Hill, *Sax*.

Hoir, mod. *French*, for Heir.

Homefoken, an Immunity from
 forcible Entries.

Hont and *honte*, Shame, Dis-
 grace. *p. Coke 4. Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, impudent, *pur hont*,
 or Shame.

Ne fuer honte, were not asha-
 med.

Honteux, blushing, *estre hon-
 teux*, to blush or be ashamed,
chose honteuse, a Thing causing
 name or blushing.

Horngeld, a Tax or Payment
 or horned Beasts in a Forest

Hors, out, without, *hors de
 once*, mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hort date, bearing Date.

Un horologue, a Clock. *p. Coke
 Rep. 5. 1.*

Hofstelle, the Household.

Hofstel de Roy, the King's Hou-
 hold.

Un hofstelier, an Inn-keeper, also
 an Hostler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together,
 so where a Man dies and leaves
 several Children, some of whom
 are preferred in his Life-time,
 what they have had of their Fa-
 ther is to be put and valued with
 what is left in *hoch-pot*, and all
 equally to be divided amongst all
 the Children.

Hostile, Enemy-like.

Hovement, digging, or delving.

Un hove, an Iron Instrument to
 dig or delve.

H U

Hoyau, so called in mod. *French*.
Hough, a Valley, *British*.
Hocketor and *hocqueteur*, a
 Knight of the Post, a decayed
 Man.

H U

Hu and *hute*, an Outcry.

Hueis, idem. *p. Fitzh. Just.
 200.*

Hure, an Hour, *vide heure*,
 also Time. *p. Plowd. Abr. 32.*

Hui and *huy*, to Day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huille*, idem. *p.
 Coke Rep. 7. 37. a.*

Hulet and *hewlet*, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and *huse overt*, the Door
 open.

Huisse, idem.

Huiffier, the Usher, or Porter.

Huit and *huict*, eight.

Huict cens, eight Hundred.

Le huitieme partie, the eighth
 Part.

Huictime, idem.

Humecter, to moisten.

Humer, to suck or draw in.

Humers Plein de eau, full of
 watery Humours.

Le humble, the Belly.

Hurst, a Wood or Grove of
 Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haun-
 ter or frequenter of Taverns.
p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.

Husfaste, a Tenant of a House
 which had Land annex'd, or ad-
 joining.

Hustings (*Sax*) a House where
 Things or Causes are heard and
 adjudged, properly a Court held
 before the Mayor and Aldermen
 of London, York, Lincoln, Winche-
 ster, &c.

Hutefum and *huteftum*, a Hue and Cry. p. *Fitzh.* 17.

Hutefum, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *huffeium*, the Huffings in London, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huy, idem ut *huis*.

Huy, to Day in mod. *French*.

De huys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropsical.

Hypocrier, to dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenhyth*, *Lambhyth*, &c. p. *Blount*.

Hyyer, Winter. p. *Britton*, vide *Izer* and *Tyer*.

Hulm vide *holm*.

Hufcarle, a Domestick Servant, *Saxon*.

Hufeans, Buskins, from *houfeau*, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

J A

J A, now, already, or from hence.

Jaftivus, he that is cast, or loose, by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 8

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja soit que, although, that.

Ja failli, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*

Jadas, lately, even now, also heretofore.

Jadis, idem. per *Coke Rep.* 6. 23.

Jaloux, Jealous.

Jalmanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Jalmaney-*

nos, idem. p. *Plowd. Com.* 304 p. *Plowd. Abr.* 57.

Jalemens, always. p. *Brit.* 4. 2.

Jammes and *jamaïs*. per *Stat. Westm.* 1. 20. never, and per *termes de Ley* 6 presently, and *Jacund* 84 file

Jamaïs, a *jam* & *magis*, at this Time and further.

A jamais and *a jammes*, forever, perpetual, always, still. p. *al. Authores*.

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jampnum, furse, gorse.

Les Jareds, the Hams, also Thighs. p. *termes Ley* 179.

Janvier, the Month of *January*.

Jarcer, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jaulne, Yellow Colour, p. *Plowd.* 339

Jio jay. I have, *javera*, I shall have. p. 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b and b *Crompton's Jur.* 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Cess, hence it hath been passed, or gone, or Time past, also hath forborn doing per *nov. nar.* 56. b.

Jaun, idem ut *jampnum*, i. e. furse.

I C

Icel, this. per *Coke Rep.* 8. 155

De iceux, of them. p. *Plowd.* 270. b

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icellez, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it, per *Coke Rep.* 26. also of the same, per *Crompton* 221.

J E

Jeo will *icy dire*, I will here
 you, *icell* is generally taken
 it, and the same.
deot, one that is a Fool from
 Birth.

J E

jecter, thrown, cast, vide *jette*
jetta.
ectment, throwing, casting.
ectes en Mouldes, cast in
 ulds.
ect Commaundements, laid Com-
 nds.
eady, the Day, also *Thursday*.
eo, I, *jeo aye*, I have.
eo ne poy, I cannot.
eo soy, I be, or am.
eo fue, I have been, also I am.
coffails, Faults, Mistakes,
rissions, Oversight in Plead-
 vide, *jay failli*.
copardie, hazard.
eman, a Yeoman, *Saxon*.
esq; and *jesques*, to, unto, or
 il, *Jesques*, idem.
eresuma or *Jeresgive*, properly
 ine or Income paid on one's
 rance into any Estate, Place
 Office.
Jeusday, Tuesday, vide *Juisde*.
In jeu, a Play or Game.
jean, John.
jeuner, to fast.
jeundi and *jeaundie*, Thursday.
jeune, young, *Jeune Garson*, a
 ing Fellow.
jeunes, young Persons.
Un jeune fille, a young Maiden.
Lour jeunesse, their Youth, *Jeu-*
e, Youthful. per *Coke Rep.* 11.
ferint, they have gone.
Jetsen and *jetson*, Goods, or
 ings cast into the Sea to pre-
 ve the Ship.
Jetter, idem ut *jecter*.

I L

Jette and *jetta*, idem.
Ilz jetteront, they drew down.
 p. *Plowd.*

I G

Ignitegium, the Time of cover-
 ing the Fire, vide *Curfew*.
Ignote, unknown.
Ignier, to burn, *ignyer*, idem.
Ignye, fired, burned.
Ignorer, to be ignorant of, not
 to know.
Ignorement, ignorantly.
Ignominieux, reproachful, di-
 shonorable.
Ignominieusement, reproachfully,
 shamefully.
Jit tout ceo fuit, all this was.
 p. *Termes de Ley* 24. b.

I L

Il, he, and it, *Il serra*, it shall
 be.
Il est ainsi, it is so.
Il jia, they are.
Ou est il? where is it, or
 where is he?
Il puisse, he may have.
Il y ad sicome sont, as if there
 are. 1 p. *Inst.* 167.
Il lonques, thither, also there and
 thence, *deillonque*, from thence.
Il Fault, it behoveth.
Illec, thither, there. p. *illec*,
 that way.
Illegitime, unlawful.
D'illours, Electors. p. *Plowd.*
 23.
Illusion, deceit, beguiling.
Illoyal, unfaithful.
Illustre, famous, eminent.
Illustrer, to make clear, or evi-
 dent.

Imbatler, to enclose. *p. Moore's Rep.* 119.

Imbafse, made worse.

Imbu, instructed, endued, also wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they swallow'd.

Imbeziler, to steal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Imparker, to impound, *imparke*, impounded,

Impeach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impeachment, (Lat. *Impetitia*) an impediment or restraint.

Impeachment (Lat. *Impetratio*) is the preferring of any Request or Demand, also to sue or prosecute.

Imperer, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up, by *Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 88. also to fulfil, by *Broke's Abr. gr.*

Pur impleer, for the fulfilling.

Implede, filled. *p. Cromp. Jur. Car.* 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Imperfonce, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastick, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons *imperfonce* of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p. Blount.*

Implorer, to ask or desire earnestly.

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing

Implements, Things necessary for a Trade, or Furniture of House, or used in Husbandry.

Improvement, making better, of more value.

Imposer, to put upon. *p. Co. Rep.* 5. 49.

Import, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra and *imprendera*, shall take upon him.

Imprise sur luy, took upon him. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Impristeront, they took upon them, also they put forward.

Impregnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Imprimee, printed, *imprimidem*.

Impropriation, Tithes in Laymen's Hands, but *Appropriation* are such in Spiritual Persons Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, impute.

Impunee, unpunished.

Imprimeur, a Printer.

Imposture, deceiving, *uz imposteur*, a deceiver.

Imprecation, cursing.

Ne impediera, shall not hinder

Improprement, improperly.

Impliquer, to entangle.

Impost, Tribute, Tollage Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, also an Impression and Printing House.

Inaptes, then after, also from
ence.

Inacoustume, not used, unaccu-
med.

Inadvertence, unadvisedness.

Inanere, to make void or null,
defeat.

Incapacitie, inability.

Incident, are set forth or pub-
l'd. p. Coke Rep 8. 19. a.

Incender, burn, or set on Fire.

Incessament, always, or con-
ually.

Incongruitie, unagreeableness.

Inchase, drove. p. Coke 8 66. b.

Incident, a Thing not to be se-
ated, as a Court-Baron from
Manor, also a Thing happening
falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to pro-
ke

Inciser, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incunbrant, encumbering.

Incumbent, he who is possessed
a Church with Cure of Souls,
so bends all his Study to his
ire.

Incurgera, shall forfeit, shall
cur.

Queux incurgera, which shall
ppen or fall out. p. Coke 5.
8. b.

Incurre, happened, also en-
ased. p. Moore Rep. 116. incur-
idem.

Ne incurr, run not into.

Indeu, indebted.

Inclusivement, comprehending,
clusivement, the contrary.

Incogna, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchanter, he who sings Ver-
to charm.

Incleasé, ensnared, intangled,
modern French *Inlasse*.

Inconsiderament, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectment, faultily.

Incuter, to strike, ne *voil incu-*
ter, will not strike. p. Fitzh.
Just. 11. a.

Indire, to declare, also to en-
dite, *indict*, endited.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indoctrément, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boisterous, untame-
able and ungovernable. p. 1. part
Inst. 124.

Inducer, to bring in.

Infect, undone, not accom-
plish'd. p. Plowd. 250. b.

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur In-*
gen, for wronging or deceiving.
p. Kitchin 144. a.

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indeciz, undetermined, unde-
cided.

Indemne, saved harmless.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

Indivisum, in Law, is when
two or more hold in Common
without Partition.

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*,
broken.

Mal ingene, ill Will. Coke 3.
Rep. 83.

Inique, wicked, *iniquement*,
wickedly, *les ingenyes*, their wits.
Plowd. 82. a.

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabile, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumer, to bury.

Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. 1 part
Inst. 5.

Inyft,

Ingyft, thrown out. *p. Fitzh.*
Gr. Abr. 1 pt. fol. 238.

Injefture le *Maines*, laying
 Hands on one.

Injurer *ascun*, to wrong one.

Injunction, a Prohibition, or
 Command, also a Writ so called
 out of the Court, forbidding to
 act.

Inorer, vide *Ignorer*.

Infient, vide *enfient*.

Infient, pregnant, quick with
 Child.

Infient *privieient*, newly with
 Child.

Infient *grossment*, great with
 Child.

Juraser, vide *enrafer*.

Inracera, pull'd down, thrown
 down.

Inquise, enquired into. *per*
Kitchin 4.

Al inspection, upon View or
 Sight. *p. Fitzh.* 134.

Infamer, to scandalize.

De infame, of ill Name.

Inegal and *inequal*, unequal.

Inftainement, prefently, vide
maintainant.

Infurge, rofe up.

Inepte, unfitly, foolifhly.

Inftruikt, inftituted.

Infuer, to purfue or follow.

Infuift, following, and he fol-
 lowed.

Infuera, fhall follow or purfue.

Intaunt, forasmuch, inasmuch.

Intromit, meddled with, *Intromit-
 ter*, to meddle with, and,
come jeo intend, as I think or con-
 ceive.

Intendemnt, thinking, conceiv-
 ing.

Intelligence, Knowledge.

Interiffer, to put between, al-
 fo to leave out or omit.

Interleffe, left out, omitted,
interleffant, interlined.

Inover, to invent a-new,
 change.

Inopine, fudden, unlook'd
Inficiement, ignorantly, wi-
 out one's Knowledge.

Instigateur, a provoker, a
 rer up.

Infolu, unpaid.

Interjecter, to caft or put
 tween

Intermettre, to difcontinue,
trometter, idem.

Interoguer, to queftion, to
 mand.

Intervalle, a fpace betwe
 alfo a fpace of Time, &c.

Les inteftines, the Intrails,
 Bowels.

Intime, inwardly, *mon in-
 amie*, my dear, or inward Fri

Intrication, intangling.

Intrufion, unlawful entry
 Poffeffion.

Intruder, vide *Entruder*.

Inveigner, to find, *inve-
 found*.

Inveignant, finding, *ferra-
 veigne*, fhall be found.

Invent r, to find out.

Investe, poffeffed.

Invenigne, vide *envenome*,
 fon.

Inviter, to fhun, to be un-
 ling.

Ipfio invito, againft his Will

Inviter is alfo to provoke.

Invironer, to compafs about

Aler environ, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to
 void.

Inventorier, to inventory
 write Particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

J O

Joncarias, the Place where
 Rufhes grow. *Co. Lit.* 45.

Jous, played. *p. Coke Rep. 9.*

120.

Jouant, playing. *p. eund.*

Joindre, to join, to couple.

Joiaux, Jewels. *p. Stat. Art. sup.*

hart. cap. 20.

Joignant apres, joining unto,
or hard by.

Jointt, joined.

Joue, play'd.

Jouges, Yokes. *p. Plowd. 276.*

Un jonc, a Rush, *joncaria*, rushy
places, *juncaria*, idem.

Four, a Day, *touts jours* for
ver.

Ce jour, to Day, *en quel jour*,
a what Day, *le jour demaine*, to
morrow, *touts les jours*, daily,
ourment, idem.

Journante, Day breaking. *p.*
Britton 209.

Journallement and *jeurnalment*,
daily. *p. Plowd. 378.*

De jour en jour, from Day to
Day.

Jour is also an Oath, *que appent*
la journee, which belonged to
their Oath. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 34.*

Poit estre jouree, may be sworn.
p. eund. 9. 40.

Joitement, Wording. *p. Coke 5.*
99 a.

Joyusement, merrily, cheerfully,
p. eund. 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, *jo*, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, *vide Juge.*

Jouste, hard by, joining, *jouste*,
idem.

Joyeux, merry, jofyul.

Joyntenants, they who hold
by the same Title without Par-
tition.

Joesdie, Thursday. *p. 1 Hen. 7.*
5. a.

Joendi, idem in mod. *French.*

Joyaux, Jewels. *per Stat. 28.*
Edw. 1.

Jouson, *vide Jaison.*

Jouissement, joyfully.

I R

Ire, Wrath, Anger, *iracund*,
angry.

Qui est ire? Who is angry?

Ire, Also to go, to pass, to
journey.

Ire ad largum, to go or be set
at liberty, to escape.

Ira, shall go, or journey. *p. 19*
Hen. 8. 10. b.

Irra, idem. *p. 21 Hen. 7. 27. a.*
from *aler* to go.

Ne irroit avant, he should not
go or pass before this Time. *per*
Plowd. Abr. 22. b.

Irrount, they go, &c.

Irruer, to pull, or throw down.

Irreprehensible, blameless.

Irrite, unjust, unlawful. *p. Coke*
Rep. 8. 56.

Irrites, void. *p. 2. part Institutes*
665.

Irriter, to provoke, to stir up.

Irruption, breaking in.

Irrevokeablement, not to be re-
voked.

Irrefourme, unreformed.

Irrepleviable, not to be deliver-
ed upon Sureties, or Pledges, a
distress to remain.

I S

Un Isle, an Island.

Iffer and *issir*, to go forth.

Issera, shall issue.

Isseroit, should issue forth.

Issist, he went forth, or issued
out. *Issuist*, idem.

Issuont, they spring forth, or
issue out.

Issuants, issuing, *issuant*, idem,
issaut, idem. *p. Coke 8. 87. & p.*
Parkins 125.

L

Issantes,

J U

Iffautes, idem.
Iffint, so. p. *Fitzh. Nat. br.* 40.
 also they be. p. *Parkins* 125. a.
Iffi, thus, and so. p. *termes de Ley* 55. b.
Issue, Children.
Item, also, it being an Article.
Istiera, shall choose. 32 *Hen.* 6. 20.
Iffer, to issue out, to go.

J U

Cel juge, this Yoke.
Un juge, a Judge.
Juillet, the Month of July.
Juises, p. *Fitzh. Justice* 201.
 seems to be Nufances, or Stanks to turn the Water out of its Course.
Juiff, a Jew.
Jusne, young. p. *Coke Rep.* 11. 53.
Junes, young People. p. *eund.*
Lour junesse, their Youth. p. *Plowd.* 303. b.
Jument, a breeding Mare, a Colt, also a Bullock. p. *Gregory* 30. & p. *eund.* 323. b.
Jugum terræ, is taken to be half a Plough-Land, or as much as a Yoke of Oxen can till.
Juncaria, rushy Places, *joncaria*, idem.
Juns, a Man's Scull. p. *Nov.* *Nar.* 69.
Jure, sworn, also an Oath.
Jumpna, a waterish Place. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.
Jures, ye are sworn, also Oaths.
Pur jurer, for to be sworn.
Jurement, swearing, *Jurye*, sworn.
Serra jure, shall be sworn.
Estre poient jures, ye may be.
Juries, idem ut *Jurcs.*

K A

Jurgent, they shall swear. *Brit.* 9. a.
Jurisdie, vide *Jeusdye*, Tuesday. p. *Nov. Nar.* 53.
Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of Rejoicings given every fiftiet Year by the Pope.
Juriconsultes, Counsellors in the Civil Law.
Jusques, until, unto, *Jesques* idem.
Jusques a ce lieu la, unto the place, here.
Jusques a maintenant, till the present.
Justement, uprightly.
Justes, Contentions in Arms and with Spears on Horseback.
Jousts, in modern French.
Se justifier, to purge himself of a Crime.
Justicements, all Things belonging to Justice. 2 *Inst.* 225.
Justifont, they justified or maintain'd.
Juvences, Heifers, also Steers.
Juvence, a Steer.
Jusne, younger.
Junes, young ones. p. *Brit.* 169. a.
Juvent, young, *juvents* and *juvens*, idem.
June shovellers, young Quoit or Pigeons.
Juvanches, Calves. 39 *Hen.* 22. b.

K A

K *Alendar Month*, is 30, or 31 Days, but saying twelve Months, it shall be computed according to 28 Days per Month. *Coke Rep.* 6 61. b. a Twelve-month singularly is all the Year. p. *eund.*
Kantref, in *Wales*, includes hundred Villages.

L A

Karle, a Man-Servant, or
lown.

Karrata feni, a Cart-load of
lay.

Kay, a Wharf to land Goods.

Kayage, Toll paid for such land-
ing, or loading.

K E

Keins and *Kiens*, idem ut *keyns*.

Kernellata domus, a Castle.

Un kerwer, a Carver. p. *Parkins*.

Kernes, idle Persons, Vaga-
onds.

Keyns, Oaks, also young Sap-
lings of Oaks, the modern *French*
chesnes.

Keynez, Oaken Trees. p. *Plowd.*
br. 75.

K I

Kidells, Wears where Fish are
caught. p. *Coke* 2 pt. *Inst.* 38.
open, idem.

Kingsilver, Money paid on le-
ying a Fine, in respect of the
King's Licence for that purpose.

K N

Knol, a Hill. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.

Knout, a Knight. p. *Briston.*
100. b.

Un kne, idem ut *knol*.

Knave, anciently a Man-Ser-
vant, also a male Child. p. 14.
Edw. 3. *Stat.*

L A

LA, is a sign of the Femenine
Gender, for the, as *la feme*,
the Woman.

La, is also an Adverb of place,
as, *la ou tu es*, there where thou
art.

L A

La, is also a Relative, rehear-
sing the Thing spoken of, but
most often stands for there.

L, the Letter is very often
used for *Le*, the, before any word,
as *L'espousels*, the Marriage, *L'issue*,
&c. *L'adite*, *L'adist*.

Si la, so long, until. p. *Brit.*
136. a.

Labeurer, to labour, *labour*,
labor.

Labourage, Husbandry work,
Tillage.

Four labour, Day-work.

Lait, Milk, *lac*, idem, also a
Lake.

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Lacerta, a Fathom. p. 1 pt.
Inst. 4.

Laces, Gins, Snares.

Laches, negligence, slackness,
default, omission.

Lacher, to be idle, negligent,
lazy, to loiter.

Lacheffe, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleness, laziness, from
lasche, modern *French*, careless,
slothful.

Lader, to ship, or lade on
Board.

Lafferent, they belong.

Laies gens, Lay-Men, *lays gens*,
idem, i. e. they who are not of
the Clergy.

Laga and *Lage*, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, *Lageons*, idem,
Crompt. Just. 33. *un lagon*, a Gal-
lon. p. *Coke Rep.* 6. 61.

Lai, where.

Laghlite, a Mulct for Breach
of the Law, *Saxon*.

Lagan, Goods at the bottom of
the Sea.

Lagon and *Ligan*, idem.

Laieur, breadth. p. *Fitzb. Nat.*
Brev. 225. b.

Laisant, leaving, *lature* and *laissture*, idem.

Lain and *lane*, Wool.

Leynes peals, Wool-fells. *p. Stat. Westm* 1. 59.

Laysen, to leave, *laise*, left, *laisen*, idem, and to relinquish, and forsake, *p. Coke* 7. 15. and 6. 76.

Laisser la femme, to put away the Wife, or leave her.

Laisse le huis ouvert, left the Door open.

Est laise, is set forth or left.

Laysen, idem ut *laise*.

Un laiz and *un lez*, a Legate.

Evoyn laise, I had left. *p. Plowd. Preface*.

Lamena, led, carried.

Lanchep, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.

Il langue, the Tongue.

Couper la langue ascyn, to cut out one's Tongue.

Languer and *langur*, weakness, sickness.

Languir, to languish, *languissant*, languishing.

Languoroussment, faintly, languishingly.

Lannemannus, the Lord of the Manor. *1 pt. Inst.* 5. a.

Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.

Laps de temps, loss of Time.

Laps, a slip or fall, used for an omission of the Patron to present his Clerk within six Months.

Lath, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.

Lays gens, vide *laies gens*.

Lay poier, Lay-power.

Loysomus, let us rest, or leave off. *Coke Rep.* 10. 37.

Larges, encreased, enlarged.

Larges ou estraits, encreased, or diminished. *p. Britton* 143. b.

Large, wide, *fort large*, very wide.

Large ouster, over measure.

Largeesse, a Gift, or Reward.

Mettre large or *wast*, to let go a large.

Larroneux, Thievish.

Larceny, Theft, *Laron* and *Laron* a Thief, or Felon.

Lareyns, Thefts.

Un Last, one of the Lessees. *Coke Rep.* 5. 9. a.

Laser, a Leprous Person.

Lasser, to tire, to make weary.

Las, weary.

Lasse, wearied, *Lafette*, weariness.

Lastals, Dunghils, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.

Lastels, stays, hindrances, stoppings.

Lattre, the side.

Latrine, a Sink, *Jakes*, a House of Office.

Laten, Brads.

Lature, breadth, *Leaure*, idem.

L'autre, the other.

Laver, to wash.

Lave, washed, *Lavement*, washing, *Lavera*, shall wash.

Lawe, a Hill, *lawnd* and *loun* a Plain between Woods.

Lagette, a Chest, Box, or Drawer.

Laynesse, greatest, largest, biggest. *p. Nov. Nar.* 61.

Laysenont, they leave. *Coke Rep.* 6. 12. b.

Lay gens, common People.

L E

Le, is an Article before the Masculine Gender, signifying, the, as *le home*, the Man.

Les is put as a plural, as *le un* the one, *les autres*, the others.

Le quel, the which, *lesquels* the two which of which of the two soever it be.

Lea and *Ley*, Pasture Ground.
Leal, vide *Loyal*, i. e. faithful,
Lealment, faithfully, lawfully.
Brit. 184.
Leament, idem. *p. eund.* 18.
Leans, within. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.
Leaure, the breadth. *p. nov.*
r. 68. b.
Un lease, a Leash wherein Gray-
ounds are led.
Leaz, leased, demised.
Lecherwise, *Legrewita*, *Lothervite*,
c. a Fine paid for Adultery and
ornication. 3 *Inst.* 206.
Lechergeld, *Legergeld* and *Legre-*
ld, idem.
Leffeur, reading, also read.
Leger, to read, *bien poit leer*,
uld well read. *p. Coke Rep.* 11.
Leffe, a Bed.
Lede, hurt.
Legierment, lightly, or easily,
de *Leigerment*.
Leicher, to lick, *licher*, idem.
Leide, Aid.
Un leez, a Lease. *p. Parkins*
57. b.
Leger and *legier*, sudden, hasty,
so violent and notorious. *p. Fitzh.*
47. 147. a.
Legerte, hastily, suddenly, vio-
ntly. *p. Brit.* 237.
Leigerment, lying. 1 *Hen.* 7. 1.
nd 31. also easily. *p. Rep.* 3. 26.
so dormantly, or by the By.
Plowd. 303. b.
Rewle legerment, a standing
ule.
Un legion, a number of Armed
en, containing by some 6500,
y others 12500 Men.
Ou legat, an Ambassador.
Legislature, a Declaration of
he Laws in Writing or Print.
Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemain, the next Day
after, or the morrow.
Leigne, the eldest.
Differer en lendemain, to put
off till to morrow.
Lendemain, is sometimes used
for out of hand, and presently,
and afterwards.
Lee, read, *lees* plural, *leisure*,
reading.
Leigne and *leygne*, the Elder.
Lembleier, to steal.
Lenir, to mitigate, to assuage.
A lenvoy, to convoy, or send.
p. Brit. 19.
L'envers, the inside, or within.
Lendroit, without, outwards.
Lerer, to hurt.
Lesus, hurt.
Lese, let.
Lese a bail, let to bail. *Rep.* 10.
99.
Lesson, hurting, also wound-
ing.
Ad less un a large, hath set one
at liberty.
Lessa, left, leased, let out.
Lesse, idem.
Ne lessent, they leave not. *p.*
Brit. 204.
Ne lesses, ye shall not fail, or
omit. *p. eund.*
Lessest, letteth or leafeth.
Ne lerrount, they omit not, or
fail not. *p. eund.* 9.
Lenrase, vide *enrace*.
Lentier, the whole.
Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or
let.
Leront, they lie. *p. Coke* 9. 66.
Lepre, a Leper.
Leschewes, Trees fallen by
chance, windsals. *p. Broke's Grand*
Abr. 341.
Lescheker, Exchequer.
p. Leaser, by falsifying, lea-
sing.

Leffe, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.

Leffance, bailing, *leffant*, idem.

Leff aler, let go, a lesser hors, to let out.

Leswes and *Lesues*, Pasture-Ground. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.

Ne pur leffer ascun arrest, nor for staying any Arrest. p. *Fitzh. Just.* 193.

Lesglise, vide *eglise*.

Un lettre, a Letter, *bailler lettres a-porter*, to deliver Letters to be carried.

Lever, to raise, or set up.

Se lever du lit, to raise one's self up in Bed.

Pur lever un mese plus haut, for building a House too high. p. *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 184.

A lever un molin, to build a Mill.

Lerve, lifted up, *leva le main*, hold up the Hand, *leve en le nuit*, rose in the Night.

Le court leve suis, the Court rose.

Levant & Couchant, uprising and down-lying.

Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven.

Lewe, built, *leva le fesaunt*, spring the Pheasant. p. *Kitch.* 59. b.

Leu, a Bed, vide *leff* and *licf*.

Lewerer, a Lurcher, or small Grey-Hound.

Lewere, idem, *leuriers*, Gray-Hounds, *levers*, idem.

Un leveret, a young Hare, *leural*, idem.

Lewe, raised.

Leworer, a tumbler Dog. p. *Kitch.* 59. b.

Lewesque, a Bishop, vide *Evesque*.

Leweschrie, a Bishoprick.

Lewes, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.

Lewkes, Miles. p. 2 *Hen.* 10. a.

Leuks, idem. p. *Coke Lib.* 10. 72. but is more properly *league* p. *Phillips*.

Aler tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. p. *nov. na.* 52. b.

Tient lew, held, or took place. p. *Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 57. b.

Lewwad, a Forest, or Park, *leuwed*, idem, *leuwe*, idem, and *leuca*, idem. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.

Leyre, the Heir. 4 *Hen.* 1. a.

Leyed, hurt, vide *lede*.

Ley gager, Wager of Law, where the Plaintiff wants Proof, the Defendant's Oath taken that he owes not the Money or Thing demanded.

Leyn, Woollen Cloth. p. *nov. nar.* 31.

Leynes, Wool, *pealtz lanu* Wool-Felts. p. 3 pt. *Inst.* 39.

Ley, Law, *leyes*, plural.

Ley gens, Lawyers. p. *Brook. Gr. Abr.* 288.

Lez and *les*, those, these.

Lez, is also nigh, or ne unto.

L I

Licf, a Bed, vide *Leff*.

A lier, to read, *lia*, read, idem.

La lie, the Dregs, the Lees. *Lie*, bound, *lye*, idem, and read. 2 *Rep. Coke* 9.

Lier, to bind, knit, tie.

Liera, shall bind, &c. *lye* idem.

Qui lie, who bind, *liant*, the bind, *liont*, idem.

Lieison, bound, *liement*, binding, *lien*, idem.

L I

Lieges, Miles or Leagues. *per*
itzh. Just. 146.

Lieues, idem. *p. Britton.*

Lievre, a Hare, *Lievres*, Hares.

Lien, a Cord or String, or
ine.

Lief and *leof*, rather, *Saxon.*

Liera, shall bind.

Ne poit lier, could not read.

Lieus, places, *seant en lour lieux*,
ting in their Places. 13 *Hen. 8.*

b.

En auter lieu, elsewhere, in a-
other Place.

Lieux, *p. 2 Hen. 7. Westm. b.*
aces.

De lieu a lieu, from Place to
ace.

En lieu, instead, in place of,
lieu, idem.

Un lieue, a Place. *p. Greg. 202.*

Lieux, Miles. *per nov. nar.*

b.

Liewxx, idem. *p. Plowd. 87. b.*

Lige and *ligne home*, a Vassal, a
object, *liege*, idem.

Liger, to tie, *liga*, tied. *p.*
itzh. Just. 23. a.

Lignage, Parentage, Kindred,
ineage.

De mesme lignee, of the same
ood, Kindred, &c.

Ligon, vide *Lagon.*

Licher, to lick.

Limiter, to bound, define, li-
it.

Linquer, to leave, *linquy*, left,
quist, leaveth.

Lin, Flax, *line*, idem, *linarium*,
Flax-Ground.

Linge, Linen, *linches*, Sheets.
Cromp. 32.

Lingues, Tongues.

Il lirroit, it should be lawful.
Moore Rep. 27.

Bien lirroit, well lawful. *per*
owd. Abr. 9. a.

L O

Bien list, idem.

Lite and *lyte*, a Bed, vide *liet.*

Ligne, a Line, *fait a la ligne*,
ou cordeau, made with a Line and
Level.

Lign, is also a League.

Un linier, a Flax or Hemp-
dresser.

Vestu du linge, clothed with
Linen.

Liqueur, Liquor.

Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.

Litige, strife; debate, *Litigeux*,
contentious.

Livery of Seizin is the delivery
of the possession of Lands, &c.

Livrer, to deliver, *livre*, deli-
vered.

Livre, a Book, *lieur*, idem.

Un liver, a Pound-Weight, *li-
vers*, plural. *p. Moor 648.*

L O

Loins, far off. 2 *lib. Ass. 100. a.*

Lore, hire, reward, *lower*, idem,
also a bribe. *p. Fitzh. grand Abr.*
199. b. vide *W. 1. c. 9.*

Pour lour loier, for their Fee.
p. Mirror.

Londres, London.

Loggis, a Lodging, *logis*, idem,
un loge, a Lodge, or Cabb in a
Ship, *loggis*, also is, it behoves.

Il est loisible, it is lawful, *loitf*,
lawful, legal.

Loin pluis, very far.

Longure, length, *a la longue*, at
length.

Longueur, idem ut *longure.*

Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or
Fold-course, *longaine*, idem. *p.*
nov. nar. 16. b.

Cy longement, thus long, as
long as. *p. Plowd.*

Pluis longement, longer, more
long.

L U

Loftel and *lofteil*, vide *hofteil*.
Lors, then, at that Time. per
Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 20.
Lorsq; and then.
Lou, where.
Lovage, hiring.
A louer, to praise.
Lovers, Rewards or Bribes.
Westm. 1. c. 32.
Loup, a Wolf.
Loceix, a Washer-woman, *lo-*
ture, washing.
Lotux, gives Suck, suckles.
Lothenoit, quasi *lecherwit*, A-
 mends given for lying with a
 Bond-woman.
Sans lower, without Reward or
 Fee.
Lowers idem ut *Lovers*, also
 Fees or other Gains. *Brit. 38. a.*
Lourgulary and *lourderie*, In-
 humanity, also any villanous
 Act.
Lour, their, theirs, *loer*, idem.
Louer, in modern *French*, is to
 praise.
Lowanger, idem.
Lowage, Possession, *en lowage*
de Mese ou toft, in Possession or
 Occupation of the House or
 Toft. *p. nov. nar. 2. a.*
Loyal, faithful, true, lawful,
loyaux, idem.
Loyalment, faithfully.
Loyes, Laws, *loyx*, idem. per
Nat. brev. 42.
Loynteines and *loyntens*, a Colla-
 teral Heir. *p. Brit. 91.*
En plus loyntime degree, in the
 more collateral degree. *p. eund.*
 189.
Un loyer, a Reward, or Gratuity,
Loz, Praise.

L U

Lu and *leu*, Light, *lover*, Light-
 ning.

L Y

Luce, a Pike; a Jack-Fish.
Et luce est and *luse est*, the Use
 or the Custom is. *p. Coke 5. 39.*
 and *p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b.*
Lucratif, profitable, gaining.
Luere, to shine, *Lumineux*
 idem.
Luisant, shining, also Light
 ning.
Lue, read, *lues*, idem. *p. Br.*
 9. *fuit lus*, be it read. *p. eund.*
 101. a.
Lumiere, Light, *lumineux*, gi-
 ing Light.
Lunitique, Frantick.
Lune die, *lundy* and *lundie*, t
 Day called Munday.
Le lune, the Moon.
Lunettes, Spectacles.
Lung and *lune*, the one.
Un lupe, a Wolf, vide *loupe*.
Luder, to play, *tiels que lu-*
fuch who play.
Luse, playing Cards.
Luy, him, he, the same *M*
el, her. *p. luy*, by it self, or hi
 self, *sur luy*, upon him.
Luy, is also, who and whe
p. Coke Rep. 5. 39. b.
Luy is sometimes taken be
 for him and her.
A luy and *de luy*, to and fro
 him and her.
A luy ceaux, to him or them.
Lupulicetum, a Hop-Yard,
 Ground where Hops grow.
L'une & l'autre, the one a
 the other.
Lut and *lute*, Dirt, Clay.
Luter, to dawb with Clay,
 Mortar, or Lime.

L Y

Lye, read, vide *lie*.
Lye, *p. Fitzh. Justice 176.*
 bound or tied.

Lyant, vide *liant*.

Lyer, shall bind, or tye.

Lyerout, they are bound.

Lyer, p. *Brooke's grand Abr.* is to tie, bind or fetter, and by *Kitch.* 26. b. 'tis to read.

Lyng, Linnen, idem ut *linge*.

Ne lyst, not lawful. p. 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem ut *liſt*.

Lyre and *lyer*, to alledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.

Lyst, lawful, idem ut *liſt*.

Lyver, idem ut *livre*, and p. *Dyer* 6. b. and *Plowden's Preface* *Lyeur*, is a Brook.

Lyvers, is also Pounds.

Un lyre, a Harp.

Lyeges, Subjects. p. *Fitzh. Juſt.* 149. a.

M A

M*A*, my, feminine, *mon*, my, Masculine, also mine.

Ma amie, my she Love, *mon amie*, my Lover, or he Love.

Mashecollata domus, a Castle. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5. a.

Machiner, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, *machination*, devising Evil.

Maerisme, Timber, *merisme*, idem.

Macegriefs and *macegreſs*, such as buy and sell stolen Flesh. p. *Blount*.

Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.

Maign, great, *magnifique*, stately, august.

Magie, the Art of Enchantment.

Un machine, an Engine.

Maikem, maimed.

Macular, to spot or blot.

Mahim, a hurt, whereby one loseth the use of some Member.

Maines, Hands, *le maine dextre*, the Right Hand.

Maines estendues, open Hands.

Oufre le mains, out of Hand.

Ma mainy, my Family. p. 19 *Hen.* 6. fol 1.

Bailler ses mains, to give his Hands.

Mainz, idem ut *mains*, per *Dyer* 7. a.

Maignasum, a Brasier's Shop.

Mainpernour, a Surety.

Mail, a small Coin less than a Penny. p. *Kitchin* 12 and 61.

Un mail, is a Half-peny. per *termes de ley.* 331.

Mainprize, Bail, *mainpernable*,ailable.

Less ad mainprise, let to Bail. p. *nat. br.* 299. b.

Mainorable, tenable, demisable, also habitable.

De main in main, from Hand to Hand.

Maincraftes, Handicrafts.

Mainoverer, to manure, *meynovera*, shall manure. p. *termes ley.* 174. b.

Mainovre, handy-work, p. *Brit. cap.* 62.

Maintenant, now, at this present.

Makement, contrivance, practice. 42 *Edw.* 3. 2. b.

Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.

Maintenera, shall keep, &c.

Maintes foitz, often, divers Times.

Jesque maintenant, hitherto.

Maintenus, held, kept.

Maintainor, he who maintains or seconds a Suit in Law.

- Maisne*, vide *puisne*, Younger.
Mainorants, remaining.
Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.
Maieur, idem, in modern French.
Mais, but, vide *Mes*.
Mais, is also more, *il a mais de quarante ans*, he is more than forty Years.
Maisonner, to build.
Maison, a House.
Maisonnement, Building.
Maistre, Sir, Master.
Malade, sick, diseased, *estre fort malade*, to be very sick.
Un maladie, a Sickness.
Maladif, sickly, sick.
Male, evil, mischief, hurt.
males, plural.
Malement, evilly, or mischievously.
Maledif, afflicted. p. Moor's Rep. 878.
Maleadventure, ill Fortune.
Maleadvise, unwary, imprudent.
Male issues, Sons.
Male denier, a Half-peny. p. *Termes Ley* 157. b.
Malefisant, ill doing, *Malifice*, idem.
Malegree, against one's Will.
Malveist apert, an open Offence. p. *Stat Westm.* 1. 15.
Malweis and *Malves*, ill will, *malvesnes*, idem. per *Plowden*, 360.
Malavis, unadvisedness.
Malvois, Evil. p. 3 part. *Inst.*
 39.
Malediction, a Curse.
Malfacture, guilty of doing ill.
malefesance, idem.
Ala mal heur, at an ill Hour.
Malveifnes, illness, wickedness. p. *Plowd.* 75. b.
Malvoillance, ill Will, Malice.
Malleable, pliant to the Hammer.
- Maltolt*, and *maltault*, Toll Import, but properly any unjust exaction. per *Stat. Westm.* 1. 58.
Manasser, to threaten, *pur manasser*, for threatening.
Manas, threatned, *manasse*, threatnings.
Manassera, shall threaten.
Manche, a Sleeve or Glove.
Mamelles, Breasts; Dugs.
Mander, to send, *il mandra*, he sent.
De mander, of bringing, p. *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 23.
Mandement, a Command.
Mande, vide *maunde*.
Un manque, a Maim, a wound. p. *Coke* 9. 120.
Manger, to eat, to feed.
Bailler a manger, to give Food.
Mange, eateth, *maunge*, eat, *ils mangeront*, they eat, *puis mange* after Dinner. p. *Hen.* 7. 26.
Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantle.
Maikor, a Lordship, or Manor, also a chief Dwelling.
Manson, the chief House.
Manning, a Days work. p. *Blount*.
Manse, a Farm.
Manses, Hides of Land.
Manumisse, set free.
Manumitter, to enfranchise, set free.
Manurer, to dung, soil, or foil upon Lands, to order Husbandry.
Manuefter, to filch or take away privily, also to thieve.
Manuefes, thievings.
Un marche, a Market, *mar* and *marche*, idem.
Marches, Markets. per *Britt.* 53.
Marces, Marks in Tale of Money.

Marchet and *merches*, Money paid the Lord in ransom of Virginity, or for Licence of his Tenants Daughters to marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to marry, *marie*, married.

Si vous maryes, if ye marry. p. *Plowd.* 203.

Marlerium and *Marlettum*, a Marlpit.

Marryeres, ye shall marry. p. *und. m.*

Marisdie and *mardie*, Tuesday, vide *Faisdie*.

Marischal, an Officer, or Keeper of the King's Bench Prison; also the Earl Marshal, Knight Marshal, Judges Marshal, &c.

Maries, Marsh-Ground.

Marettum, idem, from *maret*, French.

Marys, idem. p. *nov. nar.* 2. a.

Masse, Male-kind, *petit masles*, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or set down in writing.

Manicles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, madness, *un manique*, a Madman.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits of a Country; also Markets. p. *Britton* 53.

Le marge d'un livre, the Margin of a Book.

Mare, the Sea, *la marine* and *marin*, of, or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coast.

Jure maritime, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

Un marque, a Marquis.

Mois, a Month.

Le mois de Mars, the Month of March.

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Massacre, killing, or murdering of any.

Maffoner, to sing Mass.

Masure terre, Ground containing about four Ox-gangs.

Maten and *matin*, morning, *matutine*, early.

Matine, early, *le matyne*, the morning. p. *Fitzh. Just.* 86. b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, *matures*, idem, per *Parkins* 109.

Matrimoine, Marriage.

Magre and *maugre*, in despite of, against.

Maugre sa soen, against his Will.

Maugre son test, whether he will or no.

Malgre, idem, in mod. *French*.

Mauger, notwithstanding. p. *Hen.* 7.

Maulx, Evil.

Maunder, to send, *maunde*, sent. *Ont maunde*, they have sent.

p. *Termes Ley* 87.

Maundera, shall send. p. *Plowd.* 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mauuger, to eat, also Food.

Maunge, eat ye, also eateth.

Mauveste, guilt, fault. per *Britton* 10.

Mauvaise, ill, base, bad, per *eundem*. *Maus*, idem.

Mauvayse gard, ill kept, per *Coke* 11. 49.

Pur manfesteure, for avoiding ill. p. *Brit.* a.

Mauvesement, maliciously. p. *Britton*, 37. b.

Mauvaisement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a sot, a fool.

Maxime, a Rule in Law, a Principle not to be disputed or denied.

Maynourable, Tenantable; also tillable, vide *mainorable*.

Mayhem, the loss of some Member of the Body. p. Coke Rep. 5. 50.

Le maz d'un neuf, the Mast of a Ship.

M E

En le meane, in the manner. p. Plowd.

Mean, vide *Mesne*.

Un mease, a Messuage, *mesé*, idem, *mees*, idem.

Le mason, the House. p. Greg. 336. a.

Meason due for Maison de Dieu, a House of God.

Medlesse, affrays, strife, quarrelling.

Medfee, a Reward or Bribe, something in compensation.

Meer, the Sea, *mer*, idem.

Meen and *mesne*, the Tenant between the Lord and the Under-Tenant. p. Britton 58.

Melieur, better, *melious*, best.

Meinder, fewer, lesser. p. Kitch. 7. a.

Meins, less, *meindre*, idem.

Meintfoits or *Meinsfoits*, seldom.

2. West. 1. c. 18.

Le meignee, the Family, or Household. p. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. 28. Edw. 1.

Mein mine, *miens* and *mines*, somewhat, *neint meines*, nevertheless.

Al meins and *au meins*, at least, *al meinst*, idem. Kitch. 7. a.

Meir, Mayor. p. Plowd. 36. b.

Meime, a Family, Household.

Meistre, Matter or Cause, also the means.

Meister, requisite, necessary.

Meit, the one half, the Moiety.

Melle and *miel*, Honey.

Du miel celeste, Mauna.

Que nul se mellea, that none shall meddle, p. Plowd. 313. b.

Melieux, better, also Knowledge, *melior*, idem.

Le melieur, the middle.

Per le melieu, through the middle.

Menacer, to threaten.

Menaceur, he that threatens.

Menacement, threatening.

Mendica, begging, *un Menacant*, a Beggar.

Soit menant, they be dwelling or residing.

Mene, a Household Servant, also a Family.

Menial, idem.

Soient menes, they are brought. p. Britton 10. b.

Menferges, lies. p. Crompton 35. b.

Mener, to walk about, to lead.

Mene, lead or drove, *menes*, plurally.

Menus, small, *menu*, idem, slender.

Mengent, they eat. per Britton 10.

Un mesonger, a liar, *menteur* and *mentour*, idem.

Le mesoigne, the lie, *mesong*, lies.

Ment, a Mind, *ove un me*, with one Mind.

Sans ment, a Sot, a Fool.

Eyent mentu, they have lied, *mentent*, they lie.

Menterie and *mentery*, scandal, false reports.

Mentir, to speak falsely, lie.

Mehme, *mehime*, vide *Mayheme*.

Menage, Carriage, Burthens.

Per le menu, by small Parcel, by Retail.

Merchander, to traffick, to
commerce.
Mere and *mera*, only, absolute.
Mere droit, chief Right, meer
right.
Mercie, Thanks, also Pity.
Je vous mercie, I give you
thanks.
Mercredie, Wednesday, *merker-*
e, idem.
Merkedy, idem, *merdie*, Tuesday.
Mere, Mother, *mere de ma fe-*
e, my Wife's mother, *ma mere*
and, my great Grandmother.
Also *mere*, the Sea, as
Le mere bank, the Sea-shore.
Merger, to drown, *merging*,
drowning.
Merge, drown'd, *mergera*, shall
drown.
Meridinal, Southward.
Mermesettes, Monkeys. 12 H. 8.
b.
Merisme, Timber, vide *marisif-*
ie.
Meremium is the Latin in Law
us'd for Timber.
Merilage, speaking of Martyrs.
Hen: 7. 14.
Meriter, to deserve.
Un merrou, a Looking-Glass,
merrou, idem.
de ce merture, of this matter.
Coke 9. 121.
Merveille, wonder, *merveilleux*,
wonderful.
Mes, but, sometimes, and also.
Mesfayre, to mis-do, or do ill.
Mesavenir and *mesaveign*, to
come amifs, to mishappen, *mesa-*
venteur, an ill chance.
Mescreant, a faithless Person,
an Unbeliever, vide *Miscreant*.
Mesconuster, to misunderstand,
mesconustre, idem.
Mesdire, to speak amifs of one,
to backbite.

Messuage, a dwelling House,
but by this Name may pass a Cur-
tilage, Garden, Orchard, Dove-
house, Mill, Cottage, Toft, &c.
as Parcel thereof.

Mesquerdie, Wednesday.

Messe, mingled.

Meseaus, Leprous. p. Britton
88. a.

Meseaux, idem. per *Mirror Just.*

Meschet, it fell amifs, or con-
trarily. p. eund. 191.

Meslange, Mixture.

Mes is sometimes put for my,
as *mes ayers*, my Cattle; also for
mine, *de mes reports*, of my Re-
ports. p. Coke 9. 36. b.

Messarius, a Mower. per *Fle-*
ta 2 cap. 75. a Harvest-man.

Messor, idem.

Mestilo, Munk-corn, Maslin,
Wheat and Rye mingled:

Se mecoignostre, he knows not
himself.

Mesrus, suspected or fled for
fear, also guilty.

Mesru, idem, and mistrusted,
per Britton, 4. 6. and 2 part *Inst.*
633.

Mescreables gents, People deny-
ing, or not believing the Faith
in Religion.

Mesnage, Household, *mesnage-*
ment, Houfswifry, also Thrifti-
ness.

Mesprendre, to mistake, to do
amifs.

Mesprenants, mistaking. Coke 9.
121. *Misprison*.

Mespriser, to do amifs, to con-
temn.

Le messe, the Mass, *messes*, plu-
ral.

Le mesme, the same, *luy mesme*,
himself.

Eux mesmes, themselves, *ce mes-*
me, this very same.

M E

Eulx mesme, they themselves.
p. Greg. 281.

Le enfant mesme, the Infant himself.

Que jeo mesme, than I my self.
2 Hen. 7. 15. a.

Mesme in Termes de Ley, is sometimes put for although, vide f. 267. b.

Le mesme, vide *meen*.

Estre mesmes, to be carried, brought. per 3 pt. Inst. 39.

Mesq; albeit, although.

Mesaveigner, mischance.

Messe, mingled, *meslange*, mingling. p. Plowd. 339.

Messurer, to move.

Messoignes, lies, false Stories. per *Termes de Ley* 104.

Mestive, Harvest, *en temps de mestives*, in Time of Harvest.

Mestiver, idem ut *messarius* and *messer*.

Ou mestier, where it needeth, or is requisite. W. 1. c. 9. also need. per Kitch. 17. b. and needful.

Mester and *mestre*, idem, i. e. need.

Si mestier soit, if need be.

Meyes, a Month, *mesfe*, idem. per Brit. 62. b.

Met, sent, put, *mette*, idem. per Crompt. 56.

Mettre and *mettre*, to put, *de mestre*, of putting.

Mettre hors de son heritage, put out of his Inheritance.

Metter, to shew forth.

Mettre aucun, to rest one, or take repose.

Se met, doth put himself. per Brit. 232. b.

Mettre en contraire, to oppose or set himself against. p. Plowd.

Met, he put or brought, *met-tont*, plural.

M I

Ne mettre, did not bring. 1 Hen. 6.

Mettre en Dieu, put himself upon God. p. Nov. Nar. 3. b.

Mettre a fin, brought to an end
Meurs, Demeanour, Manner
Behaviour.

Meure, Ripe, ready. p. Plowd. 36. b.

Scit meu, he moved or stirred up.

Meus, moved, stirred up. Brit. 240. b.

Meutre, Murther. per Coke 121.

Meurture, idem. p. *sund. meurtre*, idem.

Meurtrier in modern French, a Hangman.

Meux, the best, *meulx*, better also rather.

Meyndre, lesser, smaller, *meindre*, idem.

Meys, idem ut *meis*.

Meyn, a Hand. p. Parkins 11 vide *maine*.

Avant maine, before hand. Britton 106.

Meyney, a Family. per Labard,

Mrynovera, shall manure dress in a Husbandlike manner

Meynorablo, vide *mainourable* sometimes 'tis put for Tillage

Meubles, Moveables, Household stuff.

Meurir, to ripen.

Meyndre, vide *meinder*.

M I

Mi, the half, the moiety, also the middle, vide *my*, per amongst. Coke 9. 120.

Mi, mix'd, also put. p. *terme de ley*. 75. a.

Milieu, the middle Place.

Mie and *my*, a negative Note, denying.

Ee midi, Noon, Mid-Day, *midy*, em.

Midivint, Midnight. *Coke* 9. 0.

La mi esti, Midsummer.

Miel Honey, *mielleux*, sweet as oney.

Michaelm, Michaelmas.

Al miens, at least, *meis*, idem.

Miendre, vide *mcinder*.

Ou miefter sera, where need all be. p. 3 pt. *Inst.* 39.

Mier, Mother, idem ut *mere*.

Mieulx, *miensex*, vide *meux* and *ulx*.

Mieux engendres, better reconced or agreed with. *Coke* 5. a.

Le milieu, the middle. p. *Crompt.*

Mien, *elle est mien*, she is mine.

Mient, better, best.

Minorvery, Trespafs done by the and, as by cutting Wood in a prest or the like.

Meinoverer, by *Britton*, is to make Lands. *cap.* 40.

Misaventure or *misadventure*, is the killing of one partly by chance, and partly by (wilful) negligence.

Mise, in *French*, is any Expence Disbursement, but with us, it seems, some Gift, Profit or payment by way of Benevolence.

Mise, put.

Mille, a Thousand, and also a Aile.

Le millieme partie, the thousandth part

Milliars, Miles.

La miene, the Countenance, *ne*. idem.

Miner, to dig, *ne minera*, shall not dig.

Un mineral, a Mine or Quarry.

Miniere, idem.

Un minour, one under Age.

Minish, to make less.

Minister, to offer, to serve.

Minues dismes, small Tithes.

Minuict, Midnight, *minuit* and *mynate*, idem.

Minuict is also a Minute.

Midi, Noon, *le Vent Midi*, the South Wind, being the Sun at Noon is always South.

Mis, Expence, also put, set down; taken. p. *Coke* 11. 6.

Misconasant, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put. *per Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 42.

Misfeasours, mis-doers.

Misfeasants, idem.

Mis fait, he did amifs, or wrong.

Misfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Miskenning, a declaring, or counting amifs.

Misprisel, wrongful or mistaking.

Misprifion, a mistaking or neglecting, as

Misprifion of Treason, is a neglecting or slighting thereof.

Misprifion, they mistook.

Misprife sur lui, took upon him amifs, or by mistake.

Misnomer, to misname.

Missives, Epistles, Letters.

Misconus, unknown, *mysconus*, idem.

Misgarde, unduly awarded. 2 *Rich.* 3.

Mister de mitter, need to send. *West. I. c.* 2.

Mistioner, to mingle or mix together.

Mistion, mingling, mixture.

Mist, sent, *ne mist*, put not.

Se mistrent, they put themselves.

p. Brit. 5. b.

Mistier, need, vide *mestier*.

Sil est mistier, if need be.

Mister, need.

Misteront, they put. p. Moor's Rep. 578.

Ne missera, shall not put, *missera*, idem, *mittera*, idem. per Crompt. 70.

Mistermyng, mis-calling. per Plowd. 141. b.

Mislyer and *mistier*, to choose the wrong or mistake. per Kitch. 67. a.

Doit mistier, might or ought to put, *esleanc missé*, they being sent home

Mitter, to send or put, *mittre*, idem.

Mittomus, we put, *mittont*, they put or sent.

Mitter a large, to set at Liberty. per Crompton Jur. Cur. 70.

Mit, sent, put.

Mynute, vide *minuit*, idem. per Brooke's gr. Abr. 209.

M O

Mocquer, to scoff, to deride.

Mocquerie, Division, Scoffing.

Moerger, to die, *moerge*, dead.

per Brit. 18. cap. 95.

Moebles, moveables.

Moign, a Monk, *moignes*, plural.

Moinder, idem ut *meinder*.

Moys and *mois*, a Month, vide *mey*s, *moies* and *moyes* idem, also *moise* idem. per 2 Rich. 3. 14. b.

Moissner, to reap. per Coke Rep. 11. 53. *moissoner*, idem.

Le moite, the half, *moitz*, halves, *moieties*.

Moler, to grind, *mol*, a Mill, *molins*, Mills.

Moliner, a Miller, *dentz moliers*, the Teeth called Grinders *pur molier*, grinding.

El molera, she shall grind. 1 Parkins 87. b.

Molt, much, *moult* idem. 1 Kitchin, per *moltez*, by man

Plowd. 132. b.

Moins, less, vide *mien*, *ry moins*, nothing less.

Moindre, least.

Mon, my and mine.

Le mound, the World, *mon* idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, *monde*, the People.

Monopoler, to get into one Hands, what ought to be for the Publick.

Vie monastique, the Life of Monk.

Monstrer, to shew, *monstrier* sheweth, *monstrans*, shewing, *monstres*, ye shew not, *monstrem* we will shew, *monstra*, shall she per Parkins 186.

Mordre, to bite, to nip, *mure*, biting.

More, a Moor, or Boggy Ground or Barren.

Monfier, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, *il est mort*, he dead.

A la mort, unspirited, heavy.

Morier, to die, *morant*, th died, *moreaunt*, idem.

Morant, dying, *morera*, shall die

Mort d'auncester, the Death of the Ancestor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Poet morier, may die. *morier* died, *morurent*, they died. 1 Britton 30. b.

Morue, Death. per Parkins 10

Mortmain, a dead Hand, *id est* when Lands are given to, or purchased by a Convent of Religio

or other such Corporation, or to their Use, against which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a Word or Speech, *mote*, idem, *mots*, Words.

Mote, in the old Saxon, signifies a Court, from whence *Swainmote*, i. e. the Freeholders Court, *Wardmote*, and several others.

Ne dire mot, not a Word, be silent, *de mote en mote*, word for word. *Motes* is also Words, and *motes* is likewise moved.

Moucher to hide, *moucha*, hid, *p. moucher*, by hiding, *p. Crompton's Justice*, 27. a. *moucher* in modern French, is to blow one's Nose.

Morceau, a piece, parcel or lump of any Thing.

Morceau de pain, a piece of Bread.

Mouldre, to grind, *moulture*, grinding, *sans moulture*, without Toll or paying for grinding, *ne moulda*, not ground or grinded.

Moult, much, many, *molt*, idem, *divers moult*, very desiring.

Mounder, to cleanse, *moundes*, clean, clear.

Le mounde, the World, *mound*, idem. *p. Kitch.* 3.

Moundre, to fence, or enclose.

Mountant, arising, amounting unto.

Mous, we, vide *nous*, we or us.

Mourir, idem ut *morier*. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Move, contained or come in Question.

Moves, Months, *size moves*, six Months. *p. Termes de Ley* 70. b. vide *moyes* and *mois*.

Movoit, hath moved, *moyen*,

Means.

Moyne, a Monk, vide *moigne*.

Par moyen, by reason of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, *moy & mes ancestors*, I and my Ancestors, *moy mesme*, I my self, *a moy mesme*, to my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, also temperate.

Moyement, indifferently, temperately, moderately, meanly.

Per ce moyen, by this means, *les moyens*, the means.

M U

Muer, to change, *mue*, changed, *muet*, idem.

Home muable, an unconstant Man.

Muance, changing.

Mult, idem ut *moult*, *multe*, idem.

Muet, dumb, speechless, *mutus*, idem. *per Parkins* 9.

A mulcter, to set a Fine, *mulcter*, is also a grist.

Mulwoeyn, middle. *per Brit.* 212. b.

Muillere and *mulier legitimate*, *muliercie*, those that are legitimate, or lawful Issue.

Muins, warned.

Mulnre, vide *moulture*.

Mulnes, fullness, *mulnesse*, idem.

Mulnes soer, the second Sister, or the middle between two. *per Plowd. Com.* 333. & *per Coke* 1 pt. *Inst.* 13. b.

Munder, to cleanse, *mundes*, cleansed.

Mundera, shall cleanse, vide *mounder*.

Muner, to warn, *muni*, warned.

Muniments, Deeds, and commonly called *miniments*.

Le mure, the Wall, *mure*, walled, *les murs*, the Walls, *no vel mure*

mure, a new Wall. *per Coke* 5: 16.

Murger, to perish, to die, *murgent*, perished.

Mururont, they have died. *p. nov. nar.* 62.

Murra, shall die. *p. Britton* 186.

Murrerant, they die, *murrust*, died.

Murrant, dying.

Murrust *Homage*, the Jury or *Homage* is respited or staid, or remaineth. *p. nov. nar.* 30.

Mushe, hidden, *Mussue*, idem.

Pur mussetes, by stealth, privily, secretly.

Muscettes, idem, *musser*, to convey away privately, also to hide.

Pur murage, for repairing Walls.

Viel mur, an old Wall.

Muis, a Bushel, *mus*, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to defend.

Muy, a Tun, or great Vessel.

Mutiner, to mutiny, *mutin*, tumultuous.

M Y

Mystiquement, mystically.

Sont mysés, are put. *p. Parkins* 66. a.

Mye and *my*, are generally used in the negative or denial, like the Word *pas*, not any.

Ne serra mye, shall not be, *ne poet my*, may not be. *Parkins* 69. a.

Ne voet my viner, would not come at all. *p. Coke R.p.* 5. 25. a.

Per my & per tout, by every part and the whole. *per eund.* 5. 10. and *per 1 part Inst.* 186.

Per mye tout, all through *per eund.* 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. *per Plowd.* 179.

My tout, all Parts, *nest my com-pleat*, not wholly or fully. *p. my* through. *per Greg.* 219. and *per my*, by *Coke* 9. *Rep.* 29. by part.

Myer, Mother. *per nov. nar.* 22.

Mystie, needed. *per eund.* 53.

Myscrue, absconded. *per Fitzh. Just.* 213. b.

N A

N *Aam*, to lay hold on, to detain. *per mirror. Sect.* 13.

Naidgais, lately, sometimes.

Naidgayers, idem, and *naidgacres*, idem, and *naidgaris*, idem, and *nadgares*, idem.

Nad, hath not, *nay*, have not.

Que na, who hath not.

Nawera, shall not have.

Nailours, not elsewhere.

Nappent, doth not belong.

Nayer, to swim, *nayement* and *nagement*, swimming.

Nad este resiant, hath not been Resident.

Naif, a Woman Slave, *vid. naif*, *naifte*, Villenage.

Naufre, assaulted, beaten.

Poit naufre, may beat.

Nawouera, shall not vouch own, or justify.

Nase, a Nose.

Nies is sometimes also put for Nose.

Naistre, to be born.

Nasquist, born.

Ou il naysquist, where was he born. *p. Greg.* 338.

Faux naistres, Bastards. *p. Mirrour.*

Namender, not to amend, better.

Narrer, to declare.

Narracon, a Declaration.

N E

Un natural, an Idiot, a Fool,
astres, idem. p. Britton 17. a
Natants, swimming, *naiant*,
 idem.
Nau, a Ship, vide *nyf*.
Naufrage, Shipwreck.
Naufrer and *naufier*, idem ut
aufra
Naufra, wounded, beaten, *nau*-,
 idem.
Naviger, to sail, to navigate.
Nauant and *navoient*, they had
 ot. p. Yelw.
Nassele, a Barge.
Naif, natural, lively.
Naissance, Birth, *naissant*, being
 orn.
Natte, a Mat.
Narine, the Nostrils.
Un navet, a Turnip.
Naute, wounded, hurt.
Naurure, idem in modern
 enck.

N E

Ne eis and *Neit*, shall not have.
Neese, a Nose, also born. p.
 lowd. 23. b.
Nee, a Native, also born.
Ne, not, *ne l'un ne l'auter*, nei-
 ther the one nor the other.
Ne ceey, *ne ce la*, neither this,
 or that.
Ne, nor, no, *ne ansi*, no truly,
 or not also.
Ne unque, never, not at any
 time.
Nunques, idem.
Neint, nothing, *neant*, idem.
Necessaire, necessary.
 E after N is oft cut off before a
 vowel, as *n'avoit*, *n'osa*, *n'est*,
 &c.
Nef, *neef*, *neif*, a Ship.
Neif is also a Bond woman,
neise, idem, *nefe*, idem.

N E

Le neif, the ninth.
Neisty, Bondage, Villenage.
Breif de neisty, a Writ of Neif
 or Villenage.
Neglegement, negligently.
Negocier, to be busie, *negoce*,
 Business.
Neiger, to snow, *neige*, Snow.
Ne issera and *Nisser*, shall not
 issue.
Nerfe, a Sinew, *nerveux*, full of
 Sinews, strong.
Negative pregnant, a Negative
 including, or big with an Affir-
 mative.
Neghefishfeld ne geld, hath not
 any Thing given, or paid, are
 Words of the Saxon Language
 used in our Law.
Neisture and *neisfure*, Nativity.
Neint contrifseant, notwithstand-
 ing.
Neint meins, nevertheless.
Nemport riens, nothing carry-
 ing.
Nemy, none, *Et que nemy*, and
 what not.
Nemi and *nei*, not, *nemie*, idem.
Ou nemie, or not. p. Brooke's gr.
 Abr. 213.
Nepurquant, nevertheless. p.
 Brit. 212.
Nequedont and *nequedent*, idem.
 p. eund. 16 and 45.
Neque, neither.
Nequedant vener, they cause to
 come. p. *Mirrouir*.
Nevement, closely, nearly.
Neseries, not discovered.
Nese and *nez*, vide *nase* and *nose*.
Nessens, Ignorance.
Le nessans, the growing, rising,
 the birth or breeding, and bring-
 ing forth.
Nesture, the Birth, *nefter*, idem.
Nestre, not to be, *neysture*, idem.
 p. *neître*, by the birth.
 N 2 *neftres*.

N I

Nestres. p. Britton 17. a. is an Idiot.
Nest que forme, 'tis only form.
 p. Coke Rep. 5. 35. a.
Nestroit, not known. p. *Mirror*.
Just.
Nesques, only.
Vous nestes, ye are not, or know not. p. 26 Hen. 8. 8. a.
Net, clean, neat.
Nettement, cleanly.
Nettete, cleanliness.
Net ore, fine Gold. p. *Plowden* 319. b.

Also *net*, is put for clear, apparent. p. *cund.* 37 and 170. a.
Neuf, nine, *le neufieme*, the nineteenth.
Neufiesme, the ninth, *hour neuf*, nine a Clock.
Neysure, birth, idem ut *nesture*.
Neye, drowned. p. Britton, 5. a.
Neud, a knot, or knob.
Neutre, not to side with any.
Neze, Nose. p. *Mirror of Justice*, 4 part.

N I

Ni is put for *Ne*, neither, and nor.
Un ni, a denying, or saying nay.
Nid, a Nest, *un nid de oiseau*, a Bird's Nest.
Nides, Nests.
Nicher, to build Nests, to nestle.
Nicol, the ancient Name for Lincoln.
Niece, a Brother, or Sister's Daughter.
Nief, vide *neif*, a Bondwoman.
Niefs, Ships.
Nieufe, the ninth.
Niez, a foolish nice Person.
Nient meins, nevertheless, albeit, notwithstanding.

N O

Nient plus, nothing more
vide neint.
Nient, to deny.
Niement, denying.
Niant, a denyer.
Niger, black.
Nisse, a Thing of no value, or trifle.
Nisser, not to issue out, or go forth. p. *nov. nar.* 108.
Nirve, Snow.
Nief, nine, idem ut *neif*, c. *neuf* 21 Hen. 7. 27. b.

N O

Nocument, a Nufance, Hurt or Damage.
Noier, black.
Noircer, to wax black, or make black.
Noier, to hurt.
Ne noira, shall not hurt.
Noix, Night, also a Walnut.
Noet, Night. p. *nov. nar.* 16.
Noel, Christmas.
Noitz, Nights. p. *Parkin* 176. b.
Nobleffe, the Nobility, Noble.
Noyer, to drown, *noye*, drowned.
Nom, vide *nosme*.
Noms nosmes, Names name. p. Britton, 7. b.
Nommement, namely.
Nosement, idem.
Nombre, numbred, reckoned, told.
Nommer, idem ut *nommement*.
Non, not, nay. *Non certain*, uncertain.
Nonantie, ninety, *nonantieze*, the ninetieth.
Nont and *nount*, they have not.
Nouchosant, knowing nothing.
Nonchalant, careless, negligent.
Nonante & neuf, ninety-nine.

Non pluis, nothing more.
Nonfuite, not profecuted, i. e. here the Plaintiff does not proceed.
A nourir, to nourish, to breed
 p.
Nourissent, they nourish. *per Brit.*
 56. b.
Nouriture, Nourishment, or food.
Norie and *norye*, Education, Sun-
 nence, Breeding.
Norices, Nurfes.
Non fue, non-fuited, as when
 e Plaintiff is called in Court,
 d doth not appear.
Le Nord, and *le Nore*, the North.
Nofme, Name, *nofmez*, Names.
Parkins 116.
Nofmera, fhall name.
Nofmeant and *nofmant*, namely,
 ming.
Ne nofment, not naming. 31
 en. 8. 14.
Nofaft, he durft not, *nofaft aler*
ter fes befoignes, durft not go
 about his Bufinefs. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.
 8. a. vide *ofaft*.
Jeo nofa, I dare not.
Nofeft, knows not, *que il nofeft*,
 that he knows not how.
Nofter and *noftre*, our, *noftres*
 urs.
Nous, we, us, *nous mefmes* our
 elves.
Noter, to note, *notaire*, a No-
 tary.
Notoire, manifef, publick. plain,
 notorious.
De novel, of late, *fait novel*
 newly made.
Novelment, newly, *novels*, news.
Noel in modern *French*, is God
 with us, *novel*, idem.
Novoulx mafons, new Houfes.
Novelle, new. *p. Fitzh. nat. br.*
 10. nove, idem.

Novembre, the Month of No-
 vember.
Novies foits, nine Times.
Nourir, to nourish, *nourit*, he
 that is fed or nourished, *nouriture*,
 Food, alfo Alimony.
Un nouriffe, a Nurfe.
Nowel, Christmas, *novel*, idem.
 p. *Plowd.* 112.
Nowel, new, late.
Noyer, to hurt, *no noyera*, fhall
 not hurt.
Nouns, Names.
Nous, we, our.
Noyer, black, alfo hurt.
Ne noyer, knew not, alfo hurt
 not. *p. Coke* 5. 60.
Un noys, a Nut, *le noyan*, the
 kernel of a Nut. *noz*, our. *p. 2.*
part. Inf. 639.

N U

Nude, naked, *nud*, idem, *nue*,
 idem.
Nuce, a Nut, *nuces*. Nuts.
Nuee, Clouds, Cloudy.
Nuire, to hurt.
Pur nurrer, for preferving. *p.*
4 pt. Inf. 26.
Nuit, Night, *nuiet*, idem, *nuyt*,
 idem.
Nul, none, *nully* and *nulluy*, no
 one, no body.
Nullement, in no wife, by no
 means.
Nul riens, any Thing. *West.* 1 c. 32.
Nang; never, *vide unques*.
Pur narture, idem, *ut nourture*.
Nudite, nakednefs.
Nuage, cloudy.
Nuisant, hurtful, *nuiſſance*, an-
 noyance.
Nuncupative, what is done by
 word only without Writing. As
Nuncupative Wills, are Parol, or
 Verbal Wills.

Nuſance,

Nufance, Hurt, also Offence, Damage.

Nufant, idem ut *nufant*.

Sans nufance, without hurt innocently.

Nute, vide *nuit* and *nuit*.

Nuffoit, had not, should not.

Par nurtraise, for Sufenance, vide *nouritare*.

Nuft estre, hath not been, *il nuft mis*, he hath not put. per *Fitzh. Justice*, 97. a.

Nutante, before Night. p. *Brit.* 122. a.

Nuyte, Night. p. 1 *Hen.* 7. 14. b.

N Y

Nyefe, vide *neif*, a Ship.

Nyent avant, they having none before.

Nyef idem ut *neif*, a Woman Villain, or Slave.

Nye, a Nest. per *Britton* 85. vide *nie*.

Ny, a Note of Negation.

O B

O *Moy*, oh me.

Obedicment, obediently.

Obeier, to obey, *obeiffant*, obedient.

Obeiffance, obedience.

Objicer, to lay to one's charge, to object.

Objetter, idem.

Obit, Dead. *obites*, forgotten.

Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequies, Trentals.

Oblata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accompts.

Obliger, to bind, *obliger corps & beins*, to bind Body and Goods.

Obligar, the Person bound, *obligee*, he to whom.

Oblie, forgot, *oblites*, idem. *Coke* 1 *Rep.* 136.

Oblies, idem. p. *Fitzh. gr. Ad.* 187. b.

Oblique, awry, athwart.

Obsecrer, to beg, to crave, ask for.

Obmittes, left out, omitted.

Soit obserues, be it taken notice of.

Plus obserue, more remarkable.

Obserua, kept. 2 *part Fitzh.* 4 *Ab.* 112. b.

Obsolete, out of use, antiquated.

Obtenez, ye shall obtain, *Ceyneres*, idem.

Objurger, to rebuke, to reprehend.

Oblations, free Offerings.

Obliezer, to sport, to rejoice.

Oblivieux, forgetful.

Obscurfir, to darken, to obscure.

Obscur, dark, *obscuriffement*, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.

Obsequies, Funerals.

Ostant, hindring, letting, standing against.

Non obstante, notwithstanding.

Oblier, to forget, *oblies*, forgotten, *obliant*, forgetting, *obliant*, forgetfulness.

Obfine, obstinate, *obfinement*, obstinately.

Obfister, to oppose, to stand against.

Obtenué, that which is gotten.

Obtreffation, ill report, slander, ing.

Obventions, casual Offerings & Profits, properly of Church-Liings.

Obvier, to prevent.

Obumbrer, to shadow.

O E

O C

Occasionnellement, occasionally, by
ason of.

Occasionentur, may be vexed, or
ubled. 2 *Inst.* 123.

Occidental, the West part.

Occider, to kill, *occide*, killed.

Mirror, cap. 2. 15.

Occist, hath killed. *p. Plowden*
16. b.

Octante, eighty, *octantiesme*, the
hrieth.

Octave and *Ottave*, the eighth
y.

Octobre, the Month *October*.

Occulter, to hide, *occultement*,
ing.

Occupant, he who occupies, or
esses any Thing.

Occuder, to shut, *il occlude*, he
t.

Occire, to kill, or slay, *occiant*,
ing.

Occision, slaughter, *occifer*, kil-
p. *Coke* 5. 13.

Occurrent, happening.

Occulair, that which is plainly
y, or evident.

Occulairment, visibly, or evi-
tly.

O D

Odeur, a Smell, *Odeur mau-
sant*, an unpleasing Smell

Odeur plaisant, a sweet Smell.

Oderment, Smelling.

Odieux, odious.

Odible, idem.

O E

Oese, wild Fowl, also Geese.
ris. 48. a.

Oese, Use or Benefit. *p. eundem*

O L

Oels, Eyes.

Oegles, idem, and *Ogles*, idem.

Un oil, an Eye.

Oiele, idem, *aver l'oil sur ascun*,
to watch over one, to have an
Eye upon him.

Oeps, Need, also Use, Trust.

Oeps demesne, own Use.

As oepaz, they have wished,
also needed. *p. nov. nar.* 6. b.
so craved.

Ohe, Is it so?

O F

Offenser, to offend, *offendants*,
offending.

Offendre, idem, also to en-
damage.

Offrir, to offer, *offre* and *offra*,
shall offer or tender. *p. 2 Hen.*
7. 9.

Offres, offered, or tendred.

Un official, a Bishop's Chan-
cellor; or the Arch-deacon's Sub-
stitute.

Offusquer, to darken.

O I

Oier, to hear.

Oies, heard.

Ceo oies, hear ye this.

Oiera, shall hear.

Oiant, hearing.

Ne oirires, ye shall not hear.

Le oire, the hearing.

Oil, yes, also, I will.

Ois certe, yes truly. *p. Fitzh.*
Abr.

Oindre, to anoint.

Oint, anointed.

Oiseau, a Bird, a Fowl, *oisel*,
idem.

Oiseuse, sloth. idleness, *oisif*,
idem; and slothful.

Oiseuse

O P

Oisiveux, idem, *oisiveute*, idleness.
p. Coke Rep. 11. 53.
Oiseleur, a Bird-catcher, a Fowler.
Oison, a Goose.

O L

Olet, smelleth.
Ne olet pas, it smells not. *p. Termes de Ley 58. b.*

O M

Ombre, a Shadow, *ombrayer*, idem, *ombre* is also shade. *p. Plowd. Com. 379. a.*
Ombagement, shadowing.
Omettre, to neglect, to omit.
Omis, left undone, omitted, *omisse*, idem.
Ne omitteres, neglect ye not.
Omise, left out, forgotten to be inserted.

O N

On, it, *on*, in modern French, is often put for *homo*.
Un on, an Ounce.
Oncle, Uncle.
Onguent, Ointment.
Onques, ever, *vide unques*.
Ont, they have, they use. *p. Plowd. Abr. 5. a.*
Ont dit, they have said.
Un ongle, the Nail of the Finger.
Onze, eleven, *onze foitz*, eleven Times.
Onzieme, the eleventh.

O P

Operer, to work.
Ops, need, use, *vide oops*.
Opposer, to set against.

O R

Opprober, to reproach.
Opiner, to think, to deem.

O R

Orail, an Ear, *oreille*, idem *Brit. 16. b.*
Oraisons, Prayers.
Ordemments, Ordinances or tutes.
Ordal and *ordal* (Sax.) from great, and *Deal*, Judgment.
Ordure, filth.
Ordre, to be filthy, sluttish.
Ord, filthy, sluttishness.
Ordurs, dung, filth.
L'orde, the Method, the der.
Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.
Ordonner, to ordain.
Ordeynment, ordaining.
Fuit ordaine, it was ordainee. *Brit. 77. b.*
Grand ordure, a stink, or filth smell. *p. Termes de Ley 87. a.*
Ore, Gold, *or*, idem, *de* of Gold. *p. Crompt. 22. b.*
Ore, is also, now, *ores* idem.
Orfevre, a Goldsmith.
Les orfeours, the Goldsmiths. *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. cap. 20.*
Orfeurerie, Goldsmiths Work.
Orieiller, to give Ear unto, to hearken.
Done orielle, give Ear. *p. den's Preface.*
Orphan, a Child without Parents.
Orselin, idem in modern French.
Oiges, Barly.
Pain de orge, Barly Bread.
Orier, to rise up.
Orier, the rising. *p. Fitzh. 86.*
Oraisons, *vide Oraisons*, idem.

Orgueil, Pride, *les orguillons*, the proud, the rich, the lofty. *p. Brit.*

1. a.

Oriol, vide *oraile*.

Orrount, they hear. *p. cand.*

o6. a.

Un orme, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. *p. Coke*

121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Ortiels, Toes, Claws.

Ortelles chiens, Dogs claws. *p.*

Kitchin.

O S

Os, a Bone, *osse idem*, *osses*, bones.

Oser, to dare, *ne osa*, dare not.

Il ne ost, he durst not.

Ne osa aler entour ses besoignes, he dares not go about his Business.

Oseau, a Bird, vide *oiseau*, 121.

Ostelle, a Household.

Ostier, a Door.

Ostyers, Doors. *p. Kitchin*, 15. b.

Ostre, shewed, also moreover, farthermore. *p. Brit.* 119. b.

Ostage, vide *Hostage*, *Bailler ostages*, to give Pledges.

Ostement, putting out, putting away.

Oster, idem ut *ouster*.

Oster, is also to take away, to remove, to diminish.

Oste, taken away, &c.

O T

Otrier, to claim or pretend some Title or Interest, as

Ne otrie de ceo, claims nothing therein. *West.* 1. e. 4.

Ou, where, whether, also or.

Ou pur, or for, *de ou*, from whence, also, whereof.

Ou il est, ou non, either it is so or not.

Ou va tu? whither goest thou?

Oucunq; whatsoever, whensoever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes opentide, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. *p. Brit.*

Oue, with, *ovesq;* with us, also by which.

Ovesques, together with.

Oves, Eggs.

Ouel, equal.

Ouelment, equally.

Ouel, is also new. *p. Plowd.* 13. b.

Overecke, goes beyond. *p. eund.* 281.

Over, work, labour, *overage*, idem.

Overages, Carriages, also Days-works.

Overaines, idem. *p. Plowden* 334. a.

Un overage, an Undertaking. *p. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Overer, to work, to labour, *overer*, idem.

Overs, works, *un overier*, a workman.

Ovres, idem ut *overs*.

De over le huis, to open the Door. *p. Coke* 5. 21. b.

Il over, he openeth, *qua over*, who opened. *p. Crompt.* 29.

Ne poet overer, may not open, *overtment*, openly.

A overer, to be wrought or worked.

Over le charitie, a Deed of Charity. *p. Termes de Ley* 109.

De overer en vous, to open or shew you. *p. Crompt.* in his Pre-

face, *ferront overts*, they shall be opened. *per eund.*

Mainoverer, to manure.

Overages and *ovrages*. *p. Fitzh. Justice 173.* & *per Coke Rep. 8. 106. a.* are Days-works.

Outre, further, besides, *oultre ce*, besides this, or besides that, *oultre plus*, furthermore.

Outre plus, idem, *oultre*, beyond, also furthermore, and *oultre ce la*, and besides this further, *en oultre*, furthermore, *vide oulster* and *ouster*, *en aler plus oultre*, to go no further. *Coke 9. 120.*

Overt, open, *overtment*, openly.

Overture, an opening, also a Proposal.

Se fair overture, he opened his Mind.

Ount, they have, *ount estre*, they have been.

Ount lieu, some Place, any Place, *p. Kitchin 17. a.*

Ount ceo ensue, they have followed. *p. Plowd. 305. b.*

Oug; and that, where.

Ouelx, equal. *p. Parkins 59. b.*

Ovils and *oveilles*, Sheep.

Ovres, Acts, Deeds. *per Coke 8. 131. a.*

Que nul oure, that none gild. *p. Stat sup. Art. Chart. cap. 20.*

Oustre and *ouster*, out, beyond, besides, farther, *vide oultre*, also over and more.

Le ouster, the uppermost, over.

Ousta, outed, *ouste*, idem.

Il oust, he put out, or outed.

Oustrement, altogether, more than that.

Oustrement, idem, and utterly. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br. 97.*

Oustes, ye outed.

Ouster eit, went away. *p. Coke 6. 41. b.*

Mainoverer, manuring, also make better.

Outerment, putting forth.

Outragious, excessive, unreasonable.

Outrageousment, unreasonable without Measure, *outratouse*; *p. Britton 137. a.*

Ouy, yea, so, also.

Ouyez, crying out, publishing, proclaiming.

O W

Oweltie, right, also due, ing.

Owel, equal, *owels parts*, equal Shares. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 18. ow* idem.

Owelment, equally. *p. eund. 7.*

Oweltie, equality. *p. eund. 95. b.*

Owels, Goods. *p. Greg. 299.*

En owel mischief, in equal mischief.

En owel Estate, in the same State or Condition. *p. Greg. 2.* also his own Estate.

Owel Remede, the like, or per Remedy.

Ower, Ore. *miner oar*, to Ore.

Owres de Argent, Ores of Silver. *p. Plowd. 311.*

Owailles, Sheep, also Sheep the Fold. *Nov. nar. 63.* Lambs

Owells, Eyes, *vide Oiles. Fitzh nat. br.*

Ouster des owells, to put out Eyes.

Owells, *p. Nov. nar.* is put Geefe.

Owell, equal, *Oweltie*, Paction.

O Y

oyer, to hear, *il oyer*, he hear-
 ya, shall hear, *oye*, heard,
 hear ye.
eo aye oye, I have heard, *jeo*
oy, I have heard. p. *Plowd.*
 face.
yerz, idem. p. *eund.*
ous serra oyes, ye shall be
 rd.
 ye, yes, aye. *jeo oyeroy*, I
 rd.
 yer, hearing, as *pur Oyer &*
ainer, for hearing and deter-
 g. Also
 yers, the Iters or Circuits of
 Judges. 2 *Inst.* 279.
 yes (commonly O yes) hear
 yl, Sr. hear ye Sir, 1 *Hen.* 7.
 b.
 yel, idem, also hear ye, 14 *H.*
 5.
 yel certes, yes truly. p. *Plowd.*
 :
 jeo oyes, hear this, *oye moy*,
 r me, *oyeramus*, we have heard,
 nt, hearing. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. a.
 ysels, Hawks. p. *Brit.* 84. b.
 ysauxe, Birds, *Oyseaux*, id.
 In *Oyseau*, a Bird.
 In *Oyle*, an Eye, *par termes*
 298. b.
 Oysons, Geese, *eyes*, idem.
 Oyez, heard, also a Term used
 when any Thing is cried. *Coke* 8.
 Oyers, hearing. p. *Stat. Glouc.*

P A

PAFF, a Contract, an Agree-
 ment.

Paffion, idem.
Pain, Bread, *Pain blanche*,
 white Bread.
Pain fort & dure, a Punishment
 inflicted on Criminals which
 stand mute or refuse to plead.
Pain grosse, brown Bread.
Panes, Loaves of Bread. p. *Coke*
 8. 49. b.
Un pani, a Penalty, Amercia-
 ment. p. *Greg.* 233. a.
Pastre and *pastre*, to feed, also
 to depasture.
Le pais, the Country, *países*,
 Countries.
Pais voisins, neighbouring
 Countries:
Paor, power.
Le panche, the Belly, the Sto-
 mach.
Pannage, Mast, also the Be-
 nefit of feeding Swine in Forests
 or Chafes.
Pannage, *parvement*, *Pannage*,
 idem. p. *Coke Rep.* 8. 47. a.
Un Pantofle, a Slipper.
Le pape, the Pope.
Par, by, *par-la*, thither, that
 way.
Paravail, Tenant peravail, is
 the lowest, or last Tenant of the
 Land, i. e. he that takes the A-
 vail or Profits thereof.
Paravant, before, or former.
Coke 10. 47.
Par de la, by the same. p.
Crompt. 31. b.
Par cy, this way.
Paramount, above, *paramount la*
terre, over the Land. p. *Plowd.*
 309. a.
Par dessus, from above, *par mi*,
 by half.
Par ou, which.
Pard, loss and losing, also hin-
 drance. p. *Fitzh. nat. Brev.* 21. a.
parde, lost. p. 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b.
 O 2 Parder,

Parder to lose, *il pardist*, he lost.

Pardices, Partridges.

Pa. offe, Parish.

Parel, danger. p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Parafite, a Flatterer.

Un Parc Parker, a Keeper of a Park.

Parent and *parentel*, Parent or Kindred. *West. 1. c. 1.*

Parler, to speak, to converse with, *ne parla*, speak not, *parlance*, speaking.

Parul, alike, equal, *neft pas pariel*, unlike.

Pares, of like degree, equal.

Parier, perjured, *pricurement*, idem.

Paries, a Wall.

Un Parke, a Pound to keep in Cattle, *Comen Parke*, a common Pound.

Parlez, speak ye, *parlante*, speaking, *parlance*, idem.

Parlance is also Speech, Language. *parlont*, they speak.

Parle, spoke and speak. 10 H. 8. *west. a.*

Le parliament, the great Assembly of the Nation, and of the three Estates.

Parlire, to read through.

Parolle and *parol*, a Word, also the Action or Plea.

Parolx, Words, *belle parolles*, fair Words.

Par, in modern French, is sometimes put for work.

Parount, whereby, *par quoy*, idem, and for which.

Parquer, to enclose, to impark.

Parimpler, to fulfil, *vide perimplisher*.

Parimplies, fulfilled, *parimplidem. p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. a. parimpliment*, fulfilling.

Parceners, are who hold a joint Estate from the same Ancestors, several Daughters are but Heir and Partners.

Par quoy doncque, for what Cause, also, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcells. 1 Hen. 5. 3.

Partir, to divide, *partim*, division.

Les Parrowes leschequer, Barons of the Exchequer. 1 Hen. 7. 8. a.

Parfaitment, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongst, *parmy les streets*, abroad in the Streets.

Parnes, take.

Le Parroffiens, Inhabitants or within a Parish.

Paroier, to appear, to find one's self.

Apart, aside, *quelque part*, somewhere, some part.

Un participant, an accessary partaker.

Particulierement, specially, particularly.

Particularizer, to shew in particular.

Parnent, they take. *West. 1. c. 32, 33. and pernant*, idem.

Pascage, grazing, feeding of Cattle.

Pasber, to feed, *pascer*, idem.

Pasche, Easter, *pasque*, idem.

p. nov. nar. 21.

Pas, not, no, and in many Places 'tis set as a Word formally to deny and contradict what is before expressed, also a confirmation of a Negative. *Neg. foree*, of no force, or of no value.

P A

Pas trop mal, not very ill.
Pas a pas, leisurely.
Un passe, a degree, a stop.
Passans, Passengers. *p. Brit.*
. b.
Passable, tolerable.
Passé, gone beyond, exceeded.
Passer, to go over. *passes*,
ne.
En temps avant passes, in Times
t.
Pasturer, to depasture, to feed.
Passont, they fed. *p. nov. nar.*
Pastors, Shepherds, *pasteurs*,
m.
Pasquerages, pasture Grounds.
Passetemps, Games, Pastimes.
In passerneau, a Sparrow.
Passé le age, above the Age.
Passant, beyond, above, over.
Patent, open, evident.
Lettres patentes, are so called,
 cause they are not closed with
ix, as *Subpœnas* and original
 writs, and *dedimus potestatem*, &c.
Paumont, laying Hands upon.
Brit. 135.
Patron, a Protector, Defender,
 who has right to present to a
 church.
Parvoir, fear.
Paumage and *paunage*, the be-
 nefit of Skins and Horns of Deer
 in a Forest. *p. Brit. 185. a.*
Pawnage, *p. Crompton*, is the
 killing Swine in Woods, &c.
 the mast Time, *i. e.* the Money
 paid for it. 166. a.
Un pau, a Stake.
Pax and *paix*, Peace, *paies* is
 sometimes put for it.
Payer, to pay, *payerez* and *pay-*
ez, ye shall pay.
Payer, a couple or pair, as *un*
oyer de Justices. Stat. Glouc.
Le pays, the Country, - a Re-
 on. *paiz* and *paize*, Countries.

P E

Pawnage de arvers, by Coke 8.
 56. b. is the agisting Cattle.
Paver, fear, *pavour* and *pavor*,
 idem.
Payens, Heathens, Pagans.
Payenic, Heathenish.

P E

Un pe, a Foot, *pee*, *peas*, idem.
Pees, Feet, and sometimes put
 for Peace.
Peace, *p.* the Stat. of Fines,
 18 Edw. 1. is put for Concord
 or Agreement, *peax*, Peace. *p.*
nov. nar. 31. b.
Peau, a Skin, *vide pel.*
Peautre, Pewter. *p. Brit. 24. a.*
Pealtzlanuts, Woolfels. *p. 3*
part Inst. 39.
Pecker, to commit a fault, to
 sin. *p. Mirror Justice.*
Peche, - a Fault, an Offence,
pech, idem.
Pechers, Offenders. *p. Coke Rep.*
7. 44. a.
Pecheront, they are accused. *p.*
Brit. 10. b.
Peeres, the chief Nobility.
Pein, Penalty.
Peisage and *poisage*, a Duty paid
 for weighing Wares and Mer-
 chandizes.
Peise, Weight.
Peison, feeding, depasturing.
Pejer, worse.
Pellota and *pelote*, the ball of
 the Foot.
Penne, a Pen.
Pel, a Skin.
Peleryn, a Pilgrim. *p. Brit.*
96. a.
Pelerinage, Pilgrimage. *p. eund.*
108.
Peles,

Peles, Issues arising from, or out of. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 205.

Penance, Punishment.

Penon, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.

Un peigne, a Comb, *peigner*, to comb.

Pen, a Hill, *Brittish*, sometimes a Bay.

Pentecostals, Oblations made at *Whitsonside*.

Pendre, to hang, *pendue*, hang-ed, *pende* and *pendu*, idem.

Pender, to consider.

Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.

Penser, to think, *il pensoit*, he thought, *pensant* and *pensy*, and *pense-ment*, thinking, *pense*, thought.

Ne pensoient, they thought not, *pensoremus*, let us consider. *p. Plowd.* 305.

Il pensist, he thinketh or thought, *pensoit*, idem.

Pense vous, think ye, consider, *pense*, idem.

Pege, pitch.

Peint, painted.

Per, through, *percase*, by chance.

Perbien, very well, *percas*, perhaps.

Tenant paravaile, an Under-Tenant, vide *paravaile*.

Percasser, to strike, *percuse*, struck, wounded.

Percusse, idem.

Il percust, he struck, or cut, *percute*, struck.

Paramount, vide *paramount*.

Perclose, the conclusion, or latter end. *p. Kitch.* 199. a.

Voile perdre, will lose. 18 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Perenter, between.

Perluy, by himself, separate.

Pertices, Partridges, *perdices*, idem, vide *pardices*.

Perdes, lost, *perdue*, idem, *perdre*, to lose, and *perder*, idem, *perd*, hath lost, *perdu*, lost.

Perd, lost. *p. Plowd.* *Con.* 305. b.

Pere, Father.

Per de la, elsewhere, sometimes 'tis for beyond Sea.

Peres, Stones, also *Peter*.

Perier, to perish, *perie*, dead, *perre*, perished, *periera*, she perished.

Perimplisher, to fulfil, *ser. peremples*, shall be fulfilled, *rimplish*, fulfilled, vide *parimpler*.

Perimplishment, fulfilling.

Perfundesse, depth.

Perfunder, to pour out.

Permuter, to exchange.

Permanable, durable.

Pe. metter, to suffer, *suit p. mise*, 'twas suffered.

Permises, suffered, *permis*, idem.

Permise, allowed. *p. Plowd.* 190. b.

Permettre, idem ut *permitter*.

Permutation, exchanging.

Pernance, taking.

Perilleux, dangerous.

Perissables biens, perishable Goods.

Perentoirment, presently.

Perunt and *perount*, by which also, whereupon they.

Perount is also put for discerning. *p. Plowden's Preface*.

Perquisites, Profits and Advantages over and above the year Rents.

But *perquistum* properly is a Thing gain'd by one's own Money, or Industry, distinguish'd from what he has by Gift, Descent.

Perquirer, to obtain, *perquire*, shall obtain.

P E

Perpretres, committed, done,
perpetrer, to commit.
Un perneur, a taker, a Receiver,
perneurs, plural.
Pernor, to take, *pernes*, ye
 ke. p. 3 part *Inst.* 81.
Pernons, they take, *pernant*,
 king.
 On *pernacie*, in the taking.
Perpendiculairement, straight
 down, perpendicularly.
Persuader, to entice, to per-
 suade.
Perenter, between, *parentre*,
 am.
Peifer, to weigh.
Peront, whereby.
Pertant, inasmuch, vide *por-
 tit*.
Pesage, a Custom paid for
 carrying Wares and Merchan-
 zes
Pissons. Fish, Fishes, vide *poys-
 s*.
Pescherie, Fishery, *il peshe*, he
 fed.
Il ne peshe, he shall not fish.
Pessons Royal, are Sturgions,
 Dolphins, &c.
Pesche, Fish. p. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a.
ce, idem.
Peshez, a Baker, *pestour*, idem.
Brit. 76. a.
Pestre, to feed; *en pessant de
 ers*, in feeding of Cattle. p.
nar. 2. a.
Pesiblement, peaceably. p. *eund.*
 . a.
Perteignant, belonging, also
 they belong unto.
Pertient and *pertinent*, belong-
 ing, appertaining.
Petit, small, little, *petitement*,
 small, *per petit & petit*, by
 little and little.
Petite hommes, mean Men.
Peu, few, a *peu pres*, almost,
 scarce enough.

P I

Al trop peu, a very few, in
Plowd. pref. tres peu, idem.
Peu a peu, idem ut *petit &
 petit*.
Ne peuvent, they could hardly.
Coke 9. 120.
Ne peut, he cannot. p. *nov.*
nar. 5. a.
Il peut, he may, or can.
Un peuple, a Nation, a Peo-
 ple.
Ville fort peuplee, a Town that
 is very populous.
Pew, few. p. *Coke Rep.* 8. 22. b.
Peyes, Weights. p. *Brit.* 2. a.

P H

Phaisants, Pheasants.
Un philtre, an amorous Po-
 tion.
Pheon, the Head of a Dart or
 Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.
Philiser, vide *Filaser*.

P I

Picage, Money paid in a Fair
 or Market, for setting up Booths.
Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the
 Realm, *amercie per lour Piers*, a-
 merced by their Peers, vide
Peer.
Pier, a Tyler. p. *Kitchin* 25. a.
Pier is also a Father. p. *Coke
 Rep.* 6. 32. a. *Stat. Glouc.* c. 2.
Seyent pier, holy Father. p.
1 Hen. 7. 10. a.
Pierre and *pierres*, Stones, Gra-
 vel.
Un pier, a Stone. p. *Plowd.*
 339.
Piers, Pears, also Pear-Trees.

Piere is also *Peter*. p. *nov. nar.*

5. a.

Piers is sometimes put for pieces, as p. 2. *Ed. 4.* *piers de Lane*, pieces of Cloth.

Il piert, he appears. p. *Brit.*
96. a.

Sicome piert, as it doth appear.

Pire, worse, *pier*, idem. p. *Stat. art. sup. Chart. 28 Edw. 1.*

Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, vide *pe*, a Foot.

Un pedestal de un Columne, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischarries, Fishings, *un pischarie*, a Fish-pond, *pischarers*, Fishers, *un pisber*, a Fishmonger, *pisched*, fished.

Pishons and *poissons*, vide *autea peshons*.

Pessons and *pescheries*, &c.

Le pesce, the Fish. p. 12 *Hen. 8.*

11. a.

Pour pister & bruer, for baking and brewing.

Pistor, vide *pestor*, *perter* baking. p. *Brit.*

Un pisle, a small enclosed piece of Land; *Pightle*, idem.

Pirat, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, sharp, *avoir pique contre aucun*, to have or bear malice or rancour against one.

P L

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, *platart*, idem.

En plai, in full. p. 1 *Hen. 7.*
5. b.

Un plage, a wound, *plague*, idem, *plages*, Wounds.

Plaidier, to plead, *plaint*, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to please, *si vous plair*, if you please.

Plainment. fully. p. 1 *Edw.*

Playe, a wound.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.

Plaisance, Pleasure, also p. *sing.*

Playn champ, an open Field. 16 *Hen. 7.* 10. b.

Pleroit, should please, or the good, *plerra*, shall please.

Pierres, Gravel or Stones. *nov. nar.* 48.

Plegii, Pledges, also *Suites*. p. *Coke 2 pt. Inst.* 73.

Pleder, idem ut *plaidier*, *plea* shall plead.

Pledast, he pleadeth, *plea* they should plead, *worra plea* would plead.

Ple, please, *sil pleist*, if he pleth.

Quel luy pleist, which he pleth. *Coke 6.* 25. b.

Plein, full, *en plein vie*, in Life.

Pleinment, fully, *pleignent*, idem.

Pleynment, idem.

Pleinertie, the Church having an Incumbent, or Parson, &c.

Plier, to fold, also to plead.

Plevin, idem as *Replevin*.

Pleurer, to weep, *plourir*, idem.

Plevies, Sureties, Undertakings. p. *Mirror.*

Pleuyes, idem. p. *cund.*

177.

Plomb, Lead, *un plombeur* plummet or pellet of Lead. *plombe* also is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plummer.

Pluvie, Rain, *pluye*, idem, *vine*, idem.

Pluvieux, rainy, *pluvial*, to rain, *il pluera*, it shall rain.

Un plume, a Pen; *plumes*, theirs.

Un plumassier, a Feather-maker.
Plus, more, *au plus*, at the most.

Plusloft, most, or most often, *pluistoft*, idem, also rather, and more oft. *p. Coke* 5. 10. a.

Plusloft-que, as well as, *a plusloft*, as soon as, and *pluistoft*, *Plowd.* 290. a. is rather than, *plus*, at most. *p. Cromp.* 222.

Plus longement, furthermore.

Plusors, many, *plusors*, idem.

Plusors, many, *plusors*, idem.

Plusors, idem, *ove plusors avers*, with more Cattle.

Plusors fois, oftentimes.

Plusors, *p. Plowd.* 102. b. is put for many.

Pluicestre, furthermore.

P O

Poche, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Peir, vide *poiar*.

Poiez, ye may, *poit*, he may, *poient*, they may.

Poients, idem ut *poient*, *p. Parsons* 15. b. *ne poimus*, we may not. *2 Hen.* 7. 11.

Un poign, a Hand, *en poign*, in hand.

Pont, a Bridge, *pontage* and *pontage*, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poisons, Pendants, Streamers, vide *poynons*.

Un poire, a Pear, vide *pire*, *un prier*, a Pear-Tree.

Point, none, not; *ne prist point*, had not took any, *point* is a word used to make the denial more express or absolute, like as the word *pas*.

Poises, Weights; *en le poise*, the Weight, *poids*, idem, vide *poyses*.

Pois, Peas, also weight.

Poitiz, *points*, *poit*, may, *poiz*, idem, *poiastes*, ye might.

Ponce, Fingers, *pointz*, idem, *ponce* idem. *p. nat. br.* 69. a.

Poisson, Fish, *Termes de Ley*, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleyns, Colts.

Poler, to dress up.

Pomes, Apples, *pommes*, idem.

Pomers, Apple-Trees.

Pondue, weighed.

Poignant, pricking, sharp, tart.

Un poignee, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.

Polypragmon, a principal Offender, an arch Knave. *p. Coke* 8. 37. a.

Un poppingay, a Parrot. *12 Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Porcary, a Hogsty.

Porca terra, a ridge of Land.

Uns porceaux, a Hog, *porcells*, Pigs, Porks, Hogs, *porces*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 58. & *Greg. more book*.

Un poison, a Vessel called a Hoghead.

Poinson, idem, *poinson de vin*, a Hoghead of Wine.

Poix, Pitch.

Port, Behaviour, *bone port*, good Behaviour.

Porteres, ye shall bear or carry, also behave.

Un port, a Gate, a Porch.

Portes, Doors, Gates, *ports*, idem.

Porten, carried, bore. *p. Brit.* 7. b.

A porter, to bear, to carry, also to bring.

Portera, shall bear, &c. *porteraient*, they bear, &c.

Porterent, they have bore, &c. *portount*, they bear, *quant al port*

ter, as to the bearing, *Sc. Coke 8.*
88. a.

Portant, bearing.

Pose, put the Case, also set, placed, *2 Rich. 3. 14. a.*

Posito, put the Case, or let it be supposed.

Possidera, shall possess.

Potencie, might, strength.

Poture, drinking, vide *beverage*.

Polir, to polish, to cleanse.

Polie, polished, *poli*, idem.

Poliement, smoothly, brightly.

Polygamie, having more Wives than one.

Pount, idem ut *pont*.

Posthume, that's born after the Father's Death.

Possuler, to plead, to argue, also to demand.

Potage, Broth, Porridge.

Pouces, Fingers. *p. nov. nar.*
70.

Poudre, Dust, *pouldreux*, dusty.

Poulter, a Falconer, also a Poulterer.

Pour, for, *pour autant*, forasmuch.

Pour, power, vide *pojar*.

Ne pot, may not. *2 Hen. 7.*
14. b.

Power, poor, *aux povers* to the Poor.

Provers, idem ut *poovers*.

Povre, idem ut *prover*.

Pouls, Poultry, *poulsins*, Chickens.

Pourcheser, to buy, to obtain.

Pourmener, to go or walk about, *pouralle*, idem.

Pourquoy, idem ut *parquoy*.

Pourmenement, walking about.

Pourtangue, because, for that, forasmuch.

Pour ce, for that Cause, therefore.

Pourpresture, an Enclosure, by encroaching upon the King's or Lord's Wastes; also an obstructing the High-way, or Watercourse, also Nufances.

Pour neant, for nothing, naught.

Pourpartie is a share in division of Lands or Tenements held formerly in Parcenary.

Pouvrete, poverty, need, necessity.

Pouvrement, poorly, needily.

Pourpenser, to bethink one's self to devise.

Purpense, forethought, devise.

Pourquoy non, why not, wherefore, *pour ce que*, for that, because.

Poursemer, to sow.

Un pourtraicte, a Draught, an Image.

Ne nous pouvons, not in our power. *16 Edw. 4.*

Ne pourvoit pas, he could not. *p. Mirror.*

Poyes, ye may, *jeo poy*, I may or can, *ne poyes*, ye may not.

Poyer, to can, or may, *poyer* they may.

Poyar, Power, also *pojer*, idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 16.*

Ount pojer, they have power. *p. Greg. 301. b.*

Poysons, idem ut *poisons*, Fishes.

Nount pojar and *poier*, they have no power.

Poyser, to weigh. *Cromp. 222.*

Poyfes, Weights, vide *poifes*.

Poybons, vide *poinons*.

Par poy and *par pay*. *Br.*
133. b.

Poyonus, we may. *p. Plowd.*

En poyne, idem ut *en poigne*.

En son poignes, in his Hand. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 1. a.*

Prandre, to dine, *prander*, dem.

Practiquer, to practice, *per rastique*, by subtilty.

Jeo preia, I desire, I pray, *ils reiont*, they pray.

Un pre, a Meadow, *un pree*, dem, also *un pra* is sometimes ut for a Meadow.

Les prez, the Meadows.

Preine, take, took.

Preceder, to go before, *preceda*, goeth before, *precedera*, shall go before, *predecesser*, who died before, or who was before in Place or Estate: *Preferer*, to put before.

Predire, to foretel.

Preseft, advanced, promoted.

Predial, belonging to Manors, Farms, &c.

Preche, discoursed, *preche overtment*, talked publickly. p. Coke Rep. 7. 44. a. and *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 1 pt fol. 287. a.

Jeo preigne, I take, *preigna vous*, take ye, *preignont*, they take, *preignant*, taking.

Preignes, it behoveth, *preignes gard*, take heed.

Ne prenent, they shall not take. p. Telv. 141.

Ne preignent, they may not take.

Un prelate, a dignified Clergyman.

Premis, put before, premised.

Le premier, the first or chief, *premier* is also a Reward.

Raisons preignant, having force and weight.

Prendre, to take, *prender*, idem, *prent* and *pris*, taken, or took, *prendront*, they take.

Preignont, idem.

Prent, Profits taken. p. 2 part *Inst.* 506.

Ne preign, he shall not take.

Prentse, taking, *prendra*, took.

Prendreyt, should take, *prendroit*, idem.

Prendoient, they may take, *prendrance*, taking.

De luy prender, to take him.

Si prendroit Issu, if he should take or join Issue.

En prender, such Things as the Lord of a Manor should have before Attornment, as Wardships, Escheats, &c. but such as lie in Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c. Attornment ought first to be.

Preennent, they take, *prendrent*, idem.

Prepens, forethought.

Pres, near, nigh, *apres*, idem.

Estre au pres, to be present.

A peu pres, within a little, almost.

Cy pres, as near, so nigh.

Preffieux, precious. 1 *Edw.* 5. 3.

Presenteres, ye shall present. p. *Kitchin* 3. a.

Presentement, presently. p. *Plowd.* 309.

Preft, took, *prestes*, take ye.

Preft is also ready. p. *Darvies Rep.*

Prefter, a Priest. 1 *H.* 7. 6.

Pretende, forethought. p. *Fitzh. Justice* 20.

Preterite temps, former Times.

Preft-Money is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all Times appointed.

Un prefter, a Priest, *prestres*, Priests.

De prefter, to lend.

Prepense, forethought.

Prevaile, overcome.

Par le preve, for the relief. p. *Stat. art. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

En grand preu, in great apprehension or fear. p. 2 part *Inst.* 506.

Preu is also set for honest.

A prie, to pray or desire, *ne soit prie*, not been ask'd; p. *Stat. Westm.* 1. *prie*, pray, ask: *prier*, Prayer. p. *eund. Stat. cap* 51. *prier*, shall pray, *prieront*, they pray, *poet prier*, may pray. p. *Greg.* 315. *prie estre rescueu*, pray be received.

Prescrire, to appoin^t, to prescribe.

Presque, almost, well nigh; *presque tous*, near all.

Pressant, enforcing, urging.

Pressement, readines^s.

Prestre or *prester*, lent, as *j'aroye prester*, I have lent.

Pretendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Preterite, past, gone, expired.

Pretexte, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Pur prier, for to request, pray, or ask.

Prie, prayed, *prionus*, we pray.

Prismus, we take.

Pris, taken, *pria*, took, *priz*, took, vide *postea*.

Al primes, at first, *prima facie*, at first view.

Le primers, the chief, *en le primes*, in the beginning.

Printemps, the first Time.

Primerment, formerly, in the first place.

Solement jeo pria, only I wish. p. *Termes Ley* 256.

Gist pris, lies near, *cy pris*, so near.

Prisel, taking, *beins prises*, Goods taken. p. *art. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Prisance de ses parol, taking his Word.

Terres, prises, Lands taken. 5 *Hen.* 7. 5.

Le prisor, the Taker.

Prist and *prit*, ready.

Touts temps & encore prist, a ways, and yet ready. *Cul. pr* vide C.

Il prist, he took, or is read *pristeront*, they took or were ready, *pristera terre*, they lande p. *Termes de Ley* 181. b. *prit*, read

Priaunt, they praying, or asking for.

Priants, idem. p. *Coke* 9. 12

Priwer, to spoil, or take away

Privie, deprived, *person privie* is who has an Interest in the Thing demanded.

Privities en sank, alliance Blood.

Le privitie fuit determine, the privity or consent was determined.

Privitie en tenure, as by *Lord and Tenant*, &c.

Probes, honest, *probitie*, honesty.

Prochein, near, next, *le prochein*, the next Towns.

Prochain and *prochein*, signify Neighbourhood.

Prochientie, being nigh.

Le prochein terres, the next Lands.

Procreer, to beget, to engender.

Procreanter, idem.

A proceder, to proceed.

Ne procedez, ye proceed not.

Processions, Supplications, Prayers by way of perambulation.

Procurations, Money paid by Parish-Priests, to the Bishop or Archdeacon upon their Visitations.

Prode, produced.

Producer, to shew, *jeo aye pro-*
cer, I have shewed, *p. Plowd.*
 his Preface.

Sont prodes, are produced, shew-
prode, idem, *prode*, is also
t. p. Plowd. com. 106. a. &
1. b.

Prodes, honest, or true.

Produiment, setting forth.

A prover, to prove, *un provour*,
 Evidence, a Prosecutor, also
 challenger.

Proditorie, Treason. *p. Fitzb.*
. 40. a.

Proditeur, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, also
 ferred.

Proffer is an offer or endeavour
 proceed in a Cause. *32 H. 8.*
1.

Produant, shewing forth, *pro-*
e, to shew or to produce.

Prohibition, a Writ forbidding
 proceed in a Cause.

Promulge, proclaimed or pub-
 ed.

Provest Marshal, an Officer who
 a Charge of Prisoners of
 r.

Prove, Profit, *profet*, idem.
part. Infl.

Prove commen prove, the publick
 d or profit.

Proyer to put off. *p. Moor's*
842.

Prohiber, to forbid, *prohibe*, for-
 den.

Projetteront, they throw.

Promitter, to promise, *promitte*,
 mistd.

Promit, idem, *promitta*, shall
 may promise.

Promesse, a Promise.

Promptre, to lead.

Prompt, ready, *promptiment*,
 cility.

Prodige, a strange Thing, a
 prodigy.

Proesme, a Neighbour, *proesme*,
 idem. *p. Britton 237. a.*

Produire, to bring forth, also
 to alledge.

Proemie, a Preface, a Prologue.

Prozener, to walk, *vide pour-*
mener.

Promeu, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful.

Propre, own, *de son propre malice*,
 of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own Hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly.

Propement, idem, *ses propres*
biens, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proroguer, to defer, to pro-
 long, to put off.

Proscription, an Attainder.

Prostrerner, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at one's
 Feet, also throwing to the
 Ground.

Prostituer, to set open to all.

Jeo protest, I protest. *p. Plowd.*
 Preface.

Provezdre, a Prebendary, *pro-*
vander, idem.

Proveignant, coming, arising.
provenient, idem.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hers, coming out.
p. Davies Rep. 4. b.

Proveignants, issuing out of,
p. 1 Hen. 7. 8. b.

Provers hommes, poor Men. *p.*
Kitch. 3. a.

As provers, to the poor. *p. eund.*
vide povers.

Prou, much, enough, *vous*
pron? have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, essay.

Fryse, idem ut *prise*, taken.

Pryst, reedy, vide *prist*. *Plowd.*
276. b.

P U

Public, *publec* and *publyee*, published.

Puer, to spoil, *puir*, idem, *pues*, spoiled.

Puant, stinking, perishing, spoiled.

Herbes pues, grafs spoiled, or trodden down.

Puantise, Filth. *p. nov. nar.*
16. a. also Whoredom.

Ne pnet, he could not, *ne puit*, idem. *p. eund.* 5. a.

Pugisa, shall deflower, or defile. *p. Crompt.* 73.

Pugner, to fight, *pugnant*, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, since.

De puis, from thence, after that.

Puisse, younger, petty, later, *puisic temps*, later Times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin.

Pubellage, Virginitie, Maidenhead.

Puissant, strong, mighty.

Puissance, Power, Authority.

Puissamment, mightily, vigorously.

Il puet estre, it may be.

Puist estre, it ought to be.

Puissot, he might, *puissent*, they might.

Jeo puisse, I might, or could, *ne puit*, he ought not, *ne pussotent*, they ought not.

Pulles, the Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. 18 H. 8.
2. a.

Pulles esperners, young Hawks.

Pulter, a Poulterer.

Pulsure, striking, knocking.
Pulsa le huis, knock'd at a Door.

Punees, younger Sons.

Une punee, a younger Daughter.

Punie, punished; *punir*, to punish.

Punisher, idem ut *punir*.

Puniera, shall punish.

Serra punis, shall be punished.

Punies, punished, *punique*, idem *panyque*, idem.

Punyshe. *p. 12 Hen.* 8. 8. punished.

Pur, for, *ne pur venir*, no come. Also *purle defaire*, to feat.

Pur in mod. French, is neat, clean.

Purgation, the clearing self by Oath of a Crime suffered.

Purger, to cleanse.

Purgement, purging, clean *purge*, idem.

Purgiser, to deflower, to vish, to defile. *p. Brit.* 16. b. 39. a.

Purlieu Man, he that hold occupie such Lands.

Purlieus, such Lands adjacent to a Forest, as formerly part thereof, but afterwards afforested; also the out Bounds or Limits of a Forest.

Purpartie, a Share by Partition.

Parpart, partly.

Je ne purpulai, I have spoke.

Purpulastes, ye have not done. *p. Brit.* 42.

Purpense, considered of fore, forethought, vide *p. nse*.

purpris, to take from another what is not the Taker's own.

purprise and *purpris*, are Words used for *purpresture*, which is the losing Waits, or commonable Places, digging therein, or other publick Nuisance in them, vide *presture*.

purra, shall or may, *purra estre*, be.

purray, I may or can. Hen. 8. 1. a.

purraile, the same as *purlue* and *purvey*, i. e. the Venue or Border of a Forest or Chase, vide *Compton's Jur. Cur.* 153.

purroit, he may, *purrount*, they *purrount este mis*, they may be

purrount, as they might would. p. *Parkins* 167. b.

purvey, provided. p. 14 Hen. 6. b.

purvieu, idem, also Provision way of some Condition. p. *id.* 251.

purvieu est, it is provided.

purveyance, Provision *de purvey*, to provide, *purveyest*, he provided, *purveyer*, to provide, *purvieu est*, it is provided, *purveys*, Provisions, *purvieus*, provided.

purfuer, to prosecute, also to pur.

purfel, a little Girl.

purfeit, he may, *purissent*, they may or can.

pur publique, the Common-wealth.

pur puis, afterwards, after.

purasse, idem, also, may or can. *rit.* 126.

pur putaine, a Whore, a Har-

Putaine, idem. p. *Coke Rep.* 50. 51. a.

Putages, Whoredoms.

Putatif, taken, esteemed, thought.

Puys, a watry Place, an oozy Place. p. *Britton* 6. a.

Puz, idem ut *pus*, i. e. after.

Q U

QUEN, in what, p. 3 pt. *Inst.* 1. *Qui*, who, *quils*, they who. p. *eund.* 93.

Qua, because.

Quadrangulaire, Four-square.

Quadruple, four times.

Quand, when, *quand sera ce?* When shall this be?

Quadragesime, Lent-Season. p. *Plowd.* 89. b.

Quadragesnaire, forty Years of Age.

Un quadran, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Instrument.

Quadrer, to fit well, justly agreeing.

Quant a ce, as for this.

Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.

Quantes fois, how often, oftentimes.

Quantiesme, how much, what number.

Quaquet, prating, babling.

Quant, when, when as, how much.

Quaunt, idem, and according to, and as much. p. *Plowd.* 262 and *Darvies Rep.* 4. b.

Quadratata terra, a farthingdale of Land.

Quadrugata terra, a Team-Land.

Quasb, to overthrow, make void, annul.

Quant al, as to, *quant al moy*? What is it to me?

Quant la est, where there is.

Quantieme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarriere, a quarry.

Quar, for: p. 1 Edw. 5. a.

Quarentiesme, the fortieth, *quarentieme*, idem.

Quarante foits, forty Times.

Le quarrant, the fortieth, *quarante*, idem.

Quarentiene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief House before the Heir entred.

Quarentena, a Furlong. p. 1 part. Inst. 5. b.

Quaresme demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; *quatre*, four.

Quarreur, square.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quaterment, fourthly.

Quatre vings, eighty; *quatre vings & dix*, ninety in modern French.

Quassa, made void, annulled, quashed.

Quasi presque, near, almost.

Que, that, which, to, and than, and then.

A que, to whom, whereby.

Que est ce la? What is that there?

Que est mesme, which is the same.

Que fais tu? What doest thou?

A que son Baron, other than her Husband. p. Crompt.

Pur que, for what, why. Kitch. 7. a.

A que est ces Avers, whose Cattle are these?

Que quant, that when.

Que voil, which will, which was.

Que versus, against whom. 4 Hen. 7. 1. a.

Nount que de Lease, they have nothing but of Lease.

Quecunque and *quelcunque*, whatsoever, wheresoever.

Quel, what, which, who, he, quele, idem.

Quel home, what Man, what Man.

En quel maniere, in what manner.

Le quel, the which, what? Coke 3. 37.

A quel, to what. p. eund. 89. a.

Quelque, whatsoever, something.

Quelque un, some one, any one. p. Coke 9. 120.

Quelque chose, any Thing, something.

Quelcunque, whosoever.

Quelque partie, every part, whole.

Quelque foits, sometimes. Hobart 2.

Par quel, by which, by what?

Quel grand? how great? *est maistre, tiel est seruaunt*, a the Master, so is the Man.

Le quel, the which, *pour raison*? for what Cause?

Querces, Oaks, *quercez*, idem. p. 13 Hen. 7. 9.

Querir, to seek, to call for, fetch, *querer*, idem.

A querer, to get, to obtain.

Voil querer, will enquire, for.

Quis, fought, *quer son vi* to get his Living.

La quest, vide *Enquest*.
Querant, enquiring, seeking,
erance, idem.
Querast, he enquired, he sought.
Querge, seek thou, enquire.
Queste, an enquiring after.
Le quest, the which.
Querele, a Complaint, a Quar-
rel.
Querelles and *querellex*, plural.
Querks, idem ut *quercus*, *quer-*
and queres, idem.
Quetment, quietly, peaceably,
itment, idem.
Queve, a Tail.
Queus, whom, as *queus*, to
iom, *le queus ont*, who have.
Queux, which, whom, *en queux*,
what, in which. p. *Kitch*. 4.
wd. 9.
Qui, who, what, whence,
iom, whose.
Quidra, may do, vide *West*. 1.
I. come il quidra, as he may
can, or as he pleases.
A qui est tu? From whence art
ou?
A qui, to whom. p. *Rich*. 3.
En qui maines, in whose Hands.
Brit. 106. 8.
Qui que ce soit, whosoever he
Et qui plus est, and which is
ore.
Qui ce qui la, now here, now
ere.
Quidez vous? Do you ima-
ne?
Quicunque, vide *quecunque*.
Quils, they, those, that they.
Quint, the fifth, *quindix*, fif-
en.
Quint. exact, a fifth Call or De-
and of a Defendant sued to an
utlawry.
Un quissour, a Collector, Ga-
erer, a Receiver. p. *Fitzh*. gr.
r. 2 part 5. a.

Quinze, the fifteenth, *le quin-*
zime, idem.
En le quinzime, five Days after.
p. Plowd. 255.
Quinquagesima, the fiftieth,
Quinquagesima Sunday, about
50 Days before *Easter*.
Quitment, freely, acquitted. p.
Greg. 299.
Quire, Leather, *quirs*, Skins,
Hides, also *Pelts*. p. *Brit*. 33 &
38. & 3 part *Inst*. 39
Blauncheours de quirs, White-ta-
wers. p. *eund*.
Quisent chairs, they expos'd
Flesh to Sale. p. *Brit*. 33.
Quivre, Copper. p. *Plowd*. 56.
Quivres, Skins, *Pelts*. p. *Stat*.
Westm. 1. cap. 20.
Quiter, to acquit, to discharge.
Quittance, acquittance.
Quore, of whom, which, *quor*,
for.
Quoy, look ye, *parquoy non*,
why not. p. *Coke* 9 *Rep*. 120.
also for what Reason.
De quoy, wherewith, 2 part
Inst. 166.
Quo: idien, daily.
Pourquoy is also, wherefore
a quoy, to which.
Si'l neit de quoy, if he have not
wherewith. p. *Fitzh*. *Just*. 167. b.
Quyke, Quick, or Living.
Quy'l, that would. p. *nov*.
nar. 45.
Quy'l garderoit, that he would
keep. p. *eund*.
Quyvre, vide *quivre*.
Quyur, Copper. p. *Plowd*.
311. a.

R A

R *Abbaifer*, to pull down, *Ra-*
bait, abated, pull'd down,
Rabbatre de pris, beat down the
price.

Rachater, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery.

Raboter, to plain, to make smooth.

Racinetter, to root, *un racinette*, a Root.

Un race, a Family, Kindred.

Radchemistres and *radmans*, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. *p. Coke 1 part Inst. 5. b.*

Rad, firm, stable, *rede* idem. *p. eund.*

Radesbenistres, Freemen. *p. Domesday lib.*

Races, pull'd down, *rafes*, idem. *p. Greg. 332. b.*

Raciociner, to reason, to discourse

Racourcir, to shrink together, *racourci*, shrunk.

Rachasser, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots.

Racler, to rake.

Railler, to jest, to joke; *railerie*, jesting.

Raison, Reason, *Raison naturelle*, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten.

Raisoner, to reason, to argue.

Raisins, Roots. *1 Rep. Coke 124.*

Ramasser, to gather, to collect, *ramass*, gathered.

Ramage, wild, untamed, *Espervier ramage*, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramens, Boughs, Branches, Top of Trees. *Flowd. 470. a.*

Ramans, idem, *ramailles*, idem.

Rameau, a Branch or Arm of a Tree.

Ramure, idem, *rames*, Boughs.

Ramper, to creep.

Ramis, torn. *p. Brit. 66. a.*

Un rame de papier, a Ream of Paper.

Un rame is also an Oar.

Ran, Sax. is open Rapine.

Range, order, *mettre du rang* to put into order, to array.

Ramener, to bring back, again; *reamesner*, idem.

Ramilles, small twigs or stick

Ramu, full of Boughs.

Ramollir, to soften any Thing

Rape sometimes is a part of County, containing divers Hundreds.

Rapine, a taking Goods by force against the Owner's Will.

Rapt, snatched, forced;

Rape, a force upon a Woman ravish her.

Rapporter, to carry or bring back.

Rapport, Relation.

Rapell, called again.

Raser, to stock up, to dig up, *rase*, destroyed.

Measurs rase, Houses pulled down.

Rasement, destroying, pulling down.

Rasure, idem, *rase*, torn, *rase* Roots.

Raser, to shave, *rase*, shaved.

Raser un Ville, to lay a Town even with the Ground.

Rarement, seldom, rarely.

Rater, to assess, to set a value or rate upon.

La rate, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again.

Rancumpagne, Cloth not washed, or dress'd. *p. Kit.*

174. a.

Ravager, to spoil, *ravage*, spoil or destruction by Enemies.

Un rave, a Turnep.

Ravir, to ravish, or take by violence.

Ravie, ravished, *ravi*, idem.

Ravissement, ravishing, *ravisant*, lem.

Un ravisseur, a Ravisher.

Ranson, a Ransom or Thing ven for Freedom. *p. nov. nar. b.*

Ray, *le ray*, the array, or panel the Jury, or arraying an Ar-
y, viz. putting in order, *wide ray*.

R E

Re, compounded, and put be-
fore other Words, signifieth a-
gain, or back.

Redeption, a resuming or re-
aining. *i H. 7. 4 b.*

Reattachment, a second or new
attachment of one formerly dis-
miss'd the Court.

Realx, real, *Chatelx realx*, Chat-
els real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again, *realt*, he had
gain.

Reans, residing, resident.

Reamesner, to take again, to
bring back.

Reamesne, brought back.

Rebaille moy, give me again,
rebailier, to redeliver.

Rebaisser, to kiss again.

Rebattere un clou, to drive a
Nail back.

Récent, now of late, newly.

Rebealx, disobedient. *p. 3.*
part Inst. 39.

Reblanchir, to whiten again.

Rebouche, stopped up.

Reboucher, to cloy, to make
dull.

Rebouchement, dully, taking off
the edge of any Thing.

Rebutter, to repel or beat back,
to bar, vide *Termes de Ley 233. b.*

Rebouter, idem, also the Defen-
dant's Answer to the Plaintiff's
Surrejoinder.

Rebut, *rerebote*, casting out, re-
jecting.

Recellement, withdrawing him-
self, hiding.

Rechasser, to drive back by
force.

Recherche, to search again.

Recheute, a falling down.

Recheif, furthermore, again,
also. *p. Art. sup Chart.*

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recheffe, again, or of new, as
De recheffe distreigne, again, or of
new distrained.

Recetiers, Receivors. *p. Brit.*
19. b.

Que recetteront, they who re-
ceive.

Receut, he would receive. *p.*
nov. nar. 35.

Receiter, to receive, *recettement*,
receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Estre rescu, to be received,
receu, idem.

Rechoir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Recognostre and *reconoistre*, to
acknowledge.

Recognoissance, acknowledging.

Rechate, marketing, buying.

Rechests, extended unto.

Reconquise, recovered again, *re-*
conquis, idem.

Recoupe, kept back.

De recouper, to recover, *recoupe*,
recovered.

Recourir, to run back.

Recoveres, obtained, recover-
ed.

Renvoye, a sending back, a dismission.

Renforci, idem ut *renforce*.

Renouuator, to renew, *renoueler*, idem.

Renouuele, renewed.

Repensant, considering, *repenser*, to call to mind.

Rentrer, to go in again.

Renomme, renowned.

Repleader, to plead over again what was ill pleaded before.

Replegiare, to redeliver, to make Replevin.

Replevisables, bailable.

Replete, filled.

Repenser, to call to remembrance.

Repeser, to weigh again.

Replevie, to redeliver Cattle or Goods upon Pledges or Security.

Replevish, to let one to Mainprise on Sureties found.

Replication, the Plaintiff's Answer to the Defendant's Plea.

Reposer, to rest, *repos*, quiet, rest.

Repris, to take again, *reprise*, idem.

Reprises, resumptions, taking back.

Repeller and *appeler*, to appeal, *repelle*, appealed.

Reprimender, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprimand, a rebuke, *reprimend*, idem.

Reprendre and *reprender*, to re-take.

Repriõnt, reprieved. *Plowd.* 101. b.

Reprent, retook, *repreient*, idem.

Reprisõmus, we retook, *reprist*, he retook.

Repreß, idem, *ont reprister*, they took back.

Repriteront, idem, *reprister* idem.

Reputer, to esteem.

Repudier, to forsake, to rej

A reprier, to reprieve, *repris* they reprieved. *p. Plowd.* 18. a.

Requier, he required, or ed for.

Requirast, idem, *requis* and *quises*, requested.

Resayla le Ewe, the Water back.

Rescous, received, *resce* idem. *p. Brit.* 10. a. & 9. b.

Rescue, idem. *p. Kitchin.*

Fait rescen, was received. *nov. nar.* 5. b.

Res sua, his Substance. *p. mes de Ley* 100.

Rescous, forced away.

Rescourrer, to rescue or from, also to recover back *cussa*, rescued, *rescusa*, idem.

Reservant, reserving.

Resemee, sowed again.

Reseme, sowing.

Resider, to continue, to a

Resoule, resolved.

Resiants, they who inhabit abide.

Resiancy, an abiding or tining.

Respi, delay, putting off.

Respondre, to answer, *res* an Answer.

Respoignans, answering, *resnant*, idem.

Devoit respoigneront, they answer. *p. Plowd.* 378. b.

Resort, to come unto, with.

Se resoult, he resolved himself.

Respoignable, answerable fo

Restregn, restrained.

Resuscitate, revived, rose a-
Resusciter, to revive, &c.
Resembler, to be like, *resemble*-
er, likeness.
Restablir, to bring to the for-
 Condition.
Restituer, to restore, *estre resti-*
be restored. p. Coke part 2.
 639.
Resumer, to take again.
Retardement, in hindring or
 ing.
Retard, guilt, *rett*, idem, and
 icion of guilt.
Rettes, suspected, also guilty.
Retz. Justice 147. a.
Rettes, they are guilty.
Retz. Just. 147. a.
Rette, guilty. p. Briten 82. b.
Rettes, reputed, accounted.
Rettes, Nets. p. Plowd. com.
 from *rete*, a Net.
Retener, to keep, *retention*,
 ping.
Retiendra, shall retain. Plowd.
 . b.
Retinue, kept. p. nov. nar.
 a.
Retarder, to hinder.
Retirer, to go back.
Retray, withdrawn, gone back,
 refused.
Retre, withdrawn. p. 13 Hen. 8.
 a.
Retound, clipped, rounded.
Retraire, to withdraw, to
 e back.
Retreiff, withdrawn, took
 k.
Se retireit, he withdrew him-
 F.
Retret, idem, *retreit*, idem.
Retarder, to defer, to put off,
 delay.
Retenus, retained.
Retraire, to pull back.

Retour, returning again.
Retrencher, to cut off, to lessen.
Retrencher le Gages, to lessen
 the Wages.
Retribuer, to reward.
Rette, a Charge or Accufation,
 also charged or accused. vide
West. 1. c. 2.
Revanche, revenged. p. Coke
Rep. 9. 120.
Reverter, to return; *reverters*,
 shall return.
Reveign, come back, *revenu*,
 idem.
Revienderont, they are come
 back.
Revenir a soy, to come to him-
 self again.
Revenne, Rent, *l'revenu d'au-*
cun, any Man's Rent.
Reverdir, to wax green.
Reverseront, they reverse, or
 bring back.
A revers, backwards.
Revisure, to bring back to
 Life.
Reverse, to view again, or look
 distinctly over.
Le An revolus, the Year gone
 about.
Rewle legerment, a standing
 Rule or Order. p. 1 Hen. 7.
 31. a.
Revoquer, to call back, to re-
 voke.
Un revolution, a change, a turn-
 ing about.
Re, guilt, *reyes*, Faults. p.
Brit. 83. a.

R I

Richesse, Wealth, Goods, Ri-
 ches, as Riches to the rich.
p. Kitch. 3. a.
Ribaus, the Mob, the Rabble,
 also Boors. p. eund. 49. b.

Un ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger, also a sturdy Beggar.

Ribande, Bawdy, Ribaldry.
3 *Inf.* 206.

Ribaulde, a Whore, one of evil fame.

Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien and *riens*, nothing, *il n'est rien si facile*, there is nothing so easy, *rien plus*, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, *navoit nunquam riens*, never had any Thing.

Rien vault, avails nothing.

Ripes, Banks, *ripes de le Riviere*, the Banks of a River.

Un rieu, a small Brook.

Rieur, Laughter, *ris*, idem.

Riguer, sternness, rigour.

Rigoureux, rough, cruel, sharp.

Rifer, to spoil or take from.

Riouteux, riotous, excessive.

Rire, to smile, to laugh.

Rifée, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to laughter.

Risques, chances, haps, trials.

R O

Roabes, Apparel, per *Termes de Ley* 131.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Garment, *robbe*, idem.

Roborer, to work, also to strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.

Le roignon, the Kidney.

Rompere, to break, to burst asunder.

Rompa, broken, *rompure*, a breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

Roncaria and *ronciere*, the Place where Briers and Brambles grow
Ronceuse, full of Brambles
Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, *ronce*, idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, *ronciaria*.

Rond, round, *rondement*, roundly.

Le roigne, the Queen, *Royne*, idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare roundly.

Rosse, Heath, *ros*, idem.

Roseau, a Reed.

Rosee, Dew.

Rovesuns, Rogation Time.
Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 51.

Rouge, red Colour, *rougeur*, redness.

Rouffir, to wax red, *rougeur*.

Un rout, an Assembly of men together, or above three, to do some unlawful Act, *rot*, in *British*, also in the *German Languages*.

Roy, a King, *royal*, King's Majesty, *royes*, Kings.

Royment, Princely, Royally.

Royaulme, a Kingdom, *Roy*, idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.

Rouler, to fold, to plait.

Roundre monie, to clip Money.
p. Brit. 16. a.

Le route, the streaks of a Cart wheel.

R U

Rumper, to break, *vider*, to empty.

Leverer rump son lease, a Greyhound broke his Leash.

Rubie, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.
Raer, to throw down.
Ruge, red, *p. Plowd. Com.*

339. a.

Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.
Rugir, to roar.
Un Ruche, a Bee-hive, *p. Brit.*

85. a.

Ruscaria, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, *Coke Lit.*

5. a.

Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

R Y

Ryen, vide *rich*.
Ryen fair, to do nothing.

S A

S*A*, is Feminine, and signifies her; sometimes it is his, as *a possession*, his possession, for that *possessio* is feminine, vide *Fitzh. nat. brev.* 182. b.

S'abati, abate.

Sablon, gravel, sand; *sable*, idem.

Sable, is also black.

Sablonneux, gravelly, sandy.

Sacher, to know; *saches*, know thou; *sachez*, know.

Sache, understood, known.

Sachant, knowing; *sachent*, idem, also they know; *ne sachera*, shall not know.

Sacha, know; *sachast*, had known.

Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly; *p. 3d part Instit.*

Sacree, consecrated.

Un Sachet, a Pocket, a Bag.

Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.

Sac, is also the Lord's Privilege of holding Pleas between his Tenants.

Saccager, to spoil, to sack.

Saccagement, spoiling, pillaging.

Sacrer, to make holy; *sacre al Dieu*, consecrated to God.

Sacree, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn: *p. Coke* 8. 69. a.

Sacrer un Evesque, to consecrate a Bishop.

Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.

Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.

Sage, wife; *sagement*, wisely, advisedly.

Moins Sage, unwise, indiscreet.

Sageffe, Wisdom.

Sagette, an Arrow; *sagit*, idem.

Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.

Sagitta, shot.

Sani, sound, healthful; *sane*, idem.

Sani & entier, whole and sound.

Saigner, to let blood.

Saignee, letting blood.

Saigneux, bloody.

Un Saint, a Saint, also one that is holy.

Saintement, holily.

Sailler, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.

Saisissement, seizing, laying hold on, attachment; *saisons*, idem; *p. Brit.* 14.

Saisin, vide *seisin*.

Sakeber, a Back-biter ; *soit oye le Sakeber*, let the Back-biter be heard, *p. Brit.* 22. b.

Salicetum, Ground where Willows or Sallows grow.

Voil Salier, would leap, *p. Crompt.* 154. b.

Un Saller, a Sadler.

Saler, to salt, to season with salt.

Sale, Salt ; *salure*, powdering, salting.

Salee, idem, *p. Coke* 10, 139.

Salmure, brine ; *sale* is also salted.

Salace, lascivious.

Salive, spittle.

Un Sale, a Hall ; *salle*, idem.

Le grand Sale de Pallais, Westminster-hall.

Saliver and *saliva*, a Salt-pit, or place for making Salt by the Seacoasts ; also a Boillery.

Salpestre, Salt-peter.

Salaire, a Reward ; *salarier*, to reward one.

Pour Sallery, for Reward, for Hire.

A Salter, to leap, to dance, *fautler*, idem.

Pour Salvation, for saving.

Pour le Salute, for the health, or saving.

Salicitaire, wholesome.

Salubre, healthful.

Salver, to salute or accost one.

Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*

Samady, Saturday ; *Samadie*, idem, *samedi*, idem.

Sanneyes, Sallows, withy Trees ; *p. Coke* 8. 47.

Saner, to heal ; *sane*, sound.

Sanable, which may be healed.

Sanke, blood ; *Sanc*, idem ; *Sang*, idem.

Sanguillant, bloody ; *Sanglant*, idem.

Sangulant, idem, *p. Coke* 122.

Sang espendre, Bloodshed, in *me* French.

Sanke espendue, idem.

Sank fin, the end of the *K* dred, or Line.

Le Demi Sank, of the *h* blood.

Sans, without, besides ; *sans* idem.

Sans fin, for ever ; *sans me* immediately.

En Sanitie, in health ; *sans* health, welfare.

Sant, holy.

Le Sapiant, the wise.

Sarcler, to rake, to lease, also weed.

Un Sarcler, a Rake.

Sarure, a Lock, *Westm.* 1. c. v. *Seare*.

Sarclement, raking, weeding.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sas, a Sieve ; *sasser*, sift.

Sauvacyon, saving, *p. Brit.* 1.

Sauces del mer, Creeks of the *S* *p. Fitzh.* 216.

Savage, wild, *leur savage*, the wilderness, or being at liberty broad, as Doves in flight, *Fishes* rivers.

Sauvaigaine, wandring, straying, *sauvaigaine*, idem.

Sauvagine, is also Venison.

Saunte, sound, healthful, *wh* some, *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Un Saulx, a Withy or Willow tree.

Saulices, Willows, *Withi* ;

Sawces, idem.

Savant, reserving, excepting, saving.

Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.

Sauvement, safely: *p. Brit.* 168.

Un baston de Saudre, a wooden lub, a Staff.

Sauerount, they know, *vide Scaver*.

Sauuer, to keep, to save.

Sauuour, tast; *sans sauueur*, insid, without tast.

Sauuorer, to tast, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide, sances*.

Ne Saruoi, I know not: 21. *Hen.* 35. b.

A Sauuete, to, or for the health: *Brit.* 77. a.

Sauuement gardes, safely kept.

Ne Saruoyent, they know not.

Sauufe, saved.

Pur soy sauuete, for his safety, *ke* 9. 121.

Sauuces, Willows, *p. Coke Lit.* b. *vide Sauces*.

Say, know, *p. Plowd.* 178. b.

S C

Scachant, knowing; *jeo scio*, I know.

Scaruoient, they may know; *aruoies*, ye knew.

Que jeo Scaruoy, as I know.

Scarucement, scarcely.

A Scaruer, to know; *scu*, now.

Ne Scaruoir, know not; *scaruoir*, also, knowledge.

Poies Scaruer, ye may know.

Scarunge, is a Toll paid for shewing Wares in Fairs.

Ne Scaruoi, he knew not.

Ne Scay, know not.

Par le Scaruient interpretations, y the known, or wise interpretations.

Vous Scarues, ye shall know.

Scaruoir parauant, to forenow.

Scaruois, ye know, or learn.

Cest a Scaruoir, that is to say.

Ilz ne point Scaruoir, they cannot know.

Scaruoita, may know; *a scier*, to know.

Que scait, he who knoweth.

Scaruumment, prudently, knowingly.

Sceit, doth know; *scieroit*, may know.

Un Sceau, a Seal; *Gardian de grand Seau*, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Sceit, if it be not known; *scier*, to know.

Sciaft, he had known; *scient*, knowing, also to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; *bles scies*, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Skau and *scan*, argued; *bien skanne*, well argued.

A Scrivuer, to write.

Un Scrowe, a writing, *prist scrow*, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'scippe*, to ship or lade Goods.

Scoles, Schools: *p. Fitzb. nat.* br. 40.

Scot and *Lot*, a customary Contribution of Townsmen and Parishioners towards publick Charges.

Scrutiment, searching.

Schisme, Heresy, Division from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; *scier*, idem.

Jeo uoil Seyer, I would know: *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Sciera, shall cut.

Scintiller, to sparkle; *scintillation*, sparkling.

Un Seye, a Sythe, also a Saw.

S E.

ing to : p. Coke rep. 9. 120. *selonqu*
idem.

S'el, if she.

Un felion de terre, is the ground
arising between two Furrows
i. e. one ridge ; *fellon*, idem.

Seillonner, to ridge land
ground.

Seicher, to wither, to make
dry.

Seine, himself ; or one returned
to his Senses from Dotage :

Aff. 123. b. vide *Sien*.

Le Sein, the bosom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows,
Willows.

Selonc and *selon*, according to
agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horseload,
Seme of Corn is eight Bushel
and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying
on Horseback.

Semaunces, Seeds : *Coke* 8. 3
b. *Semence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week ; *semaine*
Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Semblo, it seemeth ; *el se*
blee, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, no
thinks.

Semblable, agreeable ; *semblab*
tiels, such like ; *tiels sembl*
idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem
Ne Sembloit, it seems not :

Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 35.

Semer, and *seminer*, to sow
semy, sowed.

Semur, a Sower ; *semer*, idem
a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, shall not sow.

Semencer, sowing, seeding,
also beginning : p. *Coke* rep.

53.

Sente, a Path-way, also thing.

Se, with a Verb, is termed a
Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vicaridge*
se voida, a Vicarage became void :
44 *Edw.* 3. 16.

Un Seare, a Lock ; *seares*,
Locks.

Seame, sowed ; *seme*, idem.

Seant, sitting ; *sea*, fate ; *Car*
fut seant, the Court was sitting :
p. *Moore's*, rep. 33. *Sejeant*, they
fate.

Sejant sous le drap de Estate,
sitting under a Cloth of State :
13 *Hen.* 8. 11. b.

Seera, shall sit ; *seiance*, sit-
ting ; *a seer*, to sit ; *de seer*,
idem.

Secus, blind.

Sec, dry ; *rent sec*, dry rent ;
i. e. whereof no distress may be
taken.

Sechereffe, dryness, drought ;
secheres, secular.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secunderment, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Super-
intendant.

Le Seigneur, the Lord ; *un Seig-*
neurie, a Lordship.

La Seignioresse, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie ; *seigle*,
and *segle*, Rie ; *Pain de seigle*, Rie-
Bread.

Seisse, seized ; *sestes*, plurally ;
seizin, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit Seisine, hath sowed, or
tilled : p. *Parkins*, 110.

Seel, wax, p. *Coke* 8. 28. b.

Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares. Merchandizes.

Sagon, in pursuance of, accord-

Sente, think themselves : *p.*
 195.
ſty qui ſoy ſenté, he who thinks :
ke rep. 11. 64.
neſcal, a Steward ; *ſouth Se-*
al, an under Steward.
ſeſtre, the left ; *ſeneſtremain*,
 left Hand.
ſeſne, fled away.
ſengliers, boors, labourers, hinds :
ompt. 146. b.
ſeſne, ſinee.
ſeſuit, it followeth.
ſeſtir, to feel, to perceive.
ſeſtit, he bethinks, or per-
 ceives himſelf.
ſeſtif, an ability of perceiving ;
ſeſto, idem.
ſeſtant, they fit : *p. nov. nar.*
ſeſps, Stocks, vide *Cipps*.
ſeſparer, to divide, to ſepa-
 rate.
ſeſcel ſep, of the ſame Stock or
 kind : *p. Brit.* 78. a.
ſeſpte, ſeven, *ſept*, idem.
ſeſptieſme, the ſeventeenth ; *ſep-*
te, idem.
ſeſptantie, ſeventy.
ſeſptentrion, the North.
ſeſemptembre, the Month *ſep-*
tember.
ſeſepulſe, buried ; *ſepulture*, bu-
 riall.
ſeſequerent, following.
ſeſequeſtre, to take into one's
 hand, to ſeize.
ſeſerra, ſhall be ; *ne ſerromus*,
 may not be : *p. Rich.* 3.
 b.
ſeſereine, calm, quiet, fair,
 clear.
ſeſeremitie, brightneſs, clear-
 neſs.
ſeſere, late.
ſeſerement, ſwearing, an Oath.
ſeſpur ſercler, for ſowing, for to

ſow : *p. Brit.* 151. b.
ſerſe, a Slave, a Servant, a Vil-
 lain.
ſerſe, is uſed by *Britton*, for a
 Man-ſlave, and *Naife* for a Wo-
 man ſlave, and *ſerſe*, by *Coke* is
 uſed for a Bond-man.
ſerſe, Strags : *nov. nar.* 74.
Demoraſt ſerſe, he ſhould re-
 main a Slave : *p. Brit.* 77.
ſerſant and *ſerſaunt*, are uſed by
Britton for Servant, 70. and by *nov.*
nar. for a Champion, alſo a
 Proxy : 6.
ſerſoit, ſhould be ; *ſerſoyt*, idem,
ſerſoient and *ſerſount*, they ſhould
 be ; *ſerſes*, ye ſhall be.
ſerſover, to keep ; *ne ſerſua*, ſhall
 not keep : *p. Greg.* 301. alſo to
 ſerve.
ſerſver Dieu, to ſerve God.
Ne ſerſvera, ſhall not ſerve.
ſerſvages, ſervices : *p. Brit.*
 118. a.
ſerſveres, ye ſhall ſerve.
Ne ſuit ſerſve, was not ſerved.
Un ſerſve, a ſtroke : *p. Term. de*
Ley, 110.
ſerſvieux ſerſvant, they who ſerve.
ſerſvice de Chivalry, Knights Ser-
 vice.
ſerſvois, Beer and Ale, vide *Cer-*
vois.
ſerſvage, Slavery, Bondage.
Emmener en ſerſvage, to carry in-
 to Captivity.
ſerſrir, to lock, to ſhut up.
ſerſre, ſhut, or lock'd up ; *ſerſra*,
 ſhall be.
ſerſrail de le Huis, the ring of the
 Door.
ſerſes, his, alſo her, if joined to a
 plural.
ſerſet, knoweth, vide, *ſcet* ; alſo
ſerſet, an Arrow.
ſerſetter, to ſhoot, alſo ſhooting ;
ſerſetta, ſhooting.

S H

Il Jetta un Set, he shot an Arrow.

Settles, stands, benches.

Sendes, Sellers, Vaults: *p. nov. nar. 16. a.*

Ne Servent, they knew not; *p. Brit. 211. b.*

Severement, severally, severallment, idem.

Severe, parted asunder, cut.

Sewers, idem; *soit sey*, be cut.

Seurs, Sisters: *p. Crompton 142.*

Sextemen, the sixth time.

Seyettis, Arrows; *p. Brit. 137.*

Seynt, holy: *p. 1 Hen. 7. 10.*

Seyer, to sit, vide *Seer*.

Seya, shall sit, *seyant*, they sit, also sitting.

Il seyist, he doth sit.

Seyus, Furs: *p. 1 part Fitz. gr. abr. f. 53. b.*

Seyast, hath seen: *p. Crompton 21.*

S H

Shack, is a sort of Commoning after Harvest, for all sorts of Cattle: By *Blount*, a Common for Hogs, used in *Norfolk*, in all mens grounds, after Harvest till Seed-time.

Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.

Showellers, wood Pidgeons; *Quoists*.

June Showellers, young Quoists: *p. Coke rep. 7. 17. b.*

Showelets: *p. rep. 7. 17. b. Gos-hawks.*

Shotta, shut.

Pur Shower, to shoe.

Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

S I

Si, if, so, even, or, as.

Si fors, so strong; also the fore; *si comme*, so as, and e as; *si non*, unless, except; *si que*, saving that; *si que*, in the sort; *si la*, until; *si bien*, and byen, as well; *si come*, as it was. By *Britton*, 136.

Si come, as if: *p. eund. 83. si* unless.

Sib and *Som. Sax.* Peace and curity.

Sicce, dry; *ficcitie*, droug; *ils sicces* devenent, they became or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; *sier*, to faw; *scie*, sawed; *sies*, ye sawed cut.

Le Sien, his own; *garda le* to keep his own.

Siglaunte, sailing: *p. Brit. 6.*

Signer, to sign, *signal*, a sign token.

Signature, signing.

Un Signet, a Seal: *p. Term. Ley, 14.*

Signifier, to give notice; *shew*.

Que signifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signifie or import?

S'il, if he, *s'ils*, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, *sillours de bses*, Cut-purses: *p. Fitzh. Jus. 200. b.*

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical ferments.

Le Simoniaque, he who bargains or sells such.

Simplement, singly; *simplesse*, simplicity, foolishness.

*mulation, dissembling; un si-
steur, a Dissembler.
ingulent, idem ut sanguil-
i. e. bloody: p. Coke, rep.
22.
nke, five, vide cinque; sinke-
; fifty.
nistre, vide synistre.
nder, to cut; sient de Ble,
ing of Corn.
sing manual, a Hand-wri-
n singe, an Ape, p. Plowd. Com.
b.
re, signifies diversly, a Fa-
Knight, or Lord, Nostre sire le
our Lord the King, Westm.
eamble.
ssables Arbres, Trees used to be
or lopped, or Copses.
tuer, to place; situe, placed,
dre, Cyder.
ze, six; sixieme, the sixth;
size, sixteen.
ipper, frail.
ethe, a bank of a River; stede,
a p. 1st part Instit. 52.*

S O

*obre, temperate, continent,
er; sobrement, temperately,
&
oc, a Plowshare, or Coulter.
ocage, is a Tenure performed
b Services in Husbandry to the
ld; also a Tenure of Free-
hd by a certain Rent for all
svices, and to pay upon the
dth of the Ancestour, a dou-
b Rent for a Relief, and to be
f: from Wardship or Marri-*

*age, Socmans and Sokemans are such
Tenants.
Sodeinment, suddenly, quickly.
Sodomes, Buggerers, Sodomites.
Le Soel, the Sun; seil, idem.
Soem, ones own; que ne sont
soens, which are not one's own:
Plowd. 290. a.
De son soen test, of his own head:
Cromp. 163.
Maugre le soen, against his will:
p. Greg. 211.
Soese, sweet; soesvement, sweet-
ly.
Soer, Sister, ma Soer, my Sister;
ma seur, idem.
Soerts, forts: Plowd. 332.
Soeffre, to suffer; soeffrent, they
suffer.
Soet, be it, vide soit.
Soif, thirst; avoir soif, to be
thirsty or a-dry.
Soimesme, himself; soymesme,
idem.
Soient, let them be, they ought
to be.
Soies, ye shall be, soit, ye be,
ye are.
Soit, be it; soit ce, be it his, or
thus.
Soivent, several.
Ou que nous soions, or where we
be: p. Brit. 43. b.
Soigner, to take care, or attend.
Soigne, care, diligence; ; 9 rep.
120. b.
Soigneux, giving attention, be-
ing, careful.
Soilet, he used, or ought: p.
Plowd. 334.
Soilent, they used.
Le Soir, the Evening; tous les
soirs, every Evening.
Sois soit, be thou; soit ainsi, be
it so.
Soixante, sixty.*

- S'ils Soient*, if they be; *p. Fitzb. nat. br. 210. b.*
- Sokemaines*, Plow-men, and by *Kitchin*, 81, such as plow their Lords Lands.
- Un Soke*, a Plow, also the liberty of holding a free Court of his Tenants within a liberty.
- Soliel*, the Sun, and Sunday.
- Sole* and *soile*, ground, land.
- Soliers*, shoes, vide *solyers*.
- Estre soleit*, wont to be.
- Soloit estre*, ought to be; *soloit*, idem.
- Soliel*, Sunday; *jour soel*, idem.
- Que ne soloyent*, they who ought, or use not.
- Solement*, all, only.
- Sole*, alone, soly: *soule*, idem; *soeil*, idem.
- Soleint*, they were wont, or accustomed to.
- Solonque* and *Solonc*, according.
- Si vous soies*, if ye be.
- Soloye*, wonted to; *soleit*, idem.
- Soloions avoir*, we were wont to have, or we ought to have *2d. part Instit. 639.*
- Jeo Soley*, I used.
- Un Solyer*, a Shoe-maker.
- Solyers*, Shoes: *p. Fitzb. 46. a.*
- Solz*, Shillings.
- Sommelents*, Swoundings, faintings: *Brit. 66.*
- Someri*, briefly, *en somerie*, in short.
- Solemniser*, to celebrate, to solemnize.
- De son, ou sa*, of his, or her.
- Sont*, are; *sount*, idem.
- Solicitude*, carefulness.
- Soluisst*, he ought, he is wont: *Coke 9. 38.*
- Somme*, sleep; *sommeil*, slumbering.
- Songer*, to dream; *songe*, dreamed.
- Sorases*, Mice, vide *sourace*.
- Sorciers*, Sorcerers.
- Sorcireffes*, Women forcerers.
- Sorceler*, to bewitch.
- Un sort*, a lot; *de sorte*, after manner.
- De cest sorte*, after this manner.
- Sortilege*, Witchcraft.
- Un sot*, a Fool, an Idior.
- Sottement*, foolishly; *soty*, idem.
- Sottie*, Fondness, Dotage.
- Soubdaine*, sudden; *soubdain*, suddenly.
- Soublever*, to heave up, to up.
- Soubminister*, to serve under.
- Soubs*, under; *soubz*, idem.
- Soubs*, under; *soubz*, idem.
- Soubscrive*, to under-write.
- Soustraire*, to withdraw, to from.
- Soubz umbre*, under shew, pretence, or shadow.
- Souffire*, to suffice.
- Souffrir*, to bear or suffer; *france*, suffering.
- Soillure*, soil, also filth, dirt.
- Sotiz*, foolishness; *sotise*, idem.
- Souhaite*, wisheth; *souhaite*, wishing: *p. Plowd. pref.*
- Southaler*, to undergo: *p. nar. 74.*
- Soubmettre*, to submit unto.
- Soulement*, only: *p. 12 Hist. 2. a.*
- Sourd*, deaf; *sourdesse*, deafness.
- Sourdant*, arising, springing out.
- Souvent*, often; *auxi sou*, as oft as.
- Souven*, oft; *p. Crompt. Jár. 84.*

Soyent fois, often times; *pluis vent*, more oft. *Il me soyent*, remembers me; *souvenance*, remembrance; *souvenu*, remem-

Soy tient eins, kept himself

Souffrette, want, indigence.

Un Soulze, a shilling; *un souz*, m.

Soul, alone; *Feme soul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem; *sount*, idem ut

Soulfra, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice; *souri*, a muse.

Soudra, idem ut *surdia*, *sourte*, they arose; *sourd*, idem ut

Soulment, idem ut *solement*: *Fitzh. gr. abr.* 1 part, 54.

South, under; *south bois*, Under-wood.

Southscript, under-written.

South Vicount, Under-Sheriff.

South-seneschal, Under-steward; *south la Mere*, beyond the

Southminer, to undermine; *thmina*, undermined.

Souts, idem ut *south*.

Un soute, a suit, also a petition; also a petitioner: *p. Brit.* 6. b.

Fair souvenir, to put in mind, *souvenir*, I remember: *p. and. pref.* *Il me souvient*, he put e in mind.

Souspecon, suspicion.

Ne soune, goes not: *p. Plowd.* 11. b.

Ne soune a un effect, they are 1 to one purpose: *p. eund.* 6. a.

Sonne, *p. 2 Rich.* 3. 13. is put in noise, or found.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy mesme, himself, also her self.

Soyment, idem; *si jeo soy*, if I be.

Vous soyez, ye be: *p. 26 Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Jeo soy, I am; *jeo sue*, idem, *p. Coke* 6. 31. a.

Soyent, they are, or be, also being.

En soye, in themselves: *p. Plowd.* 313. b.

Soy leve, lifted himself, also was raised: *p. eund.* 228.

Soyer, sister: *p. eund.* 8. 87. vide *soer*.

Ne nul de soyens, nor none of his: *Stat. Art. sup. Chartas* 28 *Edw.* 1.

S P

Spaul, spittle, and spitting: *p. nov. nar.* 70.

Spediment, quickly, speedily.

Spesifier, to make mention of.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d *Instit. fol.* 668. *Sir Edward Coke* says, that *Generosa*, to those who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictment, &c. may be quashed.

Les sponsells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoilation, spoiling.

S T

Stable, firm, constant; *stall*, idem, and established.

Stanche, found, firm, whole.

Stanlawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: *p. Coke Instit.* 4.

Stagne, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Stange, idem.

Sterver, Death; *ce sterweth*, it dieth.

Le Steppes, the way, the path.

Ensuera le hue & steppes, to follow or pursue the way: *p. Fitzh.* 168. a.

Stirile, barren, fruitless.

Stigmatifer, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.

Stiptick, binding, costive; *stiptique*, idem.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: *p. Plowd. Com.* 82. b.

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les stirpes, the roots.

Stoure, stocked; *stoure cum Avers*, stocked with Cattle.

Stow, a House, saxon.

Strand and *Strond*, (*Sax.*) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.

Strip, the same as Estrepeement.

Le streat, the Way, the Street.

En haut streat, in the Highway.

Strait, distracted; *homme strait*, a Man out of his Wits.

Streitmennt, strictly; *straitm*, idem.

Stupid, drowsie, senseless, mazed, drowziness.

Studieux, studious.

Sturroit, put, also forced.

Le Style, the manner; *le describe*, the manner of Writing.

Stultifier, to make foolish: *Coke 4 Rep.* 123.

S U

Sus, sued, impleaded.

Sue, followed: *p. Brit.* b. Also became, and to follow to be.

Jeo sue, I am: *p. Brook's g.* *Abr.* 169. Also I was: *p. 1* 7. 10. b.

Bien sue, well followed: *kors*, hath sued out: *Plowd.* 7. a.

Suant and *suante*, following

Subsequer, to follow.

Suader, to persuade, to advise.

Subtraher, to with-hold; *strake*, with-held, drawn back.

Subit, forthwith, presently.

Suborner, to instruct, or cause another to swear falsely; *suborn*, suborned.

Swave, vide *suave*, sweet.

Sudainement, suddenly, instantly.

Subjager, to overcome, to due.

Sublime, high, honourable, *ry.*
Submerger, to drown, to over-
w.
submerge, overflown, drown-
 : p. Coke 3. 106.
subroguer, to make a Deputy ;
roguer, idem, and to act in
 other's place, by his Autho-
 rity.
substitu, he that is so ap-
 pointed or authorized.
subterfuges, flights, cunning,
 friness.
subridendo, to smile, to laugh
 and another's back in scorn.
subvertir, to overthrow.
suc, juice ; *sucemene*, sucking ;
r ; to fuck.
succider, to cut.
succidier, to succeed ; *succeder*,
 idem.
eo sue, I have been : p. Crom-
 well 23.
jeo suis, if I am.
Que jeo mesme sue, than I
 self have : p. 2 Hen. 7.
 a.
sues, ye ought : p. Coke Rep. 6.
De suer, to follow, also to
 sue, to sue.
On estre sued, have been sued or
 prosecuted.
Voil suer, will prosecute : 12
 Hen. 8. 4.
suerie, Sweat ; *suant*, sweat-
 ing.
In succes, an event, chance,
 hap.
Ne suffist, it sufficeth not.
Il suffist, it is enough ; *suffit*,
 idem ut *suffit* : p. Brit. 120. b.
Sufferance, permission, leave.
tenant at sufferance, is he who
 dwelleth beyond or over his

term at first granted without di-
 sturbance.

Suffisament, and *sufficientment*, suf-
 ficiently.

Suffre, to suffer, *soeffre*, i-
 dem.

Suffreit, doth suffer ; *sueffrire*,
 idem, p. 3 part *Instit.*

Suient, they serve : p. Brit. 3.

Feasant suis a son Molyu, do-
 ing suit to his Mill : p. Parkins,
 134. b. Also, *suis*, he sueth ;
pur son suis, for his suit : p. eund.
 17. b.

Sugets, subjects ; *sujets*, i-
 dem.

Jeo que suis, I that am.

Suis, am ; *jeo suis mort*, I am
 killed : p. Coke 9. 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by
 hands held up : p. Plowd. 129.
 b.

En suis, upwards, above, p.
Mirror.

Suis dits, above-said ; *suis dit*,
 aforesaid ; part 73.

Suis faits, above done, or
 made : p. eund. 217. b.

Ou de suis, or above : p. *Termes*
de Ley. 9. a.

A luy prender suis, to take him
 up : 20 Hen. 7. 2. a.

Suivant, following ; *suiivants*,
 followers, servitors : p. Coke Rep.
 9. 120. *A suiver*, to follow :
 p. eund. 10. 73.

Suffist, it sufficeth.

Sulkerge, a Plow Land : p. 1st
 part, *Instit.* 5.

Sullings, Elder-trees ; *alneti*, i-
 dem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or cal-
 ling on one to appear in Court,
 or before some Judge, &c.

Summons and Severance, is where several ought to join in Suit as Plaintiffs, and one or more refuses; the Refuser shall be summoned; and if he appear not, severed from the rest, so that they may proceed without him.

Summament, especially: *Rep.* 3. 73. b.

Summerger, vide *submerger*; *idem*.

Supprimer, to suppress, also, to take away.

Supprime, suppressed.

Suppletion, a Petition, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Superficie, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; *sur*, *idem*; also against: *Coke* 9. 120.

Sur luy Jur, on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Sur-rejoinder, the like answer to a Rejoinder.

Sur tout que, and above, or before all.

Surder, to arise; *surdans*, arising; *surdant*, *idem*.

Surderoit, should arise: *p. Moore's Rep.* 342.

Surde, arose.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Sur-charger, to over-lade; *surcharge le Common*, to overstock the Common.

Surcesser, to leave off; *ne surcessera*, shall not omit, or leave off; *surcease*, over-stay.

Surdirent, they were risen; *surdent*, arising.

Surdans, deaf; *surds*, *idem*; *surdeite*, deafness.

Surmitter, to suppose, to imise; *surmitte*, surmised; *1 Edw.* 5. 3. *surmittant*, surring.

Surmittera, shall surmise.

Ne surmittera, shall not be posed.

Surmit, put upon; *el ad mitte*, she hath put her self on: *p. Coke* 5. 10. b.

Surjetter, to cast over; *surteyment*, casting over.

Surmounter, to overcome.

Surnom, a Surname; *surno* *idem*.

Le surplus, the remainder ver.

Surprins, taken before on aware.

Sursemer, to sow upon.

Surrounder, to drown; *round*, drowned.

Destre en peril surround, to danger of drowning.

Surround mesme, drowned self: *p. Plowd.* 258. a.

Surfaxes, putrid, rotten *Brit.* 33. a.

Surque, whereupon.

Surfist, forbore, neglected *Brit.* 52. a.

Survocquist and *Survocquest* survive: *p. Coke* 8. 88. *1 Plowd. Com.* 253. b.

Survivre, to survive, in *French*.

Sus, *idem* ut *sur*.

Susteiner, to uphold.

Susciter, to raise up, to stir.

Suspense, doubt; *estre sus* to be in doubt.

Suspectes, suspected.

Suspendu, hanged, suspended.

Sustreits and *sustrits*, withdrawn.

T A

Sutlodit, hereafter said, or here-
der said, also following.
Sutbry, withdrawing; *sustrete*,
thdrawn.
Un suter, a Shoemaker; *seuter*,
m. p. 3 Hen. 7. 1. a.
Survvesque, survived.
Surveyer, to view, to look ear-
hly upon.
Surlary, salary: 50 Edw. 3.

Suyre, to follow; *suyvant*, fol-
wing.
Le jour suivant, the day follow-
ing.
Suye, followed: p. nov. nar. 62.
o fued.
Swanimote, a Court of the Fo-
ts.
Suyte, a Train following;
t de suyte, following all in or-
r.

S Y.

Synodals, properly is Money
ven by Parish-Priests to the
shop or Archdeacon at Easter
ifications, for their Attendance
Synods.
Synistre, the left, vide *sinistre*.
Symerement, purely, simply,
ncerely.
Synod, an assembly of the Cler-
y.
Synodal, pertaining to such as-
mblly.
Syre, Sir, Father.

T A

In **T**abor, a small Drum u-
fed by Pipers; *tabour*,
dem.

T A

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unt o.
Un Tack, in the North, signi-
fies a Farm: p. Coke 1. 5.
Tacher, in Mod. French, is to
spot, or stain.
Tacite, silent, not expressed in
words.
Taciffer, to cough.
Tailler, to cut off, to dock, al-
so to notch.
De Tailer un Villain, the taking
or recovery of a Villain depart-
ed.
Taile, recovered: p. Kitch. 99. b.
Taillours de Aimans, Cutters of
Diamonds: p. Stat. Art. sup Char-
tas, Cap. 20.
Taille, notched, cut.
Tailles, Acquittances, Dis-
charges, p. Fitzh. Justice, 199. a.
Tailles, idem.
Tailler les Arbres, to crop
Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. French, est quasi
couper: p. Plowd. 251.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or
Copse used to be cut, such as
Silva Cadua; *tailliz bois*, under-
wood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be si-
lent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold
one's Peace.

Qui est taist, he who is si-
lent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of
Wood, vide *Tayle*.

Tantost, as soon as.

Tani, Freeholders; *Tainlands*,
Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench Fi-
shes.

Tanque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say,

Tantsolement, only, only so.

Tantole.

Tantolément, idem.
Tant soit peu, how little soever it be.
Tanque, until; *tane*, idem.
Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.
Tant Impudente, with what Impudence.
Tant petit, so little, as little.
Tant come, as much as.
Tant amount, idem.
Tantost, forthwith, presently; *tantost*, idem.
Tantostque, so soon as; 29 Hen. 6. 1. a.
Tarde, late; *trop tarde*, too late.
Pluis tarde, very late.
Tarder, to delay, vide *targer*.
De temps tardise, of late times.
De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.
Tardaut, staying, lingering, long.
Tardement, slowing, slackening.
Home tardif, a slow Man.
Tare, dross, wast in Good, or Merchandizes.
Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.
S'il targer, if he stay; *targement*, staying.
Targest, staid, hindred.
Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.
Un Tasse, a cock or heap; *un Tas*, idem, also a stack or rick.
Tasses, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; *per tasses*, by heaps, or cocks.
Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

Un Tass a boir, a Cup to drink out of.
Un Tawerner, a Vintner.
Tauntost, p. Brit. 137. & a *locis*, is put for when as, then, and so oft.
Taxer, to tax, to rate, to value one.
Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont.
Taure, a Bull.
Tayl, Payment, Tally; *fair tayl*, without making payment.
Par Tayl, by Tally: p. Greg.

T E.

Teët, covered; *toët*, idem.
Le teët d'un Mese, the covering or the roof of a House.
Teigner, to hold; *teign*, held.
Jeo Teigne, I hold.
Il ceo Teignoit, he should hold.
Soy Teign, held himself.
Teyne, idem ut *teign*; *teñ*, idem.
Teil, such; *tel*, idem, *vtiel*.
Teirs and *Teirce*, the third of Pipe, i. e. 42 Gallons.
Le teirce, the third; *teirceme*, thirdly.
Teinët, died, coloured; *teiture*, colouring.
Tellement, such like, in sufficient.
Temeraire, rash; *temeritie*, rashness.
Temerairement, rashly.
Temeratement, idem, p. C. Rep. 10. 4.
Un Temple, a Church.

T E

le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.
l'est maintenant temps, it is now time.
long temps devant, long time before.
perdre beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.
le temps ci, this present time.
tendre, offered: *p. nov. nar.*
 b.
tendu, bended; *tendu*, idem.
tendu arc, bow bent; *tendist*, bended.
tenebres, darkness.
tenellata Domus, a Castle.
tenir, to hold; *ne tenist*, and *ne fist*, he ought not to hold, not hold: *p. nov. nar.* 46. b.
teneres, ye shall hold; *tenemus*, we hold: *p. 20. Hen.* 7.
tenir pur suspect, to have in suspicion.
tenir, taken, held.
tenir, bound, also held; *tenir*, idem.
tenue, thin; *tenuement*, thinly, weakly.
terre, Ground, Land, Earth.
terrier, a Particular in writing of several Lands, with butts and boundaries.
tertian, the third part of a Tun, 84 Gallons.
testmoiner, to bear witness, to give evidence; *un Testmoinne*, a witness.
un Testmoinance, in witness: *part Coke Instit.* 639.
testmoinnant, witnessing; *testmoinnant*, idem.
testmoinnes, Witnesses: *p. Kitch.*
 b. Also testimonies.
testmoin al porter, to bring witness.

T I

Testimoignage, testimony; *testimoignage que le Esprit appoint en un ascun*, i. e. Conscience.

Terminer, to end.

En Tessaunt, in witnessing: *p. Brit.* 242.

Est terme, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by word of Mouth, not put in writing, till after the Testator's Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

La Teste, the Head; *le Test*, idem.

T H

Thack, thatch; *thak*, idem, Saxon.

Thane and *Theyn*, a kind of honorary Officer among the Saxons, as a Lord with us.

Thegne and *Thingus*, idem.

Thanus Regis, a Baron: *p. Coke Instit.* 1. 5. b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-stool: Saxon.

Thingus, a Knight, a Freeman, also a Noble.

Theyn, idem ut *Thane*.

Then, a Servant: *p. Fleta. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 47.

Theftbote, receiving stolen Goods.

T I

Tiel, such; *tiels*, idem.

Tient, holdeth, keepeth.

Ils tient, they hold; *que tient*, who hold.

Tiey

Tiendra, shall hold; *tiendront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la est tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for *tinne*.

Tiers, the third, vide *teirce*.

A Timer, to fear; *timidiment*, fearfully.

Tieux, such; *tieux briefs*, such writs: p. 2d Institut. 639.

Tielx and *Tieulx*, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; *tinter*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull, *tire*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tira*, shall draw: p. 21 Hen. 7. 27.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se tirer pres, to draw himself near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; *tisseur*, weaving.

Tissier, a Weaver.

Tissu, weaved.

T O

Toddels de lane, tods of wool, i. e. 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *togue*, idem.

Togues and *Toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke; p. Brook's grand Abr. 228.

Toft, a decayed Messuage, or the place where it stood.

Toftman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.

Toft, soon; *plus toft*, as fast as.

Plus toft que, rather than Plowd. 185.

Doient plus toft aver, ou sooner to have, vide *toft*.

Le Toict, the roof or ceiling of a House: vide *Teict*.

Toller, to take away, also make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tolled, barred; *tolent*, they barred or took away, also to take away.

Est tolle, is taken away: Plowd. Abr. 21. b.

Un Toile, a snare; *toil*, idem also a net or gin.

Tolnet, *toln* and *toll*, a taken for grinding Corn, also passage in some places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken away *Termes de Ley*, 4. b.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove an Action out of a Court-Bar to the Sheriff's Tourn, which may afterwards be removed thence, by a Writ called *ad* into the Common Bench, the Tenant may remove *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy dy: p. Brit. 94. b.

Tonder, to share, to clip, shave.

Un Tondour, a Barber; *Ton*, idem.

Tondure, shaved; *il* he shaved, or barb'd: Col. 80.

Tonsure, shaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 68. a.

torcious, wrongful; *torcenouse*,
 m: p. *Brit.* 68. b.
toutface, although, or notwith-
 standing; *Stat. Glouc.* c. 3.
toutousterment, wholly, altoge-
 ther.
bourcoisement, wrongfully; *tort*,
 wrong.
bourcouse, wrong; *a tort ou*
roit, by wright or wrong.
hors chemin, the wrong way,
 of the way.
ost, rather, presently, quick-
si tost, as soon as.
in Tosale, a Hog-stie: p. *Coke*
 8.
talement, wholly, effectual-
 altogether.
toucher, to touch; *touchant*,
 thing or concerning.
turber, turfs: p. *nov. nar.*
 b.
trazale, a Brick-kiln, or chim-
 ney: p. *Kitch.*
trazale, idem.
Tour, to compass about; *a*
tour, idem.
in Toor savage, a will Bull,
nov. nar. 66. b.
tout, all, altogether; *tout un*,
 one.
tout, the whole; *tout foits*,
 ways; *tout temps*, idem; *du*
tout, in the whole; *tout autant*,
 as much as; *a tous*, to all: *Brit.*
 b.
tout par tout, every where;
a plus, at most.
tout incontinent, by and by.
en tout, or more, p. *Stat. Art.*
Chartas, Cap. 15.
troupe, *de barbiss*, Sheep-
 herders: p. *Brit.* 33. a.
a toux, the Cough; *en toux*,
 in coughing.

Un Toyson, a fleece of wool:
 p. *Termes Ley* 6. a.
Toy, thee, thou; *avec toy*, with
 thee.
Toy mesme, thy self; *a toy mesme*,
 to thee, to thy self.

T R.

Le Trac, the trace or path of
 Man or Beast.
Tracasser, to range, to come
 up and down.
Tracement, seeking after, tra-
 cing.
Traducire, to translate.
Trader, to deliver unto.
Traffique, Commerce, Trade.
Traits and *Tracts*, things
 drawn.
Traber, to draw, *traicter*,
 idem.
Trabe, drawn, brought.
A Travers, athwart, a-cross.
Tray, drawn: p. *Plowd.* 272. a.
Treyne, idem; p. *Brit.* 16. a.
Trayeront leur espees, they
 drew their Swords: p. *Plowd.*
 98.
Trabe la bar, brought to the
 Bar, also drawn at the Bar: p.
Termes Ley 74. d.
Treit, doth draw; *traict*, idem;
pur traber, for Drawing; *ne tray*,
 not drawn.
Traitment, Drawing.
Trahir, to betray; *Trahison*,
 Treason.
Traison, idem; *trahi*, betray-
 ed, in *Mod. French*.
Trans, over, also cross.
Trans chemin, cross the way,
 over the way.

Traverser, to go cross-wise, or over-thwart, also to contradict, to deny, oppose.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; *travayle*, idem: p. nov. nar. 5.

Traversera, shall oppose or traverse.

Traversant, opposing, traversing, also putting upon trial or issue; *un travers*, idem.

A Travers, a-cross, p. *Kitch.* 43. a.

A travers mon chemin, a-cross my way: p. *Fitzh. nat. br.* 184. b.

Traverres, ye cross over.

Transcrire, to write over.

Transmuer, to change.

Transgresser, to do trespass.

Treasure Trove, hidden Treasure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 *Inst.* 132.

Trete, used or treated; *Westm.* 1. *Preamble.*

Treyte, idem ut *treit*; *treit son Cotel*, he drew his Knife: p. *Coke* 9. 13.

Treits, withdrawn: p. *Plowd. abr.* 17. b.

Treat, idem p. *Greg.* ut *treit.*

Un Trebuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: p. *Kitchin*; also a Tumbrel or Ducking-stool: p. *Coke's* 3 part *Instit.* 39.

Trebucher, to fall down, also to offend.: p. *Coke Rep.* 9. 13.

Trencher, to dig, to cut: *trenches*, maims, wounds, cuts.

Le Trencher, the Ditch: p. 12. *Hen.* 8. 2.

Trenche lui en le Gule, cut his Throat.

Tee ne Trenchera, I shall dig.

Trenche a tout, it strikes at, or it has relation to all: p. *Fin Justice* 39. b.

Il trenche, it enureth unto *Plowd.* 316.

Ne trent lieu icy, it shall take place here, p. *eund.* 42.

Trencha, it strikes at, or strikes upon: p. 13 *Hen.* 7. 21. b.

Que trenche, which falls or takes place: p. *Coke* 5. b.

Trente, thirty; *trentieme*, thirtieth.

Trent, also thirty: p. *Pl.* 326. a.

Troyseime, thirty, p. *te Ley.*

Tres foitz and foitz, thrice, three times.

Tresieme, the thirteenth.

Trentiesme, the thirtieth.

Treturement, traitorously.

Trestons, every one: p. 171. and 91. b. Also the part: p. *eund.* 145. a.

Trestons le ferries, every them shall bear or carry: p. *nar.* 8. a.

Ewes Tresturnes, Waters traced: p. *Brit.* 32. b.

Treyteront, they drew, traced.

Treyner & pendue, drawn, hanged.

Tres beau, very fair; *tres*, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: p. *P.* preface.

Tres cher, very dear; *trestivement*, very quickly: is always used in the superlative degree, as *tres haut*, high.

T R

T Y

Trois, three; *trois cents*, three hundred.

Troize and *Trefieme*, thirteen.

Troisiesme, the thirteenth: *Coke*

74.
Troissant, they find: *p. Brit.*

7. a.
Le Trone, the Beam of Scales: *Coke* 8. 48.

Tronage, Passage, or Carriage Barges. &c.

Trope, too, also, too much; *de tarde*, too late; *trope chere*, dear.

Un trope tost foict, an overhasty

Trope dure, too hard: *p. Plowd.*

13. a.
Tromper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.

Troc, bartering, changing.

Un troupe di Haleques, a shole of rringes.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Trouver, to find: *trouveres*, ye shall find; *trouveront*, they find.

Trove, found; *trouers*, idem; so also ye find.

Trouvers, Finders; *trouors*, em.

Bour trouver, for finding: *p. Dates*, Rep. 4.

Trouvers, things found: *p. it.* 7. b.

Un Trowe, a Sow: *p. Greg.*

4. b.
Al Trowe, to the Sow: *p. nd.*

Truye, in Mod. French, is put for a Sow.

Tromperies, vain foolish frauds, heats.

Ne Truff, he cannot find.

T U.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: *p. nat brev.* 183. *A fower turbes*, to dig turfs.

Un Tunicle. a Coat: *p. Park.* 170. *tunicel*. idem.

Tuer, to kill, or slay; *le tuer*, the killing.

Estre tue, to be killed; *Tuors*, Slayers.

Tuers, idem; *tua*, killed, *Ne Tuast*, he should not kill; *tuaft*, also had killed, *qui est tue*, who is slain; *tueront*, they killed.

Tuerie, slaughter; *tuetment*, slaying.

Tutele and *Tutel*, Government, Guardianship: *p. Plowd.* 293. b.

Pur Tuition, for Instruction, also for safeguard.

Pur Tutele, idem.

Twaite, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Tumber, fell down: *Coke* 9. 102.

Twefdie, vide *Mardie*.

T Y.

Tyent, they held; *tynt*, holden: *p. Brit.* 246.

Un Tyrount, a cruel Lord.

Tyelx, such: *p. Coke* 6. 52. b.

Tyrannuement, tyrannically.

El Tyent, she held: *p. Fitzh.*

Justice 19. a.

V A.

VA, go; *va devant*, go before.

Jeo va, I go; *tu vas*, thou goest; *il va*, he goeth, *va per cy*, go this way.

Va, va, go, be gone; *vaer*, to go.

De Vaer, idem: p. *Plowd. abr.* 15. a.

Vaont, they go; *vaera*, shall go.

Va pur le voy, go by the way.

Vaant, going: *vaount*, idem.

Que Vaant, who go.

Vacant terre, waste ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vacarie, a Dairy; *vaccaria*, idem; or a Cow-house: p. 4 part Coke 86.

Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, *Tenant paravaile*, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.

Vadlets, Men-servants, Officers of Household: p. *nat. brev. Fitzh.* 320.

Valet and *Varlet*, idem ut *va. delet.*

Vagueront, they wander.

Ne vails, norhing worth, of no value: p. *Brit.* 24. a.

En vailance, in value: p. *eund.* 138.

Vaiffelle, a Vessel.

Vanter, to boast; *so vanter follement*, to insult or boast foolishly; *wanterie*, boasting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vault, it avails not; *ne vaut*, idem.

Vaulte, worth, value: p. *kings* 115.

Vault riens, it nothing avails: p. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. b.

Le Valure, the worth.

Valuist, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth: p. *nov. nar.* 40.

Il Vaust, it goeth, it enure

Vaont, they go: p. *Coke* 18.

Vanie, vanished; p. *Terms* 55. b.

Vant, when: p. *eund.* 99.

Variet, to differ, to disagree to change.

Varia, shall change.

Ne variera, shall not alter change.

Vast, wast; *vastant*, v. ing.

Vancre, to overcome, to vanquish.

Vanque, vanquished, overcome.

Vanquise, overcome: p. 10. 24.

Values arguments, Argument of force or weight.

Valvasour (*Sax.*) one in Dignity next a Thane or Baron.

Vavosor, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to strengthen.

Estre plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health: p. 12 *Hen.* 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; *vacantefice vacant*, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varectum, fallow ground: *Coke* 5. 15.

Vassalage, vide *Villeinage*.

Vault, (*Lat. valet*) is of force or avails, as,

V E

La plea rien Vault, the Plea is no force, or avail.
Val, a Valley or Vale.
Valle, Valleys, Vales.
In Vaultenant, an Unthrifft, that is nothing worth.
Vaudra, shall go: p. Brit. a.

V E.

In Veau, a Calf; *chare de veau*, a Cart.
Veaus, Calves: p. Fitzh. nat. 69. a.
Tous ne veerons, we hinder nor stay: p. Stat. Glouc. 8.
Veigle, blind, also *aveile*. p. Ch. 174. a.
Veile, the shadow: p. Plowd. 64.
Veir, to see, to behold.
Veier, to see or judge, *Veier que soit*, to see what is convenient. *Westm. 1. c. 1.*
Tous veies, ye see.
Vait veier, ye might see.
Veista, see ye; *veit* he seeth; *veit*, idem.
Veies veier, ye may see.
Veist, he hath seen; *veiomus*, we see.
Veieres, ye shall see; *il vie*, he hath seen: p. Plowd. b.
Le veie, the force: p. Brit. b.
Veet, he goeth: p. eund. 15. 6.
Veie, p. Mirror, is forbidden, Co. 2. Sect. 16. vide 2d part Brit. Coke 141.

V E

Veif, a Widow; *vesue*, idem in Modern French.
Vesues, Widows: p. Termes de Ley, 160. b.
Veifuage, Widowhood.
Veign, come; *veignont*, they come.
Deveignomus, we become.
Veignera, shall come; *veignants*, coming.
Veiller, to watch, to look to.
Veilles, old; p. nov. nar. 50.
Veillement, seeing, watching, viewing.
Veillant, idem.
On vieistes, where you see, or find.
Veoir, in Mod. French, to see.
Le Veirge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; i. e. twelve Miles round the same.
Veifsyns, Neighbours: p. Brit. 112. b.
Le veia, the fight; *le veue*, idem.
Veia, seeing: p. Park. 167. b.
Veie, saw.
Veer, to see: p. Brit. 42. to view.
Veismus, we have seen.
Veie, see: *veye*, idem: p. Brook, gr. abr. 321.
Veiestes? did you see?
Vellours, Velvet; 12 Hen. 8. 3. b.
Velloit, he will; *ne voylont*, they will not.
Veyl, will.
Venaunts, coming: p. Parl. 114.
Venaison, Venifon.
Vendenges, Vintages: p. Sta Westm. 1 Cap. 51.
Venifmus, we come.

A Vender, to sell; *vendre*, idem.

Est Vendue, is sold; *pour vender*, for sale.

Vendus, sold; *un Vendour*, a Seller.

Vendible, saleable; *vendition*, selling.

Sale, idem, p. Coke 5. 90. b.

Vente, idem, *en vente*, in sale.

Ventes, Woods marked for sale.

Venderdie, Friday; *vendredie*, idem.

Vendredi, idem, and p. Fitzh. Just. 146.

Veneray and *venarday*, idem.

Vengeance, revenge.

Venelle, a Lane; *venelles*, Lanes.

Vener, to hunt; *un veneur*, a Huntsman.

Venerie, hunting.

Venir, to come, to approach unto; *en temps venir*, in time to come.

Doient venir, they should or ought to come.

Poit venir, may come, *voet venir*, would come, *sont venu*, are come; *venients*, coming: p. Kitch. 17. a. *venera*, shall come.

Venies, coming; *venisent*, they should come.

Venistes, ye have come; *venus*, come.

Venust, he had come: p. Plowd. com. 268. a.

Venime, poison.

Le Vent, the Wind; *ventier*, to blow Wind.

Vent, p. nac. brev. 48. is sale or sold.

Ventilent, they blow: p. Cur. Jur. Cur. 88. a.

Ventre, a belly; *venter*, is it bloweth.

Venteux, windy.

Verd, green; *verdir*, to green.

Verra and *Veiera*, shall Stat. Glouc. c. 4.

Vert, green, also what beareth Leaves, or is green within the Forest, p. Kitch. 59. and sometime taken for nison.

Vert bois, live Wood: p. 170.

Verdoyer, to be green; *verant*, flourishing.

Verdeur, greenness.

Verge, a Wand, Rod, a Yard.

Del venue, of the coming appearing.

Verayment, truly; *verant* idem.

Vrament, idem; *verage*, *verve*, idem.

Verye tenant, the true la Tenant.

Veray, idem, ut *verye*.

Verreit, truth: p. Brit. 110.

Verreyes, idem: p. eund. true: p. Plowd. 199.

Veritie, truth; *veritable*, true.

Vierge, vide *verge*.

Viergier, the that carryeth the staff or rod in Cathedrall Churches.

Verrons, seeing, *verront*, see: p. Brit. 106. and Edw. 1.

Verfer, to turn, also to go out; *vers*, towards; *vers de*, towards the end; *vers qui*, against whom: p. Coke 5. 277.

regard vers moy, look towards
vervactum, fallow ground :
 Coke 5. 15.
vesquient, they live : p. Brit.
 b.
vescie and *Vesce*, Vetches, a
 of Pulla.
vetures ves, otherways : p.
 Rep. 5. 33. b.
vespre, the Evening ; *ves-*
tes, wast ; *wastes*, idem, and
 t ground.
vesture, clothing, also the
 nage of Ground growing
 e ; *vestir*, to cloath, to put
vestements, Garments, also the
 od growing on Land.
vester, to be, to vest, to en-
vestre, your ; *vestre demandes*,
 ir requests.
vestrye, the place for laying
 Priests Vestments and Orna-
 ments of the Church, and also
 ere the Civil Affairs of the
 ish are discussed.
Le Vestiare, idem.
In veu, a Vow ; *veu*, is al-
 seeing, also seen : p. Brit.
 3. d. 11.
Veux que, forasmuch as.
Veut, would ; *le Roy le veut*,
 e King wills it.
Il veut, he will ; *veut*, idem.
Veoy, I see ; *veyet*, he sees ;
vieu, I have seen ; *veyant*,
 ing ; *veyeront*, they saw.
Veyner, to come ; *ne veynes-*
te, they should not come : p.
 u. nar. 53. a.
Veyn, void, frivolous : p. Brit.
 a.
Veste, settled : p. Coke Rep. 5.
 4. b.

Vestue, idem ; *Ceo vestue*, vest-
 ed this : p. Plowd. abr. deust,
 put by.
Veyle, old : p. Crompt. Jur.
 175.
Vetere, old : p. Broke Gr. abr.
 144. a.
Vetus, ancient, also long since :
 p. Brit.
Veyfins, Neighbours, vide *vei-*
suis.
Veve, a Widow ; *veves*, Wi-
 dows.
Le veve, the fight : p. Crompt.
 54. b.
Veufage, Widowhood : p. nov.
 nar. 33. b.
Si un veyest, if one should see :
 p. Plowd. Com. 98. a.
Vewers, Widowers.
Veyer est, is to be seen : Coke
 5. 80.
Veux, vide *vieux*.
Veues de Frank pledg, views of
 the Frankpledge : Brit. 27.
Veyromus, let us see : p. Plowd.
 19. b.

V I.

Jay view, I have seen.
Viands, repasts, sustenance,
 meat, &c.
Un Vichel, a Heyfer.
Vicatre, a Vicar ; *Vicarie*, a
 Vicaridge.
Vicier, to corrupt ; *Vicie*, cor-
 rupted.
Vicont, a Sheriff ; *vicount*,
 idem, south *vicount*, under She-
 riff.
Vicountels, things whereof the
 Sheriff has cognizance in his
 Court.

Vicino

Vicine, a neighbour; *vicinage*, neighbourhood.

Vicines and *Vicines*, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widowhood.

Vie, Life; *il est en vie*, he is alive.

Vif, life; *viffe* living; *un viffe* home, a live Man: p. *Plowd.* 262.

Vies, lives.

Viel, old, ancient; *vieul*, idem, p. *Coke* 5. 22.

Vieller, to wax old.

Viellement, anciently; *vielleffe*, old age.

Vieux, old, ancient; *vieux*, idem, and *vieul*, idem.

Un vierge, a Maiden.

Vief, vide *veve*.

Vient, they come; *il vient*, he cometh, also seeth.

Viendre, to trespass or offend as, *ceux que viendront*, those who offend, *Westm.* 1. c. 1.

View of Frankpledge, is the oversight of Freepledges, commonly called a Court Leet.

Viver, *viva ia*, a Pond or Pool, wherein Fishes are nourished, 2 *Inst.* 162.

Viver, also is provision of *Vi-Stuals*, &c. *Stat. Glouc.* c. 4.

Vient vous eins, come ye in.

Vieant, coming; *viendra*, shall come: p. *Coke* 6. 69.

Viel, seeth; *al vieront*, they look to.

Ad vieu, hath seen; *jeo aye view*, I have seen.

Vivement, lively.

La Vigile, the evening; *vigilance*, watchfulness.

La vielle, the evening.

Vigne, a Vine; *vignoble*, a vineyard.

Vigueur, strength.

Vil, low, base; *vil pris*, a low price.

Villnage, a base tenur whereby the Lords claim Persons and Goods of their Vassals.

Ville, a Town, a Village.

Vingt, twenty; *vint*, idem.

Vingtieme, the twentieth; *vinte*, idem, *vingt foits*, twenty times; *Vint quatre*, twenty-four p. *termes Ley.* 9.

Vinteront, they tie, or bin p. *Plowd. Com.* 307.

Vin, Wine, *Vine*, idem.

En le vint-tierce, in the 23d. *canon.* 105.

Un, one, *unisme*, the Eleventh; *ungiesme*, idem.

Un foits, once.

Unement, unanimously.

Virilement, manly, strongly.

Viseur, the Face; *le visage*, idem.

Viscount, vide *vicont* and *contels*.

Vise, seen; *il visoit*, seeth.

Visez vous, see you p. 1 *Ed.* 5. 3.

Viewes, seen: p. *Crompt. Jur.*

Visinage, vide *vicinage*.

Vieffes, Widows: p. *Fitzh. n. br.* 175. vide *veves*.

Vit, a Calf; *vitel*, idem, *tule*, idem.

Vit, is also Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

La visne, the neighbourhood or place whence a Jury is summoned, the *venue*: p. *Coke* 5. 1 and sometimes the Jury it fell

Vivement, lively: p. *Plowd. abr.* 72.

Viffe, alive: p. *Brit.* 61 wreck.

U N

V O

U'ist, he hath seen: *p. cund.*
U'iver, victual, diet: *p. nov.*
 45.
En uiver & vesture, in meat,
 eating, and clothing: *p. Stat.*
U'ic. cap. 4.
U'ivers and *uyvers*, *uivaria*,
U'rens, Parks, Fish-ponds,
In uivarie, a place, where
 ing things are kept, either
 Land or Water: *adam par-*
Coke Instit. 100.
U'ivands, vide *viands*.
U'ivera; shall live, *uivara*,
 n.
U'ivre, to live, also living.
U'our uiver, their living.
U'ome il uive, as he lives: *p.*
 5. 52.
U'ive uoys, by word of mouth:
Brit. 131. b. i. e. viva voce.
U'ivies, victuals; *pour leur vi-*
 , for their livelihood, *Coke 8.*
U'ill, any: *p. Stat. Westm. 1*
 . 16.

U N

In foits, once; *un*, one; *ung*,
 m.
U'ng ou deux, one or ano-
 er.
U'eu Dieu, *ung Roy*, *Littleton's*
U'cto.
Unificence, making one, uni-
 g.
Unement, only, unanimously,
U'ke 5. 16.
Unziesne, the Eleventh, *un-*
ne, Eleven.

Uncore, yet, *unques*, idem, &
unquore, idem: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.*
 211.
Uncore prift. yet ready.
Ad uncore, hath yet: *p. Coke 5.*
 7. b.
Unque, ever; *ne Unques*, ne-
 ver.
Ne unque viet, he never saw.
Uniter, to put together, to
 join.
Uniment, equally, also in one,
 in union.
Un uln, an Ell in measure;
un ulme, idem.
U'lmes, Elms, also Elm Trees.
Umbre, the shadow.
Un mesme, the self same, one
 and the same: *p. Coke 5. 15. a.*

V O

Vodroient, they would: *3 para-*
tem Instit. 39.
De vocer, to call.
Voguer, to call again, also to
 return.
Voguement, passing, return-
 ing.
Voet, sheweth forth, willeth,
 testifieth, also would: *p. Kitch.*
primo and *p. Perkins, 117. b.*
Voit, idem.
Le Roy voet, the King willeth
 it, vide *veut*.
Vodra, would, *vodra aver*,
 would have.
Vodrou, they would; *ne voet*,
 will not.
Voire, truly; *voier* and *voiar*,
 idem: *p. Plowd. abr. 6. b.* also
 true.

Voier ment, truly : p. Coke 9. 47.
Voierment, idem.

Vous ditz voier, ye said truly,
 or well.

Voire dire, to say or speak the
 Truth.

Est a voier, is to be seen : p.
 14. Hen. 8. 1. a.

Voier, by Brook's Grand A-
 bridgment, is put for well and
 good; *voillet*, would, *voier*,
 true.

Voie, a way.

Voiez, vide *voy*, ye see : p.
 Greg. 327.

Voil, will; *voil porte*, will
 bring; *que il voile*, where he
 will.

Voillomus, we will : p. Brit.

Ne voillomus vener, we will not
 come.

Tenant a volunt, Tenant at
 will.

Voillont, they would; *voit*, he
 will.

Voilles, ye will; *voiet* and *voet*,
 would.

Jeo voyes voluntaries, I would
 be willing.

Si voilet, if he should or would :
 p. Plowd. 379.

Voile, would : p. Fitzh. gr. abr.
 77.

Ne voille, would not : 21 Hen.
 7. 31. b.

Voilait veier, would see; *si
 voit*, if he will.

Voille, will : p. Coke 5. 25. a.

Voisines, Neighbours.

Ne voit me vener, he would not
 come to me.

Jeo voil, I will : p. 12 Hen. 8.
 21. b.

Il voit, he wills.

Voilent, they would; *s'il voit
 nemy*, if he would or no; *voit*

este, it would be : p. 14 Hen.
 4. b.

Voisinage, vide *vicinage*.

Voisine, idem ut *vicine*.

La voix, the voice.

Voler, to fly; *il vole*, he fl
 p. Crompt. 149.

Ne poient voler, they cannot
 fly.

Volatiles Royal; Birds Royall
 p. Coke 7. 16.

Volund, a Will or Testamen
 also the inclination of the
 Mind.

Nous volums, we will : p. Br
 1. b.

Volage, unconstant, unsta-
 ble.

Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the
 Air : Coke 1. 134.

Bone Volour, good Will :
 Plowd. Com. 300. b.

Vomer, to vomit, also
 plow.

Vomissement, vomiting.

Vorra, would : p. Coke
 21. a.

Vostre, yours; *en vostre case*,
 your case.

Vover, to vow; *vove*, a vow

Voudront, they would,
 should; *vodra*, should : p. Ma-
 ror, Cap. 2. Sect. 19.

Bient Voulant, good Will.

Vous, ye; *vous doies*,
 ought.

Vous estes, ye be; *vous fu-
 ye were*.

Vous auez, ye have, were
 used to Jurors when they ap-
 pear on calling : *vous mesme*
 your selves.

Il voucher, he calleth; *vouch-
 calls*, voucheth; *voucha*, she
 call : p. Park. 183. b.

Vouche, is a Term used in common recoveries, when one is called to warrant Lands,

Vouchent, they shall vouch, or
1: p. Brit. 30.

S'il voet vouche bien save; if he would bid him welcome:

Park. 174.

Come voudra, as you will, or as good. *Vouloyt mouldre*; would be grinded.

Voy ci, see here, see this, look

Voyer, to see: p. Crompton 220. b.

Voyous, we may see.

In Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyent, they go, they be; altho they go free, or are acquitted: p. Brit. 136. b.

Voyent sans jour, they go without further day: p. eund. 5. a.

Pais voisins, neighbouring countries.

Du voylant, or would: p. Coke 40. a.

In Voy, a way or path; *voie*, way.

Jeo voy, this way: p. Plowd. n. 10. b.

Il est hors de la voye, he is out of the way; *va par voy*, go by the way.

Jeo voye, I see: 12 Hen. 8. b. vide *voie*.

D'estre voye, to be seen: p. Plowd. Com. 102. pr. an. 1671.

Que voyle, which was: p. Greg. 4.

Hault voyes, High-ways; *voyes*, ways; so means: p. Termes de Ley, 1. b.

Voyer, true, vide *voier*.

Par voyes feasant; for true making: Coke 5. 63.

Nest pas voyer, it is not true. *Voyertie*, Truth; *voyerment*, truly; p. eund. 5. 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Jeo aye voye, I have seen: *Kitch*. 5. a.

Si un voyt, if one would: 2 Coke 34.

U R

Vray, true; *vrayment*, truly; *verament*, idem.

Ure, practice, use; *fortment ure*, strongly put or enforced: Coke 5. 60. a.

Ure, burned; *soit ure*, may be burned.

Ura, shall burn.

Ureus, shall enure, or be to the use.

Ne ureus, shall not vest or work: *Park*. 131.

U S

Ufer, to use; *usa*, used, also used.

Usance, usage; *usont*, they used.

Usage, custom, use; *solonque le usage*, according to the custom.

Ust, had, and had been: p. Plowd. Com. 12. a.

Ussomus and *ussimus*, we had.

Usses, ye had; *Jeo ussey*, I had: p. Plowd. preface.

Ussent, they had been; *ussont*, idem; and *ussont*, idem: p. 21 Hen. 7. 27. b. And Coke 8. 77. b.

U 2

Si

Si jeo ussey, if I had: *Plowd. Com.* 160. b.

Que ils ussoient distes, that ye had said: *p. Coke* 1. 106.

Ussoit estre, would be: *p. Plowd. abr.* 14.

Messoit, but had he been: *p. Termes de Ley* 75.

Ussure, *Ulury*.

U T

Utlave, the escape of Felons: *p. Fleta, Lib. 1. Cap.* 47.

Le Utes and *utas*, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feast, &c. *Plowd. Com.* 227.

Henricus le ute, Henry the eighth: *p. Plowd.* 212. b.

Utensile, a thing of necessary use about or in a Family, or in Husbandry.

Utlage, Out-lawed, or one who is so, is out of the Protection of the Law: *Utlages*, Persons that are Out-lawed.

Utlaghe, idem ut *Utlage*.

Que Utter, who give out, or publish; *uttermost*, outward.

Utile, profitable; *utilement*, profitably.

Urus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, *Ustures*.

V U

Vuydor, to make void, *Vuide*, void.

Vulgaire, common, publick, also trivial.

Vulgairment, commonly.

Vulgarie, commonly, also v.ally.

V Y

Vynoles, bonds, fetters: *p. nar* 21. a.

Vyne, wine, vide *vin*.

Vynt, came, went, also tained.

Il Vynt son age, he attained age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond; *vers*, vide *Vivers*.

Vyent, they came: *p. Coke* 6. 54. a.

W A

W *Arden*, vide *Gardien*. *Wacrus*, corrupted, sined, tainted: *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Wang and *Wong*, (*Sax.*) a Face, also a Cheek or Jaw.

Warectum, neglected, as *Warecta*, Land neglected or left fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or benefit, especially by plowing or erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plowed or manured.

Wairua, left; *warve hors*, out: *p. Termes Ley* 358. *warve*, idem.

Wallois, the Welsh People. *Waive*, a Woman Out-lawed, the Law leaveth or waiveth the Protection.

Warectum, fallow Land. *waracum*, idem: *1 part* 1. 5. b.

Weigher, to weigh.

Weywer, leaving.

Werust, doubt, vide *Awrust*:

2 Hen. 6. 19. a.

Wite and *Wyte*, a Fine or Penalty for lesser Offences.

Wranglands, are pollard Trees, crooked, and used to be cropt, or fit for Timber.

Wreke and *Wreck*, an entire Destruction; as,

Wreck de Mere, such a Destruction of a Ship at Sea, where nothing escapes.

Were, a Fine or Penalty for greater Offences.

Un Windowe, a blank place, or space.

Wild and *Weld*, a large woody place.

Wombes, Bellies.

Whose, hot, Saxon.

Wedues, Widows: p. Brit.

9 9.

Withernam, vide 2 part. *Instit.* Coke 441. A taking other Cattle or Goods for what was before wrongfully taken, &c.

Wic, a place or dwelling on the bank of a River or Sea-shore: p. 1 part. *Instit.* 4.

Wike, in *Essex*, is a Farm.

Witenamot or *Witenagemot*, amongst the Saxons, was a great Convention like our Parliament or a meeting in Council of their chief wise Men.

Weld, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as *Coteswold*.

Weald, is the contrary; i. e. a woody Country.

Woodgeld, a payment for cutting Wood in a Forest.

Woodmote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Forest.

Worth, a watery place.

- Y V

Y' It, there; *y' est*, it is: p. *Plowd. Com.* 280. b.

Y' it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' sont, there are, they are: p. *eund.*

Y' soit, there be, be it so: p. *Fitzh. nat. brev.* 282.

Yalemaines, at the least, however: *Plowd.* 219.

En Ycel, in it; *il y ad*, there hath, also there is.

Sil y ad, if there hath; *nat. brev.* 24. b.

De Ycel, of it, of the same.

Yceux, them; *en yceaux*, in them: p. *Mores Rep.*

Yeulx, Eyes, vide *Oils*.

Nous Yeux ont veres, we have lived to see it.

Ysoit, therein be: *nat. brev.* *Fitzh.* 22. b.

Al Ycel, to it, to the same: p. *Crompt. Justice*, 19.

Y' aver, there were: p. *Greg.* 182. *Cap.* 10.

Yver, Winter: p. 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. a.

Yeme and *Yemali*, words anciently used for Winter, viz. *tempore Edw.* 3.

Yeoven and *Yeven*, in old Deeds signifies given.

Fort grand Yver est aspre, a very sharp Winter.

Jour d Yver, a Winters day.

Froidare Yver, a frosty Winter.

Yvernagium, Winter season, or the Winters Seed-time; from *Hivernee*, Mod. French.

Yvifes, services, services: p. *Fitzh. Justice*, 201. a.

Yvre, Drunk: p. *Plowd. Com.* 19. a.

Yveroynes, Drunkenness: p. *Brit.* 66. a.

Yverongnerie, idem in Mod. French.

Sur Yceaux and *Yceux*, of them *Plowd. preface*.

Il y a, there are: p. *Fi. preface* to his *nat. brev.*

Il yra, he shall go: p. *Cr. Jur. Cur.* 47.

Yeme, is often put for *eme*.

Yeven and *Yeoven*, are put given.

Yeman and *Yeoman*, from *men*, a Teutonick word, signifying a common Person.

F I N I S,

The Impressions of some of the Authors cited in this BOOK.

Printed Anno

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1601. Anno

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T H E
Law-Latin Dictionary:

B E I N G A N
Alphabetical Collection
O F

Such *Law-Latin* Words as are found
in several *Authentic Manuscripts* and
Printed Books of Precedents;

W H E R E B Y

Entering Clerks and others, may be furnished
with *fit* and *proper* Words in a *Common*
Law Sense, for any thing they have occa-
sion to make use of, in *drawing Declara-*
tions, or any *Parts* of *Pleading*.

A L S O

A more *Compendious* and *Accurate Exposition* of
the *Terms* of the *Common Law*, (interspersed
throughout) than any hitherto extant; con-
taining many *important Words* of *Art* used in
Law-Books.

The Second Edition, corrected and enlarg'd.

In the S A V O R.

Printed by Eliz. Nutt and R. Gosling,
(Assigns of *Edward Sayer*, Esq;) for D. Brown,
J. Walthoe, B. Cooke, T. Bickerton,
F. Cyles, J. Hooke, and F. Clay. 1718.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Black-Swan in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1724.

THE SECOND VOLUME

IN TWO VOLUMES

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T O T H E

R E A D E R .

Amongst the several Authors of late that have employed their time in compiling Law-Dictionaries, none of them have taken care to furnish the Pleaders and Entering Clerks with apt Latin Words, to insert in their Declarations and Pleadings; so that they have been most of them constrained to make use of common Dictionaries, and those that are mean Scholars, or bad Grammarians, have made use of Words of Equivocal Construction, very little to the purpose, not to be helped by an Anglice, or Anglice vocat' (as they vainly imagine) of which many Instances are frequently found in the late Reports.

For Remedy of which Mischief for the future, I having been a Collector of Entries, of Declarations and Pleadings, and corrected

To the R E A D E R.

rected the same; together with the Entries of Judge Winch, Serjeant Thomso, Mr. Aston, and the famous Mr. Andre Vidian, for above thirty Years last past, have thought fit at last to publish my Not of such Law-Latin words, as occur'd in Reading the Entries above-named, supplying the rest with select Dictionary words which (as near as I could find) had but one genuine Signification; and to make the Collection more compleat, have added the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the Law, that all Pleaders (but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one portable Volume, whatever is material to be understood upon this Subject.

T H E

Pleader's Dictionary.

A B

A

Aron (a Man's name)
Aaron, onis, m.

A B.

To *abare*, *Abato, are*. To enter
to Land, or to destroy or beat
down.

Abatement, *Abatementum, i. n.*

Lit. 277. Destroying, beating
pulling down an House, also
entering into Lands or Tene-
ments by a tortious or wrongful
title. Abatement is twofold, *viz.*
1. Abatement of the Writ, and A-
batement of the Action or Plaint,
the Causes whereof are these six,
1. Want of sufficient or good
matter. 2. The matter not cer-
tainly alledged. 3. The Plaintiff,
Defendant, or Place misnamed,
except in Assize, *vid. Dyer, fol.*
11. b. pl. 83. 84. Plow. fol. 90. a.
91. a. per Cur.) 4. Variance be-
tween the Writ, Specialty or
Record, or between the Writ and
the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncer-
tainty, or want of form in the
Writ, Count or Declaration. 6.
Death of the Plaintiff or Defen-
dant. *Terms del Ley, fol. 1. b.*
per fol. 175. Pl. 24. Co. lib. 5.
l. 61. a. b.

A B

To *Abate* an House, *abatere*
Tenementum, i. e. to destroy or raze
it down level with the Ground.

To *Abate* a Writ, *Casso, are,*
i. e. to destroy it by Pleading.

Abatement of a Writ. *Cassatio*
brevis, i. e. when upon some de-
fault, the Plaintiff's Suit ceases
for a time.

Abast, the Poop or Stern, the
hinder part of a Ship, *Puppis, is,*
f. Abast, towards the Poop, *a*
Puppi, à tergo.

Abeiance, *abeiancia, a. f. Spel.*
6. Lex. 1. i. e. Expectance, *viz.*
where the right of Fee-simple lies
in Abeiance, that is, only in the
Remembrance, Intendment and
Consideration of the Law: For
according to the general Rule or
Maxim of the Law, there is Fee-
simple in some person, or it is in
Abeiance, *i. e. in nubibus*, or Ex-
pectancy, *Co. Lit. 1. 3. c. 11. Sect.*
646.

Abel (a man's name) *abel, is.*

An abbey, *abbatia, a. f. abba-*
thia, a. f. Lex. 1.

An Abbess, *abbatissa, a. f.*

An Abbot, *abbas, atis; m.*

Abdias (a man's name) *Abdias,*
a. n.

B

Aberconway

Aberconway, (in *Wales*) *Conovium* or *Aberconovium*.

Aberdeen (in *Scotland*) *Aberdonna* and *aberdonia*, æ, f. *Davana*, æ, f.

Aberdoe (in *Scotland*) *Aberdora*, æ, f.

Aberdour (in *Scotland*) *Aberdura*, æ, f.

Aberford (in *England*) *Carcaria*, æ, f.

Aberfraw (in the *Isle of Anglesey*) *Gadiva*, æ, f.

Abergavenny (in *Mor-mouthshire*) *Abergennium*, *Gobannium*.

Aberneth (in *Scotland*) *Abrenethcum*.

Abertivy (a *River* in *Wales*). *Ratostatybius*.

To *Abet*, *Abetto*, are. *Ra. Ent.* 24. *Spel.* 5. *Lex.* 1. i. e. To take part with or assist.

An *Abetting*, *Abettans*, ntis, an assisting.

Abetment, *Abettum*, i, n. *Pry.* 20. 33. 2 *Inst.* 383, 386. *Reg.* 134.

An *Abettor*, *Abettator*, oris; m.

Abigail (a *Woman's* name.) *Abigail*, *Indec. or, is. f.*

Abimilech (a *Man's* name.) *Abimilechus*, i, m.

Abinadab (a *Man's* name.) *Abinadab*, *Indecl.*

Abington (in *Berkshire*.) *Abinondonia*, or *Abendoniam*, æ, f.

Abinoam (a *Man's* name.) *Abinoam*, *Indec.*

To *Abjure* (Forswear.) *Abjuro*, are.

Abjured (Forsworn.) *Abjuratus*, a, um.

An *Abjuring* (Forswearing.) *Abjuratio*, onis, f.

Abner, ris, m. (a *Man's* name.)

To be *A-board*, in *Navies*.

To go *A-board*, *Navem contere*.

To *Abolish*, *Aboleo*, ui, i, m. or *evi*, erum.

Abolished, *Abolitus*, a, u.

To *Abort*, (miscarry) *Abire*.

Abortive, *Abortivus*, a, u.

An *Abortive Birth*, *Abortus*, ūs; m.

Above (beyond or more than the sum of, &c.) *Ultra Summum*.

Above (in a *Deed*) *abovementioned*, *Superius mentionatus*.

Above a Room, *Supra Romanam*.

Abovesaid, *Supradictus*, a, u.

As Abovesaid, ut *Supradictum* est.

About, *Circa*.

Aboy (in *Ireland*) *Aboya*,

Abraham (a *Man's* name.) *Abrahamus*, i, m.

To *Abridge*, *Abridgio*, are.

To make shorter in words, being still the same Substance; sometimes it signifies the making a Declaration or Count shorter.

Subtracting or *Severing* part of its Substance, as *Abridgment* of a *Plaint* in *Dower*.

An *Abridgment* (short writing) *Abbreviatura*, æ, f.

Abroad (in the open Air, far from home or not within) *Foris*, *Abroad*, *Indecl.*

Abroad, *Indecl.*

To *Abrogate*, *Abrogo*, are.

To disannul, take away, repeal.

An *Abrogating*, *Abrogationis*, f.

Abrogated, *Abrogatus*, a, u. i. e. repealed.

Abraham (a *Man's* name.) *Abrahamus*, onis, m.

An *Abstract*, *Abstractum*, i, m.

Absurd, *Absurdus*, a, um.

Absurdly, *Absurdè*, adv.

To *Abut*, *Abutto*, are *i. e.* To
 und or border upon.

Abutting, *Abuttans*, *antis. par-*
pres. Bordering upon.

Abuttalled, *Abuttanus*, *a, um.*
l. 7. 1 Mon. 532. 2 Mon. 998.

Abuttalatus, *a, um. idem.*

A C

Acceptance, *Acceptantia*, *æ, f.*

Co. Accept, *Acceptor*, *aris.*

Accessory, *Accessorium*, *ii, n.*

7. 1. Before the Offence or

t. is he that commandeth or

cureth another to do Felony,

is not there present when the

er doth it; but if he be pre-

s; then he is also a Principal.

After the Offence, is he that

giveth, favoureth, aideth,

heth, or comforteth any Man

hath done any Murder or

ony, whereof he hath know-

ge. He which counselleth or

mandeth any thing, shall be

ged Accessory to all that fol-

logeth of this Evil Act, but not

another distinct thing. In the

best and highest Offences,

there are no Accessories, but all

Principals, as in Riots, Routs,

and other Trans-

gressions, *vi & armis*, which are

the lowest Offences: And so in

the highest Offence, which is

Offence læsæ Majestatis, there be no

Accessories, but in Felony there

are both before and after. *Co.*

l. 1. c. 8. Sect. 71.

Achilles (a Man's name) *Achil-*

les, ei, & is.

To *Acquit*, *Acquieto*, are *i. e.*

to discharge or keep in Quiet,

so that to see that the Tenant be safe-

kept from any Entries or Mo-

lestation for any manner of Ser-
 vice, issuing out of the Land to
 any Lord that is above the Mesn;
 Hereof cometh *Acquital & Quietus*
est. i. e. he is discharged, and he
 that is discharged of a Felony by
 Judgment, is said to be acquit-
 ted of the Felony, *Acquietatus de*
felonia, and if it be drawn in
 Question again, he may plead,
auterfois acquit. Co. Lit. lib. 2.
Sect. 142.

An *Acquittance*, *Acquietantia*,
æ, f. litera acquietantialis, Ra.
Ent. 513. Lex. 2. It is a discharge
 in writing of a Sum of Money,
 or other duty, which ought to be
 paid or done. This word differ-
 eth from those which in the Ci-
 vil Law be called *Acceptatio*, or
Apocha, for the first of these may
 be by word, without writing,
 and is nothing but a feigned pay-
 ment and discharge, though pay-
 ment be not had. *Apocha* is a
 writing, witnessing the payment
 or delivery of Money, which
 dischargeth not unless the Mo-
 ney be paid.

Accomplishment, *Accomplia-*
mentum, i; n. Co. Ent. 227.

An *Account*, *Computus, i; m.*

Ballance of Account, *Examen*
computi.

A Book of Accounts, *Diarium,*
ii. n.

A caster of Account-, *Calculator,*
oris; m. Computista, æ; f.

Of his own accord, *Spontè.*

An *Acorn*, *Glans, ndis, f.*

According to, *Secundum.*

According to ones own desire, *Op-*
tatò, adv.

An *Acre*, *Acra, æ. f. Denaria-*
ta terræ. & Nummata terræ. ar-
pennus, i. m. Acre is a certain
parcel

parcel of Land that containeth in length 40 Perches, and in breadth 4 Perches, it comes from the German word (*Aker*) *id est*, Ager.

Half an Acre, Dimidium unius acrae. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Terræ.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratum, adv.

Publick Acts Registred, Acta, orum, n.

An *Action*, Actio, onis, f.

An *Action* is a Right of Prosecuting in Judgment of a thing which is due unto any one. It may well be called an *Action*, *quia agitur de injuria*, for it is a complaint of an Injury received. There be two kinds of actions, one that concerns Pleas of the Crown, the other that concerns Common Pleas, which are called *Actions Real*, *Actions Personal*, and *Actions Mixt*. Co. Inst. 284. b. Sometimes *Loquela* is used for an *Action*, as in the Entry of a Judgment in Debt, Trespass, &c. by *non sum informatus*. *Et idem attornatus dicit quod ipse non est informatus per eundem Defendentem Magistrum Suum de aliquo Responsu pro eodem Defendente prefato querenti in Loquela predicta dando*, &c.

An *Action Personal*, Actio Personalis.

An *Action of Trespass*, Actio de Transgressionem.

An *Action of Covenant*, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An *action withdrawn*, Actio sublata.

An *act of general Pardon*, Amnestia, æ, f.

An *actor* (Stage Player) *Hil* onis; m. mimus, i; m.

An *actress*, Mima, æ, f. Actricis.

Of an actor, Histrionalis, *The art or science of acting*, strionea, æ, f.

Accused, Reçtatus, a, um. reçtatus, a, um. Spel. 53. i. e. spected.

An *accuser*, Accessitor, ori

Accustomed, Accustomatus, um. Ra. Ent. 657. Co. Ent. Accustomabilis, le. Plo. 28.

A D

Adam (a Man's name.) mus, i; m.

An *Adder*, Coluber, bri;

A *Water adder*, Hydra, æ

Adders-Tongue (Herb) Opoglossum, i; n.

Addice (a Cooper's Tool) labra, æ; f.

An *Addition*, Additio, o, f. In the Law it signifies a Thing given to a Man, over and above his Christian and Surname, noting his Estate, Degree, Myrry, Trade and Place of dwelling.

An *Addition or Dependance*, pendicium, ii, n. Mon. 553. 606. Appertinentia, 2 Men.

To *Adjourn*, Adjorno, are. To put off.

An *Adjournment*, Adjornamentum, i, n. i. e. When any Court is put off, and assigned to be kept again at another Place or Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus, a, i. Things adjoyning, Adjacentia Mon. 805.

o *admit*, Admitto, is, ere.
Admission, Admissio, onis, f. It
 when one that hath right to
 ent to a Church being void,
 i present him to the Bishop
 of the Diocess, in which the
 rch is, who upon Examina-
 finding him *Idonea Persona*,
 is, capable and able, doth
 ent that he shall be Parson,
 faith, *admitto te habilem*. Co.
 t. 344.
 o *Administer*, Administro,
 Administrationem commit-
 n *Administrator*, Administra-
 oris, m.
Administrator is he to whom the
 inary (i. e. the Bishop) doth
 mit or give power to dispose
 administer, the Goods and
 tels within his Diocess be-
 ing to any Person that is
 , without Executor, for the
 fit of such Persons, or if the
 y make a Will and Executor,
 they all refuse, or the Exe-
 or be within the Age of 17
 rs. Co 5. fo. 29
 n *Administratrix*, Admini-
 rix, icis, f.
 n *Administration*, Admini-
 io, onis, f.
 n *Admiral*, Admirallus, i. m.
 he *Admiralty*, Admiralitas, a-
 f.
 Writ to admit a Clerk, *Breve*
admittendo Clerico. It is grant-
 o him who hath recovered his
 ht of Presentation against the
 op. F n. b. Reg. 33. a.
 o *Adnull*, Adnullo, are.
 n *Adnulling*, Adnullatio, o-
 f.
 o *Adorn*, Orno, are.
 n *Adorning*, Ornatio, onis, f.

An *Adorner*, Ornator, oris, m.
Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adri-
 anus, i, m.
 An *Advancement*, Advancea-
 mentum, i, n. 1 Co. 78. Dict.
Promotio, onis, f.
Advance Money, Pecunia præ-
 paratoria.
 An *Advantage*, Advantagium
 ii, n. Co. Ent. 484.
Advantages, Advantagia, orum,
 n. pl.
 To *Adventure*, Adventuro, are.
 An *Adventure*, Adventura,
 æ, f. 2 Mon. 615. Periclitatio,
 onis, f. Dict.
 An *Adventurer*, Periclitator,
 oris, m.
 An *Adversary*, Adversarius,
 ii, m.
Advent, Adventus, i, m. It is
 the time from the *Sunday* that
 falls either upon St. *Andrew's* day,
 or next to it, till the Feast of
 Christ's Nativity.
 An *Adulterer*, Adulter, eri, m.
 An *Adulteress*, Adultera, æ, f.
Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n.
quasi ad alterius Thorum, properly
 spoken of married Persons, but
 if only one of the two by whom
 this Sin is committed, be marri-
 ed, it makes adultery, which
 was severely punished by the
 ancient Laws of this Land. *Vid.*
Claus. 14. Regis Johannis Memb 2.
 An adviser before a work is done,
 Præmonstrator, oris, m.
 To *Advise*, Adviso, are.
Advice, Advisamentum, i. n.
Spel. 22. Avisamentum, i. n. Ry.
 43. 269. 601. *Pry. 85. 2; O. Avisam-*
tum. Ry. 303.
 An *Advocate*, Advocatus, i. m.
Advowson, Advocatio, onis, f.
 It is the right of Presentation or
 Col.

Collation to the Church; it is called *Advocatio*, because the right of presenting to the Church was first gained by such as were Founders, Benefactors or Maintainers of the Church. 1. *Ratione Foundationis*, as where the Ancestor was Founder of the Church, or, 2. *Ratione Donationis*, where he endowed the Church, or, 3. *Ratione Fundi*, as where he gave the Soil whereupon the Church was built, and therefore they were called *Advocati*, and thereupon the Advowson is called *Jus Patronatus*.

A E

An Aery of Hawks, *Aeria accipitrum*, *Fle.* 92. The proper word for Hawks, for that we generally call a Nest, in other Birds: Chase Forest *Anno 9 H. 3. Ca.* 13.

Aiton (in Berkshire.) *Aquædunum*.

Aeton (in Berkshire.) *Ætonia*, near Windsor.

A F

Affeerers, *Afferatores*, um, m. pl. who are appointed upon Oath in Court-Leets to settle and moderate the Fines of such as have committed Faults, arbitrarily punishable, and have no express Penalty set down by Statute, *Vid. Kitch.* 46. and 25. *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 7.

Affeered, *Afferatus*, a. um. *Spel.* 24. *Lex.* 41. -*Fo.* 165.

An *Affidavit*, *Sacramentum*, i. n. It is compounded of the

Preposition *ad* and the old *fidio*, as some will have it, rather of the three words, *fidem ad*, and signifies an Oath or Deposition. The Clerks of Exchequer use the Word *Affidavit*. *Vid.* Compendium of Exchequer, *Fol.* 353. and elsewhere in the same Book.

To *Affirm*, *Affirmo*, are; a word much used in feigned Actions upon Issues directed out of Clergy.

Aforesaid, *Prædictus*, a, usually, and *Præfatus*, a, most properly *Prædictus* is admitted in Pleadings to Defend or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Idem* to Plaintiffs or mandants declaring or pleading *Præfatus* to Persons named, being Actors, but if the said Persons, Lands, &c. come nearer again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, 'tis not proper and Clerk-like to use *Idem*.

As Aforesaid, ut *Præfertur*, *Prædictum est*, ut *Præmittitur*.

To *Afforest*, *Afforesto*, are. *Lex.* 5. i. e. To turn Ground into a Forest.

To *Affranchise*, *Manumitto*, are *Libertate*.

An *Affray*, *Affraia*, æ, f. *Ent.* 662. *bis*.

After, *Post*. adv.

Afterwards, *Postea*. adv.

The *After-birth*, *Secundinarum*. f. plur.

The *Afternoon*, *Tempus Postmeridianum*.

Afternoon, *Post meridiem*.

Of or in the *Afternoon*, *Postmeridianus*, a, um.

A G.

Again, Iterum.

Against, Contra. præp. Versus, præp.

Against (over against) ex ad-
fo.

Agamer (in Ireland.) Agame-
n.

Agatha (a Woman's name.) A-
ha, æ, f.

An Age, Ætas, atis, f. Secu-
i, n.

Old Age, Senectæ, æ, f.

aged, Grandævus, a, um.

great age, Grandævitas, atis, f.

to become aged, Consenesco, ere.

agedly, Vetustè, adv.

under age, Minoritas, atis, f.

of the same Age, Coævus, a, um.

of one years age, anniculus, i, m.

of ripe Age, Puber, eris, d. g.
caret.

There are diversity of Ages,

which the Law takes notice of.

A Woman hath seven ages for

legal purposes appointed to her

by the Law, as seven years for the

first to have aid *pour file marier*,

seven years to deserve Dower,

fourteen years to consent to Mar-

riage, until fourteen years to be

in Ward, fourteen years to be out

of Ward, if she be attained there-

in the Life of her Ancestor,

seven years to tender her Marriage,

if she were under the Age of

majority at the death of her Ance-

tor, and twenty one years to a-

ppropriate her Lands, Goods and

Chattels. *Co. on Lit. l. 2. c. 4.*

103. Lit. Ten. Tit. Dower & l.

4 p. 22.

A Man also by the Law, for

legal purposes hath divers ages

assigned unto him; *viz.* Twelve
years to take the Oath of Alle-
giance in the Leet, fourteen years
to consent to Marriage, and for
the Heir in Socage to chuse his
Guardian, and fourteen years is
also accounted his age of dis-
cretion, fifteen years for the Lord
to have aid *pour fair Fitz Chive-*
ler, under twenty one to be in
Ward to the Lord, by Knights
Service, under fourteen to be in
Ward of a Guardian in Chivalry,
and to alien his Lands, Goods
and Chattels. Before the age
of twenty one years, a Man or
Woman is called an Infant. Full
age regularly is twenty one years,
for a Man or Woman to enable
them to seal any Bond or any
Deed whatsoever; a Man can-
not lawfully be impanelled in
a Jury before that age, and at
seventeen years he may admini-
ster as Executor. *Co. Lit. l. 3. c.*
1 Sect. 259. Lit. Ten. l. 2. c. 4. p.
22, &c.

To *Agist*, *Agisto*, are. *Spel. 26.*
i. e. To feed or depasture *Ace-*
ciam permitteret Equam illam
agistare in pasturis ipsius quer.
&c. *Ro. pl. 32.*

Agistment, *Agistamentum*, i, n.
Ro. pl. ib. i. e. Feeding or Depa-
sturing.

Agle (in Lincolnshire) *Segelo-*
cum or *Segelogum*.

Agmondisham (in Buckingham-
shire) *Agmondishamum*.

Agnes (a Woman's name) *Ag-*
nes, etis, f.

To *Agree*, *Agreo*, are.

An *Agreement*, *Agreementum*,
i, n. *Spel. 26. Lex. 5.* Agreement
(saith *Plowden*) is a word com-
pounded of two words, *aggrega-*
tio

tio and mentium, i. e. Agreement of Minds, it is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. Ab aggrediendo dicitur, saith *Spelman*, *Plow. Term. Pasce. Anno. 4. E. 6.*

Agrimony (Herb) *Agrimonia*.
An *Ague*, *Febris*.

A H

Ahab (a Man's name) *Ahab*.
Indecl.

Ahazuerus (a Man's name) *Ahazuerus*, i, m.

Ahaz (a Man's name) *Ahaz*.
Indec.

Ahazia (a Man's name) *Ahazias*, æ, m

A I

Aid, Vid. *Ayd*.

Aire (in *Scotland*) *Vidogara*.

A K

Akil (in *Ireland*) *Achilia*.

A L

Alabaster, *Alabastrum*, tri, n.
An *alabaster Box*, *Myrothecium*, ii, n.

Alan (a Man's name) *Alanus*, i, m.

An *Alarm* or *Signal to Battle*, *Signum Bellicum*, ci, n. *Classicum*, i, n.

To *Sound an alarm*, *Signum Bellicum* or *Classicum canere*, *Tuba Signum dare*.

Alban (a Man's name) *Albanus*, i, m.

Albert (a Man's name) *Albertus*, i, m.

Albervy (in *Hertfordshire*)
or *Villa Antiqua*.

Albborough (in *Yorkshire*) *Albugutium*, *Issurium*.

An *Alderman*, *Aldermann*, m.

Aldermanship, *Aldermanry* *Aldermanria*, æ, f. i. e. The Office of an Alderman. Declaratio quod omnes & singuli Aldermani electi in Civitate prædicta (London) " quolibet anno

" perpetuum in Festo Sancti Edwardi Papæ ab Officio Aldermaniæ suæ penitus & pro-

" cessent, & inde totaliter removeantur, & amoti, anno proximo

" imo sequenti ad Officium Aldermaniæ nullatenus restituantur, sed loco illorum

" cessandorum & amovendorum alii discreti concives sui

" famæ & illesæ per easdem vias de quibus alii sic amoti

" us Aldermani fuerunt fuerint in suis annis imperpetuum electi.

" tur. Chart. Civit. London. 22^o Nov. 50 E. 3.

An *Alder-Tree*, *Alnus*, ni.

The Place where Alders grow *Alnetum*, i, n.

Aldred (a Man's name) *Aldredus*, i, m.

Ale, *Cervisia Illupulata*.

Strong Ale, *Cervisia valida*.

Small Ale, *Cervisia Tenuis*.

Stale Ale, *Cervisia vetula*.

An *Ale-house*, *Cervisarius*, n. *Caupona*, æ, f. *Popina*, æ, f.

An *Ale house-keeper*, *Cauponus*, m. *Popinarius*, ii, m.

Alen (a River in *Dorsetshire*) *Alenus*.

Ailesbury Vale (in *Buckinghamshire*) *Eilcurium vallis*.

Alexanders or *Alifander* (Herb) pposelinum.

Alexanders of *Creet* (Herb) *lyrnium*, ii, n.

Alexander (a Man's name) *xander*, dri, m.

Alexis (a Man's name) *Alexis*, m.

Alfred (a Man's name) *Alfred*, i, m.

Algernoon (a Man's name) *Alnnon*, onis, m.

All-heal, or *wound-wort* *Panacea*, æ, f.

Ale-hoof or *Ground-Ivy*. *Hedera oreo Terrestris*.

All-ballontide, *Festum omnium Pictorum*.

Allallows Barking, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking*.

Allallows Breadstreet, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pirum*.

Allallows Henylane, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis villo*.

Allallows Lombardstreet, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Ingobardico*.

Allallows Staining, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum de-quentium*.

Allallows the Wall, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra murum*.

Alkanet (Herb) *Anchusa*, æ, f.

Alice (a Woman's name) *Alia*, æ, f. *Adeliza*, æ, f.

An Alien, *Alienigena*, æ. c. g. **Alien** is derived from the Latin word *Alienus*, and according to the Etymology of the word, it signifies one born in a strange country, under the obedience of a strange Prince; such an one is not capable of Inheritance within *England*. 1. Because the fe-

crets of the Realm may thus be discovered. 2. The Revenues of the Realm (which are the Sinews of War and Ornament of Peace) shall be taken, and enjoyed by Strangers both. 3. This will tend to the destruction of the Realm. If he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, then he is not accounted in Law, *Alienigena*, but *Indigena*, as a natural born Subject, and may purchase and maintain actions as *Englishmen*. *Coke* l. 7.

An Alienation, *Alienatio*, onis, f.

To *Alien*, *Alieno*, are. It signifies to transfer the Property of any thing to another Person.

To *Alien in Mortmain*, *alienare* in *Manum mortuam*. It is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious House or other Body Politick.

To *Alien in Fee*, *alienare* in *Feodo*. It is to sell the Fee-simple of any Corporeal Right, *W. 2. C. 25. 13. Ed. 1. 3.*

Alimony, *Alimonia*, æ, f. **Nourishment**, **Maintenance**: in a Modern legal Sense, it signifies that portion or allowance which a married Woman sues for upon any occasional separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alive, *Vivus*, a, tum.

An Almanack, *Fasti*, orum. iii. *Calendarium*, ii, n.

An Almond, *Amygdalum*, i, n.

An Almond-Tree, *Amygdalus* li, f.

Almondbury (in *England*) *Camulodunum*.

An Almsman, *Eleemosynarius*, ii, m.

A L

A Lord Almoner, Eleemosynarchus, i. m.

Alms, Eleemosyna; æ, f.

An Alms-house, Xenodochium, ii, n.

Of Alms, Eleemosynarius, a, um.

Almost, fere. adv.

Alneland (a River in Northumberland) Alaunius.

Alne (a River in Warwickshire) Alenus.

Alone, Solus, a, um.

Alphage (a Man's name) Alphegus, i, m.

Also, Item, adv.

To Alter, altero, are. Ra. Ent. 413. Co. Lit. 357.

An Altering, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 Co. 109

Although, Etſi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n. Spel. 32. Lex. 6. Obventio altaris. Offerings and all small Tithes due to the Priest. Spel.

Al, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. Integer, ra; rum. as Totum illud messuagium, all that messuage. Omnis & quælibet Persona & Personæ, all and every Person and Persons. Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ Terræ.

Allaway (in Scotland) Alana.

To Allege, Allego, are.

An Allegation, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Alberton (in Yorkshire) Catafactonium.

An Allie by Marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas, atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Confanguinitas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To Allot, Allotto, are: or set out one's share.

A M

Allotted, Allottatus, a, um. Ent. 437.

To Allow, Alloco, are.

An Allowance upon Account, locatio, onis, f.

An Alley in a Town, Angyltus, us, qr, i, m.

All Souls day, Festum omnium animarum.

A M

Amain, (a Sea term for come on Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners to lower their Sails) Demitte vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) mata, æ, f.

An Ambassador, Orator, orator.

Ambleside (in Westmorland) Ambigianna.

Amber; Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in England) Ambrosia, Ambrosii mons.

Ambrose (a Man's name) Ambrosius, ii, m.

An Ambush, lying in wait, Insidiam, arum, f.

A Lye in Ambush, Infidiam, oris, m.

To lie or be in Ambush, Infidiam, ari.

An Amends, Amenda, æ, f. Amends, so much in Banks repairing of Losses. Hil. 4. Placito. 25. 1. Fo. 360, 361. 230.

An Amendment, Emendationis, f. It imports the Correction of an Error, either in Proceeding Pleadings.

An Amerciament, Amerciamtum, i, n. Misericordia, æ, f. Wyta, æ, f. It is called in Latin Misericordia, because it ought to be assessed mercifully, and not

ight to be moderated by Affeer-
ent of his Equals, or else a
rit de moderata misericordia doth
or because the Party which
endeth putteth himself on the
rency of the King. A Fine is al-
ys imposed and assessed by the
urt, but Amerciament by the
untry. *Co. Lit. Lib. 2. c. 11. p.*
4. Terms of Law. Co. 8. Rep.
Amerced, Amerciatus, a, um.
l. 34. Pry. 53.

Amersham (in Buckinghamshire)
mundishamum.

Amesbury (in Wiltshire) Ambro-
Ambrosii burgus.

An Amethyst stone, Amethystus,
n.

Aminadab (a Man's name) A-
adab.

Amongst, Inter.

To Amortize, Amortizo, are.

To put Lands into Mort-
in.

Amortizement, Amortizatio, o-
, f. Spel. 34. Lex. 7. Ra. Entr.

137. i. e. The putting of an
ate into Mortmain.

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um,
t into Mortmain.

An Amorous Potion, Philtrum,
n.

Amos (a Man's name) Amos, In-
o.

Ammunition, Armorum copia.

Of Ammunition, Militaris, re-
strensis, fe.

An Amulet, Amuletum, i n.

Ananon (a Man's name) Amnon.

Amwell (in Hertfordshire) Fons
nnensis.

Amy (a Woman's name) Ami-
a, f.

A N

Anandale (in Scotland) Vallis A-
ngia.

Ananias (a Man's name) Ana-
nias, æ, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, æ, f. Con-
fusion, lack of Government.

An Anatomy, Anatomia, æ, f.
Skeleton, i, n.

An Anatomist, Dissecator, oris,
m.

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f.
To Anatomize, Dissecari, etum.

Annates or first Fruits, Annates,
um, f. pl.

Ancafter (in Lincolnshire) Cro-
colana.

An Ancestor, Antecessor, oris,
m. Ancestor is derived from the

Latin word Antecessor, and in Law
there is a difference between An-

tecessor and Prædecessor, for Ante-
cessor is applied to a natural Per-

son, as J. S. & Antecessores sui;
but Prædecessor is applied to a Bo-

dy Politick or Corporate, as Episc.
Lond. & Prædecessores sui; Rector

de D. & Prædecessores sui.

Unlike his Ancestor, Degener,
eris.

Ancestry, Profapia, æ, f.
Derived of the Ancestor's name,

Patronymicus, a, um.

An Anchor, Anchora, æ, f.
Belonging to an Anchor, Ancho-

rarius, a, um.
To Anchor, or cast Anchor, An-

choram jacere.
To weigh Anchor, Anchoram

sublevare.
To ride at Anchor, ad Ancho-

ram stare.
Riding at Anchor, Fluctuans ad

Anchoram.
The Cable of an Anchor, Ancho-

rare, is, n.
To Moor at Anchor, Morari ad

Anchoram.
An Anchor-Smith, Faber Ancho-

He that hath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Anchorage, ii, n.
Lex. 7. a Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they cast Anchor.

Anchoves, Enchrasicholi, m. pl.

Anchoves Sawce, Oxygarium, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An Ancient Man, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveterasco, ere.

Grown Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And also, Acceciam for acetiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Et si, quod si.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An Andiron, Andela, æ, f. *Su-
 box Focarius.*

Andover (in Hantsbire) Andovera.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andreas, æ, m.

St. Andrew's Cape (in Scotland) Veruvium.

St. Andrew's day, Festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli.

Angelet (a Woman's name) Angeletta, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelica, æ, f.

An angle or Corner, Angulus, ii, m.

A right angle, Orthogonus, i, m.

Consisting of right angles, Orthogonius, a, um.

To Angle, Inesco, are.

An Angle or Fisher with Hooks, Hamator, oris, m.

An Angling, Arundinis moderatio.

An angling Line, seta, æ, f.

An angling Rod, Arundo, i, n.
Anglesey (Island) Anglesea Mona.

Angus (part of Scotland) Angusia.

The Ankle, Malleolus, i, n.

The Angle Bone, Talus, i, n.

Anne (a Woman's name) Anna, æ, f.

To Annex (join to) Annexi, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Annis, (Herb) Anisum, si.

Anniversary (yearly) Anniversarius, a, um.

Annual (yearly) Annuus, um.

Annually, (every year) Quotannis, adv.

An Annuity, (yearly stipend) Annuus Redditus, Annuitas.

Another, Alius, a, um.

Another man's, alienus, a, um.

Anselm (a Man's name) Anselmus, i, m.

To Answer, Respondeo, sum.

An Ant (Pismire) Formica, f.

An Ant-hill or Nest, Formicarium, i, n.

Ant-hill (in Bedfordshire) Ant-hill.

Antholin (a Man's name) Antholinus, i, m.

Anthony (a Man's name) Antonius, ii, m.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, atis; n.

Anticks, or Images of Equild Personæ, arum.

An Antidote, Antidotus, ti.

Antimony, Antimonium, ii.

An Anvill, Incus, udis, f.

An Anvills stock, truncus Incudis.

To strike upon an Anvil, Incudis, sum.

A P

A *worker on an Anvil*, Incudo,
s.
A *fashioned at the Anvil*, Incusus,
m.
A *Ullus*, a, um.

A P

A *part*, Separatim.
A *part from*, Separate, Sejunctus,
m.
A *stand apart*, Distito, are.
A *n Ape*, Simia, æ, f.
A *pellet (a Man's name)* Apel-
lis.
A *pollo (a Man's name)* Apollo,
m.
A *poloogy (excuse)* Apologia, æ, f.
A *n Apoplexy*, Apoplexia, æ, f.
A *n Apothecary*, Apothecarius,
n. i Mon. 938. Pharmaco-
æ, m.
A *n Apothecary's Shop*, Pharma-
colium, ii, n.
A *n Apparator*, Apparator, oris,
e. a Messenger to the Spi-
al Court.
A *n Apricock*, Malum Præcox.
A *n Apricock Tree*, Malus Arme-
a.
A *pril*, Aprilis, is, m.
A *n Apron*, Præcinctorium, ii,
Ventrale, is, n.
A *o Appear*, Appareo, ui, itum.
A *n Appearance*, Apparentia, æ,
em quod Comparientia. Ra.
347. Doctor and Stu. 30.
A *oth more fully Appear*, Plenius
aret, (vox sæpius placitando
ata.) A Phrase often used in
ding Indentures and other
dings.
A *oth manifestly Appear*, Liqueat
nifeste.
A *appears*, Constat. Imp.
A *pparel*, Vestitus, us, m.
A *pparelled*, Vestitus, a, um.

A P

A *suit of Apparel*, Indumentum,
i, n. Series apparatus, habitus ve-
stium.

A *pparalled gallantly*, Concinnatus, a, um.

A *pparalled meanly*, Vili veste
Tectus.

A *pparalled in Mourning*, Pullatus,
a, um.

A *pparalled handsomly*, Incultus,
a, um.

A *n apparelling*, Apparatio, o-
nis, f.

To *apparel*, Vestio, ire.

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um.

Apparently, Manifeste.

To *Appeal*, Appello, are.

A *n Appeal*, Appellum, i, n.
Braet. 140. Appellatio, onis, f.

Co. Lit. 287. An Appeal to a Su-
perior Court for the removing

a Cause out of an Inferiour. Al-
so an Accusation, at the Suit of

the Party, his Wife or Heir (and
not at the Prosecution of the

King) in a Criminal Cause, as
an Appeal of Mayhem or Robber-

ry, brought by the Party, or an
Appeal of Murder by the Wife

or Heir.

A *n Appellant*, Appellans, an-
tis, f.

A *n Appellee*, Appellatus, i, m.
Spel. 42.

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj.
i. e. That belongs to another by
Prescription.

To *appertain or belong*, Perti-
neo, ere.

It Appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinens.

A *n Apple*, Pomum, i, m.

A *Geniting, or Summer Apple*,
Pomum Præcox.

A *Summer Golden Apple*, Pomum
Sanguineum.

A St. John Apple, or Winter Fruit, Pomum Serotinum.

A Cats head, or Costard Apple, Pomum decumanum.

A Queen-Apple, Pomum Claudianum.

A Crumpling or little Apple, Pomum nanum.

An Apple soon rotten, Pomum fugax.

An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i, f.

Bearing Apples, Pomifer, a, um.

Full of Apples, Pomofus, a, um.

An Apple Core, Volva, æ, f.

An Apple-Loft, Pomarium, ii, n.

An Apple-Keeper, Pomo, onis, m.

An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.

Appleby (in Westmorland) Applebera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii, m. Spel. 43. Pry. 13.

An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, i. e. a Barrister or Counsellor.

Apprenticeship, Apprentifagium, ii, n. Spel. 64. Apprenticiamentum, i, n. 2 Fol. 11.

To Appoint, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are.

Appointed, Appunctuatus, a, um.

To appoint in another's Place, Substitutio, ui, utum.

To appoint Bounds, Termino, are.

By Appointment, Jussu.

To Apportion, Apportiono, are. i. e. To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is shared amongst the Tenants.

An Apportionment, Apportionamentum, i, Lex. 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid.

To appropriate, Approprio, are.

An Appropriation, Appropriatio, onis, f. Lex. 8. Appropriantia, 1. Mon. 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. Ass. 17. It signifies

the severing of a Benefice Ecclesiastical to the proper perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College

To Apprise, Appretio, a

To Approve, Approbo, a

An Approver, Approbator, m. Lex. 8. One who confesses a felony, and appeals or accuses others also of the same, who he was bound to prove by Country or by the Country.

The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who have the letting of his Demesns to their advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a

An Approving, Approbationis, f.

An Appurtenance, Pertinentia, Bract. 36. 1 Mon. 555, 586. &

With their and every of Appurtenances, Cum eorum & jussibet eorum pertinentiis.

A R

Arable, Arabilis, le.

An Arraignment, Arainatum, i, n. 2 Inst. 48.

Arraigned, Arainatus, a, ut Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is indicted, and put to his Tryal, T. of Law. One arraigned upon an Indictment for Felony or Murder, shall have Counsel, but the Judges shall instruct him in all things that pertain to the order of Pleading that he shall run in no danger of his mispleading. Dr. and Stat. c. 48. This is altered by an Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Assize, Arraiffissam. Spel. 21. Ry. 403, bis.

To Prosecute by such a Writ

To Array, Arraiare.

n *Array*, Arraiamentum, i, *Jo. Lit.* 156. *i. e.* The order, y or range of the names in Pannel of the Jurors for the l of the Cause.

Challenge the array of the Pan-
Calumniare arraiamentum.
Commissioners of Array, Arraia-
s, m. pl. *Lex* 9.

Arabella (a Woman's name) *Ar-*
Arabella, æ, f.
Arbitrate, Arbitro, are. *i. e.*
udge between.

Arbitrement, Arbitrium, ii,
vardium, ii, n. *Spel.* 63. It
lled Arbitrement, because
Judges elected therein may
mine the Controversie, not
ding to the Law, but *ex*
vi *arbitrio*; or else because
Parties to the Controversie
submitted themselves to the
ment of the Arbitrators, not
ompulsory means, but *ex li-*
arbitrio, out of their own
rd. It is a power given by
Parties litigant to some to
and determine some matters
it between them, to whose
ment they bind themselves
and. There is a diversity be-
n it and concord, for that
Arbitrement may be pleaded
ough the time of performance
be not yet come, but a Con-
ought to be executed and
fied before the Action
ight, or it is no good Plea.
Term. Mich. Anno Sexto. Ed. 6.
Five things are incident to
Arbitrement,

Matter of Controversie.
Submission.

Parties to the Submission.
Arbitrators.

Rendring the award, which
be either.

By word, or,

2. By writing. *Dyer* 217. *Pl.* 60.
An Arbitrator, Arbitrator, oris,
m.

Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.
An Arbitratix, Arbitratix,
icis, f.

An Arbour, Topiarium, ii, n.
An Arbour-maker, Topiarius,
ii, n.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, æ, f.
An Arch in building, Arcus, ūs,
m. fornix, icis, m.

A Flat Arch, Archus planus.
Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.
Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a,
um.

An Arch in a Cloyster, Archa in
Claustro. *i Mon.* 933.

Archery, Archeria, æ, f. *Co.*
Lit. 107.

Hollow and arched upwards, Re-
cavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Arquatura, æ, f.
The Arches of a Bridge, Con-
strata Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An Arched-Roof, Tectum laque-
atum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcua-
tura, æ, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornico,
are.

The Court of the Arches, Curia
de arcubus, *i. e.* The Archbishop
of *Canterbury's* consistory Court.

An Archbishop, Archiepiscopus,
i, m.

An Archbishoprick, Archiepisco-
patus, ūs, m.

The Archbishop of Armagh in Ire-
land, Archiepiscopus Armacha-
nus.

The Archbishop of Canterbury,
Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

The Archbishop of York, Archie-
piscopus Eboracensis.

Archdeacon, Archidiaconus,
i, m.

An

An *Archdeaconship*, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archilaus (a Man's name) Archelaus, i, m.

An *Archer* (Bow-man) Sagittarius, ii, m.

Archibald (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An *Architect* (Master-builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architectura, æ, f.

Architect like, Affabrè, adv.

Archive, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arclo (in Ireland) Arclovium.

Ardée (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Ardemouthe head (in Scotland) Norantum promontorium.

Ardragh (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Are (a River in Yorkshire) Arus.

Argile (part of Scotland) Argathelia.

Arglus (in Ireland) Veluntium.

To *Argue*, Argumentor, ari.

An *Argument*, Argumentum, i, n.

A firm Argument, Demonstratio, onis, f.

A Cunning Argument, Sophisma, atis, n.

Full of Arguments, Argumentosus, a, um.

To *hold an Argument with one*, Disputo, are.

Arias (a Man's name) Arias, æ, m.

Aristarchus (a Man's name) Aristarchus, i, m.

Aristotle (a Man's name) Aristoteles.

Aristophanes (a Man's name) Aristophanes.

Aristocracy, Aristocratia, i. e. Government by Noble

Arithmetick, Arithmetica

Arithmetical, Arithmeticus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or the

of *Equation*, Algebra, æ, f.

An *Arm*, Brachium, ii,

A little Arm, Brachiolum,

Of an *Arm*, Brachialis, i

The Brawn of the Arm er

Lacertus, i, m.

An *Arm-pit*, Ala, æ, f.

An *Arm-hole*, Axilla, æ,

Of the *Arm-holes*, Axillare

An *Arm of the Sea*, Vide

To *Arm*, Armo, are.

A Man at Arms, armed

pee, Cataphractus, i, m. i

Cuirassier.

To *arm* Cap a-pee, Per

are.

An *arming Cap a-pee*, Per

tio, onis, f.

Armagh (in Ireland) Arma

Ardinacha.

Of *Armagh*, Armacensis,

chanus.

Armanoth (part of Scotland)

Armanothia.

Armed, Armatus, a, um

Armed with a Buckler, Scutu

a, um.

Armed with a Javelin, P

a, um.

Armed with a Sword, En

a, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail

ricarus, a, um.

Armour, Armatura, æ, f.

A Coat of Armour, Pal

mentum, i, n.

An entire Suit of Armour,

plia, æ, f.

Armour of the Thigh, Fem

is, n.

A R

Cloaths under mens Armour,
 ibarmalia, ium, n.

An Armourer, Armamentarius,
 m.

An Armourer's Shop, Officina ar-
 matoria.

An Armoury, Armamentarium,
 n.

Arms, Weapons, Instruments, Ar-
 mamentum, n.

Shewing of Armour, Training,
 Armilustrum, i, n.

An Armour-bearer, Armiger,
 m.

Linnen Armoury, Armatura Li-
 nea.

*Armourers of linnen armoury, Ma-
 sters Taylors of London*, Arma-
 mentarii linearum armiturarum
 no. 576.

To be in Arms, Arma tenere.

They are up in arms, In armis
 sunt.

Arms (Coats of Arms) Insignia,
 m, n.

To bear Arms, Arma induere,
 armis esse.

To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.

A man of Arms, Vir bellicus.

Deeds of Arms, Gestæ, orum, n.

By force of Arms, Manu forti, or
 & armis.

An Army, Exercitus, ūs, m.

To lead an Army, Agmen du-
 cere.

To marshal an Army, Aciem or-
 dinare, dirigere.

A wing of an Army, Cornus,
 s, m.

Arnold (a Man's name) Arnol-
 us, i, m.

The Arse, Podex, icis.

The Arse-gut, Intestinum rec-
 tum.

Arsenick, (Ratsbane) Arseni-
 um, i, n.

A R

Arsesmart (Herb) Hydropiper,
 eris, Persicaria, æ, f.

Art or Science, Ars, tis, f.

Made up by Art, Factitius, a,
 um.

An artery (Pulse) Arteria, æ, f.

The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.

Of the Arteries, Arterialis, le.

Arthur (a Man's name) Arthu-
 rus, i, m.

An Article, Articulus, i, m.

To article, Articulo are.

Article by Article, Articulatim,
 adv.

An Artichoke, Cinaræ, æ, f.

An Artificer, Artifex, icis.

To forge or work artificially, Fa-
 brifacio, eci, ere.

Artilleries, Machinæ bellicæ.

Furnished with Artillery, Machi-
 nis bellicis instructus.

A Train of Artillery, Machina-
 rum apparatus.

The Artillery-Yard, Palæstra,
 æ, f.

Arun (a River in Suffex) Aru-
 nus.

Arundel (in Suffex) Arundelia,
 arundellum, aruntina vallis.

Arundel (the Family) Arun-
 delius, Arondellius, de Hirun-
 dine.

Aras (Hangings) Tapes, e-
 tis, m.

Figured Aras, Pictura Textilis.

Arreages, Arreagia, orum, n.

Arreagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 53. *i. e.*
 Moneys behind upon an Ac-
 count.

To arrest, Arresto, are. Ar-
 rest is derived, as some think, of
 the French word *Arrester*, to stay
 or from the Greek word ἄρῆσον
 a decree or sentence of the
 Court. Arrest is when one is
 taken and restrained from his li-
 berty, by Power or Colour of a

lawful Warrant. Arrest signifieth properly a Decree of a Court, by virtue of which a Man is arrested, &c. The Person of a Baron which is a Peer of the Parliament, shall not be arrested in Debt or Trespafs by his Body; for none of the Nobility which is Lord of the Parliament, and by the Law ought to be tried by his Peers, shall be arrested by his Body. The Law intends they assist the King in his Counsel for the Common Weal, and keep the Realm in safety by their Prowess and Valour, and they are intended to have sufficient in Lands whereby they may be distrained. This Privilege extends also to Women who are Baronesses by Birth or Marriage, if those by Marriage lose not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They shall not therefore be put in Juries although it be in the service of the Country. An Arrest in the Night is lawful: For the Officer ought to arrest a Man when he is to be found, for otherwise peradventure he shall never arrest him, *Quisq; qui male agit odit lucem.* And if the Officer do not arrest him when he findeth him and may arrest him, the Plaintiff shall have an Action upon the Case, and recover all his Loss in Damages. No Man shall be arrested upon the Lord's Day, except in Criminal Matters. *Coke 6. Rep. Countess of Rutland's Case. Coke 9. Rep. Earl of Salop's Case. Coke 9. Rep. Makally's Case.*

An Arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Ar-

restatio, onis, f. Reg. 106. S. 58. Pri. 21. 24, 27, 73.

Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um To arrive, Arrivo, are, i, 28.

An arriving, Arrivatio, onis i. e. A coming to.

An Arrow, Sagitta, æ, f.

A little Arrow, Sagittella, æ

A broad forked headed arrow, Tragula, æ, f.

An arrow-head, Cuspis, idis Spiculum, i, n.

A broad arrow head, Uncinæ, i, m.

The neck of an Arrow, Crura Sagittæ.

The feathers of an Arrow, Plumæ Sagittæ.

Of or like an Arrow, Sagittarius, a, um.

To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, a, um. Shot with an Arrow, Sagittatus, a, um.

A small Engine to shoot poysse Arrows, Scorpionium, ii, n.

Bearing Arrows, Sagittifer, um.

A S

The Bishop of St. Asaph, Episcopus Asaphensis.

Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire) Asaphensis.

Asarabacca (Herb) Asarum, a, um. As abovesaid, Ut supra dictum est.

As Aforesaid, Ut præfertur, prædictum est.

As soon as, Tam cito quam.

As if, Acti.

As yet, Adhuc, adv.

Ascension-day, Festum ascensionis Domini.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.

A wild Ash, Ornus, i, f.

Ash (the Family) de Fraxinis.

Ash bridge, (in Hertfordshire) gum Fraxinetum.

Of ash colour, Cineraceus, a, i.

Ashen, Fraxineus, a, um.

An Ash-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.

Ash-wednesday, Cineralia, orum. es Cinerum.

Ashwel (in Hertfordshire) Fons er Fraxinos.

Ashes, Cinis, eris, m.

Buck-ashes, Cinis ad Lixivium.

To burn to Ashes, In cineres re-ere.

To bring a shear, Subduco, xi, m.

Asked, Interrogatus, a, um.

An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.

An asking of Advice, Consulta- onis, f.

Affenden (in Hertfordshire) Cana viperina.

Male asphodel, Asphodeli albu- maris.

Female asphodel, or King's spear (erb) Asphodeli, hastæ regię, n.

Astrology, Astrologia, æ, f.

An Astrologer, Astrologus, i, m.

Astronomy, Astronomia, æ, f.

An Astronomer, Astronomus, m.

Astronomical, Astronomicus, a, i.

Asunder, Separatim, adv.

To take asunder, In partes distri- ere.

To cut asunder, Disscco, ui, im.

To put asunder, Sejungo, xi, im.

An Ass, Asinus, ni, m.

A little Ass, Asellus, li, m.

A she Ass, Asina, æ, f.

A wild Ass, Onager, ri, m.

An Ass-colt, Pullus asini.

Of an Ass, Asinarius, a, um.

Like an Ass, Asinalis, le.

An Ass dresser or driver, Agafo, onis, m.

An Ass-herd, Asinarius, ii, m.

To assart, Assarto, are, i. e. To Glade, or make Glades in a Wood, to make plain, to grub up or clear ground of Bushes, Shrubs, &c. Forest-Law word.

An assart, Assartum, i, n. Lex. 9. Charta de foresta, ca. 4. Ry. 2. 21. 50. Assartæ tot acræ, 1 Mon. 403, 483, 513, 814. Assartatio, onis, f. 1 Mon. 585. Essartum, i, n. Spel. 240. i. e. Land assart- ed.

To assassinate, Percutio, ssi, ssum.

Assassinare, Law word.

An assassin, Percussor, oris, m.

An assassination, Interfectio, o- nis, f.

To assault, Insultum facere.

An assault, Assultus, us, m. In- sultus, us, m. Assault is from the Latin word *Insultus*, which denoteth a leaping or flying up- on a Man, so that it cannot be performed without the offer of some hurtful Blow, or at least some hurtful Speech, and there- fore to rebuke a Collector with foul Words, so that he departed for fear without doing his Office, was taken for an Assault. To strike at a Man, although he were neither hurt nor hit with the Blow, was adjudged an As- fault. Assault doth not always imply necessarily a hitting; and therefore in Trespass for As- fault and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the Assault, and

yet excused of the Battery. 40
 Ed. 3, 4. and 25 Ed. 3, 24, 27
 Ass. Pl. 11, 22 lib. Ass. Plea,
 60.

Assaulted, Insultus, a, um.
 To assay, Assaio, are. Pry. 196.

To assay (make tryal of) Ten-
 to, are.

The *Assay-master of the Mint*, Af-
 fassiator, oris, n. He is an Of-
 ficer of the Mint for the due try-
 al of Silver, indifferently ap-
 pointed between the Master of
 the Mint, and the Merchants that
 bring Silver thither for Ex-
 change.

An *Assay*, Assaia, æ, f. i. e. Of
 Measures and Weights.

The *assay and assise of Bread*, Af-
 faia & Assisa panis, Lex. 10. Ry.
 659. Assaiator Cambiorum Re-
 gis, Lex. 10.

The *Assay and assise of Wine and
 Beer*, Assaia & Assisa vini & cer-
 visia.

To *Assemble*, Assemblo, are. i. e.
 To meet together, Congrego.

An *Assembly of the Clergy about
 Church Affairs*, Convocatio, o-
 nis, f.

An *assembling*, Assemblatio, o-
 nis, f. Coadunatio, onis, f. 9 Co.
 56.

An *assembly of People*, Assem-
 blatio gentium, Vid. Rast. Ent.
 Tit. Huy and Cry.

An *unlawful Assembly*, Assem-
 blatio Illicita. It is the meeting
 of three or more Persons toge-
 ther, with Force, to commit
 some unlawful Act, and abiding
 together, though not endeavour-
 ing the Execution of it: As to
 assault or beat any Person, to en-
 ter into his House or Land.

To assent unto, Assentior, iri.

An *assent*, Assensus, us, n.
 To assess or tax, Assideo, e.
 An *assessment or tax*, Assessan-
 tum, i, n. Law Term.

Assessments, Assessamenta.

An *assessor*, Assessor, oris, n.
 Assisor, oris, m. i. e. An Assor
 of publick Taxes, or two In-
 habitants in every Parish were
 assessors for the Royal Aid, 16
 and 17. Car. 2. Cap. 1. as-
 rated every Person according to
 the Proportion of his Estate.

Assets, Omnia defuncti. Law
 personalia: Law Term.

To assign over, Assigno, are.

An *Assignee*, Assignatus, i, n.

Assigned, Assignatus, a, um.

An *Assignment*, Assignatio,
 nis, f.

Assin (a River in Scotland)
 tys.

An *Assise*, Assisa, æ, f. Spel.
 Lex. 10. Redditus Assisæ. 2
 423, 614. An Assise or Sessio
 of Judges and Justices. Assis
 cometh of the Latin word Assis

which is to associate or sit to-
 gether. It is *nomen equivocum* (Cf.
 Littleton.) Sometimes it is taken
 for a Jury, for in the Records
 an Assise, the word is, Assisa
 nit recognitura, &c. which is the
 same as Jurata venit recognitur

and in a Writ of Right the
 nant putting himself on God
 the great Assise, is the same as
 on God and his Country, viz.

Jury. But most properly it
 taken for a Writ or Action, as
 it lieth where a Man is put
 of his Lands, Tenements or a
 Profit to be taken in a cert
 place, and so disseised of his Fr
 hold. At the Common Law

Assise was *remedium maxime fe*
 vi

for in this the Defendant
 not pray the aid of any but
 ing; also *maxime benefeciale*,
 no Action at the Common
 a Man shall recover Land
 and Damages, but only
 Assise against the Disseisor.
 be four Assises, viz. an As-
 of Novel disseisin, of Mort-
 for, of Darrein presentment,
 of *Juris Utrum*. There are
 Writs (in case of Disseisin)
 led, as *Assisa mortis Anteces-*
Assisa ultimæ presentationis,
 It also signifieth the As-
 quantity or scantling of a-
 ing.

pers of Assise, Assisores, m.
 el. Also Jurymen.

Assise measures, Assisare men-
 Ry. 569.

Assoil, Absolvo, ere. Lex.

Assume or promise, Assumo,
 um.

Assumpsit (of the Latin *As-*
sio) is a voluntarily promise
 by word, by which a Man
 taketh and taketh upon him to
 perform or pay any thing to ano-

It holds good in Law,
 where there is something laid
 in Consideration: For a
 promise without consideration
 not bind in Law to perfor-
 mance, but is called *nudum pactum*
non non oritur actio.

The feast of the Assumption of the
 Virgin, Festum assumptionis
 beate Mariæ virginis.

Assure, Insure, Assuro, are.

16. Assecuro, are. Reg. 107.

55. 2 Mon. 653, 659.

Assurance, Assurancia, æ, f.

Assurancia, æ, f. Co. Ent. 30.

Policy of Assurance, Asscuratio,
 o, f.

A T

At, Apud. præp.

At another time or place, Alias,
 adv.

At the first of all, Principio,
 adv. Primo, adv.

At a day, Ad diem.

At a place, Apud locum.

At that time, Tunc temporis.

Atheism, Atheia, æ, f.

An Atheist, Atheos, i, m.

Athelney (in Somersershire) A-
 delingia.

Athern (in Ireland) Athra.

Athol, (part of Scotland) Atholia.

To attach, Attachio, are. It
 signifies to take or apprehend a
 Person by Commandment or
 Writ.

An Attachment, Attachiamen-
 tum, i, n. Spel. 58. Lex 12. It
 differs from an Arrest or *Capias*,
 for an Arrest proceeds out of the
 Inferiour Courts by Precept, and
 Attachment out of the Superi-
 our Courts by Precept or
 Writ, and that a Precept to
 arrest hath these formal words;
duci facias, &c. and a Writ of
 Attachment these, *Præcipimus ti-*
bi quod attachies, A. B. & *habeas*
eum coram nobis, &c. whereby it
 appears, that he who arrests, car-
 ries the Party arrested to ano-
 ther higher Person to be dispo-
 sed of forthwith, but he that
 attacheth keeps the Party at-
 tached, and presents him in
 Court at the day assigned in
 the Attachment, *Lambard's Ei-*
renarcha, lib. 1. Ca. 16. Yet (by
Kitchin Fol. 79.) an Attachment
 sometimes issues out of a Court
 Baron

Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is also another difference in that an Arrest lies only upon the Body of a Man, and an Attachment sometimes on his Goods, which makes it in that particular differ from a *Capias* in being more general, for (by *Kitchin Fol. 263*) a Man may be attached by an hundred Sheep, but the *Capias* takes hold of the Body only.

Attachment by writ, Attachiamentum per breve. It differs from a Distress or *Distringas* in this, That an attachment reacheth not to Lands, as a Distress doth; and that a Distress toucheth not the Body (if it be properly taken) as an Attachment doth, yet are they divers times confounded. Howbeit in the most common Use, an Attachment is the apprehending of a Man by his Body to bring him to answer the Plaintiff's Action. A Distress without a Writ, is the taking of a Man's Goods for some real Cause, as Rent-service, or the like, whereby to force him to replevy, and so to be Plaintiff in an Action of Trespas against him that distrained him.

Attachment out of the Chancery; Breve de attachiamento à Curia Cancellariæ emanans. It is a Writ which is had of course upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was served with a Subpœna, and appear'd not; or it issueth upon not performing some Order or Decree after the Return of this Attachment by the Sheriff, *quod defendens non est inventus in balliva sua, &c.* Another Attachment with Proclamation issues out against the De-

fendant, and if he appears thereupon, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Rebel against him, *West Symboleogr. 2. Part. Tit. Proceedings Chancery.*

Attachment of Privilege, Attachiamenti de privilegio. It is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to the Court whereto he himself belongs, in respect whereof he is privileged to answer some Action. *New Book of Entries, verbo privilegio, Fol. 431.*

Foreign Attachment, Attachiamentum forensicum. It is an Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor his within such City or Liberty, and by the Custom of such Places, as *London, Exeter, &c.* A Man may attach Money or Goods in the hands of a Stranger, whilst he is in their Liberty; as if *A. owes B. 5 l.* and *B. owes A. 5 l.* *B.* may attach *5 l.* in the hands of *C.* to satisfy himself for the Debt due from *A.* *Calthrop's Customs, Fo. 66.*

Attachment of the Forest, Attachiamentum forestæ. It is one of the three Courts that are held; the lowest is called Attachment, the next Swainmote and the highest the Justice Eyre's Seat. This Court of Attachments seems to be so called because the Verderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers, and to entreat them, that they may be present

inished at the next Justice-

Manwood part 1. Fo. 93.
this Attaching is by three
s, by Goods and Chattels,
dy, Pledges and Mainprise,
the Body only. This
is kept every forty Days
ghout the Year: See *Crom-*
Jurisdiction of Courts. Tit.
of the Forest: For the di-
of Attachments, see *Re-*
of Writs, verbo, Attachia-
n.

Attainder, Attinctura, æ, f.
when a Man hath commit-
reason or Felony, and af-
onviction, Judgment hath
upon him: The Children
erson attainted cannot be
to him or any other An-
If he were Noble and
le before, he and his Po-
are made Base and Igno-
n respect of any Nobility
entility which they had by
Birth. This Corruption of
cannot be salved but by
rity of Parliament, the
s Letters Patents will not
Co. on Lit. l. 3. c. 13. Sect.

Attaint, Attincta, æ, f.
58. Lex 13. Pry. 31. 47.
Writ that lies after Judg-
against a Jury that hath gi-
false Verdict in any Court
ecord, for 40 s. debt or
ges, or more; the reason
it is so called, is, because
arty that obtains it endea-
to touch or stain the Jury
Perjury, by whose Verdict
grieved, and if the Verdict
ound false, the Judgment
ntly was, that the Jurors
lows should be ploughed up,
Houses broken down, their

Woods grubbed up, and all their
Lands and Tenements forfeited
to the King; and if it pass a-
gainst him that brought the At-
taint, he shall be imprisoned and
grievously ransomed at the
King's Will. *Co. on Lit. fo.*
234. b.

Attainted, Attinctus, a, um.
It is used particularly for such
as are found guilty of some Crime
or Offence, and especially of
Felony or Treason; yet a Man is
said to be attainted of Dissaisin,
Westm. 1. Cap. 24. & 36. Anno
3 E. 1. A Man is attainted by
two means, *viz.* by Appearance
or by Process, Attainder by Ap-
pearance is by Confession, by
Battel or by Verdict: Attaint
by Confession is twofold, one
at the Bar before the Judges,
when the Prisoner upon the
Indictment read, being ask-
ed guilty, or not guilty? an-
swers guilty, never putting him-
self upon the Jury: the other,
is before the Coroner in San-
ctuary, where he upon his
Confession was in former times
constrained to abjure the Realm,
which from the effect is called
Attainder by Abjuration. At-
tainder by Battel is when the
Party is appealed by another,
and chusing to try the Truth by
Combat, rather than by Jury,
is vanquished. Attainder by
Verdict is when the Prisoner
at the Bar answering not guilt-
ty to the Indictment, hath an In-
quest of Life and Death pas-
sing upon him, and is by their
Verdict pronounced guilty. At-
tainder by Process, *i. e.* Attain-
der by Default or Outlawry;

is where the Party flies or doth not appear, until he hath been five times publickly called in the County Court, and at last upon his default is pronounced or returned Outlawed. There is a difference between Attainder and Conviction, the first being larger than the other, Conviction being only by the Jury, and Attainder by Judgment: Yet by *Staundford, fo. 9.* Conviction is sometimes called Attainder, for there he says, the Verdict of the Jury doth either acquit or attain a Man, and so it is in *Westm. 1. ca. 14.*

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1 Co. 80. Attento, are. Reg. 40. 41. i. e. To endeavour.

An Attendant, Attendens, ntis: It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Mesne by a Penny, the Mesne holds over by two Pence. The Mesne releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for she shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, *Kitchin 209. Perkins Tit. Dower 424.*

Atterish (in Scotland) Trimontium.

The attire or ornaments of a

Womans Head and Neck, as net, French Hood, Knot, &c. Re. dimiculum, i, m.

To attorn, Attorno, are.

An Attournment, Attornmentum, i, n. Co. Lit. 309. Bra. It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Seignory, or of a Rent, or of a Fee in tail, or by Tenancy for Life or Years, to a Grantor, Reversion, or Remainder man, or another. It is an ancient Custom of Art, and in the Common Law signifieth a turning or turning from one to another. A Grant to the King or by the King to another, is good without Attournment by his Assignee. Also where one man grants a Rent, Reversion, or Remainder, Service, or Seignory to another by way of Use, as where one levieth a Fine, bargain and selleth, hath Inrollment of Covenants to stand seised of the Reversion, &c. to the Use of another, there needeth no Attournment. Conusee of a Seignory, Rent, Reversion, &c. before Attournment, cannot maintain an Action of Writ, nor a Writ of Entry *ad Comum legem*, or in *Casu proventus*, in *Consimili Casu*, upon the Alienation of the Tenant, either upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward, or upon the dying, his Heir within the Year, therefore by force of the Statute, the grossement of the Fine, or of a Seignory, he may compel the Tenant to attorn by Writ called a *per quæ Seignory*, or if a Rent, by a Writ called a *Quem Redditum Reddit*, and

eversion or Remainder of a
 enement for Life, then by a
 Writ called a *Quid Juris Clamat.*
Coke on Lit. l. 3. c. 10. Sect. 551.
An Attorney, Attornatus, i. m.
attornatus, i. m. Spel. 58. It is
 an ancient *English* word, and sig-
 nifieth one that is set in the
 room, stead or place of another,
 if these some be private, and
 some be publick, as Attorneys
 by Law, whose Warrant from
 the Master is, *ponit loco suo talem*
attornatum suum, which setteth in
 the room or place, such a Man
 to be his Attorney, *Coke on Lit.*
l. c. 7. Sect. 59. Those that
 are private are sometimes by
 writing, sometimes by word, to
 give or take Livery or Possessi-
 on, to make claim to Lands, to
 sue, &c. and it is a
 rule that where the Attorney
 hath less than the Authority
 and Commandment, all that he
 doth is void, but where he doth
 that which he is authorized to
 do, and more, it is good, for
 as much as is warranted, and
 void for the rest. *Perk. 187, 109.*
 If a Man be disseised of *Black*
Acre, and *White Acre*, and a
 Warrant of Attorney is made to
 enter into both, and make Live-
 ry, and the Attorney entereth
 only into one and maketh Live-
 ry, it is void for all. So if a
 Warrant of Attorney be made to
 deliver Seisin upon a Condition,
 and he doth it without a Condi-
 tion, it is void, because he did
 less than his Authority. But if
 we have Authority to deliver
 Seisin to *J. S.* and he doth it to
J. S. and *J. N.* that is good as
 to *J. S.* because no more than
 his Authority.

The King's Attorney General,
Attornatus Domini Regis Ge-
neralis.

The King's Attorney of the
Dutchy, Attornatus Domini
Regis Ducatus sui Lanca-
stræ.

A Letter of Attorney, Scriptum
attornatorium. Co. Ent. 683.

To make an Attorney, Consti-
tuere attornatum.

A V

Avens, or Herb Bennet, Cary-
ophyllata.

Available, Validus, a, um.

Audience Court, Curia audi-
entiæ Cantuariensis. It is a
 Court belonging to the Archbis-
 hop of *Canterbury*, and held in
 his Palace, of equal Authority
 with the Arches, although infe-
 rior both in Dignity and Anti-
 quity, *vid. 4. Inst. f. 337.*

Audiendo & Terminando, is a
 Writ or Commission directed to
 several Persons (when any In-
 surrection or Misdemeanor is
 committed in any place) for
 the appeasing and punishment
 thereof, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.*
110.

Audita querela, is a Writ that
 lies against one who having taken
 a Statute-Merchant or Recogni-
 zance in nature of a Statute-sta-
 ple, or a Judgment or Recogni-
 zance of another, and craving
 or having obtained Execution
 of the same from the Mayor or
 Bailiffs, before whom it was
 acknowledged, at the complaint
 of the Party who acknowledged

the same, upon suggestion of some just cause why Execution should not be granted by the Lord Chancellor of England (or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) upon view of the Exception suggested to the Judges of either Bench, praying them to grant Summons to the Sheriff of the County where the Creditor is, for his appearance at a certain day before him. *Vide veiel nat. brev. fo. 66. & Fitzh. nat. brev. fo. 102.*

An Auditor, Auditor, oris, m. He is an Officer of the King, or some other great Personage, who yearly by examining the Accounts of all under Officers accountable, makes up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Allowance, commonly called Allocations; as namely the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of those Receivers who receive the Revenue of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs.

Audrie (a Woman's name) Audria, æ, f. Etheldreda, æ, f.

Aven (a River in Scotland) Ave.

Aven-lisse (a River in Ireland) Modonus.

Avennon (a River in Ireland) Dabrona.

Average, averagium, ii, n. a service due from the Tenant with Horse or Cart, also a small Duty Merchants pay to the Master of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. *Spel. 60. Lex. 14.*

An Augre, Terebra, æ, f.

A little Augre, or wimble, rebellum, i, n.

August, Augustus, i, n.

Avice (a Woman's name) Avisia, æ, f.

Avin (a River in Scotland) Avinus.

Avington or Aventon (in Wiltshire) Abone, Abonis.

Aukland (in Durham) Auklandra.

Auldby (in Yorkshire) Auldbyventio.

Aulerton (in Nottinghamshire) Segelocum.

An Aunt by the Father's side, Amita, æ, f.

An Aunt by the Mother's side, Matertera, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by the Father's side, Proamita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's side, Promatertera, æ, f.

To averr, Verifico, are.

An averment. Verificatio, f. Co. Lit. 362.

Averdupois-weight, Libra tuncim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Avericus, i, m.

Avols (in Scilly) Hyblaia-
jor.

Avon (a River in Wiltshire and Northamptonshire) Avona. Avonius.

Avendale or Oudale (in Northamptonshire) Avonæ vallis.

Austin (a Man's name) Augustinus, i, m.

An Avowry, Advocare, is a manifestion or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and cometh from a French word *Advouer*, and is used in our Law, when one hath taken a distress for Rent or

A W

er thing, and he who is di-
ained sueth for Replevin, and
that took the Distress doth
stife.

*Auxilium ad filium militem fa-
ndum, & ad filiam maritandam,*

a Writ directed to the Sheriff
every County where the

ng or other Lord hath any Te-
nts, to Levy of them reasona-

Aids towards the Knighting
his Son at 15 Years, or the

urriage of his Daughter at 7.
the Common Law it was not

ited, yet ought to have been
rationabile auxilium, but now it

imited to 20 s. for a Knights
e, and so for 20 l. per Annum

*locagio. Regist. Orig. fol. 87.
nvil l. 9. cap. 8. West. 1. 3.*

1. 25. Ed. 3. 11.
Authentick. Authenticus, a,

1.
An Author, Author, oris, m.

ie Author of a Law. Legislator,
s, m.

To authorize, Authorizo, are.

Authority, Autoritas, atis, f.

Autumn or Harvest, Autumnus,
m.

*Auwagdoune (in Ireland) Ac-
dia.*

Aurum Regina, a duty belong-
g to the Queen, amounting to

tenth part of the Fine paid
on a Grant of the King.

Auxilliary Forces, Auxilia, o-
m.

*Aulon or Non (a River in
rhamptonshire) Aufona, An-
na.*

A W

To award or issue Writs. Ema-
re vel dirigere Brevia,

A Y

An award, vide Arbitrement.

The award, Judgment or Deter-
mination of such a Judge, Arbi-
tramentum, i, n.

*Awbrey (the Family) Aubra-
us, Aubericus.*

A Shoemaker's Awl, Subula,
æ, f.

An awm of Wine, Mensura cir-
citer 360. libras, amphora
vini.

A X

*An Ax (for Execution) Se-
curis*, is, f.

A Carpenter's broad squaring Ax,
Dolabra, æ, f.

A Battle-Ax, Cestra, æ, f.

A Chip-Ax, Acisa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Secu-
ris anceps.

A Pick-ax, Rutrum, i, n. mar-
ra, æ, f.

An Axle-tree, Axis, is, m.

*A hole in the Nave of the Ax-
le tree*, Rotæ Tubus.

A Y

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n, *Ayd* is
where a particular Proprietor is
impleaded, and not being able
to defend the thing for which
he is impleaded, he prayeth *Ayd*
of some better able, and it is
two ways. 1. In a Plea real.
Tenens petit auxilium de A. B.
sine quo Respondere non potest.
2. In a Plea Personal, and then
the Defendant *Petit auxilium ad*
manutenendum exitum, 4. H. 30.

B A

A Z

Azarias (a Man's name) *Azarias*, æ, m.

An azure stone, *Lapis lazuli*.

B A C

A *Bachelor* (or unmarried Man) *Cælebs*, *ibis*.

Bachelorship, *Cælibatus*, ùs, m.

A Bachelor of Art, *Baccalaureus artium*.

A Bachelor of Divinity, *facræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus*.

To back a Horse at first, *equum domitare*.

The back of a Man or beast, *dorsum*, i, n. *Tergum*, i, n.

A little Back, *dorsiculum*, i, n.

The Back-bone, *spina dorsi*,

Of or pertaining to the Back-bone, *Spinalis*, le.

To break ones Back, *Delumbo*, are.

B oken-back'd. *Elumbis*, be.

To split the back of any thing. *Exdorsuo*, are.

The back of the hand, *Metacarpium*, ii, n.

A saddle-back, *Subfidens tergum*.

On the backside, *retro*, adv.

That dwelleth on the backside, *Posticus*, a, um.

A back-door. *Posticum*, ci, n.

A little back-door, *Posticulum*, li, n.

Back-doors, *ostia retrorsa*.

Backs for Chairs. *Terga cathedralia*.

Backs of Leather, *Præsegmina corii*. *Terga corii*.

B A

The back-stairs, *Postica pars latii*.

Bacon (the Family) *De Bacon*. *De Bajocis*.

Bacon, *Lardum*, i, n.

A sitch of Bacon, *Succi*, æ, f.

A gammon of Bacon, *Petafo*, onis, m.

A little gammon of Bacon, *Infunculus*, li, m.

Bacon-grease, *Axungia*, æ,

Rusty bacon, *Lardum rardum*.

B A D

A badge or cognizance, *Badges*, æ, f. *West Licences*, 550.

A Badger (or Grey) *meis*, is, f.

A Badger, *Emax*. *acis*.

One that carrieth Corn, or Provision from one place to another for Gain. *Stat. 5. Eliz.*

B A G

Bagley, *Bagileganæ Sylvæ*.

A Bag, *Baga*, æ, f. *Lexington Cow*. 170. *Pry*. 49. *bis*.

A bag of Leather, *ascutus*, æ, f.

A Money-bag, *Sparteum*, n. *Locus nummarius*.

A sealed Bag, *Sacculus*, natus.

A Cloak bag, *Penularium*, n. *pera*, æ, f.

A Meal bag, *Saccus frumentarius*.

bag or sack bearer, Saccarius, ii, n.
 hat which is put or carried in a
 B, Saccarius, a, um.
 bagged up, Saccatus, a, um.
 Bag pipe, Utriculus, i, m.
 Tia utricularis.
 Bag piper, Utricularius, ii, n.
 to truss up bag and baggage, at
 removing of a Camp, Sarcinas
 & saccas colligere. Sarcinis aut
 s collectis proficisci.
 Bag and Baggage, Sarcinæ, a, n. f. Utensilia.
 Baggage (Trumpery or Lumber)
 S, ita, orum, n.
 he that selleth Baggage (or old
 F) Scrutarius, ii, m.

B A I

Bail, Ballium, ii, n. *Spel.* 69.
 signifies the freeing or setting
 liberty of one arrested or im-
 prisoned upon an Action Civil
 Criminal, under Security taken
 for his Appearance at a day
 in place certain. Or it is safe-
 keeping or protection, and there-
 upon we say, when a Man upon
 Security is delivered out of Prison,
aditur in Ballium, he is delivered
 into Bail, *i. e.* into their safe-
 keeping, or protection from Pri-
 son. It is derived from the
 French word *Bailler*, and that
 cometh of the Greek βαλλειν.
 They both signifie to deliver in-
 hand, for he that is bailed, is
 taken out of Prison and delivered
 into the hands of his Friends.
Coke on Lit. l. i. c. 10. Sect. 79.
 That kind of Offenders may be

bailed. See *Coke 2. part of Inst. c. 15.* Bail is said to be some-
 times Special, and sometimes
 Common. Special Bail is where
 the Debt or Damages amount to
 Twenty Pounds or upwards by
Stat. of 13 Car. 2. Tho' since
 by the Rules of Court of either
 Bench, Special Bail is taken
 where the Debt or Damages a-
 mount to ten Pounds or higher.
 Common Bail is for small Sums,
 under twenty Pounds, by the
 said Act appointed for Special
 Bail, and since under ten
 Pounds by the aforesaid Rules of
 Court. Bail differs from Main-
 prise, for that he that is bailed,
 is by the Law accounted to be
 always in the custody of those
 persons that bailed him, but he
 that is Mainprised, is always at
 large, to go at his own liberty
 from the time he is Mainprised,
 till the day of his Appearance,
vid. 2 Inst. fol 78.

Bailment, is a delivery of
 Things, Writings, Goods, or
 Stuff to another. The Intend-
 ment of Law in cases of Bail-
 ment is that it resteth indiffe-
 rent, whether he be guilty or
 not until Trial. *Vid. Terms of
 Law. Dalton.*

A Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m. This
 word Bailiff (as some say) com-
 eth of the French word *Bailiff*,
 but in truth, *Baillie*, is an old
 Saxon word, and signifieth a safe
 Keeper or Protector, the Sheriff
 that hath *custodiam comitatus*, is
 called *Ballivus*, and the County
Balliva Sua, when he cannot find
 the Defendant, he returneth,
non est inventus in Balliva mea,
Coke on Lit. l. i. c. 10. Sect. 79.
Id. l. 3. c. 1. Sect. 248. A Bailiff

is a subordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two sorts. Bailiffs Er-rant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchises.

Ballivus Itinerans, a Bailiff Er-rant is one whom the Sheriff ap-points to go up and down the County to serve Writs, sum-mon the County-Court, Sessions, Assises, &c.

A Bailiff of a Franchise, Liber-ty, Hundred, Ballivus Franchesi-arum, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do such Offices within the Liberty or Franchise, which the Bailiff I-tinerant doth at large in the County.

A Bailiff of a Leet, Court-Baron, Manor, Ballivus Letæ, Baro-nis, Manerii. He is one that is appointed by the Lord or his Steward within every Manor to do such Offices as appertain thereunto, as to summon the Court, warn the Tenants and Resiants; also, to summon the Leet and Homage, levy Fines, and make Distresses, &c. of which you may read at large in *Kitchin's Court-Leet and Court-Baron*.

A Bailiwick, Balliva, æ, f. *Spel.* 67. *Pry.* 14, 51, 53.

Bainbridge (in Yorkshire) Bai-nus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is, si, sum, ere.

A Baiting place, (or Inn) Di-verforium, ii, n.

That which serveth to bait (or lodge in) Diverforius, a, um.

To lay bait for Fishes or Birds, Inesco, are. Obesco, are.

A Bait for Fish or Birds, I, æ, f.

Baize, (or fine Frise) Villanus pannus.

B A K

To bake, Pisco, is, si & u-tum, sum & stum, ere, i. c. furno coquere.

Baked, Pinitus, a, um.

Baked in a Pan, Testaceum, um.

Baked under the Ashes, Sumeritus, a, um.

Easie to be baked, Coctilis.

Baked on a sudden in a Furn or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. Clibano coctus.

Baked Meat, Pinum, i, n.

A Baker, Pistor, oris, m. P-nicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of spiced Bread, P-dulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Pastilari-ii, m.

A baker of white Meat, La-rius Pistor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibuli, li, n.

A Baker's Shovel, or Peel wh with Bread is set into the O-Infurnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneeding-trough, F-mastra, æ, f.

A Baker's Wife (or Woman ker.) Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouse, Pistrinum, i, Panificina, æ, f.

A Baker's Trade, Panificiu-ii, n.

A baking Pan, Testus, us, n.

A Brass baking Pan, Arto-Ærea.

B A

B A L

balas a Ship, Saburro, are.
alassed, Saburratus, a, um.
Balass (or stay wherewith
s are poised to sail upright)
urra, æ, f. Sabulum, li, n.
balassing (or counterpoising)
ramen, inis, n.
bale of Goods, Bala, æ, f. Ra.
15. Ele. 33. Bala cujustibet
dupois, Pry. 197.
balcony, Menianum, ni, n.
diale, is, n.
alconies, Projecta, orum, m.
alsam, Balsamum, i, n.
o make a balk or ridge in eir-
of land, Imporco, are. Liro,
 f.
Balk (or ridge between two
rows) Porca, æ, f. Lira, æ, f.
making a balk in eiring, Im-
 catio, onis, f.
Ball, Pila, æ, f.
of a Ball, Pilaris, re.
a cunning tosser of Balls (a Jug-
) Pilarius, ii, m.
A Foot-ball, Harpastum, ti, n.
a pedalis.
Washing-ball, Smegma, atis,
 magma, atis, n.
A seller of Wash balls, Smeg-
 topola, æ, m.
Balls made by Apothecaries, Pa-
 li, orum, n.
Sweet-balls, Pilæ odoriferæ.
A Printers Ink-ball, Tudes,
 is, m.
To ballance (or weigh any
 thing) Pendo, dis, pedendi, fum,
 e.
A ballance (or Pair of Scales)
 lancea, æ, f. Reg. 270. Hansf-

B A

ard's Pleadings, 32. Mr. Towns-
end in the first Impression of his
Preparative to Pleading fol. 49.
 unadvisedly makes *Balancea* a
 Balance, and quotes *Prinn's Re-*
records of the Tower, fol. 196. for
 his Warrant, wherein there is
 no such word (I suppose he
 means *Prinn's Animadversions* on
 the Lord Coke's 4. *Inst.*) and af-
 terwards makes use of *Bilanx* in
Goldman's Dictionary, for the same
 purpose, without mentioning
 the *Writ de Bilanciis deferendis* in
 the Register; *ut supra*, where you
 have these words. *Nos supplica-*
tioni predictæ annuentes, Man-
mus quod bilancias & pondera, Sec-
usque portam de Gippewico deferri,
 &c.

A great pair of Balances, Tru-
 tina, æ, f.

A little pair of Balances, Tru-
 tinella, æ.

A Goldsmith's Balance, Statera,
 æ, f.

The beam of a Balance, Librile,
 is, n. jugum, i, n.

The Tongue of a Balance, Exa-
 men, inis, n.

The hole or hollow wherein the
tongue of the balance turneth, A-
 gina, æ, f.

The handle of a Balance, Ansa,
 æ, f.

The scale of a Balance, Lanx, cis,
 f. That which is put into a Ba-
 lance, to make even weight. Sa-
 coma, atis, n.

B A M

Bamborough (in the North)
 Bebbæ.

B A N

B A N

Ban River (in Lincolnshire)
 Banus fluvius.

To divide into bands or companies,
 Decurio, are.

A band of Soldiers, Banda Mi-
 litaris, Spel. 70.

A band or troop of Soldiers, Co-
 mitiva. Comitativa. Stat. de male-
 factis in parvis.

A band of Men, Exercitus sol-
 darioꝝ.

Of or belonging to the same troop
 or band. Turmalis, le.

A band or host of Footmen. Pe-
 ditatus, us, m.

Small bands of Men, Cohorti-
 culæ, arum, f.

Bybands or Companies. Turma-
 tim, adv.

A band (or thing wherewith
 any thing is tied) Ligatura, æ, f.
 Ligamentum, i, n.

A Neck-band, or Shirt-band,
 Collare, is, n.

A Hat-band, Spira, æ, f.

A Head-band, Anadema, atis.

A Swathing-band, Fascia, æ, f.

A Swathing-band for Children,
 Fasciale, lis. Fascia Cunabul-
 rum.

A Withy-band, Vinctus, us, m.

A Bittleband (or Swathing-
 cloathing to tie up Wounds,) Fal-
 ciola, æ, f.

Banns of Matrimony, Banna, æ,
 f. Ra. Ent. 178. Cow. 33. Lex.

15.

To banish, Religo, are, in Ex-
 ilium relegare.

Banished, transported, Foris ju-

dicatus, a, um. Banitus,
 um.

A Banishment, Bannitio, c,
 f. Reg. 312. Spel. 73.

A banished Person, Exul,
 c. 2. Extorris, is, c. 2.

A Banister, Columella tor-
 Columna parva & brevis,
 Banebor or Bangor (in Flint)

Bonium seu bovium.
 Of Bangor, Bangorensis.

Bishop of Bangor, Episcopus
 gorenfis.

A Bank of the River, Ripa,
 A bank (or hillock) Tumu-
 li, m.

The Sea bank, Littus, oris,
 Of the Sea-banks, Littoralis.

A little water-bank, Ri-
 æ, f.

A bank with Poles, Boards,
 to keep off the water from
 Wharf, Pila, æ, f.

High Banks made of green
 raised one above another to
 out the Water over-flowing,
 Cattle may be safe, Tribu-
 orum, n.

The bank's brink, Margo
 Crepido, inis, f.

That dwelleth on the Water-bank,
 Riparius, a, um.

Places before the Banks of a
 river, Præripia, orum, n.

From bank to bank, Ripum
 adv.

He that looks to the Banks
 parius, ii, m.

A reward given to maintain
 ter-banks, Ripatum, ti, n.

To put Money in the Bank,
 libo pecuniam curare, vel
 tere.

*The Sum in the common Banks
ere many may have a Share,*
s, tis, f.

*A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m.
entarius, ii, m. One that
keth Gain by changing of
oney, or letting it out to
ry.*

*A Banker's Table or Shop, Argenta-
ia, æ, f.*

*A Bank of Exchange, Taberna
entaria.*

*A Table whereon a Banker telleth
ey, Trapeza, æ, f.*

*he loss or gain of Money in
e, Collybus, bi, m.*

*A Bankruptcy, Bankruptia,
f.*

A Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

*A Knight Banneret, Banneret-
i, m. Spal. 71. He is a Knight*

*le in the Field, with the Ce-
ny of cutting off the Point*

*his Standard, and making it
anner. They are allowed to*

*play their Arms in a Banner
the King's Army as Barons*

*vide Smith's Common-
alth, Camden's Britan. 109.*

*14 R. 2. ca. 11. 5 R. 2.
2. G. 4. 13 R. 2. Stat. 2.*

1. & 4. Infit. Fol. 6.

*A Banner, Bannerium, ii, n.
70.*

*Banner-down (near Bath in So-
set-shire) Mons Badonicus.*

*To Banquet together, Convivor,
i.*

*A Banquet, Epulum, i, n. pl.
ulæ, arum, f.*

*A Banqueting-house, or Place,
convivarium, ii, n. Epularium,
n.*

*Bansy, or Bean-Castle (in Scot-
A) Banatia.*

B A R

*To Barb (or Shave) Tondeo,
es, di, sum, ere, & part. ens.
Rado, is, si, sum, ere.*

*A Barber, Tonfor, oris, m.
Barbitonfor, oris, m. Rasor,
oris, m.*

*A Barber Chirurgeon, Tonfor
Chyrurgicus.*

*A little Barber, Tonstriculus,
li, m.*

*A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium,
ii. n. Tonforium, ii. n. Tonstri-
na, æ, f.*

*A Barber's Basin, Concha Ton-
soria. Pelvis Tonforia.*

*A Barber's Case of Instruments,
Ferramenta Tonforia.*

*A Barber's pair of Scissars, For-
pex, icis, m.*

*Belonging to a Barber, Tonfori-
us, a, um.*

*To Barb (or dress Horses with
Trappings) Phalero, arc.*

*Barbs (or Horses Trappings)
Phaleræ, arum, f.*

*Barbed (Trapped) Phaleratus,
a, um.*

*To barb (or beard Wool) Extre-
mitates vellerum tondere.*

*A bare Plat without Corn or
Grass, Glabretum, i, n.*

*Bardsey Isle (on the Coast of
Wales, Adros, vel Andros, vel
Andrium Edri.*

*Bardolph (the Family) Bardul-
phus, De Batonia, De Beaumoïs,
De Belesmo.*

*To Bargain (to agree upon a
price) Barganizo, arc.*

*A Bargain, Bargania, æ, f. Chæ-
visantia, æ, f.*

A Bargaining, Baganizatio,
onis, f.

A Bargain-maker, Paſtor, o-
ris, f.

Bargeney (in Carrift in Scot-
land) and a Creek there, Berigo-
nium, Rerigonium. Rherigoni-
um) Rhetigonium.

A Barge, Barga, æ, f. Spel.
73. Bargea, æ. f. Co. Ent. 536.

A Barge, or Ship, for Grain.
Navis frumentaria.

A Barge or Ship that Noblemen
uſe for Pleaſure, with gorgeous
Chambers and other Ornaments, Na-
nithalamus, i, m.

A Barge-man, Barcellarius,
ii, m.

A Barge-mote, Bergemota, æ,
f. Conventus feu Curia de Re-
bus metallicis. A Court be-
longing to Mines.

A Duty paid by Barge-men to
the owner of the Ground where
they tow their Barge. Towagium,
ii, n.

A Bark (Ship) Barca, æ, f.
Spel. 75.

A ſmall Bark, Navicula, æ, f.
Fo. 135. Navigiolum, ii, n.
Lembunculus, li, m.

A Bark which is very light or
ſwift of Courſe. Lembus, i, m.
Dromo, onis, m.

A Bark-man (the Maſter of the
Bark) Naviculator, oris, m.

To Bark or Pill Trees, Cortico,
ate. Decortico, ate.

Barked or Pilled, Delibratus, a,
um.

A Barker of Trees, Delibrator,
oris, m.

The Barking of a Tree, Decor-
tatio, onis, f.

The Bark of a Tree, Cortex,
icis.

The inward Bark of a Tree,
ber, bri, m.

A little or thin Bark, Corti-
la, æ, f.

A Bark or Tan-huſe, Bark
æ, f. Cerdonarium, ii. n.

That hath a thick Bark, Co-
cofus, a, um.

Having a Rind or Bark, C
catus, a um.

Barley, Hordeum, ei. n.
nom. acc. & voc. Hordea.

Barley growing upon the
tains, Amphicauſtis.

Barley-meal, Alphitera ve-
phiton.

Bayley Flour dried at the
and fried after it hath been ſo-
in the water, Polenta, æ, f.

Great Barley (or Beer Ba)
Zea vel Zeia. Zea deglubit

A kind of Barley, having
rows in each Ear, Calaticum
deum.

A kind of Barley having
rows of Ears, Diſtichum H
um.

Of or belonging to Barley,
deaceus, a, um.

Barley Water, Ptifana, æ,
Barm or Yeſt, Spuma vel
Cerviſiæ.

A Barn, Horreum, ei, n.

A Barn for the threshing of
dry, Nubilar, aris, n.

A Barn-Floor, Area, æ, f.
ria, æ, f.

A Barn for Hay, Fœnile,
A little Barn, Herrecum,
li, n.

A Barn Keeper, Horrearius,
ii. m.

Of a Barn, Horreatitu
um.

1 *Barnacle* (*an Instrument to
upon the Nose of an unruly Horse,*)
omis, idis, f.
arnet (in Hertfordshire) Sullo-
æ. Sullonicæ.
Baron, Baro, onis, m. *Spel.*
The lowest Degree of
age in England, a Degree
to a Viscount, anciently
Lord of a Manor.
arons or Judges of the Court
Exchequer, Barones Scacca-
ord Chief Baron of the Ex-
uer, Capitalis Baro Scacca-
Domini Regis. There are
Barons of that Court, of
m he is Principal, and the
r three are his Assistants in
s of Justice between the
g and his Subjects, touching
ters appertaining to the Ex-
quer and the King's Reve-
Their Office is to look to
Accounts of the Prince, and
hat end they have Auditors
er them, as also to decide
Causes appertaining to the
g's Revenue coming into
King's Revenue by any
ns.
1 Baron of the Exchequer, U-
Baronum Scaccarii Domini
Regis.
Barons of the Cinque Ports, Ba-
es de quinque Portubus.
Barons of London, Barones Lon-
niæ. The Chief Magistrates
London were so called, be-
e there was a Lord-Mayor,
e Chartam Regis Hen. tertii Con-
Civibus London.
1 Baronefs (or Baron's Wife)
onissa, æ, f.
1 Baronet, Baronettus, i, m.

under Peerage, that takes place
of all Knights.

Belonging to a Baronet, Barona-
tus, a, um. 1 Mon. 851.

A *Barony*, Baronia, æ, f. The
Dignity, Territory and Fee of
a Baron, under which Notion
are comprehended not only the
Fees and Lands of Temporal
Barons, but of Bishops.

To *Bar* (or set with Bars)
Clathro, are. Pessulum foribus
obdere.

A *Bar or Bolt to make fast Doors
or Gates*. Obex, icis, m. or f.
Repagulum, li, n. Rexaculum,
li, n. Pessulus, li, m.

To *bar the Door*, Opeffulo, are.
Obdere pessulum ostio.

A *Bar or Lever*, Vectis, is, m.

A *little Bar*, Pessulum, li, n.

A *Bar with an Iron Point*, Vectis
rostratus.

A *Bar to turn the wheel of a
Wine-press*, Sucula, æ, f. Remis-
sarius vectis.

A *Cross-Bar*, Clathrus, thri, m.
Cross-barred, Cancellatus, a,
um.

Barred, Bolted, Opeffulatus,
a, um.

To *break open the Bars*, Repagula
convellere.

A *Bar where Causes are pleaded*,
also a *Bar to an Action*, Barra,
æ, f. Co. Lit. 372. Ræ. Ent. 654.
Lex. 17. Barrandum Ræ. Ent. 691.
barrata placita. Cow. 91. præ
præcludendum. Bar is a word
common as well to the Eng-
lish as to the French, of which
commeth the Noun a Bar,
Barra. It signifieth legally de-
struction for ever, or taking a
way for a time of the Action of
him that hath a Right, it is

called a Plea in Bar, when such a Bar is pleaded. *Coke on Lit.* l. 3. 13. *Seft.* 708.

To Bar or Foreclose, Barro, are.

To be barred or foreclosed, Bar-randum, ger.

Barred (foreclosed) Barratus, a, um.

Barratry, Barratia, æ, f. 8. Co. 36, 37. in *Epistola*, *Fol.* 5.

A Barrel, Cadus, i, m. Barel-lus, li, m. *Vet. Int.* 235. *Pryn's Tower Records* 185. *R. Ent.* 16. 204. 653. i. *Bul.* 126. *Het.* 93. *Item Barillatus*; as *Barillatum vini continentem Galonem*, *Fl.* 70.

A Barrel or Vessel of Wine containing a Galon.

The Barrel of a Gun, Tormenti fistula.

A Barrel-Maker, Victor, oris, m.

To make Barren (to take all the Fatness or Substance of Land away) Defrugo, are.

To wax Barren, Sterilefco, ere. Barren, Sterilis, le.

Very Barren, Permacer, cra, erum.

Barrenly, Steriliter, adv.

Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A Barrester at Law, Barresterius, ii, m. (i. e.) a Counsellor. *Vide* Apprentice of the Law.

An utter Barrester, de gradu de exteriori Barra, &c.

A Barretor, Barrektor, oris, m. A common Mover and expiter or maintainer of Suits, Quarrels or Parts, either in Courts or elsewhere in the Country, in Courts of Record or others, as in the County, Hundred, or other Inferiour Courts. In the Country in

three manners, 1. In disturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions, Lands in Controversie, not only by Force, but also by Subtilty. 2. And most commonly in suppression of Truth and Right. 3. By false Inventions and spreading of Calumniation, Rumour and Reports, whereby Discord and Disquiet may grow between Neighbours. He is never quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is derived of Barret, which signifies a Quarrel, a Bar-troubler, Bar-offender. *Co. on Lit.* l. 1. c. 13. *Seft.* 701.

A common Barreter, or Barreter, is a common Quarrel Mover or Maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court or Country. Some derive it of the French word *Barrateur*, which signifies a Deceiver, others of the Latin word *Baratro*, which signifies a vile Knave, or Uath. Some of two legal words *Barro*, which signifies the Bar in Courts where Causes are debated, and *Retrum*, which signifies a Crime or Offence. He is *Senerator litium & pacis domini* & *perturbator*. *Coke* 8. *Rep.* *Barro* *Case.* p. 37.

Barrow River (in Ireland) Birrus, Birrus.

A Hand-barrow, Carrus manalis.

A Wheel-barrow, Pabo, or Carrus unirotis, vehiculum fatile.

A Barrow to carry out Dung, Vescula, æ, f.

Barrow-grease, Adeps porci. A Barrow Pig, Verres, is,

B A

Barton, Bartonā, æ, f. *Spel.*
 Bastonium, i, n. (i. e.) a
 rt or Yard to keep Poul-
 in. *Prædictus C. C. per, &c.*
ffisset, infeofasset & convei-
prædicto E. H. hered. &c.
illum Bartonum suum & do-
ns terras, &c. Trin. 28.
2. Regis Rotulo 1999. cum
son in Com. Banco in aeti-
Conventionis fract. in Cornub.
Boscawen & Herlequer &
Def.
erwick upon Tweed (in the
) Abbrevicum, Barvicus,
vicus, Berwicus, Borcovi-
, Borcovicus, Tufis.

B A S

asing (in Hampshire) Basenga,
agum.
Basket, Sporta, æ, f. Cala-
m.
Hand-basket, Corbis, is, f.
Wicker Basket, Cista texta.
Wicker Basket wherein Fish
kept, Fiscella, æ, f.
Basket or Skuttle to carry
h, Cophinus, i, m;
Basket or Panier to carry
id in, Panariolum, li, n.
rape gatherers Baskets, Quali-
lemiatorii.
A Basket of Osters out of which
o runneth when it is pressed,
alum, li, n.
A Dust basket, Doffutaria Cor-
is.
A little Basket to carry Meat,
ortella cum obsoniis.
A Shoulder Basket, Corbis Dor-
icia.

B A

A Basket. (or Panier) made of
Osters, Canistrum, tri, n.
Seed Baskets, Satoria Quala.
A little Basket of Osters, Qua-
fillum, li, n.
A Twig Basket, Reticulus, li, m.
A Basket made of Bulrushes or
such like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.
A little Basket, Sportella, æ, f.
Sportula, æ, f. Calathiscus, ci-
m. Corbula, æ, f.
A Basket Bearer, Sportularius,
ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Ci-
stifer, ri, m. Circuitor, o-
ris, m.
A Basket Wench, Ancilla qua-
fillaria.
A Basket Maker, Cophinarius,
ii, m.
A Bason to wash Hands in, Mal-
lulia, æ, f. Trulleum, ei, n.
A Bason to wash ones feet in,
Pelvis, is, f. Pelluvia, æ, f.
Baspole Isle (on the French
Coast) Baria.
A Male Bastard, Bastardus, i,
m. Bastard is he that is born
of any Woman not married, so
that his Father is not known
by the order of the Law, and
therefore by the Law he is some-
times called filius nullius, the
Son of no Man, sometimes filius
populi, the Son of every Man,
Cui pater est populus, pater est
sibi nullus & omnis. Cui pater
est populus, non habet ille patrem.
The Civil Law doth Legitimate
the Child born before Matrimo-
ny, as well as that which is born
after: And giveth unto it Suc-
cession in the Parent's Inheri-
tance. But to the Child born
out of Matrimony, the Law of
England alloweth no Succession.
 The

The Civilians say, *Matrimonium subsequens tollit peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimus facit quoad Sacerdotium* (because they are Legitimate by the Canon Law) *non quoad successionem, propter consuetudinem regni quae se habet in contrarium.* The Bishops were instant with the Lords that they would consent, That all such as were born afore Matrimony should be Legitimate, as well as they that be born within Matrimony, as to the Succession of Inheritance; because the Church accepteth such for Legitimate. *Et omnes Comites & Barones una voce responderunt, Nolumus Leges Angliae mutare quae huc usque usitatae sunt & approbatae:* And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice answer'd, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been used and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Espousals then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Espousals solemnized, according to that, *Pater est quem nuptiae demonstrant,* for whose the Cow is (as is commonly said) his is the Calf also. *Smith's Commonwealth of England.* Terms of Law. There was an Act made *Ann. 21. Jacobi Regis,* to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard Children, and it was continued 3 *Caroli, c. 4.* If any Woman be delivered of any Issue, which by the Laws

of this Realm should have a Bastard, and shall endeavor by drowning or secretly bury or any other way by her or others to conceal the Death thereof, whether it were alive or not, the Mother offending shall suffer death in case of Murder, except she can prove by one Witness at least, that the same Child was dead. A Bastard having got a name by Reputation, may purchase by his reputed or known Name to him and his Heirs, though he can have no Issue, unless it be the Issue of his body. *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. §. 1.* A Man makes a Lease for Life, remainder to the Issue Male of B. and the Issue Males of his Body: B. hath a Bastard Son, he shall not take the Remainder, because the Law he is not his Issue. *Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur ter liberos non computantur.* Justices of the Peace shall commit lewd Women, which are Bastards, to the House of Correction, there to be punished and set on work during the term of one whole Year, there to remain till she can put in good Sureties for her good Behaviour not to offend so again, *Secundo Jacobi. c. 4.*

A Female Bastard, Bastarda, æ, f.

Bastardy, Bastardia, æ, f. 17. Braet. 12. Spel. 93.

To baste Meat, Degutto, a

To baste with Lard, Lardo, e

A basting of Meat, Liquamen, n.

B A

B A

B A T

attains, (Boards of Timber
ed, or cloven Shingles) Affa-
ta, orum.
attained, Politus cum affa-
tis.
atersey (in Surrey) Baterfega.
Bath, Balneo, are.
Bath (a washing place, a pri-
washing place) Balneum,
a.
ashes (or Stews, Publick
es to wash in) Balnea, o-
n.
warm Bath, Tepidarium,
l.
warm Baths, Thermæ, arum,
ing. caret.
Bath (Stew or Hot-house)
orarium, ii, n.
Bathing Place, Balnearium,
Lavatorium, ii, n.
little Bath, Balneolum, li, n.
place to bath in cold waters,
gidaria Cella.
Bathing Vessel to wash in,
tisterium, ii, n. Labrum,
n.
place where Men laid their
ches when they bathed, Conster-
m, ii, n.
le that for a Reward keepeth the
ches of them that be in Baths,
ofarius, ii, m.
A Bath-keeper (the Master of the
Bath) Balneator, oris, m. Balne-
ais, ni, m.
A Mistress (or Dame) of the Bath,
neatrix, icis, f.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells,
iscopus Bathoniensis & Wel-
lis.

Money paid paid for going into
the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n.
Balneare, ris, n.

Pertaining or serving to Baths,
Balnearius, a, um.

Bath City (in Somersetshire) A-
quæ Calidæ, Aquæ solis, Badiza,
Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Battle Abby (in Suffex) Mona-
sterium de bello.

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (to fight a Battle)
Confligo, is, xi, etum, ere. in
Prelium descendere. Signa con-
ferre. Collatis signis pugnare.
Prælia conferere. Audere Præ-
lium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.

To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.

To set in Battle Array, Instituire
aciem.

To march in Battle Array, Qua-
drato agmine ire.

In Battle Array, Turmatim,
adv.

A set Battle, Pugna stataria.

The beginning of a Battle, Ve-
litatio, onis, f. Pugnæ præ-
lusio.

A Sea Battle, Naumachia, æ, f.
Pugna Navalis.

To fight hand to hand with his
Enemy, Confligere manu cum
hoste.

A Battle between two, Duellum,
li, n.

Of a Battle, Præliaris.

A little Battle, Præliolum, li, n.

A Battle waged between light
harnessed Men, Pugna velitaris.

A Battle wherein they that be-
fore had gotten the Victory are now
overcome, Osculana Pugna.

A Battle before a City or Town,
Bellum antarium.

An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second ward in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to desce or provoke the Enemy, Emissarius, ii, m.

Battles (or Idots) in Colleges or Inns of Chancery, Refectus, uum, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinnæ muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, are. Concutio, is, ssi, fum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, actum, ere. Quasso, are.

To batter downright, Quateræ mania Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pulsator, oris, m.

A Battering, Concussio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, a, um. Lapidatus, a, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f. Spel. 93. Fle. 65. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. Dalt. Inst. of P.

B A Y

A Bay of Building, Baia, Co. Ent. 707. Mensura vi quatuor pedum.

A Bay (Road for Ships to rest) Statio, onis, f. Statio um.

A Bay (Creek) Sinus, us,

A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. M is, f.

Baynards Castle (in London) Bainardi Castellum.

Bays (Cloath) Pannus b Pannus villosus.

B E A

A Beach (or Sea shore) AË, f. Littus, oris, n.

A Beacon (or Becon) Spæ, æ, f.

A burning Becon, Trulla rea, ignis speculatorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch a Beacon, Obsistere de specula, speculor, aris.

A Watcher at a Becon, culator, oris, m. Excubator, oris, m.

Beaconage, Beconagium, i n. Spel. 94. Money paid for maintenance of a Beacon.

A Bead, Sphærule, æ, f.

A Necklace of Beads, Moni gemmulis.

A String of Beads for the Armilla, æ, f.

A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.

A *bedellary*, *Bedellaria*, α , f.
x. 18. Ra. Ent. 191. 8 Co. 11.

Ra. 73.

A *Beadel in Universities*, *Accen-*
is, i, m.

A *beadle of Beggars or Bridewell*,
stuaris, ii, m. *Flagellarius*,
m.

A *Beagle*, *Catellus venaticus*,
tulus sagax.

The *beak or head of a Ship*, *Extre-*
tas proæ.

A *Beak, Nib or Bill of a Fowl*,
strum, i, n.

Beaked, *Rostratus*, α , um.

A *Beam (or great piece of Tim-*
) *Trabs*, bis, f.

The *principal Beam of an House*,
cunar, aris, n.

The *wind Beam of an House* *Co-*
nen, inis.

A *Beam which hangeth with Can-*
s in a Merchant's Hall, *Lacu-*
ria, α , f.

The *Beam of a Crane about which*
Rope is twisted in drawing any
ing up, *Sucula*, α , f.

A *Weaver's turning Beam*, *In-*
bula, α , f.

A *Yarn Beam, or Weaver's Beam*,
ictorium, ii, n. *Jugum*, i, n.

The *Beam of a Wain or draught*
ee whereon the Loke hangeth, *Te-*
lo, onis, m.

The *Beam between Coach-horses*,
imo, onis, m.

The *Beam of a Balance*, *Bilanx*,
cis.

The *laying of Beams or Rafter*
om one Wall to another, *Immis-*
im, si, n.

The *end of the Beams that ap-*
pear under the Walls of a House,
roceres, um, m.

A *Wind beam, or Draw beam*,
ergata, α , f.

Beams joyned together with di-
vers Pieces, *Trabes compactiles*.

Well wrought Beams, *Trabes e-*
verganæ.

Belonging to a Beam, *Trabalis*,
le.

That is made of a Beam or
Rafter, *Trabicus*, α , um. *Tra-*
batus, α , um.

A *Bean*, *Faba*, α , f.

A *little Bean*, *Fabula*, α , f.

A *French bean*, *Phaseolus*, li, m.

The *black of a Bean being like*
an Eye, *Hilum*, i, n. *Fabæ hi-*
lum, *nigrum in summa faba*.

A *Bean-cod*, *Siliqua*.

A *Bean-stalk or Husk*, *Fabæ tu-*
nica vel concha. *Valvulus*, li, m.
Operculamentum, ti, n.

A *Bean-stalk*, *Fabale*, lis, *Fa-*
bacium, ii, n.

Bean Haulm or Straw, *Stipula*
fabalis. *Fabago*, inis, f.

Bean-chaff, *Fabulum*, li, n.

A *Bean-cake*, *Fabacia*, α , f.

Bean Meal, *Lomentum*, ti, n.

A *Bean-plat (or place where*
Beans grow) *Fabetum*, ti, n.

A *Bean bruised, broken or sprout-*
ing in the Ground, *Faba fressa vel*
fressa.

Bean pottage or buttered Beans,
Conchis, is, f.

Bean Castle (in Scotland) *Ba-*
natia.

To bear (or carry) *Bajulo*.

A *bearer (porter)* *Corbulo*, o-
nis, m.

That beareth or supporteth any
thing, *Sustentaculum*, li, n. *Ful-*
crum, cri, n.

That bears a great burthen on
his Back, *Dorsuarius*, α , um. *Dof-*
suarius, α , um. From thence

comes the *English word (Dof-*
fers.)

To bear Arms against, Ferre arma contra.

A Bear, Ursus, i, m.

A she Bear, Ursa, æ, f.

A sea Bear, Ursus marinus.

A little Bear, Ursulus, li, m.

A little she Bear, Ursula, æ, f.

A Bear-baiting, Ursi cum cane certamen.

A Bear-dog, Canis ursarius.

A Bearward, Ursarius, ii, m.

A Beard, Barba, æ, f.

A great Beard, Barba promissa.

A little Beard, Barbula, æ, f.

A Goat's Beard, Spirillum, li, n.

The beard of Corn, Spica, æ, f. Arista, æ, f.

To turn Beast into rank Corn to feed, Impesco, cis, ere. Impescere in lætam segetem.

All kind of Beasts, Pecus, oris, n.

A Beast, Bestia, æ, f.

A great and terrible Beast, Belua, æ, f.

A little Beast, Bestiola, æ, f.

A wild Beast, Fera, æ, f.

A tame Beast, Bestia domestica.

An Herd of Beasts, Pecua-re, n. Sing. pl. Pecuaría, orum. Armentum, ti, n.

A Beast for service, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, æ, f.

Beasts of Chace, Feræ Campestris.

Beasts of Forests, Feræ Sylvestres.

Beasts yoked or coupled together, Bijugi, orum, n.

The shoulder of a Beast, Armus, mi, m.

Of a Beast, Bestiarius, a, um.

Belonging to Beasts, Bestialis, le.

A keeper or breeder of Beasts, Pecuaríus, ii, m.

A place where Beasts are kept, Bestiárium, ii, n.

A pasture or place where Beasts go, Pecuaría, æ, f.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngeld, æ, f.

A description or painting of Beasts, Zoographia, æ, f.

To beat (or smite) Cædo, di, cæsum. Verbero, are.

To beat black and blue, Sanguis, are.

To beat to the Ground, Affligo, is, xi, ðum. Affligere ad terram.

To beat to death, Oblido, di, sum, ere.

To beat with the Fist, Alacero, are.

To beat with a Staff or Cudgel, Fustigo, are.

To beat back, Repello, is, pulsum, ere.

To beat or bruise any thing, Procudo, is, di, sum, ere.

To beat out, Extero, is, tritum, ere.

To beat down, Demolio, vi, ire.

To beat down Walls, Expario, are.

To beat with a Hammer, tundó, dis, tudi, tum, ere.

To beat on an Anvil, Acudio, di, sum, ere.

To beat or pound in Mortar, do, is, tutudi, sum, ere.

To beat or knock at the Door, so, are.

To beat a Parley, Tympano ad colloquium evocare.

To beat as the Waves, Illidí, si, sum, ere.

B E

be beat, smitten or knocked,
ulo, arc.
be beaten to the Ground, Colla-
is, eri.
beaten, smitten or knocked, Ver-
tus, a, um.
beaten much, or sore beaten,
lictatus, a, um.
beaten black and blue, Sugilla-
a, um.
beaten with a Staff, Fustigatus,
n.
beaten back, Repercussus, a,
beaten to Death, Oblivus, a, um.
fus, a, um.
beaten out, Excussus, a, um.
beaten down, Disturbatus, a,
beaten or stamped together, Sti-
is, a, um.
Beater, Verberator, oris, m.
Beater out of any Work, Ex-
oris, m.
beating, Verberatio, onis, f.
beating of one thing against
er, Collisio, onis, f.
beating against, Illisus, us,
beating down, Demolitio, o-
f.
beating black and blue, Sugil-
onis, f.
beating back, Repercussio,
f.
beating with a Cudgel or Staff,
stigatio, onis, f. Fustigatio,
f.
beating stock, Subiculum,
Beaufoe (the Family) De Bel-
ago.
Beauchamp (the Family) De
o Campo.
Beaumont (the Family) De bel-
o Monte.

B E

Beaupre (the Family) De Bel-
lo Prato. De Bensto. De Bever-
laco.

B E C

Because, Quia, quoniam.
Because of, Ergo, prout.

B E D

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. Cubile,
lis, n.
A Truckle bed, Parabystum, i,
n. Forulus, li, m.
A Flock-bed, Culcitra, æ, f.
Culcitra tomentitia.
A Feather-bed, Pulvinus, ni,
m. Culcitra Plumea.
A short Bed, Camina, æ, f.
A Bride-bed, Torus, ri, m. Le-
ctus genialis.
A little Bed or Pallat, Lectulus,
li, m.
A Bed furnished, Lectus appa-
ratus.
A Bedstead, Fulcrum, i, n.
Sponda, æ, f.
A Bed maker, Lectarius, ii, m.
Clinopegus, i, m. Lectistrator,
oris, m.
A Bed chamber, Cubiculum, li,
n. Dormitorium, ri, n.
Bedcloaths, as Sheets, Blankets
and Coverlets, Stragulum, li, n.
Lodix, icis, f. Torale, lis, n.
Strata, orum, n. Lectualia, n.
pl. Fascia Lecti.
Bed-staves, Bacilli tornati.
A Bed's tester, Conopseum,
ei, n.

The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, n.

A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Areola, æ, f.

A Leek-bed, Porrina, æ, f.

A Bed-fellow, Confors Lecti.

Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordia, Budeforda, Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.

Bed rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.

A Bedlam (or mad body) Insanus, a, um. Furiosus, a, um.

Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits be kept and bound, or the Bed or Chamber whereon they sling and tumble themselves) Gyrgathus, i, m.

B E E

A Bee, Apes, is, f.

A little Bee, Apicula, æ, f.

Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.

The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei,

A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m. Mellarius, ii, m.

A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, n. Apiarium, ii, n. Castra Cereæ.

A place where Bee-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.

A swarm of Bees, Examen, i, mis, n.

Fie for Bees, Apianus, a, um.

The driving of the Bee-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.

Bees Wax, Cera, æ, f.

A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

A Grove of Beeches, Faginetum, n.

Collared Beef, Tucetum, Beef, Caro bubula-vel bovina.

Beer, Cervisia lupulata. Pilsener Beer, Cervisia lupulatus.

Strong beer, Cervisia lupulata fortis vel primaria.

Small-beer, Cervisia lupulata tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer-veffels, Dolia Cervisie.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, Malleus, itis, m.

A parving Beetle, Pavicula, a, f.

A little Beetle, Tudicula, a, f.

B E F

Before (in time) Ante, præ, p.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram, præp.

Before this time, Antehac.

A little before, Paulo ante.

B E G

To beget (or Ingender) Procreare, are. Genero, are.

To be Begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or ingendred) Conceptus, a, um. Procreatus, a, um.

A son lawfully Begotten, Maturatus filius.

To begin, Incipio, epi, ptum.

A Beginning, Commensationis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

B E

BEH

behead, Decapito, are. De-
o, are.
to be beheaded, Obtruncor, a-
 Plector vel Mulctor capite.
beheaded, Decollatus, a, um.
beheading, Decollatio, onis,
 runcatio, onis, f.
behind in Payment, Aretro.
behind and unpaid, Aretro &
 lutus.
behind a House, Pone domum.
behoof, Interesse, opus.
behooveth, Oportet.

B E L

to believe or give credit unto,
 do, is, didi, tum.
that is believed, Creditus, a,
 n.
not to be believed (Incredible)
 redibilis, le. Fidei abso-
 n.
*that cannot be believed as a Wit-
 ness*, Intestabilis, le.
beldefert (in Warwickshire.)
 lo desertum, Bellus locus,
 udfert.
Belinsgate, Belinus sinus.
bellow (the Family) De Bella
 ua.
*Belvoir or Beavoir Castle, or
 the Priory (in Lincolnshire.)* Margi-
 num, Margitudum.
A Bell, Campana, æ, f.
A little Bell, Tintinnabulum,
 n. Campanula, æ, f.
A Passing-bell, Mortinola, æ, f.

B E

A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nolæ
 curator.
A Bell Founder, Campanarius,
 ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.
The Clapper of a Bell, Nolæ mal-
 leus.
A Bell Frame, Fabrica cam-
 panæ.
A Bellsfrey, Campanile, is, n.
A Bell Tower, (or Steeple) Ba-
 silica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Tur-
 ris fastigata.
*The Bell-weather that goes
 before the Flock*, Sectarius ver-
 vex.
Bellows to blow the Fire with,
 Follis, is, m.
A pair of Bellows, Par follium.
The Nose of the Bellows, Acro-
 physium, ii, n. Crater follis.
Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.
A Belly (or Paunch) Venter,
 tris, m.
A little Belly, Ventriculus,
 li, m.
The Belly of a Swine stuffed,
 Scrutellus, li, m. Sartutillus,
 li, m.
*The outward part of the Belly
 from the Bulk down to the Priuy
 Members*, Epigastrium, ii, n. Ab-
 domen, inis, n.
*The fore part of the Belly and
 Sides about the short Ribs, and a-
 bout the Navel, under the which
 lieth the Liver and the Spleen*, Hy-
 pochondria, orum, n.
The pain of the Belly or Womb,
 Hysteralgia, æ, f. Tormina,
 um, n.
Troubled with the Belly-ach, Al-
 vinus, a, um.
*That ingendereth pain in the Bel-
 ly*, Tormalis, le.
To belong (or appertain to) Per-
 tinceo, es, ui, tum, ere.

It belongeth (or appertaineth)
Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, ei,
n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingu-
lum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lum-
bare, ris, n. Lumbatorium,
ii, n.

B E N.

A Bench (or Form to sit upon)
Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scam-
nulum, i, n.

Done with Benches one by another,
Scamnatus, a, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment)
Bancus, i, m. Bank is a Saxon
Word, and signifieth a Bench, or
high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is
properly applied to the Justices
of the Court of Common Pleas,
because the Justices of that Court
sit there in a certain place, and
legal Records term them *Justici-
arii de Banco*: Another Court
there is called the *King's Bench*,
both because the Records of
that Court are stiled *Coram Rege*,
and because Kings in former
times have often Personally sate
there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship)
for the Rowers, Transtra, o-
rum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo,
are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ere.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo,
are.

To bend forwards, Proclino,
are.

To bend a little or incline, Ac-
quinisco, is, xi, ere.

To cause to bend or lean to, An-
necto, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinars, tis,
Bending down on every side, C-
vexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Verge-
tis, P.

Bending from (or downward)
Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Innite-
tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, a, u
Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus,
um,

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus
um.

Bent backward, Recurvus,
um.

Bent to, Projectus, a, um.

A bending or bowing, Curva-
onis, f.

A bending from or downward
Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclina-
onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto,
clinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Dive-
cula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circu-
flexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward,
clinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing,
Clivum, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table,
Tabulæ vel Mensæ clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexi-
lis, le.

Easie to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wise, Accline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuati-
adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath)
ferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, subter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.
Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.
Beneficiarentur, Ra. Ent. 599.
The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop,
which he hath in his own Right or
Prerogative, Collatio Beneficiorum.
The voidance of an Ecclesiastical
Benefice by promotion of the In-
habitant, Cessio, onis, f.
A Benefice which being void, is
committed to the care of another
to supply the Cure till it be
filled, Commenda, æ, f.
Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium
Criticale.
Benevolence, Benevolentia, æ, f.
Bestowed for a voluntary Grati-
fication by the Subject to the
King, Vid. II Hen. 7. c. 10. &
Car. 2. c. 4. & Co. lib. 12. fo.

BER

Bergerie (in Scotland) Berigo-
m.
Berkelay (in Gloucestershire) Ber-
leia, Berklea.
Berkering (in Essex) Berechin-
g.
Berkshire, Bearroceira, Berceia,
Berkia, Bercheria.
County of Berkshire, Berchensis, Beru-
chensis.
Berkshire Men, Attrebatii.
Bermundsey (in Surrey) Bermun-
dinsula.
Bernards Castle (in the Bishop-
ric of Durham) Bernardi Ca-
strum.
Berry, Bacca, æ, f.
A little Berry, Baccula, æ, f.

B E S
Besides, Præter, juxta.
Besides that, Præterquam.
To Besiege (beset or environ) Ob-
sideo, es, edi, ssum, ere. Oppug-
no, are.
Besieged, Obsessus, a, um. Op-
pugnatus, a, um.
A Besieger (he that layeth siege)
Obsessor, oris, m. Oppugnator,
oris, m.
A Besieging, Obsessus, us, m.
Obsidium, ii, n.
A rendring up of the Place be-
sieged, Deditio, onis, f.
A Besom (or Broom to sweep
Houses withal) Scopæ, arum, f.
Best, Optimus, a, um.

BET

To betake (or commit and deliver)
Trado, is, didi, itum, ere.
To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi,
ditum, ere.
Betrayed, Proditus, a, um.
A Betrayer, Proditor, oris, m.
A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.
To Betroth (or Promise in Marri-
age) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.
Betrothed (or engaged by Fealty)
Affidatus, a, um.
To be Betrothed to a Woman, Af-
fidare mulierem.
The Betrothing of a Woman, Af-
fidatio, onis, f.
To make better, Emendo, are.
Made better, Emendatus, a, um.
It is better, Præstat.

The better Right, Superior
causa.

A better Bargain, Potior con-
ditio.

Better, Melior & hoc melius.
Melius, adv.

Berween, Inter, Præp.

B E V

Beverly (in Yorkshire) Bever-
lea, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petua-
ria Paristorum.

Of Beverley, Beverlacensis.

B E Y

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi,
itum, ire.

Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus,
a, um.

Beyond, Ultra, trans.

B I B

A Bib (or Mucketer set on a
Child's Breast) Fascia, æ, f. Fasci-
ola pectoralis.

B I G

Big with Young, Fœtus, a, um.
Prægnans, ntis.

Bigamy, Bigamia, æ, f. A dou-
ble Marriage, or the Marriage of
two Wives. It is used as an Impe-
diment to be a Clerk, Anno 4
E.] 1, 5. but that is abolished

by 1 E. 6. c. 12, & 18
c. 7. which allows to all
that can read as Clerks (not
within Orders) the Benefit
of the Clergy, in case of Fe-
not especially excepted by
other Statute.

B I L

Biland (in Yorkshire) Bil-
landa.

*To break-out or cause to
out into a Bile*, Ulcerò, are.

A Bile (or Ulcer) Ulcus,
n. Phyma, ntis, n.

A breaking out into Biles,
ratio, onis, f.

Full of Biles, Ulcerosus,

The Ach of a Bile, Ulceris

*A Bill is when one of the
ties*, &c. vide Heath's M
Page 212.

A Bill (Obligatory or Decla-
ry) Billa, æ, f. A Decla-
a Bill of Charges. West.
Tit. supplicationes.

The Bill is true, Billa
The Grand Inquest writ-
Vera upon all Bills pre-
ed to them which they
and Ignoramus upon all
Bills they do not find, &
any order to it.

A Bill (or Billet of deliver-
Writ, Billettum, i, n. S.
West. 2. 39. Ry. 121. Fle. 1

A Bill of Exchange, Bill
cambii.

To set a Bill on a thing to
Proscribo, psi, ptum.

A Bill (or Hook) Falx, c

An Hedging Bill, Runca,

B I

A little Bill (or Hook) Falcula, f.
 A Bill to lop Trees, Falx arboria, vel Sylvatica.
 A Twy-Bill, Bipennis, is, f.
 A Bill-man (he that useth a Bill) Varius, ii, m.
 Pertaining to a Bill, Falcarius, im.
 A Thrust in the Bill, or Beak Birds do, Rostro, are. Rostrum ingere.
 That hath a Bill, Rostratus, a,
 A Bill or Beak, Rostrum, n.
 A Billet (or Shide of Wood) Trunci. m. Bacillus, li, m. Taxæ, f.
 A Billet of Gold, Massa auri.

B I N.

Winchester (in the Bishoprick of ham) Bimonium. Binonia. Binovia. Binovium. Vinia. Vinonium. Vinovia. Vinium.
 To bind (or tye up) Ligo,
 To bind or fasten to something, Ligo, is, xi, ictum.
 To bind together, Colligo,
 To bind by Covenant, Obligo,
 To bind or fasten underneath, Ligo, are.
 To bind one's Legs, Præpedio, i, i, itum, ire.
 To bind upon another thing, Sulligo, are.
 To bind hard, or tye fast, Religo,

B I

To bind with Twigs as Coopers do Vessels, Vieo, es, eui, etum, ere.
 To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, xtum, ere.
 To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obstringo, is, xi, etum, ere.
 To bind one with an earnest penny, Obæro, are.
 To bind himself by Promise to do or perform a thing, Stipulor, aris.
 To bind a Vine, Palmo, are.
 A Binding (or Tying) Ligatio, onis, f.
 A Binding or Tying together, Colligatio, onis, f.
 A Binding by Covenant, Obligatio, onis, f.
 A Binder (one that bindeth or tyeth) Alligator, oris, m.
 A Bin (or Hatch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mastra, æ, f.
 A Cerialum, li, n.

B I R

A Birch tree, Betula, æ, f.
 A Bird, Avis, is, f.
 A great Bird, Ales, itis, c. z.
 A little Bird, Avicula, æ, f.
 A young Bird, Avis Pullus.
 Young Birds unfeathered, Implumes Pulli.
 Birds that cannot fly, Involutæ Pulli.
 A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.
 A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii, n.
 A Birding Net, Rete aucupatorium.

Bird-

Bird-time, Viscum, ci, n. pl. caret.

To go a Birding, Aucupor, aris.

A Bird-Catcher, Auceps, u-
pis, c.

A Birding (or Fowling) Aucu-
patio, onis, i.

A Birding Place, Aucupium,
ii, n.

The Birds gotten by Fowling, Au-
cupia, orum.

Fit or appertaining to take Birds,
Aucupatorius, a, um.

Belonging to Birds, Avitius, a,
um.

A Bird-keeper, Aviarius, ii, m.

A Bird-Merchant, Avicularius,
ii, m.

Carrying Birds, Avigerulus, a,
um.

To pull Birds, Aves deplu-
mare.

To draw Birds, Aves Exente-
rare.

The Birth of a Child, Nativitas,
atis, f. Partus, us, f.

One's Birth-day, Dies Primige-
nius. Natalis dies.

Birth (the After-birth) Secun-
dinæ, arum, f.

Untimely Birth, Abortus, us,
m, Abortivum, vi, n.

That causeth untimely Birth, A-
bortum facere.

That Birth which is cast forth by
Medicines, Abortus venter.

By Birth, Natu. Abl. Sing.

Birth-right (or Eldership) Eisne-
cia, æ, f. Law-term.

A Bishop, Episcopus, pi, n.
A Bishop of a Chief City,
tropolitanus, i, m.

To become a Bishop, Episco-
patus, aris.

A Bishop's Vicar, or Suffra-
n, Suffraganeus, ei, m. Episcopi
Vicarius.

A Bishop's House or Mansion-
lace, Episcoparium, ii, n.

A Bishop's Place without
Wall, joyning to the City, Prae-
mum, mi, n.

A Bishoprick, Episcopatus,
us, m.

The Bishop's Dignity, Patri-
chatus, us, m.

A Bishop's Mitre, Mitra,
æ, f.

Of a Bishop, Episcopalis,
Deckt with a Bishop's Mitre,
fulatus, a, um.

The Bishoprick of the Hebrides
and of Man-Isle, Sodorensis.

Bisket, Panis nauticus, Plu-
biscoctus.

Bissextile, Bissextilis, le. Leap-
year, so call'd, because the first
Calends of March are in the

Year twice reckon'd (viz.) in
the 24th and 23d of February,

so that Leap-Year hath one day
more than other Years, and is

observ'd every Fourth Year,
and to prevent all Doubts of

Ambiguities that might arise
thereupon, it is provided by

the Stat. de Anno Bissextili,
H. 3. That the Day increas'd

in the Leap-Year, and the
Day next before, shall be

counted for one Day, &c.
Dyer 17 El. 345.

B I S.

Bisham (in Berkshire) Bisha-
mum, Bustelli domus.

B I T

A Bitch, Canis Fœmina.
A Bitch with Puppy, Canis
 pugnans.
To Bite, Mordeo, es, momordi,
 1, ere.
To bite off, Demordeo, es, di,
 1, ere.
To bite to the Quick, Admor-
 do, es, di, sum, ere.
To bite by the Hair, Obmordeo,
 di, sum, ere.
To bite again, Remordo, es,
 sum, ere.
To bite softly or privately, Sub-
 rdeo, es, di, sum, ere.
To bite often, Morfito, are.
To hurt by biting, Mordico, are,
To be bitten, Mordeor, eris.
Bitten, Morfus, a, um.
Bitten round about, Ambesus, a,
 1.
A Biting, Morfus, us, m.
A bite with the Teeth, Morfus,
 m.
Biting hard, Mordicus, adv.
Biting, Mordax, acis.
Very biting, Mordacissimus, a,
 n.
That is apt to bite, Morfilis, le.
Biting one another, Morficatim,
 v.
Bitingly, Mordiciter, adv.
A Bit (or Morsel) Bolus, li, m.
 ustum, ti, n. Morfellum, li, n.
A little Bit, Buccella, æ, f.
 orsiuncula, æ, f.
A Bit (or Snaffle) Chamus,
 m.
Belonging to a Bit, Salinaris,

The Bit of a Bridle, Lupatum,
 ti, n. Lupus, pi, m.

*The part of the Bit which is
 put into the Horse's Mouth*, Orea,
 æ, f.

*The sharp part of a Bit writhen
 like the Scales of a Fish*, Squama-
 ta, æ, f.

To make Bitter, or Sour, Acer-
 bo, are. Amarico, are.

To wax Bitter, Inamaresco, is,
 ere.

Bitterness, Amaror, oris, m.
Amarities, ei, f. Amaritudo,
 inis, f. amarulentia, æ, f.

Bitter, Amarus, a, um.

Full of Bitterness, Amaracosus,
 a, um.

Very bitter, Amarulentus, a,
 um.

Somewhat bitter, Subamarus,
 a, um.

Most bitterly, Amarissimè, adv.

B L A

To make Black, Denigro, are.
 Nigrefacio, is, ere.

Shoe-makers Black, Atramen-
 tum sutorium.

To become Black, Nigreo, es, ui,
 ere.

To wax Black, Nigresco, is,
 ui, ere.

To be somewhat Black, Nigrico,
 are,

A making Black, Denigratura,
 æ, f.

Made Black, Atratus, a, um.

Blackness, Nigredo, inis, f.

Black, Niger, a, um.

Black and Blue, Lividus, a,
 um.

Very Black, Perniger, gra, grum.

Somewhat Black, Subniger, gra, grum.

Half Black and Blue, Sublividus, a, um.

Of a Black Colour, Atricolor, oris, Adj.

Having Black interlaced with other Colours, Internigrans, tis, Partic.

Cole Black, Melanius, a, um. Anthracinus, a, um.

Black as Soot, or with Soot, Fuliginosus, a, um.

A Black-moor, Æthiops, opis, m.

A Black-bird, Merula, æ, f.

Blackmore (in the North riding in Yorkshire) Blacamora.

Blackney (in Norfolk) Nigertia.

Blackwater River (in Essex) Idumanum æstuarium. Idumanus fluvius.

Growing to a Blade, Herbescens, ntis.

The Blades (or Wheel) to wind Thread with, Girgillus, li, m.

The Breast Blade (or the Bone above the Mouth of the Stomach) Os Ensiforme.

The Shoulder blade, Scapula, æ, f.

A Blade of Corn, Culmus, i, m.

A Bladder, Vesica, æ, f.

A little Bladder, Vesicula, æ, f.

A Bladder blown or puffed up, Utris.

The Gall-Bladder, Vesicula fellis.

To blame (or lay the fault upon one) Imputo, are. Culpo, are.

To blame again one that rebuketh us, Retaxo, are.

To blame in words, Premo, fli, flum, ere.

To be blamed, Arguor.

Blamed, Culpatus, a, um.

A Blamer (or Reprehender) (minator, oris, m. Reprehen oris, m.

Blame (or Fault) Crimen, ini

A blaming (or reprehending) Criminatio, onis, f. Reptehsio, onis, m.

Blameableness, Noxieta, atis

Blameful (or culpable) Noxi a, um.

Worthy of Blame, Culpabilis.

Blameless (or faultless) Inculpatus, a, um.

Blamelessly (or without Blame) Inculpat.

Blank-Castle (in Monmouthshire) Blancum Castrum.

To blanch (or pull off the Bark or Pill), Reglubo, is, bi, bitere. Excorio, are.

To Blanch or make White, albo, are.

The Blanching of Mason's Work Albivium, ii, n.

Blanched Almonds, Amygdalobata.

Blanch (or White Coat) Leuc

Blanford (in Dorsetshire) Blanforda.

A Blank, an unlucky cast, Ætus Supinus.

Blanks, Spacia.

A Blanket, Stragulum, li, Lodix, icis, f.

A little Blanket, Lodicula, a. *Childrens Blankets*, Cunabulorum, n.

A pair of Blankets, Par lodicularum.

To Blaspheme, (Curse or speak Evil of) Blasphemo, are.

blasphemous (or *ill report*) *Blasphemia*, æ, f.

blasphemer, *Blasphemus*, i,

blasphemously, *Blaspheme*, adv.

blasten (or *fear*) *Fulguro*,
Uro, is, fii, stum, ere.

be blasted, *Fulminor*, aris.

blasted, *Fulguratus*, a, um.

blasting or *striking with a*
blast, *Sideratio*, onis, f.

blasting in Corn or Trees,
o, inis, f.

blasting with Lightning, *Ful-*
min, ii, n.

blast of Wind, *Ventus*, ti,
latus, us, m.

blast that over-throweth
and Houses, *Prostratus*, us,

great blast of Wind, *Perfla-*
us, m.

blast of Wind turned from
earth upward, *Turbo*, inis,

contrary Blast, *Reflatus*, us,

blast (or sound of an Instrument)
men, inis, n.

much blasted, *Rubiginosus*, a,

blaze abroad, *Divulgo*, are.

blaze out as Fire, *Efflammi-*
are.

the blaze (or blast) of Fire,
Cometa, æ, f.

blazing-star, *Cometa*, æ, m.

blazer of Fame abroad, *Fami-*
lus, li, m.

B L E.

to bleach in the Sun (or make
things white abroad in the Sun)
albo, are.

A bleaching in the Sun, *Deal-*
batio, onis, f.

A bleaching place, *Insolatorium*,
ii, n.

Blear-ey'd, *Lippus*, a, um.

To bleed, *Sanguino*, are.

A bleeding, *Fluxio*, onis, f. *cur-*
fus sanguinis.

Bleeding at the Nose, *Narium*
profluvium. *Sanguinis è Nari-*
bus eruptio.

Bleeding that cometh by open-
ing the end of a Vein, *Anasto-*
mosis.

To blemish (or spot), *Maculo*,
are.

Blemished (or spotted) *Macu-*
latus, a, um.

A Blemish (or spot) *Macula*,
æ, f.

A Blemish (or spot to one's Cre-
dit) *Infamia*, æ, f. *Macula-*
tio, onis, f.

Great Blemishes (or spots) *Tu-*
bera, orum, n.

A small Blemish (or spot) *La-*
becula, æ, f.

Full of Blemishes, *Maculosus*, a,
um.

To blew (or black and blew) *Li-*
veo, es, ere.

Blew (or blew of Colour) *Livi-*
us, a, um. *Cæruleus*, a, um.

B L I

Blindness or dimness of Sight,
Cæcitas, atis, f.

Par-blind, *Myops*.

Pur-blindness, *Myopia*, æ, f.

Stark-blind, *Cæcus*, a, um.

To make blind, *Cæco*, are.

Blind born, *Cæcigenus*, a, um.

Blind in one Eye, (or having but
one

B L

one Eye) Monoculus, li, m. Lufcus, ci, m.

Half blind, Cæcutiens, ntis, Partic.

Sand-blind, Nyctilops, Lufcofus, a, um.

Blith River (in Staffordshire, and another in Northumberland) Blithus.

A Blister (or Bile) Pustula, æ, f. Papula, æ, f.

A little Blister, Ulcusculum, li, n.

A Blister (most properly that which riseth on Bread in baking,) Pufula, æ, f.

A blistering, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Fullness of Blisters, Papulositas, atis, f.

A Blister in the Eye, Ophthalmia, æ, f.

That maketh Blisters, Ulcerarius, a, um. Ulcerofus, a, um.

Full of Blisters, Pustulosus, a, um.

B L O

A block (or stem of a Tree,) Truncus, ci, m.

A block-house, Munitorium, ii, n.

They which keep a block house, Burgæ, arum, f.

Blood, Sanguis, inis, m. pl. caret.

To let Blood, Phlebotomo, are. Sanguino, are.

To stanch Blood, Sanguinem sistere.

Blood-shotten (or rayed with blood) Cruentatus, a, um.

The Blood of a Wound, Cruor, oris, m.

B L

A little Blood (or wh of Puddings are made) Sanguis, li, m.

Black Blood, Tabum, i, n. Corrupt or tainted Blood, Sanguis, ei, f.

Full of corrupt Blood, Sanguis, a, um

An Inflammation of Blood, Phlegmone, es, f.

Blood-shed, Sanguinis emissio. The letting of Blood out of a Vein, Phlebotomia, æ, f.

A letter of Blood, Phlebotomator, oris, m.

Spitting of Blood, Hæmoptoe sanguinis exputio.

He that spitteth Blood, Hæmoptoeicus.

A flux of Blood, Hæmorrhoea, æ, f.

An immoderate flux of Blood, Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.

Bloody (or full of Blood) Sanguineus, a, um.

Bloody (or all over in Blood) Cruentus, a, um.

Bloody (desirous of blood) Cruentus, a, um

Bloodily, Cruente, adv.

The track of the Blood, Cruentata.

To imbrue in Blood (to stain with blood of) Cruento, are.

A Blood-stone, Hæmatites, es, f.

Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, æ, f.

Without Blood, Exsanguis, es, f.

Not stained with Bloodshed, Cruentatus, a, um.

With more effusion of Blood, Cruentior, ius.

To blossom (bloom or bear flowers) Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To blossom before due time, Prematuro, are.

B L

A Blossom or Bloom, Flos, oris, Quintilia, æ, f.
The blossoms or flowers of Trees, Antina, arum, f.
To blot out (wipe away or delete) Deleo, es, evi, etum, ere.
Blotted out, Deletus, a, um.
The that blotteth out, Deletor, m.
Blotting out, Deletio, onis, f.
Blot or blur, Litura, æ, f. Lasis, f.
To blow (or breath) Flo, as, atum, are. Spiro, are.
To blow away (or down) Deflo, m.
To blow up (or full) Sufflo, are.
To blow to (or upon) Afflo, are.
To blow out, Efflo, are.
To blow vehemently, (or through) Perflo, are.
To blow an Instrument, Inflo, are.
To blow (or wind a Horn) Corno, are. Cornu inflare.
To blow a Trumpet, Cango, is, tum, ere. sono, as, ui, itum,
To blow or spring out as a Flower, profeco, is, ui, ere.
To be blown; Floreo, es, ui, ere.
To be blown down, Diffloreo, es, ere.
To be blown again, Reconffloreo, ui, ere.
To blow (or breathed) Flatus, a, Inspiratus, a, um.
Blown (or puffed up) Anhelatus, a, um.
A blower (or breather) Spirator, oris, m.
A blower (or winder of a Horn) Cornicen, inis, c. g.
A blowing (or breathing) Infratio, onis, f.
A blowing up, Sufflatio, onis, f.

B A

A place wherein many winds do blow, Conflagres.
Full of blowing, Flatuofus, a, um.
That may be blown through, Perflabilis, le.
Easily blown, Flabilis, le.
To give one a blow (or buffet) Alapizo, are.
A blow (or buffet with the hand) Alapa, æ, f.
A blow (or stroke) Ictus, ùs & i, m.
Blows (or stripes) Offerumentæ, arum.

B L U

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, udi, usum.
To be blunt (or dull) Hebeo, es, ere.
To wax blunt (or dull) Hebefco, is, ere.
Blunt, Obtufus, a, um.
Bluntness (or dullness) Hebetudo, inis, f.
A blunt or rude Invention, Crassa, æ, f.
Bluntly, Obtusè, adv.
To bluster as the Wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut furit ventus.
A blustering, Sonitus, ùs, m.
Blustering (or raging) Procellofus, a, um.
Blustering Winds, Irrumpens ventus. Procellofus ventus.

B A O

To board (or lay boards) board a Floor, Tabulo, are. Afflo, are.
A Board (or Plank) Affer, eris, m.

Boards

Boards of Timber sawed, Affamenta, orum, n.

A board in a Kitchen whereon Pots or Vessels are set full of Water, Urnarium, ii, n.

A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes stand, Pinax.

A cottoning or frizing board, Gossupinarium, ii, n.

A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.

A boarded Floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Transitus tabulatus.

That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.

Boarded (planked) Tabulatus, a, um.

To plain (or polish) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel asseres.

Boards (or Rafters laid a cross) Transversaria, orum.

A wild Boar, Aper, pri, m.

A tame Boar, Verres, is, m.

A little Boar, Aperculus, li, m.

The neck of a Boar, Glandium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Boar, Verminus, a, um.

Of a wild Boar, Aprinus, a, um.

A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.

A little Boat, Batellus, li, m. Lex. 17. Ra. Entr. 32. Mon. 281. 1005, Spel. 931. Batellagium, ii, n. Mon. 754. Cymbula, æ, f. Lintricus, li, m. Scapha, æ, f.

A Ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Ferry-boat, Trajectum, i, n. Spel. 264. Ponto, onis. m. Navis vectoria.

A Ferry-boat to carry over Horses, Hippago, inis, f.

A Sculler-boat, Linter, tris, m. Agatis phafelis.

A Passage-boat, Navis vectoria. Navicula vectoria.

A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. Iox navis.

A Fisher-boat, Horia, æ, f. P. æ, f. Navigiolum piscatorium vel navis piscatoria.

A little Fisher-boat, Horia, æ, f.

Pleasure-boats, Cubiculatæ ves.

Wicker-boats, Naves vitiles.

A boat or bridge of Logs put together for the present Occasion, Schædia, æ, f.

Boats (or Ships) calked with Serilla, orum, n.

A kind of Spy-boats, Geseor.

A great Boat-pole (an Instrument for thrusting forward, or down, Trudes, is, f. Coni, m.

The space between the Oars in a Boat or Gally, Interfcalmii, ii, n.

To hale a Boat ashore, Cymba subducere.

To go by Boat, Navicular, a.

A Boatswain, Proreta, æ, Paufarius, ii, m. Portisculus, m.

A Boat man (or Rower) Remigis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. Linterarius, ii, m.

A Boat man's Craft (or Science) Navicularia, æ, f.

B O D

Womens Bodies, Thorax mulieris.

A Bodkin (or fine Instrument that Women use to curl their Hair) wi)

B O

th) Calamistrum, i, n. Crinalis, n. Discriminale, lis, n.
A Bodkin or big Needle to curl crisp the Hair withal, Discernium, li, n. Acus crinalis.
A hole made with a Bodkin, Punctura, æ, f.
Bodiam (in *Suffex*) Bodiamum.
Bodmyn (in *Cornwall*) Voliba, Iuba.
Bodvay (in *Flinshire*) Varis.
A Body (all manner of substance) Corpus, oris, n.
Little Body, Corpusculum, n.
The Body of a Tree, Caudex, i, m. Crus arboris.
A Body without Head, Truncus, m.

The state of the Body, Corporatio, nis, f.
No body, Nemo, inis, c. g. Nulla, um.
Some body, Aliquis.
The being without Bodies, Incorpalitas, atis, f.
That hath a Body, Corporeus, um.
Bodiless (or that hath no Body) incorporeus, a, um.

B O G

A Bog (or fennish place) Palus, s, f.

B O L

A Bole or Bowl, Poculum, li, n. *lon.* 666, 1042.
A Bole to wash Hands in, Trullum, ei, n.
A Bole (or Dish to drink in) Pera, æ, f. Crater, eris, m.
A Wash bole, Catintus ligneus.

B O

A bolster for a Bed, Cervicalis, n.
Little Bolsters good to carry burthens upon the shoulders, Tomices, pl.

To bolster up, Sustineo, es, ui, entum, ere.
A bolstering on every side, Stipatio, onis, f.

A Bolt (such as is shot) Catapultarium, ii, n.

A Bolt of a Door, Pessulus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.

Bolted Gates, Pessularæ fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

B O N

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, i, vi, itum, ire.

To deliver into Bondage, Mancipo, are.

Bondage (or servitude) Servitium, ii, n.

That is in Bondage, Servus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bondage, Servilis, le.

To become one's Bondman, Emancipo, are.

To make a bondman free, Manumitto, is, isi, flum, ere.

A Bondman, Servus, vi, m.

A Bondman or Woman, born and brought up in our House, of our bondman or Woman, Nativus, i, Nativa, æ, f.

A Bondman or Prisoner taken in War, Mancipium, ii, n.

A Bondman overseeing Cattle, or one dwelling in a Farm, and given to Husbandry, Villanus, i, m.

A Bondman or Tenant in villa-
nage, Colonarius, ii, m.

A multitude or company of Bond-
men, Servi, orum, m. Servitia,
orum, n.

The making of a Bondman free,
Manumissio, onis, f.

He that setteth a Bondman free,
Patronus, i, m.

A Bondman made free, Liber-
tus, i, m.

A Bondwoman made free, Li-
berta, æ, f.

A Bond with a distinct condition
endorsed or joyned thereto, Obliga-
tio, onis, f.

Bonvillæ (the Family) De Bo-
navo.

To pluck out, or break the Bone,
Exosso, are.

A Bone, Os, ossis, n.

A little Bone, Ossiculum, li, n.

The back-bone of a Man or Beast,
Spina, æ, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.

The great bone of an Arm, Ulna,
æ, f.

The Hip (or Huckle bone) Cox-
endix, icis, f. Ischium, ii, n.

The Bones which are under the
Eyes, Hypopia.

The Spindle bone in the Shank,
Parastata.

The uttermost Bone in the Shank
of the Leg, Paracnemium, ii, n.

A Bone or Gristle that cometh
before the Mouth of the Stomach,
for defence of the same, Chondros
Xiphoides.

The roundness or knots of the
Bones in the Knee, Ankle, Elbow,
or Huckle, Condylus, li, m.

Bones that fall from the Table,
Analecta, orum, n.

To scale rugged Bones, Ossa sca-
brata radere.

An House where Bones are k
Ossuaria, æ, f.

When the end of a Bone is
ken, where it joyneth with anot
Apagina, æ, f.

The breaking of Bones, Ossi-
gium, ii, n.

That hath the bones of his st
der Blades, standing out like Wi
Pterygodes.

That hath his Bones pulled ou
broken, Exossatus, a, um.

The gathering of bones, Ossi-
gium, ii, n.

He that gathereth Bones, Ossi-
gus, gi, m.

Boneless (or without Bones)
ossus, a, um.

Of a Bone (or like a Bone)
seus, a, um.

Splints used by the Bone-set
Ferulæ.

A Bone-setting, Mochlia, æ

One bone from another, Ossi-
latim, adv.

A Bone-fire, Pyra, æ, f.
nis exstructus in testimonio
gaudii.

A Bonegrace to keep off the
Umbella, æ, f. Umbraculu-
li, n.

A Bonnet (or under Cap) Ri-
miculum, li, n. Galericulu-
i, n.

A Book, Liber, ri, m.

A little Book, Libellus, li,

The cover or strings of a
Syttiba, æ, f.

Books of divers Arguments,
delectæ, arum, f.

B O

ooks wherein Laws, or Decrees of Senate, are written concerning the Liberty, Elephantini Libri.
 Book of Medicines, Antidota-
 ri, ii, m.
 Book wherein old Customs are, en, Annales, ium, m.
 Books of common Customs, ales libri.
 Books of the Holy Scripture, Bi-
 orum, n.
 Books of Physick, Iatronicae, a-
 , f.
 Books negligently written, Osci-
 nes.
 Note-book, Exceptorius liber.
 Book of Memorandums, a Post-
 book, Adversaria, orum, n.
 Reckoning-book wherein Expens-
 re noted in Journeys, Itinera-
 , ii, n.
 Book of Remembrance, Com-
 arium, ii, m.
 Book to instruct one, Protre-
 is, ci, m.
 Merchants Book noting things
 very Month, Calendarius li-

 Book of remembrance declar-
 what is done daily, Diarium,
 Hemorologium, ii, n.
 Book whose Author is not
 , Liber Anonymus.
 Books set forth under false Names
 Titles, Libri subditicii.
 Book Printer, Typographus,
 m.
 Book Printing, Typographia,

 Book-binder, Bibliopegus, i,

 Bookseller, Bibliopola, æ, m.
 Bookseller's Shop, Taberna,
 Officina Libraria.
 pertaining to Books, Librarius,
 n.

B O

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo,
 are. Inocreo, are.
 Booted (or wearing Boots) O-
 creatus, a, um.
 A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.
 A pair of Boots, Par Ocrea-
 rum.
 Boot-hose tops, Ornamenta O-
 crealia.
 Boot-hose, Caliga ad Ocreas.
 A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedi-
 bovita, æ, f.
 Boots for Ploughmen (called O-
 kers) Capatinæ, arum, f.
 A Booth, Stall or Standing in a
 Fair or Market, Botha, æ, f. Ta-
 bernaculum, i, n.
 Booths (Cabins or Standings
 made in Fairs or Markets to sell
 Wares or Merchandize,) Præstega,
 æ, f. Attegiæ, arum, f. Velari-
 um, ii, n.
 Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.
 Belonging to such Booths, Vela-
 ris, re.
 A Boorder, Communiarius, ii,
 m. Asht. 108.
 Board or Diet, Commensalis, le,
 adj. Pro Communibus, pro Com-
 mensali. For Commons, for
 Boarding, Tabling or Dieting,
 Vet. Int. 240.

B O O

To border upon, bound or to be sit-
 uate nigh unto, Adjaceo, es. Con-
 finio, is.
 The borders of a Country, Con-
 finium, ii, n.
 A Borderer, dwelling by, or that
 cometh out of one Country and
 dwelleth in another, Accola, æ,
 c. g.

A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.

Bordering near together, Confinitis, ne.

Pertaining to such Borders, Limitaneus, a, um.

The Border (or Brim) of any thing, Crepido, inis, f. Prætextum, ti, n.

The Bord (or Brim) of a River, Fibra, æ, f.

A Border (or Hem) Fimbria, æ, f.

A Border (or Lace of a Woman's gown) Instita, æ, f.

That is full of Borders and Brims, Labrosus, a, um.

That hath Borders or Tails finely wrought with many small Pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

That hath a Border (or Margin) Plutealis, le.

The Border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m.

Borders of Garments, Extremitates vestium.

To bore (or make an hole) with an Augre or other Instrument, Terebro, are. Foro, are.

To bore (or pierce through) Perterebro, are.

To bore (or pierce) round about, Circumforo, are.

Boared (or pierced) through, Perforatus, a, um.

A borer (or he that bores) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.

A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.

To be bored, Foror, aris.

That may be bored, Forabilis, le.

Borlace (the Family) Borlanius.

To be born, Nascor, eris, natus sum, nasci.

To be born of, Enascor, eris, enatus sum, sci.

To be born before his time, Prior, iris, vel eris, ortus.

To be born nigh unto, Adnascor, eris, adnatus sum.

A Child born at the Sun-Rise, Lucius, ii, m.

Born after the Death of his Father, Posthumus, i, m.

Born and Bred in the same Country, Place or Town, Indigenus, æ, f.

Born after us (Off-spring) that live after us, Posterus, oris, m.

Born, Natus, a, um.

Born (or descended of a Stock or Lineage) Oriundus, a, um.

Born in the Country, Rurigenus, æ, c. 2.

First-born, Primogenitus, um.

Elder-born, Antegenitalis,

Born together, Congenitus, um.

To be born (or carried) Ferociter,

To be born up (or holden) Superior, iris, vel ire.

Born up, Sustentatus, a, um.

That is born (or carried) Genitus, a, um. Latus, a, um.

Born (or carried over) Superatus, a, um.

To be born, Ferendus, a, um.

Born (or brought up) Allatus, a, um.

Born (or carried about) Circumlatus, a, um.

To be born down (or suppressed) Deprimor, eris.

Born down, Oppressus, a, um.

To be born withal (or suffered to do any thing) Indulgeor, eris.

Born withal (or suffered) Indultus, a, um.

B O

Borough, Burgus, i, m. Lex.
Borough (or City) Court,
 ghimōra, æ, f.
Borough Goods, Bona municipa-
 lium.
to borrow, Mutuo, arc.
to borrow or take Money to Usury,
 Ueror, aris.
borrowed, Mutuatus, a, um.
borrowed so long as the lender
seeth, Precarius, a, um.
borrowing, Mutuatio, onis, f.
borrowing of one to pay ano-
ther, Versura, æ, f.
borrower, or he to whom any
money is lent, Mutuator, oris, m.

B O S.

to put in ones Bosom, Insinuo,
 aris.
Bosom, Sinus, us, m.
Boss (or Stud) of a Girdle or
le, Bulla, æ, f.
The Boss of a Hook, Umbilicus,
 m.
The Boss of a Buckler, Umbo,
 s, m.
bossed, Gibbus, a, um.
bossage, Boscagium, ii, n. i, e.
to feed and browse for Cattle in
the Woods.

B O T.

A Botch (or Bile) Ceramium,
 n.
Botches, Bubones, m. pl.
A Botch coming of Inflammation,
 Carbunculus, li, m.

B O

The causing of a Botch, Ulcera-
 tio, onis, f.
A Botch (or course of ill humours)
 Abscessus, us, m.
Causing Botches, Ulceratus, a,
 um.
To make a Botch, Ulcerō, arc.
Full of Botches, Ulcerosus, a,
 um.
To botch (piecc, mend, or repair),
 Refarcio, is, si, ere.
A Botcher (or mender of old Gar-
ments Sartor, oris, m. Inter-
 polator, oris, m. Pictatus,
 ii, m.
A Botcher's Shop, Sutrina,
 æ, f.

A botching (or mending) Inter-
 polatio, onis, f.
Botely (near Oxford) Botelega.
Both, Ambo.
Both severally, Uterque.
He that playeth on both Sides,
 Ambidexter, tri, m.
Both together, Amplexim, adv.
On both sides, Utrisque, adv.
Both ways, Ambifariam, adv.
A Bottle, Uter, utris, m.
A little Bottle, Ampulla,
 æ, f.
A Bottle (or Vessel to carry Drink
in) Brochia, æ, f.
The Mouth of a Bottle, Orifici-
 um, ii, n. Lura, æ, f.
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vi-
 treæ.

A Maker of Bottles (or Vials)
 Ampullarius, ii, m.
Made like or pertaining to Bottles,
 Ampullaceus, a, um.
The Bottom (or Foundation of any
thing) Fundum, i, n.
The Bottom of the Sea, Profun-
 ditas maris.

The Bottom of an Earthen Pot,
Cymbum, i, n.

The Bottom of a Ship, Carina,
æ, f.

From the Bottom of the Heart,
Ab imo pectore.

At the Bottom, Penitior, ius,
iffimus.

Without Bottom, immensus, a,
um.

The very Bottom, Funditus, a,
um.

A Bottom of Thread, Glomus,
mi, m.

A little Bottom, Glomicellus,
li, m.

Bound, like a Bottom of Thread,
Glomerofus, a, um.

A bottomless place, Vorago, i-
nis, f. Abyssus, ffi, f.

B O U

A Bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bul-
ga, æ, f.

A Bough (or Branch) of a Tree or
Herb, Ramus, mi, m.

A little Bough (or Branch) Ra-
mulus, li, m.

A Bough which is dead, cut or
seared, Ramale, lis, n.

Of a Bough, Rameus, a, um.

Full of Boughs, Ramosus, a,
um.

To lop the under Boughs, Sublu-
co, are.

Bought, Emptus, a, um.

Bought again, Redemptus, a,
um.

Bought for a low Price, Adem-
ptus, a, um.

Things bought at advantage to
sell again, Promercalia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Empti-
a, um.

A Boul, or any thing th-
round, Globus, bi, m.

A little Boul, Globulus, l-

A Bouling (or playing at B)
Sphæromachia, æ, f.

A Bouling Alley, Sphæriste-
rii, n.

To boult (or range Meal) Cri-
are.

To bolt (or sift out) L-
are.

A Boulter (or Meal-Sieve)
ticulum, li, n. Cribrum p-

A fine Boulter, Subcernicu-
li, n.

A Bouling House, Domus
rinaria.

A Bouling Cloth, Polintridu-
rii, n.

A Bouling Trough or Tub,
pollinaria. Arca cribraria.

He that boulteth, Pollintor-
ris, m.

To bound (or limit how fa-
thing goeth) Limito, are.

To set Bounds (to Measure)
rior, iris, mensus sum, met-

To bound (or border up) Colli-
tor, aris, atus sum, ari.

Bounded (or bordered togeth-
Collimitatus, a, um.

Bounded (or bordered, or li-
ted) Limitatus, a, um.

A Bound-setter between Land
Land, Place and Place, Finit-

oris, m.. Mensor, oris, m.

A Bounding (or setting up Boun-
Limitatio, onis, f.

A Bound, Bunda, æ, f. St-
102. Lex. 21.

Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.

B O

Division between two Bounds, *iam*, ii, n.
 e Bound (or Border) of a *try*, *Margo*, inis, f.
 unds or Limits of Land direct-
 the East, *Prorsii*, orum, n.
 Bound-stone (or Mark between
 and Mile) *Milliarius lapis*.
 Bound or Mark to distinguish
 Man's Ground from another,
ninalis lapis.
 e meeting of Bounds, *Collimi-*
1, ii, n.
 e meeting of the Bounds of
 Fields, *Trifinium*, ii, n.
 ey whose Lands bound together,
fortes.
 ounding (or bordering) near to-
 er, *Conterminus*, a, um.
 f or belonging to Bounds, *Li-*
ris, re. *Terminalis*, le.
 ill of Bounds (or limits) *Ter-*
ofus, a, um.
 e be bound, *Teneor*, eris. *Ob-*
go, is, xi, etum, ere.
 o be Bound with Sureties for
 ment of Money, (or performance of
 enants) *Obligor*, aris.
 ound by Bond (or Covenant)
ligatus, a, um. *Tentus*, a,
 ound by Duty for a good turn
 ady received, *Devinctus*, a,
 i.
 Bound (or tyed) *Ligatus*, a, um.
ctus, a, um.
 Bound together, *Colligatus*, a,
 i.
 Bound up, or in, *Deligatus*, a,
 i.
 Bound under, *Substrictus*, a,
 i.
 That is bound with Iron, *Præfer-*
ctus, a, um.

B O

Bowerton (in Glamorganshire)
Bonium, seu *Bovium*.
Bourton (the Family) *De Bor-*
tana five *Burtana*.

B O W.

To bow (or bend) *Curvo*, are.
Torqueo, es, si, tum, ere.
 To bow down (or make stoop under
 a Burthen) *Pando*, are.
 To bow round, *Circumflecto*, is,
xi, exum, ere.
 To bow inward, *Incurvo*, are.
 To bow back in a compass (or Cir-
 cuit) *Regyro*, are.
 To bow the Knee, *Ingenicolor*,
 aris.
 To Bow (or wax Crooked) *Cur-*
vesco, scis, ere.
 To Bow (or incline down) *De-*
clino, are.
 To Bow to, *Acclino*, are.
 To Bow backward, *Reclino*,
 are.
 To Bow between, *Interclino*,
 are.
 To Bow together, *Convergo*, is.
 To be Bowed, *Curvor*.
 To be Bowed the contrary way,
Formicor, aris.
 Bowed (or Bent) *Pandus*, a,
 um.
 Bowed (or bent) backward, *Re-*
pandus, a, um.
 Bowed upward like an Arch-Roof,
Subvexus, a, um.
 Bowed downward, *Devexus*, a,
 um.
 Not bowed, *Indeflexus*, a, um.
 A bowing, *Curvatio*, onis, f.
Flexura, æ, f.

A bow-

A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A bowing back, Recurvitās, atis, f.

A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.

The bowing in an Arched Roof, Absis, dis, f. Absidia, æ, f.

A bowing made in Roofs of Houses like a Circle, Hæp̄sis, idis, f.

He that boweth the Knee (as in making of Courtesie) Suffraginator, oris, m.

Easie to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.

Bowingly, Proclivè, adv.

A Bow, Arcus, m.

A little Bow, Arculus, li, m. Arcellus, li, m.

A Bow (wherewith they play on a Fiddle or Viol) Plectrum, i, n.

To unbend (or unstring) a Bow, Arcum denodare.

A Cross-bow, Balista, æ, f.

A Steel-bow (or Tiller) Chalybea balista.

A Bow-bearer, Præfectus Forestæ.

An Ox-bow in a Plough, Arquillus, li, m.

To bend a Bow, Arcum lunare vel tendere.

A Bow-man (Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

A Bowyer (or Bow-maker) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A Bow-string, Chorda, æ, f. Amentum, i, n.

A Bow-case, Corytus, i, m. Theca arcuaria.

To make like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuor, ari.

Of a Bow, Arcuarius, a.

Bow like, Arcuatum, adv.

A Bowyer's-shop, Fabrica arcuaria.

A Bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.

To bowel (embowel, or draw the Garbage or Guts) Eviscerare, Exentero, are.

Bowelled (or Embowelled) ceratus, a, um.

The Bowels (or Intrails) of or Beast, Intestina, orum, n. cera, um, pl.

A bowelling, Exenteratio, nis, f.

By Bowels (or Intrails) Viscitum, adv.

To Bowge (or Pierce) Penare.

To Bowge (or Pierce) a with Shot, Penetro, are.

Bowged (or Pierced) Perfora, a, um.

A Bowging (or Piercing) Peratio, onis, f.

A Bower, Umbraculum, i.

Bowes upon Stanmore (in Leicestershire) Lavatres, Lavatris

A Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Box, Pyxis, idis, f.

A little Box, Pyxidula, a Cistula; æ, f.

A Box to keep Spice in, Myrthecium, ii, n.

A Box to keep Jewels in, Anularium, ii, n.

Made like a Box, Pyxidatus, um.

1 Sand-box, Pulveraria The-

A Box for the Balance and
Weights, Trytodice, es, f.

A Box-maker, Scriniarius,
n.

Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.
Printer's Composing-box, Lo-
mentum, i, n.

Round Box, Capsa rotun-

an Oval Box, Capsa Ovalis.

Dust Box, Pyxis vel Theca
eraria.

Spicer's Boxes wherein they put
Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

Boxes wherein sweet Perfumes
kept, Olfactoriola, orum, n.

Box to throw Dice on the
Table, Orca, a, f. Tritillus,
n.

Box (or Pot) to put Lots in,
Lla, æ, f.

Four Mens Boxes, Cistulæ pau-
lim.

Box-bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi,
m, m.

Boxley (in Kent) Boxleia.

B O Y.

1 Boy, Puer, eri, m.

1 little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

1 Boy under 14 years of Age,
Imuber, eris, adj.

1 Boy about 14 Years of Age,
Puer, eris.

1 Boy tending upon common Har-
row, Aquariolus, i, m.

1 Boy with a Bush head, Coma-
tis, i, m.

Boys attending upon an Host to

carry Baggage, Calones, m, pl.
Boyes Games, Pupillaria, orum;
Puerilia.

Boyishness, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Pueriliter, adv.

A Buoy of an Anchor, Index an-
choralis.

To boyl (or seeth) as Cooks do,
Coquo, xi, etum. Elixo, are.

To boyl before (or parboyl) Prae-
coquo, xi, etum.

To boyl again, Recoquo, xi,
etum.

To boyl much (or throughly) Pera-
coquo, xi, etum. Excoquo, xi,
etum.

To boyl away, Decoquo, xi,
etum.

To boyl (or seeth) together,
Concoquo, xi, etum. Collixo,
are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio,
ere.

To boyl new Wine, Defruto,
are.

To boyl often, Coquito, are.
Coctito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boyleth, Bullio,
is, ivi, itum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire. Efa-
ferveo, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl, Effervesco,
ere. Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incoquor.

Boyled (or sodden) Coctus, a,
um. Elixus, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Throughly boyled, Excoctus, a,
um.

Often boyled (or boyled again)
Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled)
Praecoctus, a, um.

B R

Half boyled (or parboyled) Semi-coctus, a, um.

Boyled a little, Subfervefactus, a, um.

Easily boyled, Coctilis, le.

A boyling (or seething) Coctio, onis, f. Coctura, æ, f.

A Boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.

Boyled Meats, Aulicoqua, orum, n.

A Boyler, Coctor, oris, m.

A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.

That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Testuaceus, a, um.

To boyl as the Sea, Undo, are. Exæstuo, are.

Boyled in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.

Boyn River (in Ireland) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.

Boys (the Family) De Bosco, de Braiosa.

B R A

A Brace to fasten to Beams in Building, Fibula, æ, f.

A Brace under a Beam, Uncus, ci, m.

Braces in Building, Cupiæ, arum, f.

A Brace of Dogs, Bini Canes.

A shooter's bracer, Brachiale, is, n.

A Bracelet, Armilla, æ, f. Torquis, is, m. & f.

A Bracelet to be worn on the Right Hand, Dextrale, is, n.

A Bracelet for Women, set with precious Stones, Dextrotherium, ii, n.

B R

A Bracelet of Pearls, Li Margaritatum.

A little Bracelet, Spinterulu, li, n.

That weareth Bracelets, Anilatus, a, um.

Brackly (in Northamptonshire) Brachilega.

Braget (or Bracket) a kind of Drink, Promulsis, idis, f.

A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Siner, In Masonry called a Bracket, in Timber Work a Braget or Shouldring Piece. Mulus, li, m.

Braggets (or supporters of others) Proceres, um, m. pl.

The Brain, Cerebrum, bri,

The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebellum, li, n.

To dash out ones Brains, Excubro, are.

He that dasheth (or beateth) the Brains, Excerebrator, oris, m.

The Cauls (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.

A Brake (such as Bakers) Frangibulum, li, n. Arto, æ, f. Mastra, æ, f. Via, æ, f.

A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Linfrangibula, æ, f.

A Brake (or Beckle) Linibrium, ii, n.

Brampton (near Huncington) Bramptonia.

Brampton (in Cumberland) Brammenturacum.

Brancheſter (in Norfolk) Branodunum.

To branch out, Germino, Progermino, are.

To have Branches, Frondeo, es, ere.
 To begin to have Branches, Frondesco, is, ui, ere.
 Branched (Leaved) or sprung Frondatus, a, um. Ramosus, a, um.
 Branching (or springing out) Frondans, ntis. Frondens, ns.
 Branch running into fruitless Branches, Fruticatio, onis, f.
 A Branch (Bow or Arm) of a Tree, Branch or young Twig, Germen, inis, Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.
 A little Branch (or young Twig) Frondulus, li, m. Frondicula, æ, Cauliculus, li, m.
 A Branch which beareth no Leaves, Stolo, onis, m. Spadon, s, m.
 Branching, Germinatio, onis, f.
 Off a Branch, Frondeus, a, um. Frondentius, a, um. Rameus, us, um.
 A dead Branch cut from a Tree, Ramale, is, n.
 Full of Branches, Sarmmentosus, us, um. Pampinosus, a, um.
 That beareth Branches (or Leaves) Ramifer, a, um.
 A Brand of Fire, Torris, is, m.
 A Brand of Fire quenched (or put out) Titio, onis, m.
 A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chytropus, æ, f. Chytropus, i, m.
 Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excrementum, i, n.
 Bran of Wheat, Canica, æ, f. Crantabrum, i, n.
 Bran Of or belonging to Bran, Furfuraceus, a, um.
 Full of Bran, Furfurosus, a, n.

To brasen (to mix or counterfeit, or cover with Brass) Æro, arc. Subæro, arc.
 Brass, Æs, æris, n.
 Brass work (or that which is made of Brass) Ærificium, ii, n. Ærumentum, ti, n.
 A Brass Pot, (Cauldron or Kettle) Æneum, i, n. Ahenum incoctile.
 A little Brass Pot (or Posnet) Ænulum, li, n.
 A kind of mixt Brass, Ollaria, æ, f.
 Brass Oar, Onychitis, Ærarius Lapis.
 Covered with Brass, Æratus, a, um.
 Bearing (or bringing forth) Brass, Ærifer, a, um.
 A Brass Mine, Ærifodina, æ, f.
 Of Brass, Ærcus, a, um. Ænesus, a, um.
 A Brasier, Ærarius, ii, m.
 A Brasier's shop, Maignagium, ii, n.
 A place where Brass is made, Chalcentice, es, f.
 That wherein is Brass, Ærosus, a, um.
 That is Brass within, and Gold and other small Metal without, Subæratu, a, um.
 Brasen Types (belonging to Printers) Typi Ærei.
 To be hard of Flesh (or brawned like a Boar) Concalleo, es, ui, ere.
 Brawn of a wild Boar, Aprugnum vel Aprinum callum.
 Bacon of a tame Boar, Callum verrinum.
 The Brawn of the Arms and Thighs, Tori orum, n. Lacertus, ti, m.

The Brawn of the Legs, Musculus, li, m.

Plenty of Brawn, Callositas, atis, f.

Full of Brawn, Callofus, a, um.

Bray Hundred, (in Berkshire) Bibrocassi, Bibroc.

B R E

A Breach, Incurfio, onis, f. Fruffura, æ, f.

A breach between Men, Seditio, onis, f. Simultas, atis, f.

A breach of a Promise, Punica fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.

Bread corn, Far, rris, n. Frumentum, i, n.

Sweet (or unleavened) Bread, Azymus panis.

Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatus, Zymites, æ, m.

Bread a little leavened, Acrizymus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Siganicus panis.

Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticæus, Apluda, æ, f.

Rye-bread, Panis fecaliceus.

Barley-bread, Hordeaceus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avenaceus.

White-bread, Panis Siligineus.

Cake-bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.

Bread to eat Oysters with, Panis Ostrearius.

Hasty Bread, Panis fpenfticus.

Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaceus.

Simnel-bread, Simnellum, n. Pry. 71.

Simnel, Wafel, &c. Panis Wafello, Coketto, Simnel Treete, Dulcello, Stat. Pan Cervifiæ 51 H. 3.

Cracknel (or Simnel) Bread, milagineus panis. Panis aquicus, vel Parthicus.

Manchet-bread, Collyris, id. *Ranged Wheat-bread (or Household Bread)* Cibarius panis. I fecundarius.

Bread of Beans, Panis Faba Sugar Bread or March pane, carites panis.

Saffron Bread, Panis croc.

Bread made of Wheat-bran (or Horse-bran) Panis furfuraceus.

Brown or coarse Bread, Panis garius vel Domesticus. Agapanis.

Great Loaves of brown Bread, Culicii Panes. Agelæi panes.

Bisket-bread, Panis nauticus. Panis biscoctus.

Dole-bread, Tradilis panis. *Mouldy (or winowed Bread)*, nis mucidus.

Bread baked on the Ashes of the Hearth, Subcineritius panis, Parius panis.

Bread baked under a Pan, Panis testuaceus. Arropticus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Brites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis bidus.

Light Bread, puffed up with Beer or Barm, Panis spongiosus.

The Crust of Bread, Crustum, fti, n. Crustulum panis.

A Crust of Bread, Crustula panis.

The crumb of Bread, Medulla panis.

A crumb of Bread, Mica panis.
A loaf of Bread, Panificium,
A soul of Bread, Pulpido, inis,
Tortas, æ, f. Tortula, æ, f.
The Bread, Cyrites panis.
Indian Bread, Yucca, æ, f.
A Bin for Bread, Panarium,
The making of Bread, Panifici-
um, ii, n.
Breadth, Latitudo, inis, f. Am-
plitudo, inis, f.
The being of one Breadth, Æqui-
tas, onis, f.
For one breadth, Æquilatus, a,
For two hands breadth, Didorus,
um.
To break (or tear) Frango, is,
actum, ere. Rumpo, upi,
um, ere.
To break in Pieces, Comminuo,
um, utum, ere.
To break asunder. (or in two
parts) Interrumpo, is, rupi,
um, ere.
To break off, Abrumpo, is, upi,
um, ere.
To break (or burst open) Refrin-
go, is, egi, actum, ere.
To break open violently, Expug-
no, are.
To break up, Dirumpo, is, upi,
um, ere.
To break down, Diruo, is, ui,
um, ere.
To break down an Hedge, Diffe-
ndo, is, sepi vel psi, ptum, ire.
To break one thing against ano-
ther, Adfringo, is.
To break (or bruise small) Tero,
um, trivi, tritum, ere.
To break under, Suffringo, is,
actum, ere.

To break (as when one breaketh
a Law) Violo, are.
To break often, Ruptito, are.
To break with a Flail, Tribulo,
um, are.
To break up a Writ or Letter,
Resigno, are.
To break (or tame) a wild Beast,
Domo, as; avi & ui, atum &
itum.
To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi,
uptum, pete.
To break out, Erumpo, is, upi,
ptum, ere.
To break out as the Sea doth,
Exundo, are.
To break out (as a Man's Face
doth with Heat) Pustulas emit-
tere.
To break forth (as Water out of
a Spring) Scateo, es, ui, ere.
To break his Oath Fidem vio-
lare.
A breaker (or burster) Ruptor,
oris, m.
A breaker (or burster of Doors
and Locks) Effractor, oris, m.
He that breaketh (or violateth)
Violator, oris, m.
A breaker (or tamer of Horses
and Colts) Domitor, oris, m.
Good breakers of Horses, Hyp-
pothedicæ, arum, m.
A breaker of a League, Fœdi-
fragus, a, um.
A breaking (or bursting) Fractio,
onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.
A breaking in Pieces, Fractio, o-
nis, f.
A breaking in sunder, Diruptio,
onis, f.
A breaking off, Abruptio, o-
nis, f.
A breaking (or bursting open) Ef-
fractura, æ, f.

A breaking (or violating) Violatio, onis, f.
A breaking in, Irruptio, onis, f.
A breaking down, Excisio, onis, f.
A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.
A breaking (or taming) of an Horse, Domitura, æ, f.
One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.
A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f.
A breaking out (or bursting out of Waters, Scaturies, ei, f.
A breakfast, Jentaculum, li, n.
The Breast, Pectus, oris, n.
A little Breast, Pectusculum, Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.
A Woman's Breast (or Nipple) Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.
A little Breast, Mammula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.
The Breast-bone, Sternum, scutum cordis.
A Breast-cloath, Mammillare, is, n.
A Breast-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.
Belonging to the Breast-plate, Pectoralis, le.
That hath a great Breast, Pectorosus, a, um.
*That is narrow and strait breast-
ed,* Stenothorax, acis.
That weareth Breast-plates, Thoracatus, a, um.
To breath, Spiro, are.
To draw Breath with difficulty, Anhelus, are.
*To breath out (or cast forth a
Breath or Fume)* Exhalo, are, Vaporo, are.
To breath (or air) Sicco, are.
A breathing, Respiratio, onis, f.

A breathing with difficulty, helatio, onis, f. Asthma, ation.
Dyspnœa, æ, f.
Breathed upon, Afflatus, a, um.
Breath, Halitus, us. Spiritus, us, m.
A short Breath, Suspirium, a, um.
A moist Breath (or Air) Vapor, oris, m.
A dry Breath (or Fume) Exhalatio, onis, f.
Thicknes of Breath, Dascia, f.
*The Passage whereby the Breath
issueth out,* Respiration, inis.
*A breathing hole, out of a
Breath, Wind, Air or Smoak* Respiration, inis.
seth, Spiraculum, li, n.
short breathed, Astmaticus, a, um.
That breatheth, Spirans, a, um.
Part.
That whereby we Breath, Spirabilis, le.
The Breech, Podex, icis, n.
*Breeches (Slops or long
Breeches)* Braccæ, arum, f. Subligaculum, li, n. Femoralia, ium, pl.
A pair of Breeches, Par subligaculorum.
Mariners Breeches (or Slops) Braccæ, arum, f.
*Breeches of Linen to wrestle
run in,* Campestre, is, n. Vitis Campestris.
Breeches (or Slop-makers) Braccarii, orum, m.
He that weareth Breeches, Braccatus, a, um.
To breed (or wax with You) Genero, are.
To breed Teeth, Dentio, is, itum, ire.
A Breeder, Fructuarius, a, um.

eeding, or breed of Cattle,
 umentum, i, n. Co. Ent.
the race or breed of Horses,
 ime de araciis Equorum, 2
 967.
breed or stock of Swine, Ha-
 am, ii, n.
breeder of Cattle, Pecuarium,
 l.
the breed or increase of Cattle,
 aria, æ, f.
breeding of Teeth, Dentio,
 f.
breeding place, Pecuarium,
pertaining to breeding, Fructu-
 a, um.
breeding, Prægnatio, onis, f.
eeding (or great with Young)
 us, a, um.
recknock (City) Brechinia.
ed in one naturally, Innatus,
 m.
ed (or brought up) Educatus,
 m.
eviations, Siglæ, arum, f.
evity, Brevitas, atis, f.
Breve (or brief) Breve, is, n.
rentford (in Middlesex) Brentæ
 is.
rentwood (in Essex) Cæsar-
 us.
rent Spring, or near it, (in
olk) Combretonium, Cambre-
 um, Comvetronum.
retenham (in Suffolk) or the
sa with Cambritionum, Com-
 onium, Cambrietovium.
brew, Pandoxor, aris vel
 a. Braxo, are. Potum vel Cer-
 am concoquere.
brewed, Concoctus, a, um.
Brewer, Pandoxator, oris, m.
Cervisiarius, ii, m. Brasiator, o-
 m.

A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium,
 ii, n. Cervisiarium, ii, n.
A Brewing, Bratinum, i, n. Spel.
 116.
Brewing Tubs, Cupæ Pandoxa-
 toriæ.
Brewess, Ofella, æ, f. Offulæ
 adaptæ. Panis madidus. Panis
 jure emolitus.

B R I

To bribe (or corrupt with Gifts)
 Perverto, is, ti, sum, ere. Lar-
 gione vel muneribus animum
 corrumpere, Munera largior.
To bribe (or solicit Men to give
their Voices and Consent, Prenso,
 are. Prehenso, are.
To labour for an Office by giving
Bribes, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum,
 ire.
To poll by receiving Bribes, De-
 peculor, aris.
Bribed, Corruptus, a, um. Sor-
 didus, a, um. Captus auro.
A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m.
 Largitor, oris, m.
A Bribing, Corruptio, onis, f.
A Bribe, Largitio, onis, f.
Bribery, Repetundæ, Gen. Re-
 petundarum, Abl. Repetundis.
 Latrocinium, ii, n. Corruptio, o-
 nis, f.
That will be bribed, or sell his
faith for Money, Venalis, le.
Accused of Bribery, Repetun-
 dus, a, um.
Pertaining to Bribes, Munera-
 lis, le.
With taking Bribes in dishonest
Matters, Corruptè, fordide, de-
 private.
Brick-work, Opus lateritium.

Brick layers Work, Opus laterale.

A Brick, Later, eris, m.

A little Brick, Laterculus, li, m.

A Brick-maker, Laterarius, i, m.

A Brick Kiln, Lateraria, æ, f. Fornax lateritia.

Brick making, Argillatio, onis, f. Cœnofactoria, æ, f.

A Brick wall, Sepimentum lateritium. Murus coctilis.

That is made of Brick, Lateritius, a, um.

A rubbed Brick, Later frictus.

A Bridal, (or *Marriage*) Nuptiæ, arum, f. Nuptatorium, ii, n.

He that beareth sway at a Bridal, Paranympus, i, m.

A Bride cake, Summanalia.

Pieces of Bride-cake thrown out among the People, Emittitiæ, arum, f.

A Bridegroom, Sponsus, i, m.

A Bride (or *Woman new married*) Sponsa, æ, f.

The Bride-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

The Brideman that leadeth the Bride to Church, Pronubus, i, m.

The Bridemaid, Pronuba, æ, f.

A Bride-chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

Bridewel (in *London*) Fons Bridgidæ.

Bridewel, Pistrinum, i, n. Ergastulum, i, n.

The Master of Bridewel, Pistrinarius, ii, m. Ergastularius, ii, m.

To make a Bridge, Ponto, are.

A little Bridge, Ponticulus, li, m.

A draw bridge, Pons versatilis. Cataracta, æ, f. Ponstratus, i, m.

A Bridge made in haste time and shortly removed, Scum, ii, n.

A Bridge of Wood, Pons riuus, vel Ligneus.

Money given for the maintenance of Bridges, Pontagium, ii, n.

The bridge of a Lute, or *Instrument that holdeth up Strings*, Magadinum, ii, n.

To bridle (or *curb*) Fræno-

To be bridled, Frænor, ari.

Bridled, Frænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus, a, um.

A Bridler, Frænator, oris.

A bridling, Frænatio, oris.

Refrænatio, onis, f.

A Bridle, Frænium, i, n. pl. ni, orum, m. & Fræna, orum.

A little Bridle, Frænulum, m.

A Bridle-Rein, Lorum, m.

habena, æ, f.

The headstall of a Bridle, Fræna, æ, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænig, a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænatrix, cis, f.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, are. Con-

diosè loqui.

Briefness (or *Brevity*) Brevitas, atis, f.

A brief (or *short writing*) containing the *Sum* of a *thing*, breuiatio, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of *things treated of before*, Recapitulatio, onis, f.

A brief Sentence, Sententia, æ, f.

Brief (or *Compendious*) Compendium, a, um. Compendarius, a, um.

Briefly, (or Compendiously) Con-
è, Compendioſe.
Brig-Coſterton (in Lincolnſhire)
(Uſennæ, Cauſennis, Gauſennæ,
Uſennis.
Brigandine (or Coat of Mail)
ica, æ, f.
Brigantine (Pinnacle or little
) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, o-
m.
Brigantine (or Rovers Ship)
is Prædatoria.
be leaſt kind of Brigantine, My-
ro, onis, m.
Brigantine ſent to eſpy, Episco-
n, ii, n. Navigium Specu-
rium.
be bright (or to ſhine) Ful-
es, ſi, ere.
make bright, Elucido, are.
wax bright, Luceſco, ſcis.
is bright, Lucet.
waxeth bright, Luceſcit.
brighthneſs (or clearneſs) Splen-
oris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.
right (or Clear) Lucidus, a,
Coruſcus, a, um.
ery bright, Perlucidus, a, um.
rightly (or clearly) Lucidè,
ndidè.
brim a ſow, Subo, are.
brimmed ſow, Sus ſubata.
be brim of a Bank, or any thing
Ora, æ, f. Margo, inis, f.
be brim of a ſieve (or Streiner)
ia, æ, f.
hat hath great Brims, Margi-
is, æ, um.
hat hath no Brims, Achilus,
.
elonging to Brims, Margina-
le.
rimſtone, Sulphur, uris, n.
natural Brimſtone, or Brimſtone
ed out of the Earth, and that

never felt Fire, Sulphur vivum &
foſſile, Ignem non expertum.
A place where Brimſtone is made
or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.
A maker (or worker) of Brim-
ſtone; Sulphurarius, ii, m.
A dreſſing with Brimſtone, Sul-
phuratio, onis, f.
A Match made with Brimſtone,
Sulphuretum, ti, n.
Dreſſed with, aired or ſmoaked in
Brimſtone, Sulphuratus, a, um.
A place where Brimſtone lieth,
Sulphuretum, i, n.
Of or belonging to, mixed with,
or of the Colour of Brimſtone, Sul-
phureus, a, um.
To Season with Brine, Salio, is,
ui, ii & aliq. ivi, ire, Saltum.
Salfedine Condire.
Brine (Liquor that is ſalt) A-
qua falſa. ſalfedo, inis, f.
Brine with dregs and all, Alex-
ecis, f.
Being long in Brine, Muriarius,
a, um.
Briniſh, Salfus, a, um.
To bring, Ducò, is, xi, etum,
ere.
To bring by Force or Violence, At-
traho, is, xi, etum, ere.
To bring from one place to another,
Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre.
Deporto, are.
To bring (or carry over) or on
the other ſide, Traduco, is, xi,
etum, ere.
To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli,
latum, ferre. Importo, are.
To bring in one in place of ano-
ther, Subſtituo, is, ui, utum,
ere.
To bring back again, Reduco,
is, xi, etum, ere.
To bring forth, Educo, is, xi,
etum, ere.

To bring forth as Females do their Young, Pario, peperi, partum.

To be ready to bring forth, Parturio, is, ivi.

To bring forth before the time, Abortio, is, ivi. Aborto, are.

To bring forth Flowers, Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To bring forth plentifully, Fundo, is, fudi, fufum, ere.

To bring forth, as one bringeth forth Witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To bring over, cover, or bring against, or athwart, Obduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilò, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring privily, Supparo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are.

To bring word again, Renuncio, are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obfcævo, are.

To bring into a narrow Room or Space, Coarctò, are.

To bring into presence, Repræfento, are.

To bring often, Perduco, are.

To bring to destruction, Profligo, are.

A bringer of one against his Will, Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to another, Traductor, oris, m.

A bringer back again, Reductor, oris, m.

He that bringeth a man a place, Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educator, oris, m.

He that bringeth a thing to Effect, Effector, oris, m.

A bringer of Tidings, Rumorulus, li, m.

A bringer to nought, Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer forth in sight, Subductor, oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, us, m.

A bringing up (or Education), Educatio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another, Translatio, onis, f. Traductor, oris, f.

A bringing in, Importatio, onis, f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reductio, onis, f.

A bringing forth (or abridging), Prolatio, onis, f. Productio, onis, f.

A bringing forth of Young, Procreatio, onis, m.

A bringing together, Collatio, onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjectio, onis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, rum.

Bringing forth many Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticofus, um.

Bringing forth Fruit twice a Year, Biferus, a, um.

Bringing forth Fruit thrice a Year, Triferus, a, um.

To bristle (or set up the Bristles), Horreo, es, ui, ere. Setagere.

To bristle, to put a Hair on a
 e-makers Thread, Infeto, are.
 A Bristle, Bristil (or big Hair)
 a, æ, f.
 A little Bristle, Setula, æ, f.
 Bristled, or that hath Bristles on
 Back, Setiger, a, um. Hirsu-
 a, um.
 Full of Bristles, Setosus, a, um.
 Setting up the Bristles, Horrens,
 Part.
 Bristol (or Bristow City) Bri-
 stia, Bristolium, Bristowa.
 of Bristol (or Bristow) Bri-
 stensis, Bristowensis.
 Bishop of Bristol, Episcopus Bri-
 stensis.
 Britain (or the Isle of Great
 Britain) Albion, Alvion, Pri-
 tia, Britannia, Pritanniæ, pl.
 tania, Pritania Samothea.
 The British Sea, Mare Britanni-
 a.
 of Britain, Brito, onis, m.
 Brittle (or soon broken) Fragi-
 le.
 Brittleness, Fragilitas, atis, f.
 Not Brittle, Infragilis, le.
 Brittly, Fragiliter, adv.

B R O

To broach (or tap) Relino, is,
 & ivi, itum, ere.
 A broach, Terebratus ad pro-
 ndum.
 A Broach (or Spit) Veru, Sing.
 lecl.
 A little Broach, Veruculum,
 n.
 Brockley Hill near Ellestrey (in
 esfordshire) Sulloniacæ, Sullo-
 næ.
 To make broad, Dilato, are.
 To wax broad, Latescio, is, ere.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, dis-
 sum, ere.
 A broad way, Platca, æ, f.
 The broad end of an Oar, Scal-
 mus, i, m.
 Broad, Latus, a, um. Spacio-
 sus, a, um.
 Very broad, Perlatus, a, um.
 Latissimus, a, um.
 Broad-leaved, Latifolius, a, um.
 That cannot be made broad, Hla-
 tabilis, le.
 Broadly, Late, perlate, vaste.
 Broccage, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo.
 162. Transactio, onis, f. Brocta-
 gium, ii, n. Ry. 593, 597. (i. e.)
 Money paid to a person for sel-
 ling Goods.
 To be broken, Rumpor.
 Broken (or burst) Fractus, a,
 um. Ruptus, a, um.
 Broken in Piecet, Comminutus,
 a, um.
 Broken or burst asunder, or in
 the Middle, Interruptus, a, um.
 Intercisus, a, um.
 Broken off, Abruptus, a, um.
 Descissus, a, um.
 Broken open, Refractus, a, um.
 Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.
 Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.
 Broken before, Præfractus, a,
 um.
 Broken or violated, Violatus,
 a, um. Temeratus, a, um.
 That may be broken, Fragilis, le.
 Broken (or burst) in the Loins,
 Delumbis, be. Delumbatus, a, um.
 That cannot be broken, Infragi-
 lis, le.
 Broken out by Violence, Prorup-
 tus, a, um.
 Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.
 Broken (or tamed) Domitus, a,
 um.

Not brok. n (or tamed) Intractatus, a, um.

To broil, Torreo, es, ui, stum, ere.

To be broiled, Torresco, is, ere.

To broil on a Gridiron, Torrere super craticulam.

Broiled on the Coals, Tostus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.

A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.

A Broker (or Bargain-maker) Transactor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxenetæ, æ, m.

A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broccator, oris, m. Ry. 593, 597.

Brokers, Brocarii, Lex. 21.

A Pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m.

A Broker that sells Garments at Second hand, Scrutarius, ii, m.

Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Bromfelda.

To sit on Brood, Incubo, as, ui, itum, are, ans, andus.

Set on Brood, Incubatus, a, um.

A sitting on Brood, Incubatio, onis, f.

A Brood of Chickens, Pullities, ei, f.

A Brock (or little River) Torrens, ris, m. Rivulus, li, m.

Little Brooks, Irrigua, orum, n.

Broom, Genista, æ, f.

A Broom Field, or the place where Broom groweth, Scopetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Broom, Spar-teus, a, um.

A Broom (or Besom) Scopæ, a-rum, f.

Broth (Pottage) Jusculum, i, n.

Broth (or Liquor to be supped) Sorbitio, onis, f.

Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Jusculentus, a, um.

A maker of Broth, Juscularius, ii, m.

A Brother, Frater, ris, m.

A little or young Brother, terculus, li, m.

A Brother of one Father and Mother, Germanus, ni, n.

A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.

A Brother by the Father's only, Frater Consanguineus.

A Brother by the Mother's only, Frater uterinus.

A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, iri, m.

A Sister's Brother, Soror, ii, m.

A Foster Brother, Collatans, Homogalactus, i, m.

Brothers born at once, Gemelli.

A Brother's Son, Fraterinus, i, n.

A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f.

A Brother's Child, Patruelis, i, n.

A Brother's Brotherhood, Fraternitas, atis, f.

Brotherly-love, Philadelphia, æ, f.

The killing of a Brother, Fratricidium, ii, n.

He that kills his Brother, Fratricida, æ, m.

Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternalis, a, um.

After the manner of Brothers, Fraternaliter, adv.

Brotherly, Fraternalis, a, um.

A Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus magnus.

A Great Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus Major.

The Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus, li, m.

An Estate coming by a Brother, Fratrimonium, ii, n.

B R

oughham (in *Westmorland*)
oniacum, *Brocavo*, *Broca-*
Brociniacum, *Brovonacis*,
onacum.

oughton (in *Hantsire*) *Brige*
Brage.

ought, *Allatus*, a, um. *Ad-*
is, a, um.

be brought into the World,
reor, *aris*.

be brought to pass, *Efficior*.
ought by Force, *Appulfus*, a,

ought in, *Illatus*, a, um.

ought in another place, *Sub-*
tus, a, um.

ought back or again, *Repor-*
a, um,

ought forth, *Productus*, a,

ought forth (or born) *Procre-*
a, um.

ought up, *Educatus*, a, um.

ought up wantonly, *Delicatus*,
m.

at hath lately brought forth,
etus, a, um.

ought together, *Collatus*, a,

ought under, *Subjectus*, a,
Domitus, a, um.

ought to pass, *Actus*, a, um.

ought to nought, *Exinanitus*,
um.

Brow, *Supercilium*, ii, n.
oebra, æ, f.

the space between the Brows,
bella, æ, f.

having hairy Brows, *Palpebro-*
a, um.

le that hath great Brows, *Ble-*
ro, onis, m.

ending of the Brows, *Superci-*
um contractio.

o make brown, *Obfusco*, are.

B R

He that maketh brown Colour,
Fuscator, oris, m.

Brown (dark Colour) *Fuscus*, a,
um.

Somewhat brown, *Subfuscus*, a,
um.

Brown (or natural Colour) *Pul-*
ligo, inis, f.

B R U

To bruise (or break small) *Tun-*
do, is, tutudi, fum, ere. *Quaf-*
so, are.

Bruised (or made small) *Contu-*
fus, a, um. *Quassus*, a, um.

Half bruised, *Semitritus*, a, um.

Bruised against something, *Ill-*
fus, a, um.

A bruising, *Contritio*, onis, m.

To brush, *Verro*, ri, fum.

Brushed, *Verfus*, a, um.

A brusher, *Converritor*, oris, m.

A Brush, *Vericulum*, li, n.

Muscarium, ii, n.

A little Brush, *Scopula Vesti-*
aria.

A Brush of Bristles to brush Vel-
vet, *Muscareum Petaceum*.

A Brush of Bristles to make Pots
clean withal, *Echinus*, i, m.

A Painter's Brush or Pencil, *Sco-*
pula, æ, f. *Penicillum*, li, n.

A Plasterer's Brush (or brush to
white with) *Penicillus Tecto-*
rius.

A dry Brush to kindle Fire with,
Cremium, ii, n.

Brush-wood, or Browse-wood, or
rather Wind-faln-wood, *Cablicia*,
n. pl.

B R Y

De Bryer (the Family) *De*
Bruera.

B U C

B U C

B U D

A Buck (or Doe) Dama, æ, f.
A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Situla, æ, f.

A Well-bucket, Cratera, æ, f.
Mergus, oris, n.

A little Bucket, Sitella, æ, f.
Urnula, æ, f.

A Bucket with a Beam, Telomodiolus, i, m.

Buckets or any thing serving to quench Fire, Siphones incendiarii.

Buckenham, Boccinum.

Buckingham, Buckinghamia.

Of Buckingham, Buckinghamis.

To Buckle, Plusculo, are.

Buckled, Plusculatus, a, um.

A Buckle (or Clasp) Pluscula, æ, f.

A Shoe-Buckle, Fibula calcæaria.

A Buckle-maker, Pluscularius, ii, m.

A Bucking Stock, Lixivarium, ii, n.

A Bucking Tub, Lixivatorium, ii, n.

A Buckler (or Shield) Clypeum, ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.

A Buckler maker, Clypearius, ii, m. Scutarius, m.

A Buckler or Shield Maker's Workhouse, Fabrica scutaria.

A Buckler Player, Oplematicus, i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

A Budget, Vidulum, li, i

A Smith's Budget for Nails, plus, i, m.

B U E

Buelth (in Brecknockshire) Buum Silurum.

B U F

Buff-leather, Aluta bubala

B U G

Buggery, Pæderastia, æ, f.
 gery committed with Man or Beast is Felony without benefit of Clergy, it being against God, Nature, and the Law, and in ancient times Offenders were to be burnt by the Common Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25 5 8. revived 3 Eliz. 17. One describeth this Offence to be *Carnalis Copula contra naturam hæc vel per confusionem specierum, sc. A Man or a Woman with a Brute Beast, vel Sexuum, sc. A Man with a Man, a Wo*

B U

1 a Woman. See Levit. 18.
 23. Fitz. Nat. brev. 269.
 alston.
 Buggerer, Pæderastes.
 commit Buggery, Pædico,

B U I

build (or set up) Struo, xi,
 1. Ædifico, are.
 build to (or join one house
 together) Astruo, is, xi, Ætum,
 build of Marble, Marmorō,
 build in, Inædifico, are.
 build under (or lay a Founda-
 Substruo, xi, Ætum.
 build round about, Circum-
 ere.
 build before, Præstruo, xi,
 build again, Reædifico, are.
 build up, or finish the Building,
 edifico, are.
 be built, Ædificor.
 ilded (or Built) Ædificatus,
 m. Conditus, a, um.
 ilded upon, Inditus, a, um.
 ilded before, Præstructus, a,
 ilded hard by, Coædificatus,
 m.
 ery well builded, Extructissi-
 , a, um.
 ilded farther than a Man's
 Ground, Proædificatus, a,
 ilded (or made) of divers
 gs, Structilis, le.

B U

A Builder, Ædificator, oris, m.
 Conditor, oris, m.
 A Chief (or Master) Builder, Ar-
 chitector, oris, m.
 An over building, Superædifici-
 um, ii, n. 2 Mon. 242.
 A Building, Ædificium, ii, n.
 Ædificatio, onis, f.
 A building up, Extructio, onis,
 f. Exædificatio, onis, f.
 The Art or Science of Building,
 Architectura, æ, f.
 A small Building, Ædificatiun-
 cula, æ, f.
 A Building of pleasant Pro-
 spect, as Galleries, &c. Menia-
 num, i, n.
 A Building made full of Grates
 for Men to look through, Dictyo-
 ton, & Dictiota, orum.
 A Form of Building where every
 thing is equal and straight, Isodo-
 mon.
 A Building where the Walls are
 made of Stones of an equal thick-
 ness, Pseudisodomon.
 A Building with three Rooms on
 a Floor, Trichorum, i, n.
 A Building made like a Tower,
 Pyrgobaris.
 Cross Building, Structura ob-
 liqua.
 A Building that hath Pillars
 standing thick together as Cloisters,
 Pycnostylon.
 A common Building kept in suffici-
 ent reparation, Sarta recta.
 A Platform (or Description of a
 Building) Sciagraphia, æ, f.
 To draw together the Materials
 of a Building, and lay the Founda-
 tion, Præmolior, iri.
 Built (or Built upon) Ædifica-
 tus, a, um.

Built

B U

Built about, Circumstructus, a, um.

Built up, Perædificatus, a, um.

Built with Marble, Marmoratus, a, um.

B U L

The Bulk of a Man from the Neck to the Middle, Thotax, acis, m.

Bulness or Bolness (in Cumberland upon the Borders) Abulator, Bulgio, Blatum, Bulgium.

A Bull, Taurus, ri, m.

A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Bull, Taurinus, a, um. Tauricus, a, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me.

Which beareth (or nourisheth) Bulls, Taurifer, a, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, ne.

Bull-baiting, Bubetiæ.

Bull-baiters, Bubetii.

A Bullery of Salt Water, Bullaria aquæ salæ. Co. Entr. 324. Buollariis, Pry. 180.

A Bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbea.

Bullion, Bullio, onis, m. (i. e.) Gold or Silver uncoined in the Lump, Davis 20.

A Bullock (or Heifer) Affrus, i, m. Affra, æ, f. Boviculus, i, m. Juvencus, i, m.

Bulrush, Scirpus, i, m. Juncus, ci, m.

Full of Bulrushes, Juncosus, a, um.

B U

Made of Bulrushes, Junceus, um.

A Bulwark (or strong Hold or place of Defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.

Of or pertaining to a Bulwark, Vallaris, re.

B U M

Bumbast (or Cotton) Gossipium, ii, m.

Bumbasted (or Bumbast) linus, a, um.

B U N

A Bunch on the Back, Gibber, i, m.

A great Bunch in the Throat, Branchocœle. Botium, ii, n.

A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, Fascium, ci, n. Tuber, eris, i, n.

A little Bunch (or Swelling), Berculum, li, n.

A Bundle, Bundellus, li, m. Co. Entr. 416. Pry. 49.

A little Bundle, Fasciculus, li, m.

Bundle-wise, Fasciatim, adverb.

Bungey (in Norfolk) Avonary.

A Bung-hole of a Barrel, Bungium, ii, n.

A Bung (or Stopple) Obtusum, ti, n.

A Bun (or little Manchet) Lyra, æ, f. Libum, i, n.

B U Q

Bugneham (in Scotland) Bogha-
a, Buchania.

Bugnehamnes (in Scotland) Tai-
lum Promont.

B U R

To *burden* (or *load*) *Scarcino*,

To be *burdened*, *Sarcinor*.

Burdened, *Gravatus*, a, um.

To *be that burdeneth*, *Sarcinator*,
s, m.

A *Burden* (or *load*) *Sarcina*, æ,
Onus, eris, n.

A *heavy Burden*, *Moles*, is, f.
ive onus.

A *little Burden*, *Onusculum*,
n. *Sarcinula*, æ, f.

Half a *Burden*, *Semipondus*,
s, n.

laden with Burdens, *Sarcina-*
a, um.

That which *serveth for a Burden*,
Crerius, a, um.

Of or for *Burdens*, *Sarcina-*
le.

Burgage, *Burgagium*, ii, n.

Ent. 101. 486. *Burgagium*

is derived of *Burgus*, a *Town*,

it is called a *Burgh* or *Bo-*

gh, because it sendeth *Bur-*

ges to Parliament. The ter-

mination of this word *Burgagi-*

signifieth the Service where-

the *Burgh* is holden, *Coke on*

l. 2. 10. sect. 162.

A *Burges*, *Burgenfis*, is, m.
Lex. 22 (i. e.) A *Freeman* of a
Borough.

Burglary, *Burglaria*, æ, f. *Spel.*

110. It is derived of *Burgh* a

House, and *Laron* a *Thief*. It

is usually defined the *Night-*

breaking of an *House*, with an

intent to *steal* or *kill*, though

none be *killed*, nor any thing

stolen; and so it is of a *Stable*,

parcel of a *House*, but not of

breaking one's *Closet* to *kill* him;

nor one's *House*, if it be but to

beat him, nor though it may be

to *kill* him, if it be in the *day-*

time. It may be *Burglary* if

one enter into a *House* and *break*

it not, as if he come in at the

Chimney, or by a *false Key*;

and if he *break* the *House*, tho'

he enter not, as if one *break*

down a *Window* to *hook* out

any thing, *Coke 4 Rep. Richard*

Vaux brings an *Appeal* of *Bur-*

glary against *Thomas Brook*, and

declares that the *Defendant*.

domum mansionalem predictam Ri-

chardi Vaux felonice & burgaliter

fregit. The *Declaration* was

found *insufficient*, because of

this word *Burgaliter*, but it ought

to be *Burgalariter*, or *Burglariter*,

and the *Offence* is called *Bur-*

glary, or *Burgulary*, and not

Burgale; *Burglariter est vox artis*

as *felonice, murdravis, rapuit, ex-*

cambium, warrantizare; and *di-*

vers others, which cannot be

expressed by any *Periphrasis* or

Circumlocution. If a *Man* have

a *Mansion House*, and he and

all his *Family* upon some *acci-*

dent are forth of the *House*

part of the *Night*, and at the

same time one come and breaks the House to commit Felony, this is Burglary, although no Man be there, for this is *Domus mansionalis*. So if a Man have two Houses and inhabit sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, and hath Servants in both, and in the Night when his Servants are forth, the House is broke by Thieves, this is Burglary. All Indictments of Burglary, are *quod noctanter fregit*, and the Night to this purpose begins at Sun-setting, and continueth to the Sun-rising. *Vid. Staundford.* Burglar shall not have his Clergy. *Dalton 18. Eliz. c. 6.*

A Burgler, Effractor, oris, m. One that breaks open any House to steal. *Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.*

Burgh (in Yorkshire) Bracchium.

Burgh upon Sands (in Cumberland) Exploratorum Castra.

Burgh upon Stanmore (in Westmorland) Verteræ, Verte-ris.

Burghstead (in Essex) Cæsaro-magus.

Burgh or Burk (the Family) De Burgo.

To bury (or inter) Funero, are. Sepelio, is, ivi, pultum.

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parento, are.

To be buried, Funeror, ari.

Buried (or Interred) Sepultus, a, um.

Bodies dead and buried, Con-clamata corpora.

Not buried, Intumulatus, um.

A burier of dead Bodies by Night Vespillo, onis, m.

A burying (or laying in Earth) Sepultura, æ, f. Funeratio, nis, f.

A Burial (or Funeral) Funeris, n.

A Burying Place (or Vault) Cœditorium, ii, n.

A common place of Burial, Cœvaria, æ, f.

Solemnities at Burials, Exequiarum, f.

The Costs and Charges of the Burials, Libitina, æ, f.

Of the Duties of Burials, Jure funerum.

Pertaining to Burials, Funerarius, a, um.

Buriable (or that may be buried) Sepelibilis, le.

To bury Cloth (as Fullers) Enodo, are. Desquamo, are.

A burying Iron, Forceps Ionica.

To burn, Uro, ussi, ustum.

To burn (or set on Fire) Creare, are.

To burn sweet things, Adcreare, ui, vel, evi, ultum.

To burn in the Hand, Cautere, are.

To burn (or singe off the Hair of Swine) Glabreo, es, ere.

Burnt in the Cheek, Cauteratus mala.

To be burned, Uror, a, um.

Burned, Ustus, a, um.

A burning Coal, Pruna, æ.

Much burned, Deustus, a, um.

turned round about, **Ambustus**,
um.

turned like a coal, **Carbonatus**,
um.

turned in the fore-part, **Præ-**
turnatus, um.

turned in the end and hardened,
Ulotus, a, um.

turned in the Hand, **Cauteria**,
a, um.

Burner, **Ustor**, oris, m.

burning (or setting on fire)
Ustio, onis, f. **Ustio**, o. f.

burning about, **Ambustio**,
f.

burning flame, **Incendium**,
n.

thing burned, **Gaustum**, i, n.

eat burned on the Spit, **Sub-**
luta, æ, f.

things may be burned, **Combusti-**
bile, n.

who hath power to burn, **Cau-**
ris, a, um.

Burnish (or Polish) **Polio**, is,
itum, ire.

burnished (or Polished) **Politus**,
um.

Burnisher, **Converitor**, o.
m.

Burnishing (or Polishing) **Por-**
ra, æ, f.

Burnishing about, **Circum-**
clio, onis, f.

Burrow Hill (in Leicestershire)
Vernemetum, **Vernometum**, **Ve-**
netum.

Burrow-bridge (in Yorkshire)
is **Burgensis**.

Burser, **Bursa**, æ, f.

Burser of a College, **Bursa-**
ria, ii, m.

Burst in sunder with a clap or
noise, as a Bladder full blown,
Displosus, a, um.

Burstenness (or falling of the
Bowels in the Cods, also the Guts
and the Yards) **Ramex**, icis, m.
Hernia, æ, f.

Bursten (or broken bellied) **Her-**
niosus, a, um. **Ramicofus**, a, um.

B U S

A Bushel, **Modius**, ii, m. **Bu-**
sellus, li, m.

Half a Bushel, **Dimidium mo-**
dii. Vet. Int. 57. Spel, 114. Fle-
ta, 71. Stat. de mensuris & de
Judicio Collistrigii, 2 Monastic. An-
glican. 471. 971.

To be busied (or occupied) about
a thing, **Satago**, is, egi, ere. **So-**
licitor, aris.

To busie ones self, **Sollicito**,
are.

Busied (or busie) **Occupatus**,
a, um.

Business (or Affair) **Negotium**,
ii, n.

A little Business, **Negotiolum**,
i, n.

Busie every where, **Circumcur-**
rens.

Full of Business, **Negotiosus**, a,
um.

A bush that Gentlemen wear
before the Breast, to make them go
upright, **Pectorigium**, ii, m.

A Buskin coming up to the Calf
of the Leg, **Cothurnus**, i, m.

He that weareth Buskins, **Co-**
thurnatus, a, um.

A Bus (Ship) **Bussa**, æ, f. Spel.
114.

Buffleham (a place) Bustelli domus, Bishamum.

B U T

But, Sed, autem.

A Butcher, Lanius, ii, m. Bovicida, æ, m. Sarcinator, oris, m. Carnarius, ii, m.

A Butcher's Shop (or Shambles) Carnarium, ii, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's Stall, Macera, æ, f.

Butchers Meat, Caro Lanionia.

Of or belonging to a Butcher, Lanarius, a, um.

Buth Isle, or Rothsay near Galloway (in Scotland) Rothesia.

A Butler, Promus, mi, m. Penarius, ii, m.

A Butler (or he that waiteth on one's Cup) Pincerna, æ, c. g. Pocillator, oris, m.

An under Butler, Suppromus, mi, m.

A Butt, Butta, æ, f. Dolium, ii, n.

A Butt of Wine, Butta vini, Ra. Ent. 168. So Duo Dolia, five quatuor Pipas vini Rubei, Monast. Anglican. part. 1. page 976.

A Butt (or Mark to shoot at) Scopus, i, m. Meta, æ, f.

A little Butt, Metula, æ, f.

Butter, Butyrum, ri, n.

A Firkin of Butter, Rusca butyri.

Buttered, Butyratus, a, um.

Butter-Milk, Lac ferofum.

A Buttery, Promptuarium, i, Cella Cervisiaria, Cellula, æ, Penaria, æ, f.

A Buttock (or Haunch) Clunus, d. g.

To button, Fibulo, are.

Buttoned underneath, Subfiliatus, a, um.

To button (or tye underneath) Subfibulo, are.

A Button, Fibula, æ, f.

A buttoning, Fibulatio, onis.

A buttoner, Fibulator, oris.

A button-hole, Retinaculum, i, n. Anfula, æ, f.

A button-maker, Fibularius, ii, m.

A place where Buttons are made and sold, Fibulatorium, ii, n.

A button (or clasp) for a sword Offendimentum, i, n.

A buttress, prop or pillar which by buildings are stayed up, Accris, idis, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Antrum, m.

Buttresses (shore-Posts or Props) Erismæ, arum.

Buttrels Buttria.

A Smiths Buttress wherewith he pareth Horses Hoofs, Scaber, ri, n.

B U X

Buxton (in Derbyshire) Buxtenum.

B U Y

To buy, Emo, emi, emptum.

To buy together, Coemo, mis

buy to the end to sell for gain,
mercator, aris.

buy beforehand (or to buy
of one's hand) Praemeritor,

buy under the Price or Value,
at a low rate, Ademo, emi,

buy and sell and make mer-
chandise, Mercor, aris.

buy Meats (or Victuals) Op-
us, avi, arc.

buy often, Empto, are.

buy again, Redimo, is, e-
ere.

have a list to buy, Emptu-
is, ivi, itum, ire.

buyer, Emptor, oris, m.

he that buyeth and selleth,
cator, oris, m. Venunda-
toris, m.

great buyer, Emax, acis,

buyer of forfeited Goods, Sector,
m.

he that buyeth any thing at
advantage, Manceps, cipis,

buying, Emptio, onis, f.

buying together, Coemptio,
is, f.

buying or selling, Nundina-
onis, f.

communication of buying and sel-
ling, commercium, ii, n.

Things bought at advantage
to sell again, commercium,
is, n.

Which is often buying, Coemp-
tialis, le.

affection or desire to buy, Ema-
tis, acis, f.

By, Per.

A By-path, Devia, æ, f.

By (or nigh together), Juxta,

prope.

By reason of, Propter.

By it self, Separatim, adv.

By some manner, means or rea-
son, Aliquatenus.

By some place, way or means,
Aliqua, adv.

By what means, reason or sort,
soever, Quomocumque.

By what way or place, Qua.

By chance, Casu, forte.

C A B

A Cabbage, Brassica, æ, f.

A Cole Cabbage, Brassica ca-
pitata.

A Cabinet, Capsula, æ, f. Phy-
laxa, æ, f. Scrinium, li, n.

A little Cabinet, Cistellula,
æ, f.

A Cabern (or Cabin of a Ship)
Stæga, æ, f.

A little narrow Cahin (or dark
lodging) Gurgustium, ii, n. Gur-
gustulum.

A Cabin (or Shepherd's Cottage)
Tugurium, ii, n.

A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis,
m. vel f.

Cables,

Cables, Funes nautici.

Cabbage, Cablicia, orum, n. pl. Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws, it signifies Brushhood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood: *Manwood, pl. 84. Crimptin Jurisdic. fol. 123.*

C A E

Caendrenack Bay (in Cumberland) Moricamba, Moricambe,

Caerlaverock (in Scotland) Garbantogium, Caerleon (in Glamorganshire)

Isca Regia Augustae Iscelegua Augusti, Lix. ii. Augusta. Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in Wales) Caermardina, Camarthinia, Maridunum.

Caermarthenshire, Ager Maridunensis.

Caernarvon, Canarvonia. Caernarvonshire, Arvonia. Caer-sejynt, near to Caernarvon, Segontium.

Caerwent (in Monmouthshire) Venta Sifurum.

C A G

A Cage (or place to keep Birds) Cavas, a, figur. Aviarium, ii, n.

C A I

Calfhow Hundred (in Hertfordshire) Cassi, Cassii,

... GAK ...

A Cake, Placenta, a, figur. panum, i, n.

A wheaten Cake, Farreum n. Adorea, ha, figur. An Oaten Cake, Avenicia,

A Spice Cake, Panis durius.

A Cake baked upon the Hearth, Focarius panis. A Cakeman (or Pastry Cook) Crustularius, ii, m.

C A L

To Calcinate (or bring into Powder) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or done into Powder) Calcinatus, a, um.

To calculate (or reckon) Callo, are. Calder River (in Yorkshire) Calderus.

Callis (in France) Britanica portus. Callista, Iccius, tus.

A Calendar (or Almanack) lendarium, ii, m.

A Calendar (or Calendar Book) or Books declaring what is every day, Hemerologium, Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or first day of every Month) Calenda, arum, figur. caret.

Pertaining to the Calends, lendaris, re. Calendarius, um.

A Calf, Vitulus, li, m.

f. or belonging to a Calf, Vicu-
 s, a, um. *moleculæ* *castræ*
 be Calf of the Leg, Sura, æ, f.
 alne (in Wiltshire) Calna.
 Caliver, Sclopus, i, m. Æ-
 ibrium, i, n. *æ*. A hand-
 a Pistol, or Snaphance. E-
 Weight, or standing weight
 equal heighth, because the
 (or hole) of a Piece must
 even or equal, or else the
 e will break. *caellidore*
 call, Voco, are. Appello,
caellidore
 call back, Revoco, are.
 call upon, Invoco, TO *caellidore*
 called, Vocatus, a, um.
 calling (or profession) Voca-
 onis, f. *caellidore*
 altraps, Tribuli, orum, n.
 tices, um, m. *æ*. Turn pikes
 great pricks of Iron, *caellidore*
 re, which are cast in the E-
 ies way to keep off their Horse,
 where the works or bulwarks are
 est, in the Camp or Town of
 rison. They are made with
 Iron Pricks, so joined, that
 g thrown, one standeth up-
 on the other. *caellidore*
 Pointed sharp like a Catrap, Mu-
 atus, a, um. *caellidore*
 To calumniate (or accuse crafti-
 falsly or maliciously) Calum-
 niæ, aris. *caellidore*
 Calumniation, Calumniatio, o-
 nis, f. *caellidore*
 C A M *caellidore*
 Cambrick, Cameracum, cj, n.
 yndon Cameracensis, o-
 Cambridge Town, Camboricum,
 amboritum, Cantabrigia, Gran-
 , Grantanus pons.

A Camel, Camelus, li, m.
 & f. *caellidore*
 A Keeper (or Driver) of Ca-
 mels, Camelarius, ii, ma, o
 The Driving (or Keeping) of
 Camels, Camelasia sive Camelaria,
 æ, f. *caellidore*
 Of a Camel, Camelinus, a, um.
 Camelus (in Scotland) Coria
 vel Corta Damniorum. *caellidore*
 (To Camp (or pitch a Camp) Ca-
 strametor, aris. *caellidore*
 Camvil (the Family) De Cam-
 villa, o-
 A Camp, Castra, orum, n. pl.
 A standing Camp (or fortified
 Place, Striva, æ, f. *caellidore*
 The pitching of a Camp, Castra-
 metatio, onis, f. *caellidore*
 The Camp-master, Castrameta-
 tor, oris, m. Præfectus castror-
 rum. *caellidore*
 Of or belonging to a Camp, Ca-
 strensis, se, adj. *caellidore*
 One that followeth the Camp,
 ready to do any thing, Lixabundus,
 a, um. *caellidore*
 C A N *caellidore*
 To cancel (or raise out) Cancel-
 lo, are. *caellidore*
 Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.
 A Cancelling, Cancellatura, æ,
 f. Flet. 426. *caellidore*
 To make Candles of Tallow, Se-
 vo, are. *caellidore*
 A Candle, Candela, æ, f. *caellidore*
 A little Candle, Lucernula, æ, f.
 A Wax Candle, Cereus, ei, m.
 A little Wax Candle, Cereolus,
 li, m. *caellidore*
 A Watch Candle, Lucubra, æ,
 f. Vigiles lucernæ.

The Wick, Cotton or Snuff of a Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emunctura, æ, f.

A Candlestick, Candelabrum, i, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth) a Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.

A Candlestick whereon Wax Candles are set, Ceroferarium, ii, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth) a Wax Candle, Ceroferarius, ii, m.

A branch Candlestick, Polycandelus, li, m. Lychnucus, ci, m.

A Candle Snuffer, Emunctorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.

A Candle-maker, Vid. Chandler.

Candlemas-day, Festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ virginis.

A Cane (or Reed) Canna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A little Cane, Cannellum, li, n.

A Cane-bank, or place where Canes grow, Cannetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Canes, Canneus, a, um.

A Can (or Pot) for Beer or Ale, Canna, æ, f. Olla, æ, f. So called because it is hollow, and in some Fashion formed like a great Cane or Reed.

The Cannel Bone of the Throat, Jugulum, li, n.

Cannions of Breeches, Perixyonalia, orum, n.

A Cannon (a piece of Ordnance) Canna Muralis. So called because they are cast long, after the manner of a great Reed.

A Cannonier, Bombardicus, ci, m.

To shoot off a Cannon, Exorcannam muralem. Emitter nam muralem.

A Canon resident in Churches, Canonicus, ci, m.

A Canonship, Canoniam, Canonicatus, us, m.

A Canopy, Canopium, ii, Co. 130.

Canterbury City (in Kent) tuaria, Darvernum, Dorobellum, Durorvernum, rovernum.

Of Canterbury, Cantuariensis. A Cattle (or piece) Fruiti, n. Offa, æ, f.

A cantred (or Hundred Shire in Wales) Cantredus.

Cantlow (the Family) Detelupo.

Canvas (or coarse Linen) nabium, ii, n.

C A P

To wear or put on a Cap, Fere.

A Cap, Cappa, æ, f. Spel. Pileus, ei, m.

A little Cap, Pileolus, li.

A Night-cap, Cuculio, onis. Pileus nocturnus.

A Leather or furred Cap, Cappa pellis.

A Woman's Cap (or Bonnet) Iypra, æ, f.

A Capper (or maker of Caps) Pilearius, ii, m.

A Cap case, Mantica, Capsula pilea.

A Cap, Vid. Bay. A Cape of a Garment, Capa, f. Collare, is, n.

Spanish Cape, Chlamys, my-
f. Chlamys hispanica.
apers (a Fruit used in Sallets)
cares, um. Inturis, is, f.
Capias, Is a Writ of two sorts,
before Judgment called
capias ad respondendum) and if
Sheriff return, nihil habet in
va sua, &c. then the Pro-
is, alias Capias, and Pluries,
an Exigent, and they are
d capias ad respondendum:
 the exigent shall be pro-
 nced five times, if the Par-
 oth not appear he shall be
 owed. The other is a
 t of Execution after Judg-
 t, being also of divers kinds,
capias ad satisfaciendum, ca-
pro fine, capias utlagatum &
ras de bonis & catallis, which
 charge is declared in *Nat.*
capias ad satisfaciendum, is a
 t of Execution, after Judg-
 t, lying where a Man reco-
 th in an Action Personal,
 Debt or Damages, or Detinue
 the King's Court; and he
 nst whom the Debt is re-
 ered, and hath no Lands or
 ements, nor sufficient Goods
 ereof the Debt may be levi-
 for in this case he that re-
 ereth shall have his Writ to
 Sheriff, commanding him
 t he take the Body of him;
 nst whom the Debt is reco-
 ed, and he shall be put in Pri-
 until Satisfaction is made un-
 him that recovered.
Capias pro fine, Is where one
 ng by Judgment fined unto
 King, upon some Offence

committed against a Statute,
 doth not discharge it according
 to the Judgment; for by this
 is his Body taken and commit-
 ted to Prison until he content
 the King for his Fine. *Co. l. 3.*
c. 12. a.

Capias Utlagatum, is a Writ of
 Execution, or after Judgment,
 which lieth against him which
 is outlawed upon any Suit,
 by which the Sheriff upon the
 Receipt thereof, apprehendeth
 the Party outlawed, for not
 appearing upon the Exigent, and
 keepeth him in safe Custody un-
 til the day of the Return assign-
 ed in the Writ, and then pre-
 senteth him unto the Court,
 there further to be ordered for
 his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & Inquirat
de bonis & catallis, Is a Writ all
 one with the former next be-
 fore, but that it giveth a far-
 ther power to the Sheriff over
 and beside the apprehension of
 the Body, to enquire of his
 Goods and Chattles, *Capias in*
withernamiutu de averiis, vid. wi-
thernam.

Capias conductos ad proficiscen-
dum, Is a Writ that lieth for the
 taking up of such as having re-
 ceived Prest-money to serve the
 King, slink away and come not
 in at their time assigned, *Regist.*
Orig. fol. 191.

To capitulate, Capitular, ari.

A Capon, Capo, onis, m. Cas-
pus, i, m.

A Caponet, Capunculus, li, m.
Hesta, æ, f. Spel.

A Capon fasted, Capus saginatus.

A Captain, Capitaneus, ei, m. Ra. Ent. 492.

A Captain General (or chief Captain over an Army) Dux primarius. Capitaneus Generalis, omnium armorum & exercituum Domini Regis in Anglia, &c.

The Captain of a Troop, Turmarcha, æ, f.

A Captive (or Prisoner) Captivus, a, um,

C A R

A Carravel (or swift Bark) Dromo, onis, m. Celox, ocis, f.

A Carbonado, (or Meat broiled on the Coals) Carbonella, æ, f.

A Carbuncle (or precious Stone) Carbunculus, li, m.

A Carcass (or dead Body) Cadaver, ris, n. Fle. 169.

To card Wool or Flax, &c. Carmino, are.

Carded, Pexus, a, um.

A Card to comb Wool withal, Carptarium, ii, n. Pecten lanaris vel lanarius.

A pair of Cards for Wool, Parhamorum.

A carder of Wool, he or she, Carminator, oris, m. Carminatrix, icis, f.

The carding of Wool, Carminatio, onis, f. Lanificium, ii, n.

Carding and Spinning, Lana ac Tela.

A Card-maker, Cartarius, ii, m.

A pair of Stock cards, Par chartarum: Vid. Towns.

Cards to play withal, Charta lusoria.

Coat cards, Charta picta.

A pair of Cards, Fasciculi liorum.

A single Card that is no card, Charta simplex.

Card-playing (or the Game of the Cards) Chartarum seu fidorum pictorum ludus.

A suit or sort of Cards, Faux, æ, f. Genus, eris, n.

An Heart, Cor.

A Diamond, Rhombus.

A Club, Trimolium.

A Spade, Vomerculus.

The King, Rex.

The Queen, Regina.

The Knave, Eques.

The Ace, Monas.

The Ten, Decas.

The Nine, Enneas.

The Eight, Ogdoas.

The Seven, Heptas.

The Six, Senio.

The Five, Pentas.

The Four, Quaternio.

The Three, Trias.

The Deuce (or two) Dyas.

The Trump (or turned Card) dux charta, Dominatrix.

The Stock, Sponsio.

The small Cards, Charta nores.

A Card player, Chartarius, ii.

The dealer of the Cards, Distributor.

Rust at a suit of Cards, Rustatus.

To deal the Cards, Distributio chartas. Impertire vel pertinere.

To play at Cards, Ludere chartis chartis.

To shuffle the Cards, Charta miscere.

To cut the Cards; Bipartire
 Cartas.
 To pack the Cards, Instruere vel
 componere chartas.
 A Card (or Map) Charta ma-
 rina, mappa maritima.
 A Cradock or Cradock, now cal-
 led Newton (the Family) Cara-
 das.
 Cardigan (in Wales) Cardi-
 ia.
 Cardiganshire, Ceretica.
 Carefully (or diligently) Indu-
 stria, adv. Diligenter, adv.
 Careless (or Negligent) Secu-
 ra, um.
 Carelessly (or Negligently) Im-
 pudentia, Officin. brev.
 Carebrook Castle (in the Isle of
 Wight) Keresburga.
 Carleon, Vid. Gaerleon.
 Carlisle (in Cumberland) Car-
 um, Caturactonium, Leuco-
 a, Luguballia, Luguballum,
 Lugvallum.
 Bishop of Carlisle, Episcopus
 Caeliolenfis.
 A Carriest (in Scotland) Carrieta.
 To carry, Carrio, are.
 To carry away, Abcarrio, are.
 Dr 70, 1 Fol. 39.
 To carry far off (or send away)
 Carrengo, are.
 To carry (or bear) Porto, are.
 Carriage, Carriagium, ii, n.
 Ent. 115, 538. 2 Mon. 196,
 21. Pry. 60.
 Carriage over to a Place, Adve-
 ctus, us, m.
 Money paid for Carriage, Vecti-
 gium, x, f.
 Carried to, Advectus, a, um.
 Carried in, Importatus, a, um.
 Carried away, Abductus, a, um.
 Carried out, Exportatus, a, um.

Carried from one place to another,
 Transportatus, a, um.
 Carried (or Borne) Vectus, a,
 um.
 A Carrier (or Bearer) Portitor,
 oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Ba-
 julus, li, m.
 A Carrier (or driver of Horses)
 Agaso, onis, m. Vector, oris, m.
 A carrier of Letters, Tabella-
 rius, ii, m.
 A carrier of a Present, Doro-
 phorus, ri, m.
 A carrier that goeth on Messages,
 Angarus, ri, m. Cursor, oris,
 m.
 Belonging to carriers of Letters,
 Tabellarius, a, um.
 Carriages, Vehicula, orum, n.
 A carrying (or bearing) Vectio,
 onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.
 A carrying away (or from one
 place to another) Asportatio, onis,
 f. Exportatio, onis, f.
 A carrying over, Taansportatio,
 onis, f.
 Of or belonging to carrying or
 carriage, Vecticarius, a, um.
 A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii,
 m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.
 A Master Carpenter, Archite-
 ctor, oris, m.
 A Carpenter's Line, Linea, x, f.
 Amullis, is, f.
 A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, x,
 f. Regula, x, f. Canon, o-
 nis, f.
 A Carpenter's Plum-rule which
 he useth in squaring, Molorthus,
 i, m.
 A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra,
 x, f.
 A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica,
 x, f.

A Carpenter's Timber frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabrica.

Belonging to a Carpenter, Carpenterarius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a Carpenter's Craft, Fabrilis, le, adj.

A Carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

A Turkey Carpet, Polymita Phrygia.

A Carpet for a Table, Integs, æ, f.

A Carpet, or Cup-board-cloth, Plagula, æ, f.

A Carrack (or great Ship) Carrucha, æ, f. Carraca, æ, f. Carca, æ, f. Pry. 341. Ter.

To guide or drive a Cart or Wain, Aurigo, are.

A Car (or Cart) Carrus, i, m. Ra. Ent. 538. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19. Carrecta, æ, f.

A Dung cart, Benna, æ, f. Cœnivestorium, ii, n.

A Cart to carry Timber, Sarracum, ci, n.

A Cart or Wain-load, Carectata, æ, f. Pry. 97. Careta, æ, f.

A Carr room, Caruca Signata, i Ro. 525.

A Carman (or Carter) Caretarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a Cart, Aurigatio, onis, f.

The Axle-tree of a Cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart Harness, Helcium, ii, n.

The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vicius, i, m.

A Cart-saddle, Dorfuale, lis, n.

A Cart-house, Domus Carria vel plaustraria.

The Track of a Cart, Oæ, f.

Of or belonging to a Cart, rucarius, a, um. Plaustrarium.

A Carve of Land, Carreria. It contains as much as may be ploughed and sowed in a Year and a half with one Plough: And is called Hilda or Hida Terra. A word used in the old British Laws. Mr. Lambard, among his Precedents in the end of his Eirenarchæ, translateth Cælam terræ, a Plough-land.

To carve (or grave) Cælare. Sculpo, is, psi, tum, ere.

Carved, Cælatus, a, um. Incisus, a, um.

Carved with the Images of Belluatus, a, um.

An instrument to carve Cælum, li, n.

That is, or may be carved, Cæpilis, le, adj.

A Carver (or Graver) Carvoris, m. Sculptor, oris, n. Incisor, oris, m.

A Carving, Cælatura, æ, f. Cælatus, us, m. Sculptura, f.

To carve Meat, Exartuo, so carved, Exartuatus, a, um.

A Carver that cutteth up meat Cibicida, æ, m.

A carving or engraving Culter structorius.

C A S

A Case, Cause, Matter, casus, m.

A Case to put any thing in, psula, æ, f. Theca, æ, f.

A Pin case, Acicularia, æ, f. inularium, ii, n.

A Needle-case, Acuarium, ii, n. utheca, æ, f.

The case of a Looking glass, The-speculi.

A Comb-case, Pectinarium, m.

A Bow-case, Corytus, i, m.

A Knife-case, Cultoria Theca.

A Barber's Case, Chirurgotheca, f.

A Casement, Transenna, æ, f. uita fenestralis. Claustrum, i, n.

To casheer or break up a Compa- of Soldiers, Eloco, are. Ex-rmo, are.

A Cask, Casca, æ, f. 1 Fol.

A Casket (or little Coffe) Cap-lla, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

A little Casket, Scrinium, li, Cistellula, æ, f.

Of Cassle (in Ireland) Cassi-entis.

A Cassock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum, n.

A little Cassock, Sagulum, li, n.

One that weareth a Cassock, Sa-gulatus, a, um.

A seller of Cassocks, Sagarius, i, m.

A selling of Cassocks, Sagaris, e, f.

To cast away, Abjicio, eci, ßum.

To cast away often with Disdain, Abjeto, are.

To cast (or turn off) Abdico, are.

To cast Darts (or Arrows) Ja-culor, aris.

To cast as a Jury casteth (or

condemnesh) Prisoners, Condemno, are.

To cast a Meer or Furrow with a Plough, Urbo, are.

Cast, hurled or thrown down, Jactus, a, um.

Cast away, Abjectus, a, um.

A javelin cast or thrown, Lan- cea excussa lacertis.

A cast (or throw) at Dice, Bo- lus, i, m.

A cast (or draught) of a Net, Jactus retis, bolus, i, m.

A cast (or throw) Jactus, us, m.

Caster (in Norfolk) Venta I- cenorum.

He that casteth, Jaculator, oris, m.

She that casteth, Jaculatrix, i- cis, f.

A casting against, Objectatio, onis, f.

A casting of an Arrow (or Dart) Jaculatio, onis, f.

A casting by the Jury, Condem- natio, onis, f.

New-Castle upon Tine, Villa no- vi castri super Tinam.

Castle or Castel (the Family) De Castello.

The Castle in the Peak (in Der- byshire) De alto pecco.

Castleford (in Yorkshire near Pontfract) Lagecium, Legiolium.

A Castle (or Fortress) Castrum, i, n.

No Subject can build a Castle or House of strength im- battelled, or other Fortress de- fensible, without the Licence of the King, for the danger which might ensue, if every Man at his Pleasure might do it. Co.

on Lit. p. 5.

A little Castle, Castellum, li, n.

Castellain, Castellanus, i, m.

(i. e.)

i. e.) A Captain or Owner of a Castle, sometime called Constable of a Castle, Bract. lib. 5. tract. 2. cap. 16. & lib. 2. cap. 32. num. 2. Also An. 3 Ed. 1. cap. 7. In the Books de Feudis, you may find *Guaftaldus* to be almost of the same signification, but something more at large, because it extendeth to those that have the Custody of the King's mansion Houses, though they be not places of Defence or Strength. *Manwood* Part 1. of his Forest Laws, Pag. 113. saith that there is an Officer of the Forest, called *Castellanus*.

Castle-ward, *Castel-Gardum* aut *Wardum Castri*. It is an Imposition laid upon such of the King's Subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do watch and ward the Castle. *Magn. Chart. cap. 20.* & *An. 32 H. 8. cap. 48.* It is used sometime for the very Circuit it self, which is Inhabited by such as are subject to this Service, as in *Stow's Annals*, Pag. 632.

To castigate (or Punish) *Castigo*, are.

Casual (or that happeneth by chance) *Casualis*, le, adj. *Fortuitus*, a, um.

Cassinets (or Rattles which Children play with) *Crembala*, orum.

C A T

A Cat, *Catus*, i, m.

A Cataract, *Cataracta*, æ, f.

i. e. A Portcullis, a great Fall of a Water from a high Place: Also a Disease in the Eyes, when any humors droppeth out like Gelly.

A Catarrh (or rheum) *Cataracta*, i, m.

Catarrick Bridge, *Cataractum*, *Cataractuonium*.

To catch, or snatch, *Arripere*, ui, eptum, ere.

To catch or draw as it were with an Hook, *Inunco*, are.

To catch in a Net, *Retio*,

A Catch-pol (serjeant or bail) *Cacepollus*, li, m. *Chaculus*, i, m.

Catched (or caught) *Præherere*, a, um.

Catched in a Net, *Irretitum*, um. *Illoqueatus*, a, um.

A catcher by Violence, *Raptor*, oris, m.

A catching by Fraud and Violence, *Raptio*, onis, f.

Cate (or Cates, all kind of Equals except Bread) *Opsonum*, ii, n.

A Cater (or provider of Equals) *Opsonator*, oris, m.

To do the Office of a Cater, *Opsonor*, ari.

Cathedraticum, i. n. i. e. The Sum of two Shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknowledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, *Ecclesia Cathedralis*, aut *Episcopalis*, clesia.

Cathness (in Scotland) *Cathania*.

Catholick (or Universal) *Catholicus*, a, um.

Cattle, *Averacia*, orum, n. *Veria*, Spel. 60.

istle, Horses or Oxen, Averis, n, n.

istle that draw (or bear) Burjumenta, orum, n.

or belonging to such Cattle, entarius, a, um.

ill of Cattle (or that hath much le) Pecorosus, a, um.

or belonging to all manner of le, Pecorarius, a, um.

taking in of Cattle to a For or other place, at a certain by the Week, Agistamentum,

stealer of Cattle, Abastor, m. Abigeatus, us, m.

Tender of Cattle, Pecuaris, n.

the Skill of ordering Cattle, Ars aria.

C A U

Candle, Sorbillum, li, n. Cyonis, m.

Carveat, Cautela, æ, f.

Cave (or Den) Caverna,

l little Cave, Cavernula,

Cave for wild Beasts in the Lustrum, tri, n.

aved (or made like a Cave) cavus, a, um.

ill of Caves, Cavernosus, a,

or pertaining to a Cave, or ing in a Cave, Cavaticus, a,

Cauldron, Caldarium, ii, n. num, i, n. Labes, etis, m. bus, i, m.

A little Cauldron, Caldariolum, li, n.

A Cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.

A Caul for Women's Heads, Capillare, is, n. Reticulum capillare.

The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.

To Caulk (or Cauk) a Ship, Stipo, arc. (i. e.) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Okam and Tow.

A Cause, Matter, or Reason, Causa, æ, f.

To cause (or make) Causo, arc.

To cause (or provoke) Incito,

To cause (or procure) Excito, arc.

Caused, Causatus, a, um.

Causey (or parved place) Calcerum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.

A way causeyed, Via Calceata Spel. 116.

A Caustick, Causticum, ci, n.

A Cauterie, searing or hot Iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

To cauterize, sear, burn or close up with searing Irons, Ointments or Medicines, Cauterizo, arc.

A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lieth against a Bishop holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for his Contempt, notwithstanding that he offereth sufficient caution or assurance to obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The Form and further Effect hereof, vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol 63.

C A W

Cawood (in Yorkshire) *Ca-*
voda.

C E A

To cease (or leave off) *Cesso,*
arc.

Ceased *Cessatus, a, um.*

C E L

To Celebrate, *Celebro, arc.*

A Cell, *Cella, æ, f.*

A Celler, *Cellarium, ii, n. Hy-*
pogæum, i, n.

A privy Cellar, *Conclavia,*
æ, f.

A little Cellar, *Cellula, æ, f.*
Cellariolum, li, n.

A Wine Cellar, *Vinearîa, æ, f.*
Vini Apotheca. Merotheca,
æ, f.

He (or she) that hath the charge
of a Cellar, *Cellarius, ii, m. Cel-*
laria, æ, f.

Of or pertaining to a Cellar,
Cellaris, re, adj.

Celsitude, Celsitas, atis, f. Cel-
situdo, inis, f. (i. e.) Highness,
Excellency, terms attributed to
Princes.

C E M

A Cement wherewith Stone
joined together, *Cementum,*
Lithocolla, æ, f.

C E N

A Censer, *Thuribulum, I.*
Igniculum, li, n.

A Centre (or Center) the
of any thing) *Centrum, tri,*

C E R

Cerdiksford. or Chardford
Hampshire) Cerdici-vadum.

Ceremony, *Ceremonia, æ,*

Cern (in *Dorsetshire*) *Cernel*

Cænobium.

A Cerot (or Sear Cloth)
tum, i, n.

Certain (or sure) *Certu-*
um.

Certainty, *Certitudo, inis.*

Certainly (or without DO

Certo, adv. Indubitanter,

To Certify, *Certifico, arc.*

A Certificate, *Certificatio-*
ii, n.

Certiorari Is a Writ issue
of the Chancery to an infe
Court, to call up the Re
of a Cause therein depen
that conscionable Justice
be therein ministred, upon

nt made by Bill, that the
 cy which seeketh the said
 it hath received hard deal-
 in the said Court. *Terms*
Law, vid. the divers Forms
 Uses of this in *Fitz-Her. nat.*
fol. 242. As also the Re-
 er both Original and Judicial
 he Table *Certiorari.*

CES

Assuit, A Writ that lieth
 re the Tenant hath not paid
 ; nor had distress upon his
 l for two Years.

cession of a Benefice, *Cessio*
ficii, Is when a Benefice
 st by taking of another
 Parson so taking the other
 being qualified according
 he Statute of 21 H. 8. c.
 and being Inducted into
 second. *Whitlock's Reading*,

Cistern to put Water in, *Ci-*
a, æ, f. *Sceptoria*, æ, f.

Cistern-Cock by which the
water cometh out, *Mastus*, i, m.

pertaining to a Cistern, *Cisterni-*
a, um.

CHA

Chate, *Chatea*, æ, f.

chace (or drive) *Chacio*,

Chaser (or Chasing-dish) *Ig-*
culum, li, n. *Foculus*, li,

Authepsa, æ, f. *Ignis re-*
culum.

Chaff (or Straw) *Palea*, æ, f.

A Chaff-house, *Palearium*,
 ii, n.

Chaffie (or unclean) *Aceratus*
 a, um.

Mingled with Chaff, *Paleatus*,
 a, um.

Full of Chaff, *Acerosus*, a, um.

A Chaffern to heat Water in,
Fervorium. ii, n.

A Chain, *Catena*, æ, f. *Tor-*
quis, is, f.

A little Chain, *Catenula*, æ, f.
Catella, æ, f.

A Chain of Gold to wear about
one's Neck, *Catena aurea*. *Tor-*
quis, is, f. *Murænula*, æ, f.

A little Chain of Gold, *Tor-*
quillus, i, m.

That weareth a Chain, *Torqua-*
tus, a, um.

The Chain or Staple Ring fastned
to the Yoke to draw by, *Ampron-*
onis, m.

The Ring of a Chain, *Ciclus*,
 i, m.

Chained, *Catenatus*, a, um.
Catenarius, a, um.

A Chaining (or linking) *Cate-*
natio, onis, f.

To Chain (or tie in with Chains)
Cateno, are.

To chain together, *Concateno*,
 are.

A Chair, *Cathedra*, æ, f. *Sel-*
la, æ, f.

A Chair of State, *Solium*,
 ii, n.

A Chair made with loose Joints
which may be turned every way,
Trochum, i, n.

A Compass, or half round Chair,
Hemicyclus, i, m.

A Privy Chair (or Stool) *Sella*
familiaris & familiarica.

A chair (or working) Woman,
Operaria, æ, f.

Chaired (or Stalled) Cathedral,
Cathedratus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedralis, le. Cathedralarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, æ, f.

A Chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n. Cretæ fodina.

Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cretosus, a, um.

Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cretatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Chalk, Cretaceus, a, um.

A Chalker (or he that worketh in Chalk) Cretarius, ii, m.

A piece of Chalk, Cretula, æ, f.

A Chaldron, Chaldra, æ, f. Celda, æ, f.

A Chaldron of Coals, Celda carbonum. Pry, 183.

To Challenge, Calumpnio, are.

A Challenge, Calumpnia, æ, f. Spel. 116. Co. Lit. 155. Calangium, ii, n. Challenge is a word common as well to the English as to the French, and sometimes signifieth to claim, sometimes in respect of Revenge, to challenge in the Field: Sometimes in respect of Partiality or Insufficiency to challenge in a Court, Persons returned on a Jury. Challenge made to the Jurors, is either made to the Array, or to the Polls. Challenge to the Array, is where Exception is taken to the whole Number, as Impanelled partially; Challenge to or by the Poll, is where Exception is taken to one or more

as not indifferent, Co. on L. 2. c. 12. Sect. 234. By Common Law the Prisoner upon an Indictment or Arrest might challenge peremptory 35, which was under the Number of three Juries: But by the Statute of 22. H. 8. Number is reduced to 2 Petty Treason, Murder and Felony. But by the Statute of 1. Philip and Mary, Common Law is revived, if any Treason, the Prisoner may have his Challenge to the Number of 35. But if he be a Lord of Parliament, and a Peer of the Realm, and is to be tried by his Peers; he shall not Challenge any of his Peers at all, for they are not sworn with other Jurors be, but find the Party Guilty or not Guilty upon their Faith and Assurance to the King; and they are Judges of the Fact, and every of them doth separately give his Judgment, beginning at the lowest. But a Subject under the degree of Nobility may in case of Treason or Felony challenge for just Cause as many as he can, if he can alledge Cause of Favour or Malice. Principal Challenge to the Poll may be reduced to four Heads. 1. Propter horum respectum, as any Peer of the Realm, or Lord of Parliament; for these in respect of Honour and Nobility, are not to be sworn on Juries; and if neither Party will challenge him, he may challenge himself, for by Magna Charta it is provi-

et nec super eum ibimus, nec eum mittemus, nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, aut per terram. A Peer of the Realm shall not be impanelled, where any of the Commons is to have a Trial, Coke *supra*.

Propter defectum, for want of default.

Patria, as Aliens born.

Libertatis, as Villeins or serfdom.

Annui census, i. e. *Liberamenti*, As if any of the Jurymen cannot dispend by the year of his own hold.

Hundredorum, vicini vicinifacta presumuntur scire.

Propter affectum, for Affection or Partiality, as if the Juror be consanguineous, of Blood Kindred to either Party; this is a principal Challenge; the Law presumeth that one man doth favour another more a Stranger. If either Parlabour the Juror, and give any thing to give his Verdict, this is a principal Challenge; but if either Party labour the Jury to appear, and his Conscience; this is no challenge at all; but lawful for him to do it.

5. *Propter delictum*, For Crime; being a Maxim in the Law, *bellitur a sacramento infamis.*

To Challenge (or take to himself) *Arrogo, are. Vendico,*

To Challenge into the Field, *Proco, are. Provocare ad pugnam. Lacessere ad certamen.*

A Letter of Challenge (or Defence) *Literæ provocatoriz.* Chatta provocationis ad certamen.

A Challenge (or Challenging) *Provocatio, onis, f. Provocatio ad Pugnam.*

Challenged, *Provocatus, a, um.*

A Challenger, *Provocator, oris, m.*

A Challenger at a Prize (or fighting with Swords) *Mirmillo, onis, m.*

A Challenger at all Games, *Pantathlus, i, m.*

Belonging to a Challenge (or Challenging) *Provocatorius, a, um.*

A Chalice, Challice (or Cup) *Calix, icis, m.*

A Chamber, *Camera, æ, f.*

A Bed Chamber, *Cubiculum, i, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.*

Of the Bed Chamber, *Cubicularius, a, um.*

Belonging to a Chamber, *Camerialis, le, adj. Spel. 117. 2 Mon. 338.*

A Chamber of Presence in a King or Prince's Court, *Cubile Salutatorium. Solium Majestatis. Cameta Regia præcipua.*

A Bride-Chamber, *Thalamus, i, m.*

A Chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a Chamber) *Cubicularius, ii, m. Lectisterniatrix, icis, f.*

Lord Chamberlain, *Dominus altus Camerarius Angliæ.*

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, *Dominus Camerarius hospitii Domini Regis.*

A Chamberlain of a City, Camerarius, ii, m. Spel. 116.
 There are two Officers of this name in the King's Exchequer, who were wont to keep a Controlment of the Pels of the Receipts and Exitus, they keep the Keys of the Treasury, where the Leagues of the Kings Predecessors, and divers ancient Books do remain. There is mention of this Officer in the Statute Anno 34. & 35. Hen. 8. c. 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Anno 51 H. 3. Stat. 5. And Anno 10 Ed. 3. c. 11. And Anno 14. ejusdem, cap. 14. And Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Dominae Reginae.

A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, n.

The joining of Chambers together, Conclavia, æ, f.

A Chamber-maid, Pedisequa, æ, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A Chamber-pot, Matula, æ, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericum undulatum.

A Garment of Camblet, Vestis undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tombs, Strio, arc.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um,

A Chamfer, or Chamfering, Stria, æ, f. (i. e.) a Channel or Gutter in Stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champaigne (the Family) De Campania.

Champerty, or Champarty, Campipartia, æ, f. Co. Lit. 368.

It is derived from the French

word Champarter, which signifieth to divide a Field. In Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he prevail therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, Fitz-Her. brev. fol. 171. Coke 2 part Instit. c. 3. Every Champerty Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champerty, Champerty is but a species of Maintenance, which is the genus. Leigh Philolog. Com. 38. One may have a Writ of Champerty where two Men impleading, and one give the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, maintain him against the other then the Party grieved, and have this Writ of Champerty against this third Man. V. the Stat. Articuli super Champ. c. 11.

A Champarter, Campiparticipis. Spel. 117. Champarters are those that move suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in controversy. Anno 33. Ed. 1. Coke Lit. lib. 3. c. 8. Sect. 500.

Champfleur (the Family) Campo Florido.

A Champion (or valourous fighter) Campio, onis, m. Spel. 117. (i. e.) One that fights combat in his own or another's Quarrel.

campian (or plain) ground,
us vel planities campestris.
ance-medley, Infortunium, ii, n.
ance-medley, or Homicide
infortunium, is when one
is casually, and by misad-
venture, without the will of
that doth the Act; of this
appeal doth lie. It is fitly
called, for in it Men are
acted (or committed) toge-
ther by meer chance, and up-
on some unlooked for occasi-
on without any former Ma-
lady. It is corrupted from
incertum, which signifieth hot
and undain debate. Rixa in the
Law, whence in Scotland
incertum is opposed against
thought Felony, as Man-
lyster with us against Mur-
der. Selden's Notes upon Heng-
ing. If a Man casteth a Stone,
shooteth an Arrow, and ano-
ther passeth that way is
in this manner of killing is
called Felony by Misadventure
ance-Medley, for he which
doth shall have his Pardon of
the King, as appeareth by the
Statute of 6 Ed. 1. c. 9. and he
shall forfeit his Goods in such
cases, as he that shall kill a
Man in his own Defence: for
the Life of a Man is a thing pre-
cious, and favoured in the Law,
as in a Man that killeth ano-
ther in his own Defence, or per
sonal incertum, without any in-
jury this is not Felony, and
in such Cases, he shall for-
feit his Goods and Chattels, for
the great regard that the Law
hath to the Life of a Man,
5. Rep. Cases of Executi-

on. But if he that committeth
 this Manslaughter, was doing an
 unlawful Act, as casting Stones
 in an Highway where Men usu-
 ally pass, or shooting Arrows in
 a Market-place or such like,
 whereby a Man is killed, it is
 Felony at least. *Leigh Phil. Com-*
fol. 38, 39.

Chancing or happening by chance,
 Fortuitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv.
A Chancel of a Church, Cella,
 æ, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, ii. m.

Lord Chancellor of England, Do-
minus Cancellarius Angliæ. So
called, because it is his part to
cancel if he find any Act, Mat-
ter or Decree obtained, which
may any way prejudice his
Prince or the Commonwealth;
which cancelling is made with
Lines drawn a-cross like a Lec-
tice, which in Latin is called Can-
cellis. In other Kingdoms, as also
in ours, Chancellor is a Title
given to him that is the Chief
Man, for matter of Justice, (in
Civil Causes especially) next un-
to the Prince. For whereas all
other Justices in our Common-
wealth, are tyed to the Law,
and may not swerve from it
in Judgment. The Chancellor
hath in this a more absolute
Power, to moderate and tem-
perate the written Law, order-
ing all things Juxta equum & bo-
num. And therefore Staund-
ford Prærog. cap. 20. fol. 65.
saith that the Chancellor hath
two Powers, one Extraordinary,
the other Ordinary, meaning
that tho' by his ordinary Power
 in

in some cases, he must observe the Form of proceeding as other ordinary Judges, yet that in his extraordinary Power he is not limited by the written Law, but by Conscience and Equity, according to the Circumstances of the Matters in Question. He that beareth this Magistracy and High Office, is called the Lord Chancellor of England. *Anno 7 R. 2. cap. 14.* and by the Statute *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 18.* The Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of England have all one Power.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cancellarius & subthesaurarius Scaccarii Domini Regis, Anno 6. H. 8. cap. 6. whose Office hath been thought by many to have been created for the qualifying Extremities in the Exchequer; he sitteth in the Court and in the Exchequer-Chamber, and with the rest of the Court, ordereth things to the King's best benefit; he is always in Commission with the Lord Treasurer, for the letting of Lands that come to the Crown by the dissolution of Abbies, and hath by Privy Seal from the King, Power with others, to compound for forfeiture of Bonds and Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes; he hath also much to do in the Revenue come by the Dissolution and First-fruits, as appeareth by the Acts and Statutes of uniting them to the Crown.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, Cancellarius Ducatus & Comitatus Palatini Do-

mini Regis Lancastriae. Ed. 6. cap. Anno 5. cap. 26. Whose Office is principally in that Court to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and his vassals of the Dutchy Land, otherwise to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court.

The Chancery Court, Cancellaria, & f. Chancery is a Court of Equity and Conscience moderating the rigour of the Courts that are more strictly tied to the Letter of the Law, whereof the Lord Chancellor of England is the chief Judge. Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 10. or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal since the Stat. 5. cap. 18. Mr. Cambden saith in his Britannia, p. 114. of the Impression, that Chancery taketh the Name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, the Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Masters of Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; next unto these are the 6 Clerks, the Examiners, a Serjeant at Arms, the Usher and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts otherwise called Courtsetters, the Clerks of the Pettibag, another Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hamper, the Protonotary, or Register, the Controller of the Harpur, the Clerk of Appeals; the Clerk of the Chase-Wax, the Clerk

Faculties, the Clerk of the
 nts, Clerk of the *Star-*
 ber, the Clerk of Presenta-
 s, the Clerk of Dismissions,
 Clerk of Licences to alienate,
 Clerks of the Enrollments,
 Clerk of the Protections,
 Clerk of the Court of
 ds, the Clerk of the Sub-
 as, the Clerks of the Cha-
 now in Number 7, which
 the keeping of the Rolls,
 g in the Chapel, adjoining
 belonging to the Mansion
 he Master of the Rolls. All
 ch see in their proper Places
 Alphabets.

Tallow-chandler (or *seller* or
r. of Tallow Candles) *Seba-*
 oris, m. *Venditor Cande-*
 m.

Wax-chandler, *Cerarius*, ii,
Lychnopæus, i, m.

Chanel, Canal (or *Gutter*)
 alis, is, f. vel m. *Gloaca*, æ,
 mbrex, icis, m.

little Chanel, Canaliculus, i,
aqualiculus, i, m.

the Chanel of a River, Alveus,
 m.

A Change, Cambium, ii, n.

Change (or *Exchange*) *Mo-*
Cambire Denarios. Ry.

Bills (or *Letters*) of *Change* or
change, Literæ Cambitoria,

146.

Changed, Mutatus, a, um.

A Garment of changeable Silk,
stis Soriculata vel furcu-

Changeable of Colour, Discolor,
 is, adj.

A Chanter (or *chief Singer*) in

a Church, Cantor, oris, m. Præ-
centor, oris, m.

A Chap (or *Chink*) *Rima*, æ, f.

A little Chap, Rimula, æ, f.

Chapped (or *Chinked*) *Rimatus*,
 a, um.

The Chapter of a Pillar, Epistyl-
ium, ii, n.

A Chaplain, Capellanus, i, m.

Sacellanus, i, m. *A Chaplain* is

he that performeth *Divine Ser-*
vice in a *Chapel*, and it is used

in our *Common Law* ordinarily

for him that is depending upon

the *King* or other *Great Per-*
sonages, for the *Instruction* of him

and his *Family*, the *executing*

of *Prayers* and *Preaching* in his

Private House, where *common-*
ly they have a *Chapel* for that

purpose, as *Anno 31. H. 8. cap.*
13. where it is set down what

persons may *priviledge* one or

more *Chaplains* to *discontinue*

from their *Benefices* for the *par-*
ticular Service.

Chapman, Institor, oris, m.

Belonging to Chapmanry, In-
stitorius, a, um. *Emporeticus*,
 a, um.

Chapmanship, Emporeuma, atis,
 n. *Ars Institoria.*

A Chapel, Capella, æ, f.

A little Chapel, Capellula, æ, f.

A Chapelry (or *Hamlet with a*
Chapel in it) *Capellania*, æ, f.

Capellaria, æ, f. *Lex. 26. 1 Mon.*
577.

A Chapter of a Book, Caput, i-
tis, n. capitulum, i, n.

A Dean and Chapter, Decanus
 & *Capitulum*. *Chapter* signifi-
 eth in the *Common and Canon*
Law (whence it is borrowed)
Congregationem Clericorum in eccle-
 sia

ſia cathedrali, conventuali, vel collegiata: Why this Collegiate company ſhould be called *capitulum*, i. e. a little head, of the Canonifts, is for that this Company, or Corporation is a kind of Head, not only to rule and govern the Dioceſs in the vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many things to adviſe the Biſhop when the See is full. *D. Cowell vid. Panormitan. in cap. extra, de reſcriptis.*

A Chapter-Houſe, Exedra, æ, f.
Charcoal (or Coal made of Wood,) Carbo, onis, m.

To charge (or command) Mandato, are.

A Charge or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n.

He to whom a charge is given, Mandatarius, a, um.

An Aſſignment to a Charge (or Office) Delegatio, onis, f.

To lay to one's Charge, Accuſo, are.

Laid to one's Charge, Objectus, a, um.

Charge (or Coſt) Sumptus, i, m. Impenſa, æ, f.

Chargeable (or coſtly) Sumptuoſus, a, um.

A Charger (or great Platter) Lanx, cis, f. Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m.

Charing-croſs, Crux Chariniana.

A Chariot, Currus, us, m. Ra. Ent. 588. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19.

The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.

To charm (or inchant) Incanto, are.

A Charm (or Inchantment) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charmer, Incantatoris, m.

A Charter, Deed, or Writing Privilege, Charta, æ, f. Cl or Deed is ſo called from Latin *Charta*, quia ſcribunt. It is called *Magna*, not for the length or neſs of it, (for it is but ſh in reſpect of the Charters gr of private things to private ſons) but it is called the Charter in reſpect of the Weightineſs, and weighty neſs of the matter containe it, in few words, being the tain of all the fundamental ws of this Realm, and there it may be ſaid of it, th is *magnum in parvo*. The bles and Great Officers to be ſworn to the Obſerv of it. *Coke on Lit. l. 2. Sect. 108. and Epift. 8. Reproſme to his 2. part of Impl.* It is called *Magna Charta*, i reſpect to the *Charta de Fiſc.* It is the quinteſſence of the whole bulk of the Political of our Nation, the Charter of the People's Right, the Hedge of their Property, and the ſtrength of their ſecurity.

It hath been confirmed a ve 30 times, and commanded to be put in Execution, and bought with the Blood of our Nobility, and *English* Ancestors, in thoſe troubleſome time of King *John*, and *Henry* his Son. It is in our Books called, *charta libertatum, & communis libertatis Angliæ, or Libertates Angliæ, charta de libertatibus.* *Magna Charta.* Judge *Doderidge.* *Coke on Lit. l. 1. Supra.*

Charters of Lands are Writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one Man to other, upon some Estate conveyed or passed between them Lands or Tenements, shewing the Names, Place, and Quantity of the Land, and the Estate, Time and Manner of the using thereof, the Parties to the Estate delivered and taken, Witnesses present at the same, and other Circumstances. *Terms Law.*

Charters are called Muniments, *muniendo, quia muniunt, & delunt hereditatem.*

The Purchaser of Land shall receive all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & *ratione terræ*; that he may the better defend the Land himself, having no Warranty to recover in Value; for the Evidences of it are as it were the Nerves of the Land, the Feoffor being not bound to Warranty, and no use of them: Also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for the Maintenance of the Title of the Land. *Coke 9 Rep. Annia Kingfield's Case. Coke on Lit. l. c. 1. f. 1. Lord Buckhurst's Case, 1 Rep. 1.*

1. Charter-Party, Chartapartita, *æ, f.*

2. Charter-Party of affreightment, Chartapartita de affreightamento.

3. Iron Chases, Margines ferrei. *Insens.*

4. Chattels, Catalla, *orum, n.*

5. Chattels is a French Word, and signifieth Goods, which by a

word of art we call *Catalla*; it signifieth all Goods moveable, and unmoveable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. *Cowell's Interp. verb. cattels. Kitchin. fol. 32. verb. catalla.* Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, because they be *feræ naturæ*. *Dr. Cowell* (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reason why Money is not to be accounted Goods or Chattels, because, saith he, Money of it self is not a thing of worth, but by the Consent of Men, and so for their easier Traffick or Permutation of things necessary for their Life. *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 11. Sect. 177.* but our Law accounts Money to be Chattels. Goods or Chattels are either,

1. Personal, as Horses and other Beasts, Household-Stuff, Bows, Weapons, &c. called Personal, because for the most part they belong to the person of a Man, or because they are to be recovered by personal Actions.

2. Real, because they concern the Reality, as terms for Years of Lands and Tenements, Wardships.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends such things, as be either with, or without Life, as a Horse or Bed. *Kitchin. Bona dividuntur in mobilia & immobilia; mobilia rursum dividuntur in ea quæ se movent, & quæ ab aliis moventur. Coke on*

Lit. *ubi supra*: But by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words, *Bona & Catalla*, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between *moventia* and *mobilis*, understanding by *moventia* such Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themselves, as Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Cattle, and by *mobilis* such Goods as passively are moveable, or removeable, from one place to another, as Apparel, Pots and Pans; yet regularly and for the most part, by Moveables are indifferently understood Goods both actively and passively moveable. Immoveables are those Goods which otherwise be termed Chattels real; for that they do not immediately belong to the Person, but to some other thing by way of Dependancy, as Trees growing on the Ground, or Fruit growing on the Trees, or a Lease or Rent for Term of Years, but not Lands, Tenements, or Frank-Tenement.

A Chantry, Cantaria, æ, f.

Chaumont or *Chaumont* (the Family) De calvo monte.

Chaworth (the Family) De Cadurcis.

C H E

To *cheapen* (or ask the price of any thing) Commercior, aris. Licitor, ari. Rogare pretium.

A cheapner of Wares, Licitor, oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitatio nis, f.

Cheapness, Vilitas, atis, f.

Cheap, Vilis, le, adj.

To *cheat*, cozen or deceive, fraudo, are.

A Cheater (or Cozener) Licitor, oris, m. Deceptor, m. Æruscator, oris, m.

To *make Chequer-work*, the little work with small coloured, as in Tables, and Pavements. Vermicariis.

A small piece that Makes Chequer-work with, Tessellarius, ii, n. Opus Tessellarium.

Made Chequerwise, or in Chequer-work, Tessellatus, a, um.

A Cheek, Gena, æ, f.

Chelmsford (in Essex) Canonium. Cæsaromagus.

Chelsey, Schelfega.

Cheney (the Family) De Caneto. De Caneto.

Chensford or *Chernford* (in Essex) Canonium.

Cheese, Caseus, i, m.

Soft Cheese, Caseus recens, lactentes.

Cheese-Rennet (or the thing which turneth Milk into Cheese) Coagulum, i, n.

A Cheese-Press, Calcis, n.

A Cheese-Fat, (or Cheese-Form) Fiscella, æ, f. Forma.

A Cheese-Rack, Cremata, æ, f.

Old Salt Cheese, Tyrotatum, i, m.

A Cheese-

Cheese-Cake, Placenta gala-
ea. Quadra placentæ. Epi-
m, i, n.

Cheesemonger, Casarius, ii,

relating to Cheese, Casarius,
m.

Chepflow (in Monmouthshire)
gulia.

Chern (or make Butter)
rum agitare.

Chersey (in Surry) Ceroti in-
Certesia. Cervi insula.

Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

Chest (or Coffin) Cista, æ, f.

Capla, æ, f.

little Chest, Cistula, æ, f.

Chella, æ, f.

Chest-maker, Arcarius, ii, m.

Cherbury, ii, m.

West City, or West-Chester (in
ire) Chestria. Chestrum.

& Devana urbs. Deuna-
Duinana. Legio. x. x. Vi-

shop of Chester, Episcopus

trienfis vel Cestrienfis.

Cherster (the Family) De Ce-

chester on the Street (in the Bi-
rick of Durham.) Conder-

Cherwill, (Aluta hædina. (i. e.)

Leather made from the Skin of a

Goat.

Chivage or Chiefage, Chevagi-

ii, n. It is a Sum of Mo-
ne paid by Villeins to their

lords in acknowledgment of
the Bondage, for their several

lands; Chevage of the French
is Chief, as if it were the

price of the Head; of which
the French saith, Chivagium dicitur re-

cognitio in signum subjectionis &
Domini de Capite suo. / Lambard

writeth it Chivage, but it is
more properly written Chief-

age.

A Cheveron, Tignum, i, n. Che-

verons, are the strong Rafters
and Chiefs that meet at the Top

of the House to hold up the Tiles
and Covering of the House.

Chewisance, Chevifantia, æ, f.

(i. e.) a Bargain or Contract,
Anno 37 H. 8. cap. 9. & An-

no 13 Eliz. cap. 5. & 8. Anno
10 R. 2. cap. 1 Anno 3 H. 7.

cap. 5.

C H I.

A Chibbol (or little Onion) Ce-
pula, æ, f.

Chichester (in Suff.x) Cicea-
stria. Cicestria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus
Cicestrenfis.

A Chick (or Chicken) Gallina-
ceus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus.

Gallinæ Pullus.

A Chicken newly hatched, Pulli-
cenus, i, um.

Breed of Chickens or other Fowl,
Pullities, ei, f.

A Child, Infans, antis, c. g.

A little Child, Infantulus, i,
m.

Great with Child, Prægnans,
tis, adj. Gavidæ, æ, f.

A Woman lying in Child bed,
Puerpera, æ, f.

The time of a Woman's lying in
Child-bed, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Par-
tus, us, m.

Childhood

Childhood (or Infancy) Infantia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f.

Children, Liberi, orum, m. Sing. carer.

A Chimney, Caminus, i, m.

The Shank or tunnel of a Chimney, Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator, five Purgator caminorum.

To stop Chinks, Obstipo, are.

A Chink (or cleft) Rima, æ, f. Fissura, æ, f.

He that stoppeth Chinks, Obstipator, oris, m.

Having the Chinks stopped, Obstipatus, a, um.

The Chin, Mentum, i, n.

To chip Bread, Distringere crustas Panis. Summas crustas panis distringere.

To chip with an Ax, Ascio, is, ivi. Dedolo, are.

To chip round about with a Ax, Circumdolo, are.

A Chip (or Chippings, such as Carpenter's hew off) Segmen, inis, n. Segmentum, i, n. Affula, æ, f. Secamentum, i, n. Ramentum, i, n.

Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Resegmina Panis. Quisquiliæ crustarum.

A Chirographer, Chirographarius, ii, m. Chirographus Finium. Chirographator, oris, m. Ry. 19. (i. e.) An Officer of the Court of Common Pleas that ingrosseth the Fines. Chirographarius Finium & Concordiarum. signifieth in our Common Law him in *Communi Banco*, the Common Bench Office, that ingrosseth Fines in

that Court acknowledged, to a perpetual Record, after they be acknowledged and fully sealed by those Officers, by which they are formerly examined and that writeth and deliveth the Indentures of them to the Parties, *Anno 2 H. 3. West's Symbol. part 2. The Fines, Sect. 114. and 129. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 147.* An Officer maketh two Indentures, one for the Buyer, the other for the Seller, and maketh one other Indented Piece, retaining also the effect of the Fine, which he delivereth to the *Custos Brevium*, which indented piece is called the *Indenture* of the Fine. The Chirographer also or his Deputy, doth claim all the Fines in the Court, every Term, according to the Statute; and then pairing to the Office of *Custos Brevium*, there endorseth the Proclamations on the backside of the Foot thereof, and always keepeth the Writ of *Cenant*, as also the Note of the Fine.

The Chirograph of a Fine, Chirographum Finis. 5 Co. 39.

A Chirurgeon (or Surgeon), Chirurgus, i, m.

Chirurgerie, Chirurgia, æ.

A Chisel, Scalper, ri, m. Scalprum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f.

A little Chisel, Scalpellum, n. Scalpulum, i, n.

A Chitterling, Omasmus, f. Faliscus venter.

A small Gut or Chitterling, Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum,

C H

C H Y.

Chymist (or Alchymist) Al-
ista, æ; n.

C H O

choak (or strangle) Stran-
gare. Suffoco, are.

choked (or strangled) Strangu-
la, um.

choaker (or strangler) Suffo-
coris, m.

choaking, Suffocatio, onis, f.

choose (or elect) Eligo, is,
ctum, ere.

chosen, Electus; a; um.

choice (or Election) Electio,
f.

chop (or cut off) Trunco,

chopped off, Truncatus, a,

chopper off, Truncator, o-

m.

chopping off, Truncatio, o-

f.

Chopping knife, Culter her-

cus.

Chp., Divisura, æ, f.

A Choirister (or Querister) Cho-

arius, ii, m.

C H R

A Chrysolite, Chrysolithus, i, m.

is a kind of Jasper Stone,

shining with a Golden Colour

and light through.

C H

Chrystal, Crystallum, i, n.

*Christ (our only anointed Lord
and Saviour)* Christus, i, m.

Christendom, Christianismus,
i, m. Christianum dominium,
seu Imperium. Orbis Christia-
nus.

To Christen (or Baptize) Bap-
tizo, are.

A christening (or baptizing) Bap-
tismus, i, m.

A Christian, Christianus, i, m.

Christianity (or Christianity)
Christianitas, atis; f.

Christmas-day, Festum natalis
Domini.

Christ-church (in Hampshire) In-
teramna. Fanum Christi.

A Chronicle (or Cronicle) Chro-
nicum, ci, n. Sed potius Chro-
nica, orum, n. Annales, ium, m.

*A Chronicler (or Writer of Chro-
nicles)* Chronicus, i, m. Chro-
nographus, i, m.

*Chronography, (or description of
time)* Chronographia, æ, f.

Chronology, Chronologia, æ, f.

*Chrysolite (or Gold selder where-
with Goldsmith's selder Gold and
other Metals)* Borax, æ, f.

C H U

A Church (or Temple) Ecclesia,
æ, f.

*A Parish Church with the Ap-
purtenances*, Rectoria, æ, f.

A Collegiate Church, Ecclesia
Collegiata.

A Church-Robber, Sacrilegus,
i, m.

A Churchwarden, Gardianus
Ecclesiæ. Churchwardens are

Officers yearly chosen by the
consent

consent of the Minister and Parishioners, according to the Custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the Behaviour of their Parishioners, for such Faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or Censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. These are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. Vid. *Lambard* in his Pamphlet of the Duty of Churchwardens.

A Church-yard, Cœmeterium, ii, n. Sepulcretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, le, adj.

Womens Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

C I C

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.

C I D

Cider, Sicera, Pomacea. Pomatum, ii, n. Vinum pomaceum.

C I L

Cilerie, Silerium, ii, n. Voluta, æ, f. Or Drapery wrought

on the heads of Pillars or Capitals and made like Cloth or Laces turning divers ways.

A Cylinder (or round Rod) Cylindrus, i, m.

A Cylinder (or Geometrical Body) Cylindrus, i, m.

C I M

A Cymbal (or Instrument of Musick) Cymbalum, i, n. Cymbalum, i, n.

To play on the Cymbals, Cymbaliffo, are.

He that playeth on Cymbals, Cymbalista, æ, m.

C I N

Cinnamon, Cinnamomum, n.

Cinque Ports, Quinque Portus, i. e. Sea-port Towns which divers Courts and Privileges belong, of which the Cinque Ports and Ports to this Day there is an especial Governour or Keeper, called by his Office Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, having the Authority and all that Jurisdiction that the Lord Admiral of England hath in places not exempt, in sending out Writs in his own Name: And further I find a Record in the Rolls, that Henry the Seventh respecting the dignity of this Office, thought not unworthy the Person of a Prince, but bestowed it up

cond Son, Henry the Eighth, succeeded him in Name Kingdom. The words of Record are these expressly, 7. Rex Angliæ, &c. quinte Aprilis, Anno regni sui 8. secundo-genito filio suo 9. dedit officium Constabularii Castri Dover, ac custodiam que Portunum, which Ports this day are known by the names of Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Rye, Sandwich. The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of their Limbs or Members, enjoy great Liberties and Privileges as the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay no subsidies; besides, Suits are not commenced and answered within their own Towns Liberties: Their Mayors have the credit of carrying the Copy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, for their greater Dignity they are placed then at a Table to the right hand of the King. Sir John Crompton in his Jurisdiction fol. 2. nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding Rye and Winchelsey, to the five before mentioned. Rye and Winchelsey are indeed Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of Hastings, as the new Lid and old Rumney, are Limbs of the Port of new Rumney and not distinct Ports by themselves, Quære statutum, Hen. 8. cap. 48. in hunc finem. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Guardianus, five custos quinque Portuum.

C I P

Cypress (or *Cypress*, a fine curled linen) Bissus crispata. Carbasus, i, m.

Cypress, or *Cypress the Tree*, also the Wood thereof, Cyparissus, i, f. Cupressus, i, f.

Cyprian (a Man's name) Cyprianus, i, m.

C I R

Circester or *Cirencester* (in Gloucestershire) Cirencestria, Corinium. Durocornovium. Paserum urbs.

A Circle (or round compass) Circulus, li, m. Orbis, is, m.

A little, or narrow Circle, Sphærule, æ, f.

A half Circle, Hemyciclus, i, m.

A Circle (or Ring) of a Cart, Orbile, is, n.

Round, or belonging to a Circle, Circularis, re, adj.

Round like a Circle, Orbiculatus, a, um.

Circle-wise, Circulatim, adv.

By Circles, or like a Circle, Zonatum, adv.

A Circuit, Circuitus, us, m.

Circuit of Action, Circuitus actionis, i. e. A longer course of Proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful.

Circular

C I

Circular or round, Circularis,
re, adj.

A Circulation, Diffillatio, o-
nis, f. (*i. e.*) A subliming or
extraction of Waters or Oil by
an Alembick, so termed because
the Vapour, before it is resolved,
seemeth to go round or circle-
wise.

A Circumference (or round com-
pass about a Center) Circumferen-
tia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquu-
tio, onis, f.

Circumspect (heedful or wary)
Circumspectus, a, um.

Circumstance (or quality that
accompanieth a thing, as Time,
Place, Person, &c.) Circumstan-
tia, æ, f.

A Circumstance (or Circuit of
words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumstantibus, Signifies those
that stand about (a Law Term)
for a Supply or making up the
number of Jurors (if any Im-
panelled appear not, or appear-
ing be challenged by either
Party) by adding to them so
many other of those that are
present or standing by, as will
serve the turn, *Anno 35 H. 8.*
and *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 25.*

To circumvent, Circumvenio,
irc.

C I S

Cissors (or little Sheers) Forpex,
icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis,
f. pl. Forfices.

C L

A pair of Cissors, Par-
cum.

A little pair of Cissors, For-
lus, li, m. Forpicula, æ,

C I T

To cite (or summon) Cito

A Citation, Monitio, oni-

A City, Civitas, atis, f,
is, f.

A Citizen, Civis, is, c,

A Citadel (or Cittadel)
urbis. (*i. e.*) A Castle or Fort
of a City.

A Citeron (or Harp) Citeron,
æ, f.

A Citron (or Pome-Citron)
trus. i, f. Malum Hesperidum,
malum medicum.

Civet, Zibethum, i, n.

C L A

To clack wool, Picis Impre-
nem exsecare. To bard or
beard Wool, is to cut the head
and Neck from the rest of the
Fleece, *Anno 8 H. 6. cap. 25.*
To clack Wool is to cut off
the Sheeps Mark, which mak-
eth it to weigh less, and so
yield the less Custom to the
King. To force Wool is to
clip off the upper and lower
part of it.

A Clack, or Clapper of a
Crepitaculum molare.

lad (or clothed in Cloth) Vestimenta, um. Indutus, a, um.

claim (or challenge) Clamo, Spel. 160. Co. Lit. 107.

Claim (or Challenge) Clam, ei, n. Claim is a Challenge of Interest in any thing is in the Possession of another, or at the least out of his hand, as Claim by Charter, Claim by Descent. Old. nat. fol. 11. Si Dominus infra annum Clameum qualitercunq; apposuerit. Bract. l. 1. c. 10. the definition and diversities of Claim in Plowden, Casu. el f. 359. a.

Clapper of a Bell, Campanæus. Malleus Tintinnabuli. Clapper of a Door, Marcusus

Clapper of a Mill, Vid. clack.

Clapper wherein Conies are Vivarium, ii, n. Loculatum, i, n.

Clare County (in Ireland) Clara, ia.

Clare (the Family) De Claris libus, Claranus.

Clare (a Woman's name) Clara,

Claret Wine, Vinum Rubel-

claris Liqueur, Despumo,

clarified, Despumatus, a, um.

clarification, a, um.

clarifying, Clarificatio, o-

f. clasp or buckle together, Fi-

o, are.

clasp beneath, Subfibulo,

A Clasp (or Buckle) Fibula, æ, f. Retinaculum, li, n.

A Clasp or Catch, Clavus uncinatus.

A little Clasp, Spintherulum, li, n.

A Clause, Article, or Conclusion, Clausula, æ, f.

A Claw, Unguis aduncus.

To clay, cover or foul with clay, Deluto, are.

Clay, Lutum, i, n.

Potters Clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Fullers Clay (or Earth) Creta vel Terra Cimolia. Argilla Ful-

lonis. Claying of Walls, or other Places, Delutamentum, i, n.

Clay Ground, Figularis terra.

A Clay-pit, Argilletum, i, n.

Made of Clay, Luteus, a, um.

C L E

Clean or pure, Limpidus, a, um. Mundus, a, um.

A maker clean of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m.

To cleanse or make clean, Purifico, are.

A cleansing, Mundatio, o-

nis, f. Clear (or manifest) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, idi, flum, ere.

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus, us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhæstio, o-

nis, f.

Clearing to, Glutinosus, a, um.

Cleft [(or cloven) Fissus, a, um.

Cleft (or cut in two) Bifidus, a, um.

The Cleft of a Pen, Fissura calami.

Clemence (a Woman's name) Clementia, æ, f.

Clement (a Man's name) Clemens, tis, m.

A Clepsydra (or Water-Dial) Clepsydra, æ, f.

The Clergy, Clerus, i, m.

Privilege of Clergy, Clerimonia, æ, f. 2 *Inst.* 63.

Clergy, Sometimes used for the whole number of those that are *de clero domini*, of the Lord's lot or share, as the Tribe of *Levi* was in *Judea*; sometime for a Plea to an Indictment, an Appeal, an ancient Liberty confirmed in divers Parliaments. *Staundf. lib. 2. cap. 41.* It is when a Man is arraigned of Felony, and such like, before a Temporal Judge, and the Prisoner prayeth his Clergy, that is, to have his Book; then the Judge shall command the Ordinary to try if he can read as a Clerk in such a Book and Place, as the Judge shall appoint; and if the Ordinary certify the Judge that he can, then the Prisoner shall not have Judgment for his Life. *Co on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 11. sect. 209.* The Book was allowed to the Clergy for the scarcity of them, to be disposed of in Religious Houses. It was allowable in ancient times for all Offences whatso-

ever they were, except Treason and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But by many Statutes made since, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Perjury, cutting, Horse-stealing. Hereticks or Mare-stealers, shall not have their Clergy, because He is not are for Publick Service in Commerce. 2. The Thief if he is armed to do mischief. *Staundford. Pl. of Cr. l. 2. c. Bacon's Use of the Law, p. Anno 18 Eliz. cap. 7.* If a Man be indicted for Murder without adding *ex malitia cogitata*, the Offender shall have his Clergy; if he will read the Verse: But although he will not read at the beginning, the first spell, and after read, he shall have Allowance as a Clerk, *in favorem vite.* *tescue* saith, That if a Man fail to read, for which he is judged to be hanged, yet he may demand *in favorem vite*, if he demand his Book afterward under the Clergy, he shall have the Benefit of his Clergy. But yet it is to be supposed he cannot demand an Ordinary at that time, but this case ought to be specially taken, *viz.* where the Prisoner is judg'd before the Justices of the King's Bench, if he be judged before the Justices of Gaol-Delivery, it is otherwise, because their Commission ends with their Session. *Staundford Pl. of Cr. lib. 2. cap.*

clergy was allowed to an Ac-
 cory to the stealing of Hor-
 and Marés, because the Sta-
 shall be taken most strictly,
 ch speaks expressly but of
 Principal. *Dyer Term. Pasch.*

Maria, p. 99. Although
 hath been instructed and
 ht in the Gaol to know his
 ers, and to read, this shall
 e him for his Life, but the
 ler shall be punished for

Dyer Term. Mich. annis 3
Reg. Eliz. Clergy is grant-
 but once to one Person,
 pt he be within Holy Or-
 , for such a Man may have
 ften. 4 H. 7. c. 13. and 1
 5. 12. *Lord Staundford.*

Articles of the Clergy, Arti-
 Cleri, are certain Statutes
 e touching Persons and
 les Ecelesiastical, *Anno 9*
2. & Anno 14 Edw. 3. Stat. 3.
Clerk, Clericus, i. m. (i. e.)
 that is in Holy Orders of
 Church; also those Persons
 belong to the Courts of Ju-
 ture that use the Pen.

Belonging to such Clerk, Clerical-
 le, adj.

Parish Clerk, Clericus Paro-
 chialis.

*Clerkship (the Office of a Clergy-
 man)* Clericitas, atis, f.

Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls,
 Clericus Rotulorum Parlamenti,
 is he that recordeth all things
 done in the High Court of Par-
 lament, and engrosseth them fair
 in Parchment-Rolls, for their
 better keeping to all Posterity.

Of these there be two, one of
 the Higher, another of the
 Lower House. *Crompt. Jurisdic.*

fol. 4. and 8. Sir Tho. Smith de
Repub. Ang. pag. 38. Vid. also
Howel's Book touching the Order of
the Parliament.

*Clerk of the Crown in the Chan-
 cery*, Clericus Coronæ in Can-
 cellaria, is an Officer there,
 that by himself or his Deputy
 is continually to attend the
 Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper,
 for special Matters of Estate,
 by Commission, or the like,
 either immediately from his
 Majesty, or by order of his
 Privy Council, as well Ordina-
 ry as Extraordinary, viz. Com-
 missions of Lieutenancies, of Ju-
 stices Errant, i. e. Justices of
 Assizes, Justices of Oyer and
 Terminer, of Goal-Delivery, of
 the Peace, and such like, with
 their Writs of Association and
Dedimus potestatem, for taking
 of Oaths; also all general Par-
 dons upon Grants of them at the
 King's Coronation, or at a Par-
 liament, with the names of the
 Knights and Burgesse, which are
 to be returned into his Office.
 He hath also the making of all
 special Pardons, and Writs of
 Execution upon Bonds of Sta-
 tute of the Staple forfeited:
 Which was annexed to his Office
 in the Reign of Queen Mary,
 in consideration of his conti-
 nual and chargeable Attendance,
 both these before being for e-
 very Curfitor and Clerk of the
 Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus
 Coronæ, Is a Clerk or Officer
 in the King's Bench, whose Fun-
 ction is to frame, read and re-
 cord all Indictments against

Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders there arraigned, upon any publick Crime. He is otherwise termed Clerk of the Crown-Office, and *Anno 2 H. 4. c. 10.* he is called Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. The reason of his Denomination is, because he reads and records Indictments against Traitors, Felons, &c. which are against the King's Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the Extreats, *Clericus Extractorum*, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. He also maketh Schedules for such Sums extreated, as are to be discharged.

Clerk of Assizes, *Clericus Assisæ*, is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Justices of Assises in their Circuits. *Crompt. Jurisdiction fo. 227.*

Clerk of the Pell, *Clericus Pellis*, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, whose Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the Skin or Roll of Receipts; as also to make another Roll of Payments, which is called *Pellis exituum*, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called *Pel*, or *Pell*, of the Latin *Pellis*, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, *Clericus Warrantorum & Extract.* *Cur.* is an Officer belonging

to the Court of Common Pleas, which entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants, and enrolls all Deeds of Indenture of gain and Sale, which are knowledged in the Court, before any Judges out of Court. And he doth extend into the Exchequer, all Issues, Fines and Amercements, which grow due to the King any way in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of 10*l.* of the King for making the same extreats. *Vid. Fitz. Nat. brev. 76.*

Clerk of the Petit Bag, *Clericus parvæ Bagis*, is an Officer in the Chancery, of which sort there are 3, and the Master of the Rolls is their chief. Their Office is to record the Returns of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted by the Court of Wards, all *Oracles mains*, to make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers and Aulnegers, *Conge d' Esquires* for Bishops, *Liberates* upon Extent of Tutel-Staples, the Recovery of Cognizances forfeited, and *Elegits* upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clergymen and Burgesses of the Parliament, Commissions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, concerning the Subsidies, Warrants for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise, and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. This Officer is mention'd *Anno H.*

cap. 22. and it is like had his Denomination and Style of the Bag, because having so with so many Records of divers kinds, as above-mentioned, they were put in sun-dried leather Bags, which were so great as the Clerk of the Chamber now useth, and therefore might be called Petit Small or little Bags.

Clerk of the King's great Ward. Clericus Magnæ Gardæ Regis, is an Officer of the King's House, that keepeth account or Inventory in charge, of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe. This Officer is mention'd *An. 4. ca. 1.*

Clerk or Controller of a Market. Clericus Mercatus five Footman, is an Officer in the King's Court, mentioned *Anno 1 Ed. 6. ca. 1.* and *Anno 13 R. 2. cap. 4.* His Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to keep the Standards of them (as is the Example or Pattern of all the Measures that are to be through the Land, as Elms, Ells, Yards, Lances, as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, &c. of Weights, Bushels, such like, and to see that the Measures in every Place be according to the same Standard or Pattern, *Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 10, 11, 11.* Of which Officers, as also of our diversity of Measures and Weights, you there find a Treatise worth reading. *Briton* also in his Chapter, saith in the King's name to this Effect, We will

that none have Measures in the Realm, but we our selves, but that every Man take his Measures and Weights from our Standards, and so goeth on with a Treatise of this Matter, that well sheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this Point. Touching this Officer's Duty you have also a good Statute *An. 13 R. 2. cap. 4.*

Clerk of the King's Silver, Clericus Argenti Regis Cur. &c. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper Book, and according to that Note, all the Fines of that Term are also recorded in the Rolls of the Court; and his Entry is in this form, he putteth the Shire over the Margin, and then saith, *B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam* (or more, according to the value) *pro licentia concordandi D. cum. D. E. pro talibus terris, in tali villa, & habet Chirographum per pacem admissum, &c.*

Clerk of the Peace, Clericus Pacis, is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace; his duty is in the Sessions to read the Indictments, to enroll the Acts, and draw the Process, to record the Proclamations of Rates for Servant's Wages, to enroll the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register Book of Licences

cences given to Badgers and Laders of Corn, and of those that are licens'd to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the King's Bench, Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Justices of Peace within the time limited by Statute. *Lambard Eirenarch. lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 379.*

Clerk of the Signet, Clericus Signetti, is an Officer who is continually attendant on his Majesty's Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in their Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made *An. 27 H. 8. cap. 11:*

Clerk of the Privy Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or if there be none such, upon the Principal Secretary, writing and making out all Things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out (as they are termed) Privy Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, for loan or lending of Money, or such like. Of this Officer, and his Function, you may read the Statute *Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Juries, or Writs, Clericus Juratorum, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, maketh out the Writs *Habeas corpora* and *Distric* for appearance of the Juror in Court, or at the Juries, after that the Jury Pannel is returned upon *Venire facias*. He entreteth into the Rolls the awarding these Writs, and maketh a Continuances from the Roll out of the *Habeas corpora*, the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus pæ vel Ingrossator magni tulli, is an Officer in the King's Exchequer, who having all counts and Debts due unto the King delivered and drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, chargeth them down the Great Roll; who also writeth Summons to the Sheriff to levy the said Debts in the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors; and if they have no Goods then he doth charge them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to write Treats against their Land. He remaineth in Charge before him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe of Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accounts. He hath the Ingrossing of Leases of the King's Lands, it is likely that it was at

called, and still hath Denation of Pipe, and Clerk of the Pipe, and Pipe-Office, use their Records that are red in their smallest Rolls, together like Organ Pipes; their great, called the great Anno 37. Ed. 3. cap. 4. is of er Form.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanapericus Hanaperii, is an er in Chancery, Anno 2. cap. 1. otherwise called en of the Hamper, in me Statute, whose Fun- is to receive all the Mo- lue to the King for the of Charters, Patents, missions and Writs, as al- es due to the Officers for ing and examining the ; with such like. He is o attendance on the Lord cellor, or Lord Keeper, in the Term-time, and times of Sealing, having him Leather Bags where- e put all Charters, &c. they are sealed by the Chancellor, and those being sealed up with the Chancellor's Private Seal, delivered to the Control- of the Hamper, or Hanaper. reas now the Clerk hath him Leather Bags to put e Charters. It is likely in times they were Hampers or ets, and thereof called Clerk he Hamper, or Hanaper. Hanaper representeth a ow of that which the *Romans* ed *Fiscum*, that contained mperor's Treasure.

Clerk of the Pleas, Clericus

Placitorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Office all the Officers of that Court (upon especial Privilege belong- ing unto them) ought to sue, or to be sued upon any Action; and thereof called Pleas, and Common Pleas, because Places whereupon Actions in Law are impleaded and sued.

Clerk of the Treasury, Clericus Thesaurariæ, is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and maketh out all Records of *Nisi prius*, hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certify- ing of all Records in the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of *Superfedeas de non mo- lestando*, which are granted for the Defendants, while the Writ of Error hangeth. Also he ma- keth all Exemplifications of Re- cords being in the Treasury. He is taken to be Servant to the Chief Justice, but removeable at his Pleasure, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life. There is also a Secondary or Un- der-Clerk of the Treasury, for Assistance; which hath some Al- lowances. There is likewise an under Keeper, who always keep- eth one Key of the Treasury Door, and the chief Clerk of the Secondary another, so the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Essoins, Cleri- cus Essoinorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Com- mon Pleas, who only keepeth the

the Effoin-Rolls, and hath for entering every Effoin 6 *d.* and for every Exception to bar the Effoin 6 *d.* He hath also the providing of Parchment, and cutting it into Rolls, and making the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, and the receiving of them again when they are written, and the binding and making up of the whole Bundles of every Term; and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Justice, for the Chief Justice is at charge for all the Parchment of all the Rolls. The word *Effoins* cometh of the *French Effoin, Exoine, m. i. e.* An Effoin or Excuse, or Toleration for Absence upon a lawful Cause alledged upon Oath, *fortè à Lat. Exoneratus*, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Clericus Ulagariarum*, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, for making out the Writs of *Capias Ulagatum*, after Outlawry. And the King's Attorney's Name is to every one of these Writs; and whereas 7 *d.* is paid for the Seal of every other Writ, there is but a Penny paid for the Seal of this Writ, because it goeth out at the King's Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, *Clericus Suerarum*, is an Officer pertaining to the Commissioners of Sewers, writing all things they do by vertue of their Commission, for which see the Statute, *Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 9.*

Clerk Controller of the House, (whereof there are is an Officer in Court that Place and Seat in the King House, and Authority allow or disallow the Counts and Demands of Pursuants and Messengers of the Cloth, Purveyors, or like. He hath also the sight and controlling of Defaults, Defects and Murrriages of any inferiour Officers, and to sit in the Comptrol House with the Superiour Officers, *viz.* the Lord Steward the Treasurer, Controller and Cofferer, Masters of Household, and Clerks of Green-cloth, either for recting or bettering things of Order, and also for bringing in Country Provision received for the King's Household the censure for failing of murrriages and Carts, warned charged for that purpose. Office you have mentioned 33 *H. 8. cap. 12.*

Clerk of the Nihilis, *Clericus Nihilorum*, is an Officer in the Exchequer that maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are Nihil'd by the Sheriffs upon their Extreates of Green-cloth, and delivereth the same to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King.

Clerk of the Check, is an Officer in Court, so called because he hath the Check and Controllment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all ordinary

nary Yeomen Huissiers, being either to his Majesty, Queen or the Prince, giving leave or allowing absences or defects in attendance, or diminishing their fees for the same. He also doth by himself or Deputy take the view of those that are to watch in the Court, and hath the setting of the clock. This Officer is mentioned Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 12.

Black Marshal of the King's House, is a title which becometh to be an Officer that attendeth the Marshal in his Court, and recordeth all his Proceedings mentioned Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 12.

Clew (or Bottom) of Thread, is a small thread, which is used in the making of cloth. *Clew*, is, m. *Clewbrook*, or near to it, (in Wiltshire) Bennones, Venetian.

C L I

Client, *Clieus*, entis, c. g. *Clientship*, *Clientela*, æ, f.

Woman Client, *Clienta*, æ, f. *Cliff*, *Rupes*, is, f. *Petra*, is, f.

Cliff (or pitch) of a Hill, *Climax*, is, m.

Clift, vid. *Cleft*.

Climate (or portion of the Earth), *Clima*, atis, n.

Climacterical, *Climactericus*, is, m. The *Climacterical Year* is the seventh or ninth, the thirteenth or eighteenth, the twenty one, twenty seven, till they come to sixty three, which

is most dangerous of all, being seven times nine, or nine times seven, at which age divers worthy Men have died.

To clinch (or draw together) as one doth the Fist, or the Smith a Nail, or the Carter his Whip, *Restringo*, ere. *Contraho*, ere. *Inflexo*, ere.

A climbing, *Scanfio*, onis, f. *Of or for climbing*, *Scanforius*, a, um.

Clinton (the Family) *De Clinton*, a, um.

To clip (or shear) *Tondeo*, ere. *To clip with Cissors*, *Attondere*, Forfice.

A Clipper (he or she) *Tonsor*, oris, m. *Tonstrix*, icis, f.

Clipped (or sheared) *Tonfus*, a, um.

That which is clipped off, *Refegmen*, inis, n.

A clipping, *Tonsura*, æ, f.

A Clister (or washing Purgation) *Clyster*, eris, m. *Enema*, atis, n.

A Cliver (or Butchers Chopping-knife) *Clunabulum*, li, n. *Clunaculum*, li, n.

C L O

To cloath and attire, *Vestio*, is, ivi, ire, itum.

A maker (or seller) of Cloaths, *Vestiarus*, ii, m.

A place where Cloaths are kept (or set out to be sold) *Vestiarium*, ii, n.

Embroidered Cloaths, *Vestes Barbaricæ*.

Old Cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.

A Suit of Cloaths, Series apparatus. Habitus Vestium.

An upper Cloathing, Vestitus superior.

Woollen Cloaths, Drappi, orum, m.

Clothed (or Clad) Vestitus, a, um.

Clothed with a long Robe, Palliatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Waistcoat, Indusiatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Robe of State, Prætextatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Ruffet or Gray, Leucophæatus, a, um.

Clothed with Silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Clothed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.

Clothed with Gold (or Garments finely wrought) Segmentatus, a, um.

Clothed with black Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Clothed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.

Clothed in White, Candidatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Linen Vesture, Linteatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

A Glock, Cloca, æ, f.

A Clock house, Coclarium, ii, n. Spel. 160. 2 Mon. 210.

A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A Clock keeper, Nolæ curator.

A Clod (or Turf) of Earth, Gleba, æ, f. Grumus, i, m.

Cloddy, Glebosus, a, um.

A Clog (or Wooden Shoe) lo, onis, m.

A Clog for the Neck of Deer or other Beasts, Numella, æ, f.

A Clog (or little Log) Tanculus, i, m.

A Cloister, Claustrum, i, i, n.

A little Cloister, Claustrum, i, n.

A Cloak, Pallium, ii, n. lula, æ, f.

A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomeratus, i, n.

A Cloak to keep from Rain, cerna, æ, f.

A thread-bare Cloak, Tanculus, onis, m.

A Beggar's patched Cloak, nucia, æ, f.

A Cloak-bag, Pera, æ, f. larium, ii, n.

Cloaked (or Clad in a Cloak) Palliatus, a, um.

A Riding Cloak, Casula, a, n.

Clonmel (in Ireland) a Clonrick, Cluanania. Episc. Clonmelis.

To close (or shut up) Clodere.

A Close (or Field enclosure) Clausum, i, n.

A Close-stool, Lasanum, i, n. Sessibulum, i, n. Sella familiaris.

A Closet, Conclave, is, n. lula, æ, f.

A little Closet, Armarium, i, n.

Cloth, Pannus, i, m. Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, n.

London Cloth, Pannus Londinensis.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus intertextus.

CL

loth of Arras (or Tapestry)
 Des, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.
etia, orum. Aulæum, i, n.
ize Cloth, Pannus Villofus.
oolen Cloth, Pannus laneus.
oad-cloth, Pannus laneus
i, de quodam Panno laneo lato
t. A fine broad Cloth with a nar-
red List, Hil. 2 & 3. Ed. 6.
lo 140. inr. Web & Parker in
C. 3.
rams of Cloth, Textiviliti-
ii, n.
full Cloth, Fullo, are.
Linen Cloth, Linteum, ei, n.
th wrought or frized on both
Amphimallus, i, m.
th of Needle-work, Acupicta
s.
arfe Cloth of a low Price, Le-
afa, æ, f. Pannus pinguis.
th with an high Nap, as Bays
Cotton, Panus villosus.
e nap or hair of Cloth, Tumen-
i, n. Villus, i, m.
arge Cloth, Virga de Sargio.
n. 419. Pry. 185.
Cloth (or Garment) made of
or a Hair-cloth, Cilicium,
i. Pannum Cilicium.
Table-cloth, Mappa, æ, f.
tile, is, n.
Horse-cloth, Stratum, i, n.
uale, lis, n. Sudaria, æ, f.
Forehead-cloth, Frontale,
i.
Neck-cloth, Amictorium,
i.
Wisp or Rubbing-cloth, Xy-
æ, f.
he Art of making Linen Cloth,
ificium, ii, n.
he Art of making Woollen Cloth,
ificium, ii, n.

CL

Fine Linen Clothes, Carbasa
lina.
Coarse woollen Cloths for package,
Coactilia, um, n.
Cloths to cover Booths or Tents,
Velaria, orum, n.
Clothes of a Bed, Strata, æ, f.
Stragula, æ, f.
Clothing (or making of Cloth)
Lanicium, ii, n.
A Clothier (or maker of Cleath)
Lanarius, ii, m. Pannifex, icis, m.
Pannorum Opifex.
A Clothier or Linen Weaver,
Linteo, onis, m.
A Cloth-worker, Rasor Panno-
rum.
Of or belonging to Cloth, Pan-
neus, a, um.
Cloven (or cleft) Fissus, a, um.
Cloves (a Spice so called) Caryo-
phylli, orum, m.
To clout (or amend Garments)
Sarcio, is, si, tum, ire.
A Clout (or Rag) Panniculus,
li, m. Linteolum, li, n.
A Shoe-clout or Dish-clout, Pe-
niculum, li, n. Penicillum, li, n.
Childrens Clouts, Panica, orum, n.
Clouts (or Binders) Canthi
ferrei.

CLU

A Club, Clava, æ, f. Fustis,
is, m.
A little Club, Clavicula, æ, f.
Bearing a Club, Claviger, a,
um.
Cluid River (in Denbighshire)
Cluida.

COA

A Coach, Carrus, i, m. Ra. Ent.
538. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19.
R 2 *A Coach*

A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.
Sea Coal (or Mineral Coal) Car-
bo mineralis, Lapideus vel Fos-
filis.

A Coal mine, Pit or Coal house,
Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Car-
bonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonari-
us, a, um.

A Coast (or Shore) Costera, æ,
f. Ry. 38. 184. Costera Maris.
Magna Chart. 320. 10 Co. 138.
2 Inst. 38. Spel. 180.

The top of a Coast, Summitas
Costerae. 1 Mon. 886.

A Mountain near the Sea-Coast,
Costera Montis. 1 Mon. 835.

A Coat, Tunica, æ, f.

A little Coat, Sagulum, li, n.

An over (or upper) Coat, Su-
pertunica, æ, f. Reg. 93.

A Riding Coat, Penula, æ, f.
Lacerna, æ, f.

A Coat of Mail, Lorica, æ, f.

A little Coat of Mail, Loricula,
æ, f.

A Coat-Armour, Paludamen-
tum, i, n.

Clad in a Coat-Armour, Paluda-
tus, a, um.

That weareth a Coat, Tunica-
tus, a, um.

A Child's Coat with long Sleeves,
Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica ma-
nicata.

To put on a Coat of Mail, Lori-
co, are.

A tatter'd Coat, Cento, onis,
m.

A Postillion, or Post-boy's leathern
Riding Coat, Scortea, æ, f.

C O B

Coberley (in Gloucestershire) Covi-
Berchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spire
turn) Cratenterium, ii, n.
tenta, æ, f.

To cobble Shoes, Refarcire
ceamenta.

A Cobbler of Shoes, Calce-
ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m.
teramentarius, Sutor. Sarcin-
oris, m.

A Cobbler's Shop, Sutrina,
Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum
orum confarcinator.

C O C

Cocar or Carc (a River in
cashire and Yorkshire) Coc-
Cokarus.

A Cock, Gallus, i, m.

A Cock-pit, Gallipugnatio,
ii; n.

Of or belonging to a Cock,
linaceus, a, um.

Cockermouth (in Cumberland)
vantum. Novantum Prom-
vantum Cherfonessus.

The Cock or Gun of a Piece,
pentina, æ, f.

A Cock (or Heap) Tasso,
n. Lex. 122.

To make into a Cock (or Heap)
Tasso, are, Fle. 162.

A Cock of Hay, Fœnum in-
sis, Reg. 94. Meta Fœni.

A cock or spout of a Cannon,
Epistomium, ii, n. Sali-
tis, m.

A little Cock in a Conduit,
pilla, æ, f.

A Weather cock, Triton,
m.

A Cock-boat, Scapha, æ,

A Cocker, Cokettum, i,
a Seal pertaining to the
Custom-house. Regist. Or

and also a scrawl of parchment, sealed and delivered to the Officers of the Custom for Merchants as a War-ent that their Merchandizes are secured, Anno 11. H. 6. cap. 16. which Parchment is otherwise called *Litera de coketto*, or *Litera rmoniales de coketto*, Regist. 179. & *Supra*. So is the word used, 5. Ed. 6. c. 14. & 14. Ed. 3. Stat. cap. 21. This word is also used for a portion of Bread, in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made 1. Hen. 3. where there is mention of Cocket-bread, Wastel-d, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common Wheat.

C O D

be Cod or Husk of any thing, properly of Pease, Siliqua,

the Cod of a Man or Beast, Scro-

1. Cod-piece, Perizoma, atis, n.

1. Codicil, Codicillus, i, m.

Codicil is a just Sentence of

Will, touching that which

would have done after our

death, without the appointing

of an Executor, which definiti-

on doth agree with the definiti-

on of a Testament, *F. de Test. lib.*

Saying that some words are

expressed, which are there

omitted, viz. *absque executoris in-*

structione. The Writers confer- ring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a Great Will, and a Codicil a Little Will, and do compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *D. D. de Codicil in prim.* and indeed when Codicils were first invented, they were used instead of a Testament, when the Testator had no opportunity to make a Testament, or else as additions to the Testa- ment, when any thing was omit- ted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testa- tor upon better Advice would direct, which Emendation was always done by way of Codicil, *Cujac. Cod. de Codicil l. confici- untur. vid. Swinburn in his Trea- tise of Testaments and Wills, Part 1. Sect. 5. num. 2, 3. & Se- quent.*

C O F

A Coffer, Cofera, æ, f. Ry. 177.

Coftis, is, f. 2 Mon. 473. A ca,

æ, f. Capfa, æ, f.

A little Coffer, Capsula, æ, f.

Scrinium, ii, n.

Cofferer of the King's House-

hold, Coferarius Domini Regis

Hospitii, is a principal Offi-

cer in the King's Court next

under the Controller, that in

the Compting-house, and else-

where, at other times, hath a

special charge and oversight of

other Officers of the Household,

for their good demeanour and

carriage in their Offices. To

all which one and other, whe-

ther they are Serjeants, Yeo-

men, Grooms, Pages, or Chil-

dren

dren of the Kitchin, Bake-house, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majesty's Household, he payeth their Wages. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno 39 Elizab. cap. 7.*

A Coffin (or Chest) maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Capfarius, ii, m.

A Coffin for the Dead, Loculus, i, m. Sandapila, æ, f.

C O G

A Cog in a Milk-wheel, Scario-ballum, i, n.

Cog's Hall (in Essex) Ad Anfam.

Cognisance (or Badge in Arms) Insignia, orum, n.

Cognisance, Cognizance, Cognisance, Conusance, Cognitio, onis, f. Spel. 273. is in the Common Law sometimes taken for an Acknowledgment of a Fine or Confession of a thing done, as *Cognoscens latro. Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 3, 20, 32. Cognoscere se ad villanum, Id. lib. 4. Tract. 5. cap. 16.* As also to make Cognizance of taking a Distress; sometimes as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicially, as to take Cognizance; sometimes Power or Jurisdiction, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an Ability to call a Cause or a Plea out of another Court, which no Man can do but the King, except he can shew a Charter for it, *Manwood Part 1. of his Forest Laws, p. 68.* The New Terms of Law hath

these Words: Conusance or Plea is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold Plea of Contracts, and of Lands within the Precinct of the Franchise, and that when any Man is impleaded for any such thing in the Court of the King at *Westminster*, the Mayors and Bailiffs of such Franchises, or their Attorney, may ask Conusance of the Plea, that is to say, that the Plea and the Matter shall be pleaded and determined before them. But if a Court at *Westminster* be fully seized of the Plea, before Conusance be demanded, they shall not have Conusance for that Suit, because they are negligently surceased their View of Demand thereof. But it shall be no Bar to them to have Conusance in another Action; for they may demand Conusance in one Action, and admit it in another Action, at their Pleasure; and that Conusance lieth not by Prescription, but it behoveth to shew the King's Letters Patents for it, *vid. e. in the new Book of Entries in the word Conusance.*

Cognisee, Cognifatus, i, n. or Conisee of a Fine, is he to whom the Fine is acknowledged.

A Cognizor, or Conifour, Cognitor, oris, m. Cognizarius, m. One that passeth or acknowledgeth a Fine in Lands or Tenements, *vid. West part 2 Syll. Tit. Fines, Sect. 2.*

CO

Cognitionibus admittendis, is a
 Vic to a Justice or other that
 has power to take a Fine, who
 being taken Acknowledgment
 of a Fine, deferreth to certifie
 into the Court of Common
 Pleas, commanding him to cer-
 tify it, *Regist. Orig.* 68. b.

COH

Cohæir, *Cohæres*, edis, c. g.
 Coherence or Agreement, *Cohæ-*
ria, æ, f.

COI

Serjeant's Coif, *Coifo*, onis,
Spel. 99. 162. *Lex* 31. *Coifa*,

Baron of the Degree of the
Baro de gradu de la Coif.

Coif for a Woman's Head, *Ca-*
pare, is, n. *Crinale*, is, n.

to coin (to make) Money, *Cuno*,
Crompt. Just. Peace, f.

coin, *Cuneus*, ei, m. *Carv.*

coinage, *Cunagium*, ii. n. 8

21. Coinagium, ii. n. *Plø.*

coined, *Cuneatus*, a, um.

coiner, *Cuneator*, oris, m.

coin (or Corner) of a Wall,

Angulus, li, m.

CO

COK

Cokers, *Carbatinæ*, arum. f.
i. e. Hedgers or Plowmens
 Boots, or great thick Leather
 Mittins, to keep out Thorns and
 Briers.

COL

A Collar, *Collare*, is, n. *Capi-*
strum, tri, n. *Lorum*, i, n.

A Dog's Collar, *Mellium*, ii, n.

A Mastiff's Collar made with
Leather and Nails, *Millum*, i, n.

The Studs or Prickles in a Dog's
Collar to keep off the biting of other
Dogs, *Murices*, milli.

A Horse-Collar whereby he draw-
eth in the Cart, *Helcium*, ii, n.

A Collar put on Horses Necks
stuffed with Wool or Hair to pre-
vent hurting them, *Tomex*, i-
cis, f.

A Collar of Iron that Men are
bound with, *Collaria*, æ, f.

A Collar of SS. *Collare hu-*
merorum, *i. e.* Such as great
 Counsellors of State, Judges of
 the Land, &c. do wear on their
 shoulders on high and festival
 days, called SS. because they
 are made into the form of the
 Letter S, round about their
 shoulders.

Collateral, *Collateralis*, le, adj.
 It is used in the Common Law
 for that which is not lineally
 or

or directly, but adhering of the side ; as Collateral Assurance, is that which is made over and beside the Deed itself, for example : If a Man covenant with another, and enter into a Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed Collateral Assurance, because it is without the Nature and Essence of the Covenant. And *Crompton* in his *Jurisdict.* fo. 185. saith, that to be subject to the feeding of the King's Deer is Collateral to the soil within the Forest. In like manner to pitch Booths or Standings for a Fair in another Man's Ground, is Collateral to the Ground.

Collateral warranty. vid. *Warranty.*

Collation of Benefice, Collatio Beneficii. It signifieth properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, and differeth from Institution in this, for that Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop, at the Motion or Presentation of another, who is Patron of the same, or hath the Patron's Right for the time, *Extra de Institutionibus, & de concessione prebendarum, &c.* And yet *Anno 25 Edwardi 3. Stat. 6.* is Collation used for Presentation.

Colebrook (in *Buckinghamshire*) Colunum Pontes.

Colchester (in *Essex*) Coleceastria. Colonia.

To collect (or gather together) Colligo, egi, ere.

A Collection, Collectio, nis, f.

A College, Collegium, ii, *Collerford,* or *Collerton* (in *Northumberland*) Cilurinum, lurnum.

The Collet (or *Beazil*) Ring, Pala annuli.

The Collick, Colica, æ, f. *licus dolor. Colica passio* (A Disease caused through Wind in the Belly.

He that is troubled with Collick, Collicus, a, um.

Coln River (in *Middlesex*) *ther* in *Shropshire*) Colnius.

A Collier, Carbonarius, ii, Anthracius, ii, m.

A Colonel, Colonellus, i, Spel. 219.

A Collop of Bacon, Carbon æ, f.

A Colony of Men, Colonia, i. e. The People that are to dwell in a Country uninhabited.

Colour, Color, oris, m. *Colour* signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but truth false, and hath his name to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judge. *Vid. new Terms of Law, in title Colour: Who also referreth to D. and Student, fol. 158. Brook. Tit. Colour in Assise, &c. fol. 190.*

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um. *The tempering of Colours,* moge, es, f.

A Colt (or little Horse or Horse) Equulus, li, m. Equuleus, m. Pullus Equinus.

A Mare Colt, Equula, æ, f.

Column or Pillar, or Columni
Book, Columna, æ, f.
unbrook, Vid. Colebrook.

C O M

Combat, Pugna, æ, f.
combat, (or fight) Pugno,

single Combat, Duellum, li,
e. When one Man fight-
gainst another single, hand
nd, or a fight between
Men only singled out by
elves. Combat in our
non Law, is taken for a
l Trial of a doubtful Cause
uarrel, by the Sword or
is, of two Champions. Of
ou may read at large, Pa-
Putco, de re militari & du-
alciat. de duello. Hotoman
feudalium, cap. 42. As
n our Common Lawyers
gland, namely, Glanville lib.
1. Braet. lib. 3. tract. 2.
Britton tap. 22. Horn's
or of Justices, lib. 3. cap. des
ions in fine proxime ante
ramentum Duelli, apud Dyer
01. num. 41, 42. Staund-
Pleas of the Crown, lib. 2.
6. B. and 177. A. saith, that
an ancient Trial in our
and much used in times
as appeareth by divers Pre-
nts in the times of Edward
nd Henry IV. which is not
et out of use, but may be by
he Law in use at this day, if
he defendant will, and nothing
be drawn on Counter-plea

thereto. And it is said *M. 37*
H. 6. fol. 3. That to wage Bac-
 tel, or to combat, is by the
 Civil Law: But *Moil* saith it is
 by our Common Law, and as
Staundford, Pleas of the Crown, fol.
177. a. saith, that they shall
 come armed into the Court, and
 join issue. The Plaintiff begins
 his Appeal, &c. and the Defen-
 dant pleads Not guilty, and (as
Britton setteth it down, *fol. 41.*)
 undertakes to defend it with his
 Body, &c. and after, one taketh
 the other by the hand, and first,
 the Defendant saith in this man-
 ner, Hear you this, you Man
 whom I hold by the Hand,
 which are called *John* by your
 Christian Name, that I *Pierce*,
 such a Year, such a Day, in such
 a place, the aforesaid Murder
 of *N.* neither did do, nor go
 about, neither purpose, nor as-
 sented to such a Felony, as you
 have alledged. So God help me,
 and his Saints. And after the
 Accuser saith, Hear you this,
 you Man, whom I hold by the
 Hand, which are called *P.* by
 your Christian Name, your are
 perjured: For on such a Day,
 such a Year, in such a Place, you
 did such Treason, or such a
 Murder, which I have alledged
 against you, or whereof I chal-
 lenge you. So God me help,
 and his Saints. Then they are
 both led into a certain place,
 where both further say, Hear
 you this Justices, that we *I.*
 and *P.* have neither eat nor
 drank, nor done any other deed
 whereby the Law of God should
 be abased, or the Law of the

Devil advanced. And forthwith there shall be an Oyez or Proclamation made, That none shall be so bold but the Combatants, to speak or do any thing that shall disturb the Combat or Battel; and whosoever shall do against this Proclamation, shall suffer Imprisonment for a Year and a day. Then they shall fight with Weapons, but not with any Iron, but with two Staves or Bastons tipt with Horn of an Ell long, both of equal length, and each of them a Target, and with no other Weapon may they enter the Lists; and if the Defendant can defend himself till after Sunset, and as my Author saith, till you may see the Stars in the Firmament, and demand Judgment if he ought to fight any longer, then must there be Judgment given on the Defendant's side. And *Bracton* agreeth herewith in these words, *Quod si appellatus se defenderit contra appellantem, tota die, usque ad horam qua stelle incipiunt apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quietus de Appello, ex quo appellatus se obligavit ad convincendum eum, una hora diei, quod quidem non fecit.* When the Defendant doth plead to the Appeal Not guilty, and undertakes to defend it with his Body, he must throw down his Gauntlet or Glove into the Court; and if the Plaintiff doth not enter Rejoinder to the Battel, then he must take up the Glove or Gauntlet; but

if the Plaintiff doth Condemn plead unto it, then must he suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other demurr in Law, or void of the Appeal, because he refused his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, must produce Mainprise or Pledges to perform the Combat or Battel, and the Court shall appoint them a place to fight; and as *p. 385.* saith, that the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to challenge the Defendant in the Court of the Marshal, and the Plaintiff shall array them both on their own Charge, and must be the Night before the Battel, that they may be ready in the Field or Lists by rising. The Forms of Challenge are described *17 Edw. 3. c. 4.* differ from that described by *Bracton* and *Briton*, and are described by *Dyer Terminatus anno 13 Eliz.* As it is set down between one Plaintiff and another *Paramour*, a Gentleman, about the value of Land, and levying thereof; and on the issue the Plaintiff chose the Trial by Battel or Battel, and had a champion one *George Thorn*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, and no doubt his dearest Friend, that would enter the Lists to such a purpose of life, &c. And the Defendant had one *Henry Nailor*, a Gentleman of Fence, and the Court awarded the Battel, and the Champions were main

sworn (*Quere formam iusti*) to perform the bat or Battel, *apud To-in Westm. 18. Junii, prox. Craft. Trinitat.* which was first day of the Uras of the 1, and on the day appointed there was a List made four-e on even ground, every e 60 foot, and East, West, h and South, and the place seat of the Judges was without, yet close upon Lists, and a Bar made for Serjeants at Law, & *circa decimam ejusdem diei*, 3 ces or Judges of the mon Pleas, *viz. Dyer, We-Harper*, (the fourth, name-*Welch*, was not there by n he was sick) did repair e place in their Robes of et, with their other Ha- and Coifs, and the Ser- at Law also. And there roclamation being made 3 Oyez, the Deman- were first called for, they came not: After the Mainpernours of the nptions were called to g forth first the Champion of the Demandant or Chal- lenger, which came into the e in rugged Sandals, bare ed from the Knees down- el, and bare headed, and ba Arms to the Elbow, be- in brought in by the Hand of Knight, *Sir Jerom Bowes* by name, who carried a red on, of an Ell long, tipped a Horn, and a Yeoman car- ying the Target made of ble Leather, and they were

brought in at the North side of the Lists, and went about the side of the Lists, until the middle of the Lists, and then came towards the Bar before the Judges with three solemn Congies, and there he was made to stand at the North side of the place, being the right side of the Court, and after that the other Champion was brought in, in like manner, at the South, or contrary side of the Lists, with like Congies, &c. by the hands of *Sir Henry Cheney*, Knight, &c. and was set on the North side of the Bar (quite opposite to the other Champion) and two Serjeants being of Counsel of each Party, in the midst between them: This done, the Demandant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, *Barham* Serjeant for the Tenant, prayed the Court to record the Nonsuit; which was done: Then *Dyer*, Chief Justice reciting the brief, the matter, and issue of the Battel or Combat, and the Oath of the Champions to perform it, and the prefixed day and place, gives final Judgment against the Demandant, and that the Tenant shall hold the Land, to him and to his Heirs for ever quietly, from the said Demandant or Challenger, and their Heirs for ever, and the Demandants and their Pledges, *de prosequendo*, to be at the mercy of the Queen, &c. And then there was solemn Procla-

mation made, that the Champions, and all others there present (which by Estimation were about 4000 Persons) should depart in God's Peace, and the Queen's; and so they departed with a shout, *God save the Queen.* Vid. more at large in *Verstegan* in his Book entituled. A Re-stitution of decayed Intelligence, pag. 64, &c.

A Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A Horse-Comb (or Curry-Comb) Strigilis, is, f.

A little Curry-Comb (or Scraper) Strigilecula, æ, f.

Combs of Horn, Pectines cornei.

Combs of Ivory, Pectines Eburnei.

Combs of Wood, Pectines Lignei.

A Comb case, Pectinarium; ii, m.

A Comb-maker, Pectinarius, ii, m.

To Comb, Pecto, xi, xui, xum, ere.

To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.

Combed, Pexus, a, um.

To comfort (or strengthen) Comforto, are. Ra. Ent. 486. Conforto, are. 1. Mon. 526.

Comitatu Commissio, is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County, *Regist. Orig. fo. 295. a & b. Coke's Rep. lib. 3. fol. 72. a.*

Comitatu & Castro Commissio, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed

to the Sheriff. *Regist. Orig. 295. a.*

A Command or Command Mandatum, i, n. Præcep i, n. Commandment in Common Law is taken e for the Commandment of King, when upon his meertion he commandeth any t to be done, *Staundf. Pleas o Cr. fol. 72.* or of the Justices, that either ordinary, or lute, as when upon their Authority, in their Wisdom Discretion, they commit a to Prison for Punishment: dinary, when they commit rather for safe Custody than prisonment, and it is Repleble, *Idem Pl. Cr. f. 73.*

Commandment, is again for the offence of him that leth another to transgress Law, or to do any such t as is contrary to the Law Murder, Theft, or such and he is accessary, *Bract. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 19.* And the Civilians call Mandatum, *Angelus de Maleficiis.*

To commemorate (or rehe) Commemoro, are.

To commence (or begin) menso, are.

Commenda, æ, f. i. e. A nefice which being void committed to the care of ther Clerk, to supply the till it is full.

Commerce (or common traf) Commercium, ii, n.

A Commissary, Commissa ii, m. Commissary is a Tiel Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, at

ing to such a one as exerciseth
 Jurisdiction (at the least
 as far as his Commission per-
 taineth him) in Places of the
 Liberties so far distant from the
 City, as the Chancellor
 cannot call the Subjects to the
 Bishop's principal Consistory,
 without their great molestation.
 This Commissary is by the Can-
 ons termed *Commissarius* or
Officialis foraneus, *Vid. Lynd. Pro-*
cap. de accus. in the word
dat. Archiepiscopi, in *Gloss.*
Commission, *Commissio*, o-
 f.

Commissioner, *Commissiona-*
 ii, m. *Lex.* 32.

commit, *Committo*, ere.

Committee, *Commissus*, is
 to whom the Consideration
 or ordering of any matter is
 referred, either by some Court,
 or consent of Parties, to whom
 it belongeth: as in Parliament,
 when all being read, is either con-
 sidered unto, and passed or de-
 clined; or neither of both, but
 referred to the consideration of
 some certain Men appointed by
 the House further to examine it,
 whereupon they are called Com-
 mittees by *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit.*
Conciliary Sect. 144.

Committee of the King. This
 word seemeth to be somewhat
 strangely used in *Kitchin, fol.*
10. where the Widow of the
 King's Tenant being dead, is
 called the Committee of the
 King, that is, one committed by
 the ancient Law of the Land,
 to the King's Care and Pro-
 vision.

Committee of a Lunatick, is
 he to whom the Care of the
 Lunatick and his Estate are com-
 mitted.

Commodities, *Commoditates*.
Bona res. mercimonia.

A Common, *Commune*, is, n.
Communia, æ, f. *Lex.* 32.

Common signifieth in our
 Common Law that Soil or Wa-
 ter whereof the use is Common
 to this or that Town or Lord-
 ship, as *Common of Pasture*,
Communia pasturae, *Bract. lib. 4.*
cap. 19 & 20. *Common of Fish-*
ing, *Communia piscariae*, *Idem.*
lib. 2. cap. 34. *Common of Tur-*
bary (or digging of Turves)
Communia Turbaria, *Common*
 of Estovers, *Communia Estoveria-*
rum, *Lex* 32.

To common, *Communio*, are.
Ra. Ent. 539.

A commoner, *Communiarius*,
 ii, m.

Common Bench (or *Court of*
Common Pleas) *Bancus commu-*
nis vel Communia Placita, *An.*
2 Ed. 3. cap. 11. It is the
 King's Court now held in *West-*
minster-Hall, but in ancient
 time moveable as appeareth by
 the Statute called *Mag. Chart.*
cap. 11. As also *Anno 2 Ed. 3.*
cap. 11. and *Pupilla oculi, part*
5. cap. 22. but Mr. Gwin in
 the Preface to his Readings
 saith, that untill the time that
 Henry III. granted the Charter,
 there were but two Courts of
 Justice in all, whereof one was
 the Exchequer, and the other
 the King's Bench, which was
 then called *Curia Domini Re-*
gis,

gis, and *Aula Regia*, because it followed the Court or King, and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of Common Pleas was erected and settled in one Place certain, viz. at *Westminster*, wherefoever the King lay. Thereupon Mr. *Gwin*, ut *supra*, saith, that after all the Writs ran, *Quod sit coram Justiciariis meis, apud Westmonasterium*, whereas before, the Party was commanded by them to appear, *coram me, vel Justiciariis meis*, simply without addition of place, as he well observeth out of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*, the one Writing in *Henry* the Second's time, before this Court was erected, the other in the latter end of *Henry* the Third's time, who erected this Court. All civil Causes, both real and Personal, are or were in former times tried in this Court, according to the strict Law of this Realm. And by *Fortescue*, cap. 50. it seemeth to have been the only Court for real Causes.

Common Law, *Communis Lex*. Hath three divers Significations, which see in the Author of the new Terms of Law.

Commons, *Demensum*, i, n. So called because it is meet in Common, among Societies, as Universities, Inns of Court, Doctors Commons, &c.

A Company (or Fellowship) *Societas*, atis, f.

A Company of Soldiers, *Turma*, e, f.

To lead a Company, *Ordinere*.

A Compass, *Circinus*, i. An Instrument so called, because it serves to make round Circle or Compass bour.

A Pilot, or *Mariner's Compass*, *Index nauticus*. *Pyxis nautica*. *Index viatorius*.

To compass, or bring about, *Compasso*, are. Co. Ent. 35

Competent (or sufficient) *Competens*, entis, n.

To complain, *Queror*, eris, ere, *questus sum*, *queri*.

A Complaint, *Questus*, us, *Querela*, æ, f.

To compose, *Compono*, ere

A Compositor, or *Composer*, *Compositor*, oris, m. *Typographus*, æ, f.

Comprised, *Comprifatus*, um.

A Compound Bolus, *Compositus bolus*.

De computo reddendo, a Writ so called of the Chancellor, because it compelleth a Chancellor, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to yield his account, *Old nat. brev. fol. 58*. It is founded upon the Statute of *Willelmus* 2 *Ca. 2. Anno 13 Edw.* 1.

It lies also against Executors of Executors, *Anno 5 Ed. 3.*

de Provis. Victual. ca. 5. and against the Guardian in Society for waste made in the Minority of the Heir, *Marbl. ca. 1.* and see further in what it lyeth, *Regist. Orig. fol. 3.* *Old nat. brev. ubi supra*, & *Herb. nat. brev. f. 126.*

C O N

b conceal (or keep close) Con-
ceal, are.

Concealment, Concelamen-
to, i; n. *Fle. 22, 23.*

concealers, Concelatores, m.

In the Common Law are
those who find out concealed
Lands, that is, such Lands as
slyly are kept from the King
and Common Persons, having
nothing to shew for them, *An.*

Eliz. cap. 22. They are so
called, à *Concelando*, of Con-
cealing, by an Antiphrasis or
contrary speaking, because in-
stead they do not conceal such
Lands but reveal them; *Ut mons*
novendo per Antiphrasim; or ra-
ther they are so called because
they enquire after concealed
Lands.

To concern, Concerno, are.

Concerning, Concernens, tis, f.
Concerned, Concernatus, a,

To conclude, Concludo, ere.

Concord (or Agreement) Con-

cordia, æ, f. is in the Common

Law by a peculiar Significati-

on defined to be the very Agree-

ment between Parties that

tend the Levying of a Fine

on Lands one to the other,

and in what manner the

same shall pass; for in the

Form thereof many things are

to be considered. *West part 2.*

mb. Titul. Finis ad Concord.

ff. 30. whom read at large.

Concord is also an Agreement

made upon any Trespass com-
mitted between two or more,
and it is divided into a Con-
cord Executory, and a Con-
cord executed, see *Plowden Ca-*
su Reniger & Fogasse, Fol. 5,
6. where it appeareth by some
Opinion, that the one bindeth
not, as being imperfect, and
the other absolute, and tieth
the Parties; and yet by some o-
ther Opinion in the same case
it is affirmed, that Agreements
Executory are perfect, and do
no less bind than Agreements
executed, *Fol. 8. b.*

Concubinage, Concubinatus,

us, m. In our Common Law

it is an exception against her

that sueth for her Dowry,

whereby she is alledged that

she was not a Wife lawfully

married to the Party in whose

Lands she seeks to be endow-

ed, but his Concubine. *Brit-*

ton cap. 107. Braff. lib. 4. Traff.

6. cap. 6.

Condition, Conditio, onis, f.

Condition is a Restraint or Bri-

dle annexed to a thing, so that

by the not performance thereof

the Party to the Condition shall

receive Prejudice and Loss, and

by doing of the same, Commo-

dity and Advantage. *Terms of*

Law.

A Conduit for Water, Aquæ-

ductus, us, m. Aquagium,

ii, n.

A Conduit Pipe, Colimbus, i,

m.

To confederate, Confœdero, are.

A Confectioner, Dulciarius Pistor.

Opustorius, ii, m.

Confests, Confesta.

A Confession

A Confession, Confessio, onis, f.

Confidence (or Trust) Confidentia, æ, f.

To have Confidence (or Trust) Confido, ere.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, onis, f.

Confirmation cometh of the verb *Confirmare, quod est firmum facere*, and therefore it is

said that *Confirmatio omnes supplet defectus, licet id quod actum est, ab initio non valuit*. It is a

conveyance of an Estate or Right *in Esse*, whereby a voidable

Estate is made sure and unavoidable, or whereby a particular

Estate is increased. It is a strengthening of an Estate

formerly had, and yet voidable though not presently void. *Coke*

on Lit. lib. 3. c. 9. Sect. 5. 15.

Qualibet confirmatio aut est perficiens, crescens, aut diminuens, Fitz.

nat. brev. fol. 169. 1. Perficiens,

As if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment over, and the

Feoffor confirm the Estate of the Disseisor, or his Feoffee. 2. *Crescens*

doth enlarge the state of a Tenant, as Tenant at Will to

hold for Years, or Tenant for Years to hold for Life. 3. *Diminuens*,

as where the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms

the Estate of his Tenant to hold by a less Rent, *Coke*

lib. 9. Rep. Beaumont's Case, 3. 142.

To confute (or disprove) Confuto, are.

Congleton (in Cheshire) Conglate.

To conglutinate (or join together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulatio, are.

A Congregation (or Assembly) Congregatio, onis, f.

A Cony, Cuniculus, i, m.

A little Cony, Cuniculina, æ.

A conjuration or conjuring (an

orcising) Conjuratio, onis, f.

Conjuration in the Common Law is used for such as, by

personal Conference with the Devil, or Evil Spirit, to know

any Secret; or effect any purpose, *Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 16.* A

the difference between Conjuration and Witchcraft, is, that

the Conjuror seemeth by Prayer and Invocation of God's

powerful Names to compel the Devil to say or do what he

commandeth him. The Witch dealeth rather by a friendly and

voluntary Conference or Agreement between him or her and the

Devil or Familiar, to have his or her turn served in lieu or

price of Blood, or other gift offered unto him, especially of his

or her Soul: So that a Conjuror compacteth for Curiosity to know

Secrets, and work Miracles, and the Witch of meer Malice

to do Mischief; and both they differ from Inchanters or Sorcerers,

because the two former have personal Conference with

the Devil, and the other meddles but with Medicines and

Ceremonial Forms of words called Charms, without Application.

To conjure (or exorcise a Spirit) Conjuro, are.

A Conjuror, Conjurator, oris, m.

Conigree, Cunicularium, ii,
File 160.

Connaught Province (in Ireland)
 Cacta, Connatchtia.

Conmor (in Ireland) Connaria,
 Cneria.

Conway River (in Wales) Co-
 nius, Novius, Tœsobius, Toi-
 us, Toisovius.

Conquer, Conquestor, ari.
 413.

Conqueror, Expugnator, oris,
 Superator, oris, m.

Conquest, Conquestus, i, m.
*Conspanguinity (or Kindred by
 or Birth)* Confanguinitas,
 f.

Consecrate (or make Holy)
 Secro, are. Sacro, are.

Consecrating, Consecratio, o-
 f.

Consecrated, Consecratus, a,

*Conservator (or conservator of
 Peace)* Conservator vel Cu-

pacis, is he that hath an
 special charge by vertue of his

Office, to see the King's Peace

kept; which Peace Learned

Lambard defineth in Effect,

to be a with-holding or abste-

inence from that injurious Force

and Violence, which boisterous

and unruly Persons are in their

States prone to use towards o-

thers, were they not restrained

by Laws and fear of Punishment.

Of these Conservators he further

says thus, That before the time

of King Edward III. who first e-
 stablished Justices of Peace, there
 were sundry persons that by the
 Common Law had Interest in
 keeping of the Peace. Of these
 some had that Charge, as inci-
 dent to their Offices, which they
 did bear, and so included with-
 in the same, that they were ne-
 vertheless called by the Name of
 their Office only. Some others
 had it simply, as of it self, and
 were thereof named *custodes pacis*,
 Wardens or Conservators of the
 Peace. The former and latter
 sort he again subdivideth, which
 he read in his *Eirenarcha*, lib. 1.
cap. 3.

To conserve (or keep) Confer-
 vo, are.

Conservees, Condita, Salgama,
 orum, i. e. Things conserved
 or condited to serve one's turn
 at time of Need, as Grapes,
 Cherries, Plums, &c.

A Consistory, Consistorium, ii,
 n. (i. e.) A Counsel-house of Ec-
 clestialical Persons.

Consolidation, Consolidatio, o-
 nis, f. In our Common Law

it is used for the combining and

uniting of two Benefices in one,

Vid. Brook Tit. Union. The word

is taken from the Civil Law,

where it signifieth properly an

uniting of the Possession, Occu-
 pation or Profit with the Pro-

perty, for Example, if a Man
 have by Legacy, *Usufructum fundi*,

and afterward I buy the Proper-
 ty or Fee-simple (as we call it)

of the Heir, *Hoc casu consolidatio
 fieri dicitur. Sect. 3. de usufructu
 in Instit.*

Conspiracy, Conspiratio, onis, f.

Though in Latin and French it is
 used for an Agreement of Men

to do any thing, either good or
 bad, yet in our Law Books it is

always taken in the evil part: It
 is defined, *Anno 34 Ed. prim.*

Statute 2. To be an Agreement of such as do confederate or bind themselves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them shall bear and aid the other falsely and maliciously to indict, or falsely to move or maintain Pleas; and also such as cause Children within age to appeal Men of Felony, whereby they are imprisoned and much grieved, and such as receive Men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterprise; and this extendeth it self as well to the Takers as the Givers, and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, which by their Seignory, Office or Power, undertake to bear or maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties, than such as touch the Estate of their Lords, or themselves, *Anno 4 Ed. 3. cap. 11. Anno 3 H. 7. cap. 13.* Of this see more, *Anno 1 H. 5. c. 3.* and *Anno 18 H. 6. cap. 12.* As also in the new Book of *Entries, Vid. Conspiracy.* And being thus taken as aforementioned, it is confounded with Maintenance and Champerty, but in a more special Signification, it is taken for a Confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of Felony. And the punishment of Conspiracy upon an Indictment of Felony at the King's Suit, is that the Party attainted Leese his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impannelled upon Juries or Assises, or such like Employ-

ments for the testifying Truth, and if he have to the King's Court, that he his Attorney, and that his Goods and Chattels, be into the King's Hands, his Estreaped (if he find no Favour) his Trees raze Body committed to Prison *lib. Assis. 59. Crompt. 3 Peace, f. 156. b.* This is called Villanous Judgment, and punishment. But if the grieved sue upon the W Conspiracy, then see *Fit. brev. Fol. 114. D. 115 l.* Conspiracy may be also in a less Weight, *Idem Fol. 114.* And see Frank Law.

Conspiracione, is a Writ lieth against Conspirators *nat. brev. Fol. 114. D. 115 l. Jurisd. Fol. 209.* See also *Regist. Fol. 34*

To conspire, Conspiro, and A Conspirator, Conspiratoris, m.

A Constable, Constabularius, m. *Spel. 170. Lex. 35* Constable comes of two old words, *Kinning*, which signifieth King, and *Stable*, Stabilitas, as the Stability of the Kingdom. The Common Law requireth that every Constable be *Idoneus homo, i. e.* apt for exercise of the said Office, and he is said in Law to be *Idoneus*, which hath three Qualities, 1. Honesty, to execute his Office truly without Malice or Partiality. 2. Skill, to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as v

ance or Estate as in Body, execute his Office, when need diligently, and not through necessity or Indigence to neglect; for if poor Men, which by the labour of their hands, be elected to this Office, will rather permit Felons and other Malefactors to escape, and neglect the Execution of their Office in other Points, than permit their Labour, by their Wife and Children, to be taken. The Office and Authority of High and Petty Constables remaineth, notwithstanding the Death of the King, in their Authority is by the Common Law, and not by Custom: So also of Mayors, Sheriffs in Towns corporate, &c. *Rep. Griestie's Case. Dalt. f. P. Leigh Philol. Com. f. 11.*

Table of Windsor Castle, Constabularius Castris Domini Regalis de Windsor, f. Pl. Cr. Fol. 152. and Ant. l. 4. cap. 13. Stow's Ant. 312.

Constabularia, æ, f. y. 71:

Constabularius, a, um.

Vice-constable, Vice-constabularius, ii, m.

Constancia (a Woman's Name) Constancia, æ, f.

Constantine (a Man's Name) Constantinus, i, m.

Constitute (or appoint) Constitutus, ere.

Conuetudinibus & Seruitiis, a Writ of Right close, which

lieth against the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him: Of this see more at large in *Old nat. brev. Fol. 77. Fitz. eod. Fol. 151. and the Regist. Orig. Fol. 159.*

To consult, Consulto, are.

A Consultation, Consultatio, onis, f.

Consultation, is a Writ whereby a Cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court (or Court Christian) to the King's Court, is returned thither again: For the Judges of the King's Court, if upon comparing the Libel with the Suggestion of the Party, they do find the Suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the Cause to be wrongfully called from the Court Christian; then upon this Consultation or Deliberation, they decree it to be returned again: Whereupon the Writ in this case obtained, is called a Consultation. Of this read the *Register, Fol. 44, 45, &c. Usque Fol. 58. Old nat. brev. Fol. 32. and Fitz. eodem Fol. 50.*

A Consulter, Consultor, oris, m.

To consume (or spend) Consumo, ere.

To consummate (or fully accomplish) Consummo, are.

A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f.

To contain, Contineo, ere.

Contentement, Contentementum, i, n. Seemeth to be the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-house that is in his own Occupation;

cupation; for in *Magna Charta* cap. 14. you have these words. A Freeman shall not be amerced for a small Fault, but after the quantity of the Fault, and for a great Fault, after the manner thereof, saving to him his Contement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, saving to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, saving his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. *Vid.* also *Brañon*, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 1. numb. 3. *Johan Eimericus in Processu judiciario*; cap. de executione senten. 79. num. 11.

The continent or firm main Land, that is no Isle, nor separated by Sea, Continsens, entis, f.

To *continæ* (or *perfiſt*) *Continuo*, are.

Continual, *Continuus*, a, um.

Continual Claim, *Continuum Clameum*, is a claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, to Land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without Danger. For Example, if I be disseised of Land, into which, though I have Right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoveth me to hold on my Right of Entry to the best Opportunity of me and mine Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every Year, as long as I live, and so I save the Right of Entry to mine Heirs, *vid.* *Terms of Law*. See more in *Littleton*, *verbo* *Continual Claim*, and the new Book of En-

tries, *ibid.* and *Fleta*, lib. 6. 53.

Continuance, *Continuatio*, nis, f. *Continuance* seen to be used in the Common Law, as *Prorogatio*, in the civil Law. For Example, *Continuance* until the next sise, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* f. and 244. d. in both w places it is said, that if a cord in the Treasury be alleced by the one Party, and denied by the other, a *Certiorari* shall be sued to the Treasurer, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. And if they certify not in Chancery, that such a Record is there, or that it is likely to be in the Tower, the King shall send to the Justices repeating the *Certiorari*, and command them to continue the Assize. In this signification it is likewise used by *Kitchin*, *Fol.* 202. 199. and also *Anno 11 Hen. 4. cap. 4.*

Contract, *Contractus*, us, u. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Consideration for Cause, *West. part. prim. Synon. lib. 1. sect. 10.* *Contract* (called by the Civilians *Acquiescentia*) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Good Lands for Money or other recompence. It is called a *tract* because by *Covenanting diverse voluntates in unum tractantur*. It is a Bargain or Covenant between two Parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*, as if I sell a Horse for 20 Shillings.

may keep the Horſe till
 other have paid the Mo-
 The want of Recompence
 eth it to be but *nudum*
m, unde non oritur actio,
 if a Man make Promise to
 that I ſhall have 20 Shil-
 ; and after I ask it, and
 will not deliver it, yet you
 never have any Action to
 ver it, becauſe this Pro-
 was no Contract, but a
 Promise; but if any thing
 given for the 20 Shil-
 s, though it were but to the
 e of a Penny, then it had
 a good Contract. If he
 whom the Promise is made
 : a Charge by reaſon of
 Promise, which he hath al-
 performed, then in that caſe
 ſhall have an Action for
 thing that was promiſed,
 ough he that made the Pro-
 me have no worldly Profit
 it. As if a Man ſay to ano-
 th, heal ſuch a poor Man of
 his Diſeaſe, or make an High-
 way, and I ſhall give thee thus
 much; and if he do it, I think
 an Action lieth at the Com-
 mon Law, *D. and Student, cap.*
 This word *Pro* makes a Con-
 tract conditional, as if I cove-
 nt to make an Eſtate *pro ma-*
traggio habendo; if the Mar-
 riage take not Effect, I ſhall
 be diſcharged of this Cove-
 nant. So if an Annuity be
 granted *pro conſilio impendendo*,
 for the Counſel giving, and
 for the Annuity; alſo if a
 Man grant a Way over his
 Land, and *pro chimino illo haben-*
 do, he granteth to him a Rent-

charge: If one be ſtopped, the
 other is ſtopped; ſo it is in
 Contracts. As for a Hawk to
 be delivered me at ſuch a Day,
 you ſhall have my Horſe at
Chriſtmas; if the Hawk be not
 delivered at the Day, you ſhall
 not have an Action for the Horſe.
 The Infant's Contract for his
 Meat, Apparel, and Neceſſaries
 is good, if he be of the age of
 fourteen Years.

A Contract of Marriage, Spon-
fio, onis, f.

Contrary, Contrarius, a, um.

To do contrary, Contrario, are.
Ra. Ent. 531. Co. Lit. 107.

A Contribution, Contributio.

To contrive, Contrivo, are. Ra.
Ent. 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.

Controller of the houſhold, Con-
trarotulator Hoſpitii Domini
Regis, Vid. Pl. Cor. fol. 52. and
Anno 6 H. 4. cap. 3.

Controller of the Hamper, Con-
trarotulator Hamperii. He is
 an Officer in the Chancery,
 attending on the Lord Chan-
 cellor or Keeper daily in
 Term-time, and days appoint-
 ed for ſealing. His Office is to
 take all things ſealed from the
 Clerk of the Hamper, incloſed
 in Bags of Leather, as it is men-
 tioned in the ſaid Clerk's Of-
 fice, and opening the Bags to
 note the juſt Number, and eſpe-
 cial effects of all things ſo re-
 ceived, and to enter the ſame
 into a ſpecial Book, with all the
 Duties appertaining to his Ma-
 jeſty, and other Officers for
 the ſame, and ſo chargeth the
 Clerk

Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Controller of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pipæ. He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Controller of the Pell, Contrarotulator Pellis. Is also an Officer of the Exchequer, of which sort there be two, viz. the two Chamberlains Clerks, that do or should keep a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took Notes of any other Officer's Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to discover him if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security: Howsoever the Name since may be in some things otherwise applied, *Vid. Fleta. lib. 1. cap. 18. in prin. Anno 12 Ed. 3. c. 3. Gregorii Syntag. lib. 3. cap. 6. num. 6.*

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, n.

Controversie, Controversia, æ, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Conveniency, Convenientia, æ, f.

A Conventicle, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Conveyance, Conveiancia, æ, f. *Co. Ent. 23. (i. e.)* A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A Conviction, Convictio, nis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and appeareth and confesseth, or when he is found guilty by the Inquest. *Crompton* out of *Judge Dyer's Commentaries*, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. *Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 9. 2. lib. 4. fol. 10.* But *Staundford. Pl. Cor. fol. 10.* maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction these words, and note the difference between Attainder and Conviction, &c. For Attainder is larger than Conviction. A Man by our ancient Laws was said to be convicted presently upon the Verdict (Guilty) but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appeared that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded of his Ordinary, could not purge himself. So that a Man was not attainted upon Conviction except he were no Clerk.

A Convocation (or Calling together) Convocatio, onis, f.

A Convocation House, Domus Convocationis, it is the House wherein the whole Clergy is assembled for Consultation upon Matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct Houses, one called the higher Convocation House where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves the other the lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See *Prolocut.*

A Convoy. *Commeatus*, us, m.
A Convoy (or Pass) *Salvigar-*
 , æ, f. *Salvus conductus*.

C O O

A Cook, *Coquus*, i, m.
A Woman Cook, *Fuma*, æ, f.
A Ship Cook, *Focarius*, ii, m.
A Cook's Shop, *Popina*, æ, f.
A Coop where Poultry are kept,
Illinarium, ii, n. *Saginarium*,
 n,
A Cooper, *Victor*, oris, m. *Do-*
rius, ii, m.

C O P

Coparcenary, *Coparcenaria*,
 f.
A Coparcener, *Coparticeps*, i,
 s, adj. *Co. Ent.* 477. 711. O-
 therwise called *Parceners*, and
 Common Law, are such, as
 ve equal Portion in the In-
 rheritance of their Ancestor; and,
Littleton in the beginning of
 s third Book saith, *Parceners*
 either by Law, or by Custom.
Parceners by Law are the Issue
 male, which (when there is
 Heir Male) come in equality
 the Lands of their Ance-
 ors, *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 30.* *Par-*
ners by custom, are those
 at by custom of the Coun-
 y challenge equal part in
 ch Lands, as in *Kent*, the
 istom called *Gavelkind*. This
 called *adaquatio*. amongst the
udists, *Hot. in verbis feudal*,

verbo adaquatio, and amongst
 the *Civilians*, it is termed *Fa-*
miliae iudicium, quod inter co-
heredes ideo redditur, ut & he-
reditas dividatur, & quod alte-
rum alteri dare facere oportebit,
præstetur. *Hotoman*. Of these two
 you may see *Littleton* at large
 in the first and second Chapters
 of his third Book. And *Brit-*
ton, cap. 27. intituled *De heri-*
tage devisable. The Crown of
 England is not Subject to Co-
 parcenary, *Anno 25 H. 8. cap.*
 22.

A Cope, *Capa*, æ, f. *Spel.* 137.
Cow. 95.

A Copy of a Writing, *Copia*,
 æ, f.

To Copy, *Ad Copiandum*. *Co.*
Lit. 57. 1 *Mon.* 597. *Trascri-*
bo, ere.

A Printer's first Copy, *Primum*
Exemplar.

A Copy of an Author's own Hand,
Autographum, i, n.

Copy-hold, *Tenura per copi-*
am rotulorum curiæ, It is a Te-
 nure, for which the Tenant
 hath nothing to shew, but the
 Copies of the Rolls, made by
 the Steward of his Lord's Court.
 For the Steward, as he enrolleth
 and maketh Remembrances of
 all other things done in the
 Lord's Court, so he doth also
 of such Tenants as are admit-
 ted in the Court, to any par-
 cel of Land or Tenement, be-
 longing to the Manor, and
 the Transcript of this is cal-
 led the Court-Roll, the Copy
 whereof the Tenant taketh from
 him, and keepeth as his only
 Evidence. *Co. lib. 4. fol. 25. b.*
 This

This Tenure is called a base Tenure, because it holdeth at the will of the Lord; it was wont to be called *Tenure in Villenage*, *Kitchen fol. 80. cap. Copy-holds. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 12. B, C.* The doing of Fealty by a Copy-holder, proveth, that a Copy-holder, so long as he observes the Custom of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed Estate, *Co. on Lit. p. 63.* Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Estate for Will, yet Custom hath so established and fixed his Estate, that by the Custom of the Manor it is discendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Estate is not merely *ad Voluntatem Domini*, but *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, and by keeping the Custom he shall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for *Consuetudo est altera Lex.* The Stile of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. *Nomen*, his name.
2. *Originem*, his beginning.
3. *Titulum*, his assurance.

1. His name is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll.
2. His beginning is, *Ad Voluntatem Domini*, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the Will of the Lord.
3. His Title or Assurance, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, for the Custom of the Manor hath fixed his Estate, and assured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Du-

ties, and performs the Custom of the Manor, *Coke 4. Copy-hold Case. Coke 9. Combe's Case.* If a Copy-holder be a Popish Recusant, Copy-hold is forfeit for his to the Lord of the Manor, if the Lord be not Recusant, and if the Lord be, then to the King. *35 Eliz. c. 1. chin, fol. 81. cap. Tenants verge.*

Copy-holds, Custumatia Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Curmarii, R. Ent. 131. Co. 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, is he who is admitted Tenant of Lands, or Tenements within a Manor, that time out of memory by Use and Custom of the Manor, have been demised and demised to such as may take the same in Fee, in Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or by Will, according to the Custom of the said Manor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the same Manor. *West. part 1. Symb. lib. Sect. 646.*

A Copice (or little wood) Coccia, æ, f.

A Coping, Summitas, atis, s. Copper, Cuprum, i, n. C. chalcum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreus, a, um. Pliant Copper, Cuprum Ductium.

Copper Wire, Filum C. chalci.

Any copper or brass thing, ramentum, i, n.

operas, Vitriolum, i, n. Chal-
sum, i, n.

C O Q

quet Isle, on the Coast of
Northumberland, Coqueda In-
quet River (in Northumber-
Coqueda, Coquedus.

C O R

al, Corallium, ii, n.
Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill,
lus; li. m. In Masonry
jutting out like a Bragget
(carpenters call it) or shoul-
dage or Tackle of a Ship,
amenta & Instrumenta

Cord (or String) Corda,
1 Mon. 850 bis, 2 Mon.

Cord wherewith the foot of
oil is tied, Propes, is, m.

Cord at which any thing hang-
Pendiculus, li, m.

Cord wherewith a Sail is
l, Podea, æ, f.

Cord of wood, Corda ligni.
nt. 36. Arcus sive Corda.

20.
rebridge (in Northumber-
) Coria, Corstopilti, Cor-
stum, Curia Ottadino-

ork City (in Ireland) Corca-
Corragia.

Of Cork, Corcagiensis, Cor-
cenlis.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Corn on the Ground in the blade,
Bladum, i, n.

Land where Corn grows, Terra
bladata, Ra. Ent. 561.

Standing Corn, Blada crescens-
tia. Seges, etis, f.

An ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.

The beard of Corn, Arista,
æ, f.

Corn without beard, Spicæ mu-
ticæ.

Seed-Corn, Frumentum semen-
ticum.

Corn in swaths or straw, Blada
in Garbis.

A sheaf of Corn, Garba, æ, f.
Fascis spicarum.

A gavel, or handful of Corn,
Palmata vel manipulus Bladi.

A thrave of Corn, Trava Bla-
di, 2 Mon. 391. 1 Mon. 985.

A Rick of Corn; Strues Nubi-
larum.

A Corn-Field; Arvum, i, n.

An heap of Corn, Collecta Bla-
di, 1 Mon. 782.

Corn of all sorts, Frumentum,
i, n.

A blasting of Corn, Ustrigo, i-
nis, f.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada
merere.

The knot in the bottom of an ear
of Corn, Uruncus, ci, m.

A Corn-Chandler, Frumentari-
us, ii, m.

A Corner; Cornerium, ii, n.
Angulus, i, m. 1 Mon. 408. 658:

817. 2 Mon. 1038.
Corners standing out: Anguli
prostantes.

A Corner jutting, Projectura
Angularis.

Cornered, Angulatus, le, adj.
Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulofus, a, um.

Crooked, having corners (or set in a corner) Angularis, re, adj.

A Triangle or Figure with three corners, Triangulum, li, n.

Having three corners, Triangulus, a, um.

Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.

Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.

A Cornet, Buccina, æ, f.

A Cornet of Horsemen, and the Ensign of the Company of Horse, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Cornet or Coffin of Paper, such as Grocers bind up small Wares in, Cornus, us & i, f.

A Cornice, Summitas fenestræ.

Cornwall, Corinea, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wallia.

A Coroner, Coronator, oris, m.

Coroner is an ancient Officer of Trust, and of great Authority, ordained to be a principal Conservator or keeper of the Peace, to bear Record of the Pleas of the Crown. Although by the Law the Coroner cannot enquire of any Felony, but the death of a Man, yet it hath been said, that in *Northumberland* they enquire of all Felonies, but this Authority they maintain by Prescription. If a Man be killed or drowned in the Arms or Creeks of the Sea, where a Man may see Land from the one part to the other, the Coroner shall enquire thereof, and not the Admiral, because the Country

thereof may well have knowledge. His name is derived from *Corona*, because he is an officer of the Crown, and Consuance of some Pleas which are called *Placita*, *nae*, *Cokes 2 part of instit.* 17. See more there. He is called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the matters concerning the *Crown*, *Coke's 4. part of Instit. cap. Terms of Law.* The Empowering of the Inquest, and view of the Body, and giving of the Verdict, is commonly in the street, in an open place, and in *Corona populi*, this name rather cometh because the death of every person by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of the Prince; and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounteth that his Strength, Power, and Crown doth consist in the welfare of his People, and in the maintenance of them in Security and Peace, *Smith's Commonwealth of England, cap. 24.* Coroners remain Conservators of the Peace within the County where they are Coroners, notwithstanding the King's death, they are made by the King's Writ, and not by Commission, as Justices are, whose Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by Commission he maketh *Justiciarios suos*, so that being once dead, they are more his Justices. *Dalton of P.* The Statute giveth the Coroner thirteen Shilling

pence for taking Inquisition
Super visum corporis.

Corporal in an Army, Armo-
Doctor.

opus cum causa. Is a Writ
ag-out of the Chancery,
remove both the Body and
Record, touching the Cause
ny Man lying in Executi-
pon a Judgment for Debt,
the King's Bench, &c. there
until he hath satisfied the
ment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.*
E.

correct (or punish) Corriquo,

correct (or amend) Emendo,

Corrector, Corrector, o-
n.

corroborate (or strengthen)
oboro, arc.

corroboratives, Roborantia.

corroded (gnawn or bitten about)
corrus, a, um.

corrosive, Corrodens, five Cor-
di vim habens.

Corset, Lorica, æ, f. Tho-
racis, m.

Cosses or Pikemen, Milites

C O S

Cosmographer, Cosmogra-
pher, i, m.

Custs, Custagium, ii. n. Cu-
stia, m. *Spel.* 118. *Reg.*

Pry. 49, 50.

Custs and Charges of Suits, Miscæ
tagia sectæ.

Other Cost and Charges, Alia
onera & custagia.

A Costardmonger (or Fraiterer)
Pomarius, ii, m.

C O T

A Cot or Cottage, Chota, æ, f.
Cotagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottage (or Farm with some
Land belonging to it) Cothlanda
& Cothsethlanda, æ, f.

A Cottager, Cotarius, ii, m.
Coterellus, i, m. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottager is such a one as
dwelleth in a Cottage, that is,
a House without Land belong-
ing to it, *Anno 4 Ed. 1. Stat.*
1. but by a later Statute no
Man may hold a Cottage, but
he must lay 4 Acres of Ground
unto it. *31 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Cottagers that hold bord lands,
Bordarii, m. pl. Bores & Bor-
duanni, m. pl.

Cottages of fods, Tiguria ce-
spitum.

Cotton or Bombast, Xylum, i,
n. Gossipium, ii, n.

C O U

A Covenant or Bargain, Con-
ventio. Covenant is an Agree-
ment made by Deed in Writing,
and sealed between two Parties.
A Covenant in Law is that
which the Law intendeth to be
made, though in words it be

not expressed. As if the Lessor do devise and grant, &c. to the Lessee for a certain time or term of Years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Lessor's part, that the Lessee shall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Lease against all lawfull Incumbrance. Covenant in Fact is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties. There is also a Covenant meerly personal, and a Covenant real. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 145.* And he seems to say, that a Covenant real is whereby a Man tieth himself to pass a thing real, as Land or Tenements, as a Covenant to levy a Fine of Land, &c. A Covenant meerly Personal, of the other side, is where a Man covenanteth with another by Deed, to build him an house, or any other thing, or to serve him, or to infeoff him, &c. Instruments of Covenants you may see many in *West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 100.* See also the new Book of Entries *verbo* Covenant.

Covenant is the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any Covenant in Writing, *Fitz. Herb. nat. brev. fol. 145.*

A Cover, Adopertorium, ii, n.

A Cover (or covering) Obstragulum, li, n. Operimentum, i, n.

A covering of a house, Testum, i, n. Imbricium, ii, n.

To cover, Tego, xi, Cum, &c.

A Coverlet, Toral, five rale, is, n. Stragulum, Teges, etis, f.

A Covert for Deer or Beasts, Umbraculum, li, n. tibulum, li, n. Dumeti, n.

Coverture, Coopertura, Coverture is a French word signifieth any thing that eth, as Apparel, a Coverlet. And cometh likewise from French *Couvrir*, i. e. to cover. In the Common Law it is properly applied to the Estate Condition of a married man, who by the Laws of this Realm is *in potestate viri* under Covert Baron, and therefore disabled to make Bargain or Contract without his Husband's consent or authority, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brooke Tit per totum.* And by the same faith, that *Omnia que sunt in potestate viri, nec potest uxor potestatem sui, sed viri potestatem.* *2. cap. 15.* and that *Vir potestatem suam non potest caput mulieris, lib. 4. cap. 1.* And again, in any Law made since the Conquest, *Sine viro illa respondere non potest. lib. 5. tract. 2. cap. 1.* And *Tract. 5. cap. 25. Ejusmodi libri.* And if the Husband alienate the Wife's Land, she cannot gainsay, during his life. *Vid. Cai ante divorcium, et in vita.*

The Cough, Tussis, is, i, n. caret.

A covey, as a covey of Partridges, Pullities, ei, f.

Covin, Covina, x, f. a deceitful assent or agreement between two parties.

ween two, or more, to the
judice or hurt of another.

*new Terms of Law, Co. on
lib. 3. cap. 12.*

ovinous, Covinosus, a, um.
Lit. 357. Ra. Ent. 207.

be coulter of a plough, or
share, Dentale, is, n.

ter, tri, m. Vomer & Vo-
eris.

ne (not a Lord) of the Council,
is de privato Consilio, &c.

Lord of the Privy Council, Do-
us de privato concilio Do-
i Regis.

Council or Council, or As-
ly of Counsellors, Concilium,
n.

Council-house, Conciliabu-
li, n. Comitium, ii, m.

Counsellor, Consiliarius,
n.

Counsellor at Law, Barra-
us, ii, m. Apprenticius

Counsellor or Advice, Consilium,
n.

count or reckon, Computo,
n.

count, Narratio, onis, f.

Countess in real Actions. Count
meth of the French word

Countess, which in Latin is Nar-
ratio, and is vulgarly called

Declaration. The Original
Count is according to its name

Countess, Brief and Short, but
the Count which the Plaintiff

Demandant makes is more
extensive and spacious, and

contains both in Matter and
Circumstance of time and

Place, that the Defendant may
be compelled to make a more

plea & answer, so as the Writ

may be compared to Logick,
and the Count to Rhetorick.

*Coke on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 1. sect.
19. Libellus with the Civilis-*

*ans, comprehendeth both, and
yet Count and Declaration is*

*confounded sometimes, as Count
in debt, Kitchin, fol. 281.*

Count or Declaration in Ap-
peal, *Pl. cor. fol. 78.* Count in

Trespas, *Britton, cap. 26.*

Count in an Action of Trespas
upon the Case for a slander,

Kitch. fol. 252.

The countenance or credit and
reputation of a Man. Contene-

mentum, i, n. So it is used
in *Old nat. brev, fol. 111.* in

these words; Also the Attaint
shall be granted to poor Men

that will swear that they have
nothing whereof they may fine,

saving their Countenance, or
to other by a reasonable Fine,

So it is used *Anno 1 Ed. 3.
Stat. 2. cap. 4.* in these words,

Sheriffs shall charge the King's
Debtors with as much as they

may levy with their Oaths,
without abating the Debtor's

Countenance.

A Counter-bond, Obligatio re-
ciproca.

To Counterfeit, Contrafacio,
ere.

A Counterfeiting, Contrafactu-
ra, æ, f. *Ry. 542. West. offen-*

ces, fol. 115. Ter. Contrafactio,
onis, f.

To counterfeit the Sheriff's War-
rant upon a Writ, Contrafacere

Warrantum vicecomitis super a-
liquod breve.

A Counter-plea, Contraplaci-
tum, i, n.

A Counter-Roll, Contrarotulus,
i, m. *Fl.* 173.

A Countess, Comitissa, æ, f.

A Countess Dowager, Comitissa Dotissa.

A Country, Regio, onis, f.

Our country (or native soil) Patria, æ, f.

The Country, Rus, ruris, n.

A country man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m.

Of the Country, Ruralis, le. Rusticus, a, um.

A County (or Shire) Comitatus, us, m.

County signifieth as much as Shire, the one descending from the *French*, the other from the *Saxons*, both containing a compass or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided for the better Government thereof, and the more easie Administration of Justice, so that there is no Land but it is within some County, and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 10. sect. 124.* Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed *County-Palatines*, as the County-Palatine of *Lancaster*, of *Chester*, of *Durham*, and of *Ely*, but *Ely* has been denied to be a County-Palatine. And this County-Palatine is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and sped in the King's name, and can-

not pass in the name of other; the chief Governour of these, by special Charge from the King, did heretofore send out all Writs their own name, and did things touching Justice, as solutely as the Prince him in other Counties, only acknowledging him their Superior and Sovereign. But by Statute *Anno 27 H. 8. cap.* this Power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties-Corporate, as appear by the Statute *Anno 3 Ed. cap. 5.* and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs the Land, upon which Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow extraordinary Liberties. these the famous City of *London* is one, and the principall *York* another, *Anno 32 H. cap. 13.* the City of *Chester* third, *Anno 42 Eliz. cap.* *Canterbury* a fourth. *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 1. cap. 9.* Covenant to these may be added any more, but I have only served out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, *Anno 32 H. 8. cap.* and the County of *Litchfield* *Comp. Just. of P. fol. 59.* The County of the Town *Haverford-West. Ann. 35 H. cap. 26.* Of these Counties Shires, one with another, they are reckon'd in *England* 41, 1 sides 12 in *Wales.*

The chief leading Men in a County, Bufones, m, pl.

nty-Court, Curia Comita-
by Mr. Lambard it is cal-
Curia Conventus, in his Expli-
n of Saxon words, and di-
into two forts, one retain-
the general Name, as the
nty-Court held every Month
the Sheriff or his Deputy,
Under-Sheriff, whereof you
read in *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.*

The other called the Turn
twice every Year, once
Michaelmas, and again once
Easter. *Magna Charta cap.*
and that within one Month
each Feast. This Coun-
ourt had in old times the
dition of great Matters, as
irs by *Glanville, lib. 1. cap.*

4. From this Court are
pted only Archbishops, Bi-
s, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Ba-
all Religious Men and
men, and all such as have
dreds of their own to be

uplings, Jugamenta, orum, n.
alæ, atum, f.

couple or join together, Co-
are.

couple (or pair) Par, is, n.

Course, a running away or
Curfus, us, m.

Water course, Aquæductus,
m.

Course, Race or Career, Cur-
lum, li, n.

Course or Order, Series,
f.

Course in serving at the Table
a Mess or Service of Meat)
us, us, m.

course of Fruit, Bellarium,
n.

ly course (or turn) Alternè,
rnacium.

Course or Gros, not Fine, Craf-
sus, a, um.

The Court of a Prince, Aula,
æ, f.

A Courtier (one that follows the
Court) Aulicus, ci, m.

Court-like, Aulicus, a, um.

A Court of Judges, a Court-hall,
Guild-hall, or Session-house, Curia,
æ, f.

Court cometh of the La-
tin Curia, which also is fetched
from *Curia* (as *Valla* writeth)

whereby it is notified that heed
and care ought to be taken in

the deciding of Controversies.

Court is diversly taken, some-

times for the House where

the King remaineth with his

ordinary Retinue, and also the

place where Justice is judicially

administred, of which you may

find 32 several forts in *Crompt.*

Jurisdic. well described, and of

them most are Courts of Record,

some are not, and therefore are

accounted base Courts in com-

parison of the rest. In times

past the Courts and Benches fol-

lowed the King and his Court,

wheresoever he went, which

thing especially shortly after

the Conquest being found ve-

ry cumbersome, painful and

chargeable to the People, it

was agreed by Parliament, that

there should be a standing place

where Judgment should be gi-

ven, and it hath been long time

used in *Westminster-hall*, which

K. William Rufus builded for the

Hall of his own House. In that

Hall are ordinarily seen three

Tribunals or Judges Seats. At

the entry on the right Hand

the Common Pleas, where Ci-

vil matters are to be pleaded, spe-

cially

cially such as touch Lands or Contracts. At the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand, the King's Bench, where Pleas of the Crown have their place, and where Kings in former times have often personally sate. And on the left hand sitteth the Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called *Custos Archivorum Regis*, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chancery, in Latin they may be called *Assessores*. There is also another Court of special Note, called the Star-chamber, *Camera Stellata*, or of the Latin word *Stellio*, a starry Beast, whence Cosenage is called by the Civilians *Crimen Stellionatus*, because that sin is punished in this Court, *Lamb. Jur. of Cour.* Or it is called Star-chamber, either because it is full of Windows, or because at the first, all the Roof thereof was decked and garnished with gilded Stars. But this Court is abolished by Act of Parliament. And many other Courts there are, of which some may fine and not imprison, as the Court-Leet, some cannot fine or imprison but amerce, as the County-Court, Hundred, Baron, for no Court may fine or imprison, which is not a Court of Record: Some may imprison and not fine, as the Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Affray made in disturbance of the Court may imprison but not

fine: Some Courts can neither imprison, fine nor amerce, Ecclesiastical Courts held before the Ordinary, Archdeacon, other Commissaries, all which proceed according to Canon Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as a Case shall require, as the Court of Record at *Westminster*, elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as before the King, those have that Credit that no Amercement can be taken against any thing that is entred or done.

There are also Courts Christian, *Curia Christianitatis*, See *de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 1.* Which are so called because they handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and as without good knowledge of Divinity, cannot be well judged of, being held heretofore by Archbishops, and Bishops, from the Pope of *Rome*, because he challenged the Superiority of all Causes Spiritual, but since they hold them by the King's Authority (*Virtute magistratus sui*) as the Admiral of England doth his Court, whereupon proceedeth that they send their Precepts in their own Names, and not in the King's, as the Justices of the King's Courts do. And therefore the Appeal from these Courts did lie to *Rome*, now by Statute, *Anno 25 H. 8. c. 19.* it lieth to the King's Chancery. *Leigh. Phil. C. fol. 54, 55. Coke 11 Rep. C. frey's Case.*

C O

Court consisting of three Hundred
 Trithungum, i, n.
the Sheriff's Court, kept twice a
 Turnum, i, n.
the Bishop's Consistory-Court;
 istorium, ii, n.
Court Baron, Curia Baronis, is
 a Court that every Lord of a
 Manor (which in ancient times
 were called Barons) hath with-
 in his own Precincts, *Vid. Kitchin,*
Edward Coke in his 4th Book of
the Laws, amongst his Copyhold
Laws, Fol. 26. b. saith, That this
is of two sorts; and there-
fore if a Man have a Manor in a
County, and do grant the Inheri-
ty of the Copyholders there-
belonging, unto another,
 the Grantee may keep a Court
 for the Customary Tenants, and
 receive Surrenders to the use of
 the Lord, and make both Admit-
 tances and Grants. The other
 sort is of Free-holders, which
 is properly called the Court Bar-
 on, wherein the Suitors, that
 are Freeholders, be Judges,
 whereas of the other, the Lord
 or his Steward is Judge.
Court of Pie powder, Vid. Pie-
powder.
Court (or Yard) Atcium, ii, n.
Deceit (or Deceit). Decep-
 tionis, f. Fallacia, æ, f.
Deceitful (or Deceiver) De-
 ceptor, oris, m.
Cousin, Affinis, is, c. g.
Cousin by Father, Patruelis,
 oris, m.
Cousin by Mother, Consobri-
 ni, m.

C O W

Cow, Vacca, æ, f.
barren Cow, bearing no Calf,
 Vacca, æ, f.

C R

A Cow great with Calf, Vacca
 prægnans. Vacca fæta. Forda,
 æ, f.
A Milch-cow, Vacca lactaria.
A Cow-stall (or Feeding-place)
 Saginarium, ii, n. Bubile,
 is, n.
A Cow herd) Bubulcus, ci, m.
 Armentarius, ii, m.
A Cow house, Vaccaria, æ, f.
Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.
Cowbridge (in Glamorgenshire)
 Bonnum. Bovium.

C R A

A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cu-
 nabula, orum, n.
Cradle-cloaths, Stragula cu-
 nalia.
A Craft's-man, Artifex, icis, m.
Craft, Astutia, æ, f.
Crafty, or subtil, Astutus, a,
 um.
A Crag, or Rock, Rupes, is, f.
 Petra, æ, f.
Cragg (or rough) Petrosus,
 a, um.
A craggy or stony place, Rupina,
 æ, f.
To cram (or make fat) Sagi-
 no, are.
The Cramp, Spasmus, i, m.
A Cramp (or Cramp-iron)
 Subscus Ferrea.
Cranage, Cranagium, ii, n.
Ra. Ent. 3. Lex. 39. i. e. A
 Liberty to use a Crane for
 the drawing up of Wares
 from the Vessels, at any Creek
 of the Sea or Wharf, unto
 the Land, and to make pro-
 fit of it. It signifieth also the
 Money paid and taken for the
 same

same. *New Books of Entries*, fol. 3 col. 3.

To Crane, Crano, are.

Craneburn (in Dorsetshire) Cranburna.

A Crane (an Instrument to lift up heavy Burdens) Grus, ūis, f. Ergata, æ, f.

The Rope of a Crane, Funis subductarius.

Hooks in the end of a Crane's Cable, Anſæ, arum, f.

A Crayer, Craiera, æ, f. Pry. 402.

Craven (in Yorkshire) Cravena.

C R E

The Cream or best part of any Juice, Cremor, oris, m.

A Creditor, Creditor, oris, m.

Crediton or Kirton, (in Devonshire) Cridia.

A Creek of the Sea, Crepido, inis, f. Vorago incurva, Fofsa verticofa. A Creek seemeth to be a part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburdened out of the Sea; so that when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven; look how many Landing-places you have, so many Creeks may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 110. a.* This word is mentioned in the Statute Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 5. and divers others. Creca, æ, f. Crecum, ci, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Plow. 1. Lex. 39.

Creeklade or Creeklode (in Wiltshire) Crecolada, Græcolada.

The Crest of a Helmet, Crista vel Conus Galeæ.

A Crewet or Cruet, a n-mouthed Pot to keep Oyl, or like, Guttus, i, m.

A Crevate (or Band) Colis, n.

Crevecure or Creveo (the ly) De Crepito Corde. Curceo. De Curci. De fancia.

C R I

To crisp (or curl) Crispo. Crisped (or curled) Crispa, um.

A Crisping or Curling-iron, lamistrum, i, n.

To crisp Locks with a Curling-iron, Crispere cincinnos mistro.

Crystals, a Chymical Preparation. Crytalli.

C R O

Crooked, Curvus, a, um.

A Croft, Crostrum, i, n. 182. Crosta, æ, f. A Close joining to a House, sometimes is used for a Hplot, sometimes for Corn, sometimes for Pasture, a Owner pleaseth. It seemeth to come of the old English word *Creast*, signifying Handy-work, because such Grounds are the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the Owner.

A Crop, Proventus, ūis Mellis, is, f.

A Cross-bow, Balista, æ, f. cus crucialis, i Fol. 106.

C R

Crofslet or *Frontlet*, or *crofs*
of *Linen*, that *Women* wear a-
pon the *forepart* of their *Head*,
ale, is, n.

is a *River* or *Way*, *Ex transf-*
rivuli, vel *via*.

Crowland (in *Lincolnshire*)
landia, *Croylandia*, *Cru-*

Crowland, *Crulandensis*.

Cydon (in *Surry*) *Neomagus*,
omagus.

C R U

rum, *Mica*, æ, f.

rupper for a *Horse*, *Postilena*,
Postula, æ, f. *Postella*,

ruse (an *earthen* or *stone*
Pitcher) *Pocillum*, i, n.
s, ei, m.

rust (or *hard piece* of any
as *Bread*, or the like) *Cru-*
i, n.

Rust or *Shell* (*rough casting*)
, æ, f.

Cryer or *Bellman* (one that
things *publicly* in the *market-*
ac) *Præco*, onis, m.

thing which is *eryed*, *Præco-*
ii, n.

C U C

Cucumber, *Cucumer*, eris, m.

nis, is, m.

Cudgel, *Baculum*, i, n. *Fu-*
s, m.

Cudged, *Fustigatus*, a, um.

C U

A *Cudgelling*, *Fustigatio*, o-
nio, f.

To *cudgel*, *Fustigo*, are.

C U F

A *Cuff*, or *Foreleeve*, *Manicula*
lintearia.

C U I

Cui ante Divortium, is a
Writ that a *Woman* divorced
from her *Husband*, hath to
recover *Lands* or *Tenements*
from him, to whom her *Hus-*
band did alienate them du-
ring the *Marriage*, because du-
ring the *Marriage* she could
not gainsay it. *Reg. Orig. fol.*
233. *Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol.*
204.

Cui in vita, is a *Writ* of *En-*
try that a *Widow* hath against
him to whom her *Husband* a-
lienated her *Lands* or *Tene-*
ments in his *Life-time*; which
must contain in it, that during
his *Life-time* she could not with-
stand it, *Reg. Orig. fol.* 232. *Fitz-*
herb. nat. brev. fol. 193. See the
new *Book of Entries*, *Verbo Cui*
in vita.

C U L

A *Cullender* (or *Strainer*) *Co-*
lum, i, n. *Fiscella*, æ, f.

X. *Cullers*,

C U

Cullers, Sheep culled, chosen and separated from those Sheep that are good for Meat, Oves re-jiculæ.

Culverin (a piece of Ordnance so called) Colleurina, æ, f.

Cumberland, Cumberlandia, Cumbria.

C U P

A Cup to drink in, Cupa vel Cuppa, æ, f. Poterium, ii, n. Cotina, æ, f. Poculum, li, n. Calix, icas, m. Crater, eris, m.

A small earthen Cup, Pocillum fictile.

A wine Cup, Pocillum, i, n.

The ear or handle of a Cup, Ansa, æ, f.

A Cup-bearer, Pocillator, oris, m.

A Cup-bearer (or Taster for a Prince) Prægustator, oris, m. Pincerna, æ, c. g.

A Cup-board, Abacus, ci, m. Repositorium, ii, n. Vasarium, ii, n.

A Cup-board, or place to put Cups and Glasses in, Poteriotheca, æ, f.

The carved work of a Cup-board, Abaci cymacium.

A Cup-board-keeper, Vasarii structor.

A Cupping glass, Ventosa, æ, f. Cucurbitula, æ, f.

C U R

A Curate (or Priest) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

C U

Curdled, Denfatus, a, um. *Curds and Cream*, Coagula quefacta lacte.

A Cure (or Parish) Curia, us, m.

Curebridge, Vid. Corebridg.

Curia advisare vult, is a liberation that the Court putteth to take, upon any points of a Cause, before Judgment be resolved on; for see the New Book of *Ent Verbo Curia advisare vult*.

Curia Claudenda, is a that lieth against him should fence and close up Ground, if he refuse or to do it. *Reg. Orig. fol. Fitz herb. nat. brev. fol. 127.* also the New Book of *Ent Verbo Curia Claudenda*.

To Curl (or Frizzle) Curare.

To be curled, Crispus, a. *Curled (or Frizzled)* Crispum.

Somewhat curled, or into small Rings, Crispulus, a.

A Curling-iron, Calamita, i, n.

Currance, Uvæ passulæ vulæ Corinthiæ.

A Currier, Coriarius, ii, m. lutarius, ii, m. Coriorum cinnator.

To curry Leather, Coria conare. Tergoia dephere.

A Curfitor, Clericus de curia, vel Curcista curiæ Cancellarius. *Curfitor*, oris, m. They are called Curfitors, because they make *brevia de cursu*, Writ course, so called, because they have a settled Form prescribed.

n Ancient Book, therefore
d the Register, of Writs.
e *Doderidge*. He is an
er or Clerk belonging
he Chancery that maketh
Original Writs, *Anno* 14
5 *H. 8. cap. 8.* They are
d Clerks of Course in
Oath of the Clerks of the
ncery, appointed *Anno* 18
3 *Stat. 5. cap. unico.* There
of these 24 in Number,
ch have allotted unto eve-
one of them certain Shires,
the which they make out
Original Writs as are
the Subject required, and
a Corporation among them-
cs. *Cowel, lib. de signif. ver-*
m.

1 *Curtain (or hanging for Beds
Windows) Cortina, æ, f. Rø.*
152. *Fle. 71. Curtinus, i,*
Co. Ent. 162. Velum, i, n.
arium, ii, n.
4 *Curtain-rod, Virga Ferrea.*
4 *Curtilage, Curtilagium, ii,*
Spel. 187.

C U S

A *Cushion, Pulvinus, i, m.*
lvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium,
n.
A *Cushion to lean upon, Cubital,*
tale, is, n.
A *little Cushion, Pulvinulus,*
m.
A *Custard, Artogala, æ, f. Ar-*
loganus, ni, m.
Custode admittendo and Custode
ovendo, are Writs for the ad-

mitting or removing of Guar-
dians. *Regist. Orig. in indice.*
Custody (or keeping) Custodia,
æ, f.

Customary Tenants, Tenentes
per Consuetudinem, are such
Tenants as hold by the Cu-
stom of their Manor as their
especial Evidence. Vide Copy-
hold.

A *Custom, Consuetudo, inis,*
f. This word Consuetudo hath
in Law divers Significations.
1. It is taken for the Common
Law, as *Consuetudo Angliæ.*
2. For Statute Law, as *contra*
Consuetudinem, communi concilio
regni edit. 3. For particular
Customs, as *Gavelkind, Bo-*
rough-English, and the like.
4. For Rents, Services due to
the Lord, as *Consuetudines &*
Servitia. 5. For Customs, Tri-
butes or Impositions, as *de no-*
vis consuetudinibus levatis in
regno, sive in terra, sive in aqua.
6. Subsidies, or Customs granted
by Common Consent, that is
by Authority of Parliament,
pro bono publico. these be *An-*
tiquæ & rectæ consuetudines.
Coke 2. part of the Instit. cap.
30.

Custom is one of the main
Triangles of the Laws of Eng-
land, these Laws being divided
into 1. Common Law. 2. Sta-
tute Law. 3. Custom. *Coke on*
Lit. lib. 2. c. 10. Sect. 165.
Custom is a reasonable act i-
terated, multiplied and conti-
nued by the People time out
of Mind. Of every Custom
there are two Essential Parts,
Time and Usage, Time out of
mind,

mind, and continual and peaceable Usage without interruption. Sir John Davis's Rep. Some say there are three Essential Qualities of a good Custom, 1. Certainty, 2. Reasonableness, 3. Use or Continuance. Others say, a good Custom ought to have four inseparable Properties, 1. A reasonable Commencement (for every Custom hath a Commencement, although that the Memory of Man extend not to this, as the River Nilus hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence these Maxims in Law, *Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. In consuetudinibus non diuturnitas temporis, sed soliditas rationis est consideranda.* For if the Custom be unreasonable in the Original, no Use or Continuance can make this good. *Quod ab initio non valuit, tractu temporis non convalescit.* A thing that is void *ab initio*, no Prescription of time can make this good. Every Custom is not unreasonable which is against the particular Rule or Maxim of the positive Law, as the Custom of Gavel-kind and Borough-English are against the Maxim of Descent or Inheritance, and the Custom of Kent, the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough, is against the Maxim of Escheats; for *consuetudo ex certa causa rationabili usitata privat commuam legem.* Besides, a Custom may be prejudicial

to the Interest of a particular Person; and yet reasonable when it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in General, *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* As Custom to make Bulwarks upon the Land of another for the fence of the Kingdom, H. 8. Dyer 60. b. and to Houses, *in publico incendio,* H. 8. Dyer 36. B. A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth and begins only by Oppression and Extortion of Lords hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by Littleton, fol 46. Custom that the Lord shall have Fine of Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void. And Custom that the Lord the Minor shall detain distress taken upon his Demeasement until a Fine be made to him for Damage at his Will, is so void, 3 Eliz. Dyer 15. B. *Malus usus abolendus.* 2. Custom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, *incerta pro malis habentur:* An uncertain thing may not be continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Custom ought to have Continuance without Interruption, time out of mind; for if it be discontinued within Memory, the Custom is gone, *Consuetudo sen reprobata non potest amplius adduci;* for as Continuance makes Custom, so Discontinuance destroys it, *Nil tam conveniens naturali aequitati, quam unum quodque dissolvi eo ligamine quod ligatum*

est. *Consuetudo* is nothing else, but *communis assuetudo*. 4. It ought to be subjected to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it self against it; for Prescription of the King makes a Custom, but *nullo tempore occurit Regi*. If a Man hath Toll or Wreck, or any other Thing by Prescription, this extends not to the Goods of the King; So Prescription to have a Quay for Treason, or to have a *Catalla felonum*, is void against the King; because that is a Privilege, *exaltat se in Prerogativam Regis*, 1 H 7. 236. Custom is either, 1. General, which is current through England, that which is used *per totam Angliam*, is Common Law, and *habetur consuetudo per totam Angliam*, is not a good manner to allege a Custom, *Coke* 9. *Combe's Case*. If any general Custom were directly against the Law of God, or if any Statute were made directly against it, as if it were ordained, that no Alms should be given for necessity, the Custom and Statute were void. 2. Particular is that which belongeth to this or that County, as Borough-English in many places, *Gavelkind* to Kent, for all the Heirs Males to inherit alike; Countries have their Customs according to the Constitution of the place, as in *North-Wales*, because those Countries have been most subjected to foreign Invasions, that every Man there may be of Power for Resistance; the Inhe-

ritances for the most part descend in *Gavelkind*, *viz.* to every Brother alike. There are particular Customs also to this or that Lordship, City, or Town. The Custom of the County of *Buckingham* is, and hath been time out of mind, that every Swan which hath her course in any Water that runs to the *Thames* within the said County, if the Swan come upon the Land of any Man, and make her Nest, and hath Cignets upon the same, he that hath the Property of the Swan, shall have two of the Cignets, and he whose Land it is, shall have the third Cigner, which shall be of least value: This was held a good Custom, because the Owner of the Land suffered them to breed there, whereas he might have chased them out. *Coke* 7 *Rep. Case of Swans*. In *London*, 1. If the Debtor be a fugitive the Creditor before the day of Payment may arrest him to find better Surety. 2. They may there enter a Man's House with the Constable or Beadle upon suspicion of Bawdery. 3. They may remove an Action before the Mayor, depending the Plea before the Sheriffs. The Customs in *London*, though against the Rule of Common Law, are allowed *eo potius*, because they have not only the force of a Custom, but also are supported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. *Coke* 8 *Rep. Case of the City*

City of London, Leigh Phil. Com. f. 60. In some places within the County of Gloucester, the Goods and Lands of condemned Persons fall into the King's hands for a Year only and a Day, and after that Term expired (contrary to the Custom of all England besides) return to the next Heirs, *Consuetudo loci est observanda, Camb. Brit. in Gloucestershire.* Baldwin le Pettour held certain Lands in Hemington in Suffolk by Serjeanty, for which on Christmas Day every Year before the King of England, he should perform one *Saltus* (that is, he should dance) one *Sufflatus* (puff up his Checks making therewith a Sound) and one *Bambulus* (let a crack downward) *Cambden in Suffolk.* In some Country, an Infant when he is of the Age of fifteen years may make a Feoffment, and the Feoffment is good; and in some Country when he can mete an Ell of Cloth. *D. and Student, c. 10.* In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, *Dum sola & casta viveri.* Sir George Farmour claimed by Custom in his Manor of Torcester in Northamptonshire, to have a common Bake-House, and that none others should bake to sell there; and it was adjudged a good Custom. *Coke 8 Report, Case of the City of London, see more there concerning particular Customs.*

Custom for Wares and Merchandise, Custuma, w. f. Ry. 327.

8 Co. 126. 11 Co. 98. 188. *Anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. cap. 21. Reg. Orig. fol. 138. 139. a.* This word *Custom* is also used for such Service Tenants of a Manor owe to their Lord, *Vid. new Book Entries, verbo custom.*

Customarily, Custumabiliter adv. Ra. Ent. 137.

Custos Brevium, is the Principal Clerk belonging to Court of Common Pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon Files, every Return by self, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *prius*, called the *Postea*, for they are first brought in by the Clerk of Assise of every Circuit to the Protonotary that entered Issue in that matter, for entering of the Judgment; then the Protonotaries do give of the Court a peremptory Oath for every Party to speak what he hath to alledge in Arrest of Judgment: Which day being past, he entrencheth the Verdict and Judgment thereupon to the Rolls of the Court. And that done, he doth deliver the end of the Term delivered over to the *Custos brevium*, who the Records of *Nisi Prius*, which came to his hands that Term which received, he bindeth up to a Bundle, and bestoweth them. The *Custos brevium* so maketh Entry of the Writ of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh for

C U

Exemplifications and Co-
of all Writs and Records
Office and of all Fines
The Fines after they
grossed, the parts there-
e divided between the
brevium, and the Chiro-
er, whereof the Chiro-
er keeps always with him
rit of Covenant and the
; the *Custos brevium* keep-
the Concord, and the
of the Fine, upon which
the Chirographer doth
the Proclamations to be
sed, when they are all
imed. This Office is in
ince's gift, and he is called
brevium Domini Regis de

Placitorum Corona, Ma-
the Crown Office, who
chief Coroner of Eng-

Rotarum, is he that
the Custody of the Rolls
ords of the Sessions of
and as some think, of
Commission of the Peace
Lamb. Eiren. lib. 4. cap.

He is always Justice of
and *Quorum* in the Coun-
here he hath his Office;
usually called *Custos Rotu-*
and not Master of the
the which see in Chan-

C U T

cut, Seco, are.
cut, Incisura, æ, f. *Scissura*,

D A

To cut or slice up, open, along or forward, *Profeco*, are.

A cutting up, *Profectus*,
us, m.

A cutting up or along, *Proscissio*,
onis, f.

Cut up (or open) *Profectus*,
a, um.

A cutting (or lancing) *Incisio*,
onis, f.

To cut the Margent of Books,
Demargino, are.

A Cutler, *Cultrarius*, ii, m.

A Cut-purse (or cheat) *Saccu-*
tarius, ii, m. *Marfupicida*, æ, f.
Crumenifeca, æ, f. *Manticula-*
rius, ii, m. *Zonarius scetor*.

Cuthbert (a Man's name) *Cut-*
bertus, i, m.

D A G

A *Dag (or rag of Cleath)* *Fra-*
ctura panni.

A Dagger (or Pistol) *Sclope-*
tum, i, n.

A Dagger, Sica, æ, f. *Pugio*,
onis, m. *Daggarius*, ii, m.

A little Dagger (or pocket Dag-
ger) *Pugiunculus*, li, m.

A stab or thrust with a dagger,
Pugionis ictus.

To stab with a Dagger, *Ali-*
quem ictibus pugionis petere,
vel Pugione confodere.

Y

D A I

D A I

A Dairy (or Milk-house) Daieria, æ, f. *Fle.* 171. 172. *Lactarium*, ii, n.

A Dairy-Man, Lactarius, ii, m.

Dairy-Maid, Lactaria, æ, f. *Lactatrix*, icis, f.

D A L

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenigiis.

De La-Mare (the Family) De La-Mara.

D A M

Damage, Damnum, i, n. *Damage* in the Common Law hath a special signification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, *Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 7. sect. 431.* *Damnum dicitur à demendo, cum diminutione res deterior fit.* *Coke lib. 10. Rep.* So Costs of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Substance is diminished.

Damage-Feasant, is when a stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Grounds, without lawful

Authority or Licence of Tenant of the Ground, there do feed, tread or otherwise spoil the Corn, Woods, or such like, in case the Tenant, whom hurt, may therefore take stain, and impound them well in the Night as in Day; But for Rent and vices none may distrain in Night-season. He that the hurt may take the as a Distress, and put in a Pound overt, so within the same Shire, there let them remain till the Owner will make him amends for the hurt: But by the statute of Queen Mary, the hurt must not be driven three Miles out of the County.

Damageable, Damnosus, um.

Damask (a kind of Stuff) mascenus pannus, Dalmaticum.

A Damask Garment, Vestimascena.

A Dam, Damma, æ, f. 44. 424. *Lex.* 8. Agger, eris.

To dam (or pen up) Aggerare.

To Damme, Damnifico, a.

D A N

Dan or Davan River (in Shire) Danus.

A Morris-Dancer, Salifulus, i, m.

D A

Chief Morris-Dancer, Præ-
oris, m.
Pepe-Dancer, Funambulus,
Schænobates, æ, um.
Dancer (or leaper) Saltator,
n.
Dancer, Dangium, ii, n. 1
23. 2 *Mozs.* 1032. Daungi-
n. 1 *Mon.* 815. Pericu-
i, n.
Dancer (in Yorkshire) Don-
Danum.
Dancer (in Hertfordshire) Da-
Clades.

D A R

Day Town (in Darbyshire)
Derbia.
Dayshire, Darbiensis Comi-
orventania.
Day or *Dart River (in*
Darentus fluvius, Dor-
Day or *Dart River (in Darbyshire,*
Derby and Cumberland) Der-
Derwentio, Doroventio,
Day (or *Javelin*) Jaculum,
Spicula, æ, f.
Day, Jaculatio, onis, f.
Day, Jaculor, ari,

D A S

Day, Nota, æ, f.
D A T
Day of a Deed or Writing,
æ, f. *Bract.* 188. etc.

D A

A Date (a kind of sweet fruit)
Daetylus, li, m.

D A U

To daub, Deluto, are.
A daubing, Cementum, i, n.
2 *Pol.* 816. Delutatio, o-
nis, f.
Daven River: See *Dan*.
A Daughter, Filia, æ, f.
A Daughter-in-law, Nurus, ri,
f. Filiastra, æ, f.
A Daughter-in-law (or Daugh-
tor by a former Bed) Privigna,
æ, f.
David (a Man's name) David,
idis, m.

D A Y

A Day, Dies, ei, m vel f.
Sunday, Dies Dominicus.
Monday, Dies Lunæ
Tuesday, Dies Martis.
Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.
Thursday, Dies Jovis.
Friday, Dies Veneris.
Saturday, Dies Saturni vel
Sabbati.
To day, Hodie, adv.
The day before, Pridiè, adv.
Of the day before, Pridianus,
a, um.
The day after (or following)
Postridiè, adv.
In the day-time (or by day) In-
terdiu, adv.
Daily (every day) Quotidiè,
adv.
Two days space. Bidium, i, n.
Y 2 D E A

D E A

A Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.

A Deaconship, Diaconatus, us, m.

A Deacon's Vest or Coat, Stica, æ, f.

Deaf, Surdus, a, um.

Deafness, Surditas, atis, f.

A false dealer (or double dealer)
Prævaricator, oris, m.

False dealing, Prævaricatio, onis, f.

To use false dealing, Prævaricor, ari.

A Dean, Decanus, i, m. Dean is derived of the Greek word *δέκα*, that signifieth Ten, because he was anciently over Ten Prebends or Canons at the least in a Cathedral Church, and is Head of his Chapter. *Coke on Lit.*

A Deanery, or Deanship, Decanatus, us, m. *Spel.* 104.

Dean Forest (in Gloucestershire)
Danubiæ vel Danica Sylva.

Deal (in Kent) Dela.

Dearness, Caristia, æ, f. *Pry.* 376. *Ry.* 527.

Dearth (or scarcity of Corn and Victuals) Caristas, atis, f.

Death (decease or departure out of this Life) Mors, tis, f.

D E B

A Debate, Debatum, i, n. *Reg.* 111. *br. Judic* 173. *Spel.* 194.

Debet & Solet. These are divers times used in Writers of the Common Law, and may trouble the Mind of a young Student except he have some Advertisement of it. For Example: It is said in *Old nat. brev fol.* 98. *Writ (de facta molendini)* in the *debet & solet*, is a Writ of Right, &c. And again in *69.* A Writ of *Quod per* may be pleaded in the Court before the Sheriff, and it may be in the *debet*, and in the *solet*, or in the *debet* without the *solet*, according as the Demandeth claimeth. Wherefore Note that those Writs that are in the *debet* and *solet* brought, have these words in them, as formal words may be omitted; and according to the diversity of the Case, the *debet* and *solet* are used, or the *debet* alone, that is, if a Man may recover any Right by a Writ whereof his Ancestor was seised by the Tenant or Ancestor, then he useth the word *debet* in his Writ, because *solet* is not fit, by reason his Ancestor was disseised, and the Custom discontinued. But if he sue for any Right that is now first of all due to him, then he useth both the words (*Debet* and *Solet*) because his Ancestors before him, and he himself usually enjoye the thing sued for, as *solet* in a Mill, or Common of Pasture, untill this present refusal of the Tenant. The like may be said of *Debet & Desinet*, as appeareth by the Register C.

in the Writ *de debito*, fol.
Deborah (a Woman's name)
 Dora, æ, f.
debitus, Debits, orum, n. Debt
 is Writ, and lieth where any
 of Money is due to a
 Man, by reason of Accompr,
 Bargain, Contract, Obligation
 or other Speciality, to be paid
 at certain day, at which day,
 if he payeth not, then he shall
 have this Writ. But if any
 of Money be due to any
 Man by his Tenant for any
 Rent-Service, the Lord shall ne-
 ver have Action of Debt, but
 must always distrein. Also for
 Rent-charge or Rent-seck which
 a Man hath for Life, in Tail
 or in Fee, he shall not have a-
 ny Action of Debt, as long
 as the Rent continueth, but
 the Executors may have an Acti-
 on of Debt for the Arrearages
 of any of the said Rents due in
 the Life of their Testator, by the
 Statute 32 H. 8. cap. 37. But for
 the Arrearages of Rent reserv-
 ed upon a Lease for term of
 years, the Lessor is at his Electi-
 on to have an Action of Debt,
 or for to distrein. But if the
 Lease be determined, then he
 shall not distrein after for that
 Rent, but he must have an Acti-
 on of Debt for the Arrearages,
 by *Terms of Law*. Debts due
 by Obligation shall be paid by
 the Executors before Debts by sim-
 ple Contract, and Debts by sim-
 ple Contract before Legacies,
 see 9. Rep. *Pinchen's Case*. If a
 Man take a Woman which is
 debted to other Persons, the

Husband and Wife shall be sued
 for this Debt, the Wife living.
 But if she die, the Husband
 shall not be charged for this
 Debt after her death, unless the
 Creditor of the Husband and
 Wife recover the Debt during
 the Coverture; then, although
 the Wife die, yet the Husband
 shall be charged for to pay this
 Debt, after the death of the
 Wife by this Recovery, *Fitz.*
nat. brev. Tit. Debt. If a Man
 lease Land for Term of Life to
 a Woman rendring Rent, and
 she taketh a Husband, and after
 the Rent is behind, and the
 Woman die, the Husband shall
 be charged by a Writ of Debt
 for this Rent behind, because
 that he takes the profit of the
 Land by reason of his Wife. By
 the Law of this Realm Debt only
 riseth upon some Contract or
 Penalty imposed, upon some
 Statute, and not by other Of-
 fences, as in the Civil Law,
debitum ex delicto. If a Tailor
 make a Garment for me, if we
 be not agreed before what I shall
 pay for the making, he cannot
 have an Action of Debt; other-
 wise it is for Victuals and Wine.
 But the Taylor may detain the
 Garment until he be paid, as an
 Inn-keeper may his Guest's Horse
 for Meat, or he may have an
 Action upon the Case, upon an
Assumpsit to pay him so much
 as he deserves, *Coke lib. 8. Rep.*
p. 147. Leigh Phil. Com. fol.
63.

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.

D E C

To decay (or fall down) Decido, ere. Declino, are.

A decaying (or falling down) Lapfus, ūs, m. Casus, ūs, m. December, December, ris, m.

Decies Tantum, is a Writ that lieth against a Juror, which hath taken Money for giving of his Verdict; called so of the effect, because it is to recover ten times so much as he took. It lieth also against Embracers that procure such an Inquest, Anno 38 Ed. 3. cap. 13. Reg. Orig. fol. 188. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 171. New Book of Entries verbo Decies Tantum.

To declare, Declaro, are.

A declaration, Declaratio, onis, f. Fo. 236. 208. It is a shewing in Writing of the Grief and Complaint of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received Wrong; and this Declaration ought to be plain and certain, both because it impeacheth the Defendant or Tenant, and also compelleth him to make Answer thereto. But note that such Declaration made by the Demandant against the Defendant in any Action real, is properly called a Count, and the Declaration or Count ought to contain Demonstration, Declaration and Conclusion; and in Demonstration are contain'd

three things, viz. who complaineth, and against whom, for what Matter: And in Declaration there ought to be comprised, how, and in what manner the Action rose between the Parties, and when and what Day, Year and Place and to whom the Action shall be given, and in conclusion, ought to aver and proffer, prove his Suit, and shew Damage which he hath sustained by the Wrong done upon him.

A Decoction (or boiling of Herbs or other things) Decoction, i, n. Decoction, onis, f. Apozema, tis, n.

A Decoy, Illex, icis, c. g.

A Decree, Decretum, i, n.

D E D

Dedimus potestatem, is a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it Delegationem, and it is granted most commonly upon suggestion that the Party, which is to do something before a Judge, or in Court is so feeble that he cannot travel. It is used in diverse Cases, as to make a person Answer to a Bill of Complaint in the Chancery; to make an Attorney for the following a Suit in the County, Hundred, Wapentake, &c. Old nat. brev.

10. To levy a Fine, *West.*
 1. *Symb. Tit. Fines.* And
 ers other Effects, as you may
 in *Fitz. herb. nat. brew.* in
 ers places noted in the In-
 of the Book. In what di-
 sty of Cases this Writ or
 nmission is used; See the
 ble of the *Regist. Orig. verbo*
limus potestatem. hec
 o deduce or deduct, *Deduco,*
 4 *Deduction, Deductio, o-*
 f.
Deducted, Deductus, a, um.

D E E

1. *Deed, Factum, i, n.* This
 id in the Understanding of
 Common Law, is an In-
 ument written in Parchment
 Paper, whereunto ten things
 necessarily incident, 1. Wri-
 g. 2. In Parchment or Pa-
 3. A Person able to con-
 ct. 4. By a sufficient Name.
 A Person able to be con-
 cted with. 6. By a suffici-
 t Name. 7. A thing to be
 ntracted for. 8. Apt words
 quired by Law. 9. Sealing.
 Delivery. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1.*
 9. *sect. 40.* It is called of
 e Civilians *Literarum Obliga-*
 1. In another place on *Lit.*
viz. lib. 3. c. 1. Sect. 299. Sir
 ward *Coke* saith, a Deed is
 Instrument consisting of three
 ings, viz. Writing, Sealing
 and Delivery, comprehending
 Bargain or Contract between
 arty and Party, Man or Wo-

man. Also in *Goddard's Case,*
 2. *Rep.* he saith, there are
 three things of the Essence and
 Substance of a Deed, viz. Wri-
 ting in Paper or Parchment,
 Sealing and Delivery, and if it
 have these three, although it
 want *In cujus rei testimonium sigil-
 lum suum apposuit,* yet the Deed
 is sufficient, for (*Traditio loqui
 facit Chartam*) the Delivery is as
 necessary to the Essence of a
 Deed, as putting of the Seal
 to it; and yet it is not necessary
 to express it in the Deed that
 it was delivered. The Date of
 the Deed is not of the Sub-
 stance of it, for if it want
 Date, or if it be a false or im-
 possible Date, as the 30th Day
 of *Febr.* yet the Deed is good,
 for it takes effect by the De-
 livery and not the day of the
 Date. The order of making a
 Deed is, 1. To write it, then
 to seal it, and after to deliver
 it, and therefore it is not neces-
 sary, that the Sealing or De-
 livery be mentioned within the
 Writing, because they are to
 be done after, *Coke 2 Rep. God-
 dard's Case. Cook's 5 Rep. Wind-
 ham's Case.*

Of Deeds some be, 1. In-
 dented, so called because they
 are cut to the Fashion of the
 Teeth in the top or side, which
 are either *Bipartite*, when there
 are two Parts and Parties to the
 Deeds. *Tripartite*, when there
 are three Parts and Parties. *Qua-
 dripartite*, when there are four
 Parts and Parties. *Quinquepar-
 tite*, when there are five Parts
 and Parties: Which division
 groweth

groweth from the Form or Fashion of them, *West. part 1. Symb.*
 2. Polls which are plain without any Indenting, so called, because they are cut even or polled. Every Deed that is pleaded, shall be intended to be a Deed-Poll, unless it be alledged indented, *Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 370.*

If a Deed beginneth *Hac Indentura*, and the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no Indenture, because words cannot make it indented; and although there are no words of Indenture in the Deed, yet if it be indented, it is an Indenture in Law, for it may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without Indenting, *Coke ubi supra*, and *Coke 5 Rep. Stiles's Case.*

Dee River (in Cheshire) Deva.
Dee River (in Scotland) Dea, Diva, Ocafa.

Deemed, Existimatus, a, um.
 Reputatus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Dama, æ, c. g.

A red Deer, (Hart or Stag) Cervus, i, m.

The Fawn of a fallow Deer, Hinnulus, li, m.

The Fawn of a red Deer, Cervulus, li, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Ncbris, idis, f.

D E F.

A Default, Defalta, æ, f. Reg. Indic. 1.

A Default of Issue, Defectus exitus.

Default of Payment, Defaltationis.

A Defeat or overthrow, Clavis, f.

A Defect, Defectus, us, m.
Defective, Defectivus, a, u.

A Defeasance, Defesantia, a. *Co. Ent. 147.* Defesantia, a. f.

(i. e.) *A Condition that in one Deed, whereby another Deed, &c. is made void.*

A Defence or Defending, Tella, æ, f. Defensio, onis, f. nimentum, i, n.

To defend, Defendo, ere.
Undefended, Indefensus, a, u.

Lex 71.

A Defendant in Law, Impens, tis, m. Defendens, tis, m. is he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he who is sued in an Action Real, *New Terms of Law.*

A Defender, Defensor, oris, m. Protector, oris, m.

Defender or Defendor of Faith, Defensor Fidei. It is a peculiar Title given to the Kings of England by the Pope, as *Catholicus* to the Kings of Spain, and *Christianissimus* to the Kings of France. It was given by the Xth to King Henry VI. for writing against *Martin Luther*, in the behalf of the Church of Rome, *Stow's Annals*, 863.

Defensive, Defensorius, a, um.

Defiled (stained or polluted) Contaminatus, a, um.

To define, Definio, ire.

A Definition, Definitio, nis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a, u.

D E

Defendendo, Is not matter
 justification, because the Law
 holds it hath a Commence-
 ment upon an unlawful Case,
 Quarrels are not presumed
 now without some Wrongs,
 either in Words or Deeds; there-
 fore the Law putteth him to
 sue out his Pardon of course,
 punisheth him by Forfeiture
 of Goods. *Vid. Bacon's Collecti-
 f the Law.* If a Man kill
 another in his own Defence, he
 shall not lose his Life nor his
 Lands, but he must lose his
 Liberty, except the Party slain
 first assault him, to kill, rob
 or double him by the Highway-
 man, or in his own House, and
 he shall lose nothing. *Id. Use
 of Law.*

Defensibile (that may be undone)
Defensibilis, le adj.

Defensio, le adj.

Deform (or make deformed)

Deformo, are.

Deformed, *Deformatus*, a,

Deforce (or keep one out of his

by force) *Deforcio*, are.

Deforcer, *Deforciator*, oris,

(i. e.) One that keepeth out
 the right Heir.

Deforcement (or taking away
 the estate by force from the right

owner) *Deforciamentum*, i, n.

42.

Defraud, *Defraudo*, are.

D E G

degenerate (or grow out of kind)
degenero, are.

degenerate (or grown out of
 kind) *Degener*, ris, adj.

D E

A Degree, *Gradus*, us, m.

To prefer to a Degree; *Ad ho-
 noris & dignitatis gradum pro-
 movere.*

D E I

Deirhurst (in Gloucestershire)
Deirosylva.

Deirwald or *Beverly* (in York-
 shire) *Deirorum Sylva*.

D E L

To delay (defer or prolong from
 day to day) *Defero*; *ers*, *tuli*,
latum, *ferre*. *Prolongo*, *are*.
Crastino, *are*.

A Delay (or Delaying) *Dilatio*,
onis, f. *Prolongatio*, *onis*, f.

A delegate, *Delegatus*, i, m.

To deliver, *Delibero*, *are*.

A Delivery, *Deliberatio*, *o-
 nis*, f.

Delvin (in West-Meath in Ire-
 land) *Delvinia*.

D E M

To demand, *Demando*, *are*. *Pry*.
 278. *West. 2. 9. Co. Lit. 281.*

D. and Student 57.

A Demand, *D. manda*, æ, f.

Demandum, i, n. It signifieth
 calling upon a Man for any thing

due. It hath likewise a pro-
 per Signification with the Com-
 mon Lawyers opposite to *Plaint*:

For the pursuit of all Civil A-
 ctions

Z

Sions are either Demands or Plaints, and the Pursuer is called Demandant or Plaintiff, *viz.* Demandant in Actions Real, and Plaintiff in personal; and where the Party pursuing is called Demandant, there the Party pursued is called Tenant; where Plaintiff, there Defendant. *New Terms of Law, verbo Demandant.*

Demandant is he which is Actor in a Real Action, because he demandeth Lands; and Plaintiff, *Querens*, in personal and mixt, *Quia queritur de injuria*; Tenant, *Tenens*, in real Actions; and Defendant, *Defendens*, in Actions personal and mixt. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 67.*

Demefn, *Dominicum*, *ci*, *n.*
Spel. 214.

A Demise (or letting of an Estate) *Dimissio*, *onis*, *f.*

Demised, *Dimissus*, *a*, *um.*

Demorage; *Demoragium*,
ii, *n.*

To demur, *Demurro*, *are*. *i*
H. 7. 13. Morari in lege. It signifieth in our Common Law, a kind of Pause upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is used substantively; for in every Action the Controversy consisteth, either in the Fact or in the Law: If in the Fact, that is tried by the Jury; if in Law then is the Case plain to the Judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just Doubt. I call that plain to the Judge, wherein he is assured of the Law, though perhaps the Party and his Coun-

sel yield not unto it, in such Case the Judge with Assessors proceeds to Judgment without further work. when it is doubtful to him and his Associates, then is stay made, and a time either for the Court to further upon it, and to if they can: Or else for the Justices to meet to in the Exchequer-Chamber upon hearing of that the Serjeants shall say of Parts, to advise and set what is Law. And whether they conclude, stay firm without further Reason. *Smith de Repub. Angl. cap. 13.* *West* calleth it murrer in Chancery like when there is Question whether a Party's Answer to a Bill of Complaint, &c. is defective or not, and there reference made to any Bench for the Examination of, and Report to be made to the Court. *2. Symb. Tit. Chancery Sect. 29.*

A Demurrer (or an objection to the Judgment of the Court) *Demurratio* in *Lege* Demurrer cometh of the French word *Demorer* Lat. *Demorari*, to abide therefore he which demurreth in Law, abideth in Law, *Demoratur* or *demoratur in lege.* *N. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 96.*

Demy (or half) *Dimidium*,
ii, *n.*

A Demy-bake, *Tormentum*,
n. *1 Fol. 106.*

D E N

Den (Carve or Cell) Antrum,
Specus, ci, & us, d. g.

Dens of wild Beasts, Lustra,
n. pl. Sing. caret.

Denial (or Denying) Nega-
nis, f.

deny, Nego, are.

Denial, Negatus, a, um.

Denizen, Denizatus, us, m.

43.

Dentifrice, Dentifricium,

(shire): See Devonshire.

Denbigh (in Denbighshire) Den-

D E O

Deodand, Deodandum, i, n.

and is when any Man by

fortune is slain by a Horse,

or a Cart, or by another

that moveth to further

death, then the thing that

is the cause of his Death, and

is taken at the time of his Mis-

fortune did move, shall be for-

ward to the King, and that is cal-

led Deodand, and pertains to

the King's Almoner for to dis-

tribute in Alms and Deeds of Cha-

rity.

D E P

Depart, Departo, ire. Co. Ent.

Ra. Ent. 162.

A Departure, Departura, æ, f.

Departer is a word properly

used of him that first pleading

one thing in Bar of an Action

and being replied thereunto,

doth in his Rejoinder shew a-

nother matter contrary to his

first Plea, *Plowden in Reniger*

and *Fogasse, Fol. 7 & 8.* and of

this see divers Examples in

Brook Tit. departer de son plee.

To depart in despite of the

Court, in contemptum Curia

discedere, is when the Tenant

or Defendant appeareth to the

Action brought against him,

and hath a day over in the

same Term, or is called after,

though he had no day given

him, so that it be in the same

Term, if he do not appear but

makes Default, it is a Depart-

ure in despite of the Court,

and therefore he shall be con-

demned.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, o-

nis, f.

To depend (or stay upon) De-

pendo, ere.

He that dependeth upon another,

Accessarius. ii, m.

A Depilatory (or Medicine to

take off Hair) Dropax, acis, m.

To deprive, Privo, are.

A Deprivation (or taking away

of a Benefice) Deprivatio, o-

nis, f.

Deptford (in Kent) Profun-

dum vadum.

To depute, Deputo, are.

A Deputy (or substitute) Depu-

tatus, i, m. *Substitutus, i, m.*

D E R

Dereigne, *Deraifnia*, æ, f. It cometh of the *French* word *Derayer* or *Deraigner*, i. e. to displace, or to turn out of his order, and hereof cometh *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his Order. So when a Monk is *deraigned*, he is degraded and turned out of his Order of Religion, and become a Layman, *Coke on Lit.* lib. 2. c. 11. sect. 202. *Rubiginous* in his grand Customary, cap. 122, & 123. maketh mention of *Lex probabilis* and *Lex deraifnia*: *Legem probabilem* or *probationem*, he defineth to be a Proof of a Man's own Fact, which he saith he hath done, and his Adversary denieth. His Example is this, *A.* sueth *R.* for a Hog, saying thou shouldst deliver me a Hog for two Shillings Six Pence, which *Money F.* paid thee, wherefore I demand my Hog, which I am ready to prove. *Deraifnian* he defineth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himself, which his Adversary saith was done, defeating or confounding of his Adversary's Assertion (as you would say) and shewing it to be without and against reason or likelihood, which is avouched. In our Common Law it is used diversly, first generally for to prove, as *Dirationabit Jus suum heres propinquior.* *Glanville.* lib. 2 cap. 6. and *habeo*

probos homines, qui hoc vi-
& audierunt, & parati su-
dirationare. *Idem,* lib. 4.
 And (*Dirationavit terram*
in Curia mea) *Idem,* lib. 2
 20. i. e. He proved that
 to be his own.

A deraignment or *Proof,*
tiocinatio, onis, f.

To deraign (or prove any
 good) *Dirationo, are.*

Dertford (in Kent) *D*
vadam.

D E S

To describe, *Describo, er*
A Description, *Descripti*
nis, f.

A Desk to write upon, *D*
 æ, f. *2 Mon.* 370. *Plu*
ei, m.

Le Despenser or *Spencer*
 Family) *De* *Despenser,* & *D*
spensator.

To destroy, *Destruo, ere.*
A Destroyer, *De* *structo*
ris, m. *De* *vastator, ori*
Perditor, oris, m.

A destroying (or *Destruo*)
De *structio, onis, f.*

Desmond (in Ireland) *D*
monia.

D E T

To detain (or cause to
De *tineo, ere.* *Retardo, a*

To detect (accuse or be
De *tego, ere.*

To determine, *De* *termino*
Detinue, Dicitur à De
do, because Detinet is the

D E

al word in the Writ. It is
Writ that lieth against him
o having Goods and Chat-
delivered to him to keep,
ifeth to deliver them again,
so detaineth them, *Fitz-*
b. nat. brev. fol. 138. To this
answerable in some sort (*actio*
fiti) in the Civil Law. And
taketh his Action of *Detinue*,
t intendeth to recover the
ing delivered, and not the Da-
ge sustained by the Detinue,
ibid. fol. 176. See the New
ok of *Entries, Verbo Detinue.*
on general Acceptance of
ods, to keep, or to keep
ly, if the Goods be stolen,
otherwise perish, the Bailiff
he that accepts them shall
wer for them. Otherwise it
he take them upon special
eptance, to keep them as his
n Goods, *Coke 4 Rep. South-*
's Case.

D E V

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris,
a Writ lying against Execu-
s for paying Legacies and
bts without Specialties, be-
e the Debt upon the said
pecialties be due; for in this
e the Executors are as liable
Action as if they had wasted
e Goods of the Testator rio-
lly, or without cause. *Vid.*
in Terms of Law
Devisees (in Wiltshire) Divisæ.
strum de Vies.
To devise (or bequeath by will)
viso, are.

D E

A Devise (or Bequest) Devisum,
i, n. *Devisatio, onis, f. Devi-*
famentum, i, n. Ræ. Ent. 486.
1 Co. 80.

Devonshire, Dommoniorum Re-
gio. Devonia. Dommonia. Dom-
nonia.

Of Devonshire, Dommucensis,
Domnoniensis.

D I A.

A Diadem, Diadema, atis, n.

A Dial, Horarium, ii, n. Ho-
roscopium, ii, n. Horologium,
ii, n.

The Rod, the gnomon or staff of
a Dial, Index, icis, m. Gno-
mon, onis, m.

A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

The point in a Dial (that which
with its shadow showeth the Hours)
Sciatheras, æ, m.

A Diameter (or line going thro-
rough the middle point of any fi-
gure, dividing the same into equal
parts) Diameter, tri, m.

A Diamond (or adamant) Ada-
mas, antis, m.

D I C

A Dice box, Fritillus, li, m.

A die to play withal, plur. Dice,
Taxillus, li, m. Talus, i, m.
Alea, æ, f.

To play at Dice, Astragalizo,
are. Talis ludere. Ludere Tax-
illis.

A cast at Dice, Bolus, i, m.
Tesserarum jactus. Jactus A-
læ.

A player

D I

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.

A place where Dice are laid up, Alarium, ii, n.

D I E

To diet, Diæto, are.

Diet, Diæta, æ, f.

Diet-drink, Potus diæticus.

D I F

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.

Difficulty, Difficultas, tis, f.

D I G

A digger of Mines, Metallicus fossor.

To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonizo, are.

To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.

A digging, Fossio, onis, f. Cavario, onis, f.

A plat of Ground digged, Befcata, æ, f.

D I L

To dilacerate (tear or rend in pieces) Dilacero, are.

To dilate (or make large) Dilato, are.

Dilatory (that causeth delay or stay) Dilatorius, a, um.

D I

Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj.

Diligence, Diligentia, æ, f.

D I M

A Dimension (or measuring) mensio, onis, f.

To diminish, Diminuo, ere.

A Diminution, Diminutio, nis, f.

D I N

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.

A Dinner, Prandium, ii, n.

A Dining-Chamber, Prandium, ii, n.

D I O

Dionysius (a Man's Name) Dionysius, ii, m.

Dionysia (a Woman's Name) Dionysia, æ, f.

D I R

Direct, Directus, a, um.

To direct (or make straight) Dirigo, ere.

A directing or direction, Directio, onis, f.

A Director, Director, oris,

D I S

To disagree, Discordo, are.
 To disanchor (or weigh the Anchor) Exancoro, are.
 To disannul, Annihilo, are.
 To disapprove, are.
 To disarm (or unarm) Exarmo, are.
 To disarm, are.
 To disburse, Enumero, are. Exendo, ere.
 To disable, Dishabilito, are.
 Disability, Dishabilitas, a, f.
 Disabled, Dishabilitatus, a, f.
 To disavow, Deadvoco, are. l. 194.
 Discent, Discensus, us, m. signifieth in the Common Law an order or means, where Lands or Tenements are given unto any Man from his Ancestors, *Old. nat. brev.* 201. And it is either Lineal or Collateral: Lineal Discent is when a Discent is conveyed in the same line of the sole Blood, as Grandfather, Father, Son, Son's Son, and so downward. Collateral Discent is when a Discent is conveyed out in another branch from the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and so downward: Note, that if one die seized in Fee, or in Fee tail, of Land in which another hath Right to enter, and that descendeth to his Heir, such Discent shall take away the Entry of him which hath Right to enter, for that

the Heir hath them by Discent from his Father, and so came unto those Tenements by the Law; and he that had Right cannot put him out by entering upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title. *Littleton lib. 1. c. 1. & lib. 3 cap. 6. and Stat. 32 H. 1. cap. 33.*

To discern, Discerno, ere.

To discharge (or disburden) Exonero, are.

To discharge (or acquit) Quietto, are.

To discharge from being forest (or to free and exempt from forest Laws) Deaforesto, are.

To disclaim (or refuse an Interest) Disclamo, are.

A disclaim, Disclanium, ii, n.

It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a Distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he distreined for Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Then the Tenant denying himself to hold of such Lord, is said to disclaim: And the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, the Tenant loseth his Land. *Terms of Law.* Of this see *Skene de verborum significatione, verbo Disclamation.* Also if a Man deny himself to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said to disclaim his Blood, *Fitz. Herb. nat. brev. fol. 197. G.* See *Brook Titulo*

Titulo Disclaimer. If a Man arraigned of Felony do disclaim Goods, being cleared he loseth them, *Staundford pl. Cor. fol. 286.* See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Disclaimer.*

Discontinuance, Discontinuatio, onis, f.

To discover, Detego, ere.

A discovering, Detectio, onis, f.

To discourse, Discurro, ere.

A discourse, Discursus, ūs, m.

A disease, Morbus, i, m.

To disfranchise, Excivito, are.

Exurbito, are.

Want of digestion, Indigestio, onis, f. Cruditas, atis, f.

A dish, Discus, ci, m. Scuta, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Ferculum, li, n.

A little Dish (Saucer or Porringer, &c.) Scutella, æ, f. Disculus, li, m.

A dish bearer, Discophorus, ri, m.

Dishonest, Inhonestus, a, um.

Dishonour, Dedecus, oris, n. Ignominia, æ, f.

To disinherit, Exhæredo, are.

A disinheriting, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To dislodge (or put out of lodging) Demigro, are.

To dismember, Dismembro, are.

To dismiss, Dimitto, ere.

Disobedience, Inobedientia, æ, f.

Disobedient, Inobediens, ntis, adj.

To disobey, Inobedio, ire.

Disorder, Confusio, onis, f. Inordinatio, onis, f.

To disorder, Confundo, ere.

Disorderly, Confusè, adv.

Disparagement, Disparagatio, onis, f. Spel 105. It is by our Common Lawyers used especial-

ly for matching an Heir in Marriage, under his or her degree or against decency: See C. Instit. de Nuptiis, sect. 6. It cometh, as I take it, from the Latin words Dispar (i. e.) un-

inconvenient, disagreeing, Ago to do, which is as much to say, to do that which is fit to be done.

To disparage, Disparago,

To dispart (or break down the closure) Dessepio, ire. Dispartare.

To dispatch, Expedio, ire.

A dispatching (or dispatch) pedicio, f.

A Dispensation, Dispensatio, nis, f.

To dispose with, Dispenso, Legibus solvere.

To dispense, order, or set in order Dispono, ere.

To dispossess, Dispossessio,

Dispossessed, Dispossessio, a, um.

A disproof, Dirationamentum, i, n.

To disprove, Dirationo, are. cit. Cor. 28. 2 Mon. 262. 204. Refello, ere.

To dispute, Disputo, are.

Disputable (or which may be Subject of Disputation) Disputabilis, le, adj.

To disquiet, Inquieto, are. Ilefto, are.

Disquiet or disquieting, Inquietatio, onis, f.

A dissection (or cutting asunder) Dissectio, onis, f.

Disseisin, Disseisina, æ, f. signifieth in the Common Law an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Land, Tenement

Immoveable or Incorporight, *Instit. of the Common Cap. 15.*
disseisor, Disseisitor, oris, m.
disseise, Disseiso.
distaff, Colus, li & lûs, f.
distaff, full of Tow, Flax or o-uch matter, which is spun, m, i, n.
distance, Distantia, æ, f.
distill, Distillo, are.
distilling (or distillation) Dio, onis, f.
distilling, Distillando.
distiller, Distillator, oris, m.
seller of things distilled, Distillus, ii, m.
distinct, Distinctus, a, um.
distinctly, Distinctè, adv.
distinguish, Distinguo, ere.
distinguishing (or distinction) Etio, onis, f.
distrain, Distringo, ere.
distrainable Indistringibili, adj. 2 *Instit. 402.*
Distress, Districcio, onis, f. It signifieth most only in the Common Law, compulsion in certain Realms whereby to bring a Man's appearance in Court, or to pay Debt or Duty denied. The whereof most commonly drive the Party distreined to plevy the Distress, and so his Action of Trespas against the Distreiner, or else to pay the Distreiner, or else to pay the Debt or Duty, for the Distreiner. The Civilians call a Distress, *Pignorum capio*. *Brissonus de verbor. sign.*
 4. This Compulsion is by Distress personal, and Distress

real: Distress personal is made by surprizing a Man's moveable Goods, and detaining them for the security of his appearance to the Suit, and to make him Plaintiff. A Distress real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*: And thus it is interpreted by *Hottoman de verb. feudal. verbo districtus*. This differeth from an Attachment in this point (among others) that a Distress cannot be taken by any common Person, without the compass of his own Fee. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brew. fol. 904.* except it be presently after the Cattle or other thing is driven or born out of the Ground by him that perceiveth it to be in danger to be distreined, *New terms of Law, Verbo Distress*. Distress is a French word, and it is called in Latin *Districcio* & *Angustia*, because the Cattle distreined are put into a streight which we call a Pound. One may distrein any where *intra feodum*, so that it be not in the Highway, nor Church-yard.

A Distress must be, 1. of a thing whereof a valuable Propetty is in some body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are *feræ natura*, cannot be distreined. 2. Although it be of valuable property, as a Horse, (yet when a Man or Woman is riding on him) or an Ax in a Man's Hand cutting of Wood, and the like, they are for that time privileged, and cannot be distreined for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by consequence are for

the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smith's Shop shall not be distrained for the Rent issuing out of the Shop, nor the Horse in the Histry, nor the materials in a Weaver's Shop for making of Cloth, nor Cloth or Garments in a Taylor's Shop, nor Sacks of Corn or Meal in a Mill, nor in a Market, nor any thing distrained for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be distrained for Rent that cannot be rendred again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Distress taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be distrained for Rent, but for Damage Feasant they may; but Carts with Corn may be distrained for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, *Averia carucae*, shall not be distrained, for no Man shall be distrained by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Ax of a Carpenter, or the Books of a Scholart, but Goods or *Animalia o'iosa* may be distrained. If the Distress be of Utensils of Household or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be stollen away, there he must impound them in a House or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the Freehold, or the Doors or Windows of a House, or the like, cannot be distrained. 7. Beasts that escape may be distrained for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Cou-

chant: He that distrains any that hath Life must impound them in a Lawful Pound in three Miles in the County. The Common Law Men cannot distress for Rent Service in the Night as is judged in the 12 of *E.*; Distress, but for Damage Feasant he may distress in the Night for necessity of the for otherwise peradventure shall not distress *omnino*, before the Day they may be or stray out of his Land. 7. *Rep.* Cases upon the Statute and 9. *Rep. Mackallyes Case Co. on Lit. l. 2. c. 12.*

A grand Distress is that which is made of all the Goods and Chats which the Party hath in the County, *Britton, fol. 52.*

Distress in the former signification is divided first into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how often shall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Action once or twice, *Old nat. fol. 43.* Distress Infinite is without limitation until the Party come, as against a Jury that refuseth to appear, *super Certificatione Assise*, the Process is a *Veneracione, habeas corpora*, and Distress Infinite, *Old nat. brev. fol. 113.* Then it is divided into a grand Distress. *Anno 52 H. 3.* which *Fitz-Herbert* calleth *Latin, Magnam districtionem*, *brev. fol. 126.* And an ordinary Distress, of which see before. Distress, But see whether it be some time not all one.

refs Infinite, Britton cap. 26.
 10. with whom also the Sta-
 of Marlbridge seemeth to a-
 Anno 25 H. 3. cap. 7. cap.
 id cap. 12. See Old. nat. brev.
 71. b. See grand Distress
 things be distreinable, and
 what Causes: See the new
 ns of Law, verbo Distress.

distress, Angusto, are.
distribute, Distribuo, ere.
distributing (or *distribution*)
 ibutio, onis, f.

District, Districtus, us, m.

Liberties or Precincts of a
 the Territories or Circuit
 Country, within which a

or his Officers, may judge,
 el, or call in question the
 titants. *Ca. ne Romani. de*

s. in Clem. And *Cassan. de*
tud. Burgund. p. 190. Brit-
op. 120. And so likewise is

tio in the Register *Origini-*
ol. 6. b. And to it seemeth
 used in *Pupilla oculi, parte*

22. *Charia de Foresta*, see
Myning in the Chapter *licet*

m. 9. extra de probationi-
Numb. 5. And *Zafus* in the
 Council, *Numb. 47.*

disturbance, Disturbatio, o-
 f. *Disturbantia*, æ, f.

disturb, Disturbo, are.

D I T

Ditch, Fossatum, i, n. *Spel.*
Fossa, æ, f. *Scrobs*, obis,
 m.

little Ditch, Fossula, æ, f.
biculus, li, m. *Lacusculus*,
 n.

Ditched in, Infossatus, a, um.
 1 *Mon. 474.*

Made hollow like a Ditch, Lacu-
 natus, a, um.

A Ditcher, Fossator, oris, m.
Fossarius, ii; m.

To make Ditches, Lacuno, are.

D I U

Divers, Diversus, a, um. *Va-*
rius, a, um.

To divide (or *part*) *Divido*,
 ere.

A Dividend, Dividenda, æ, f.
Stat. de Escaetor. Ry. 230. *Di-*
vidends in the Exchequer seem-

eth to be one part of an In-
 denture, *Anno 10 Ed. 1. cap. 11.*
 and *Anno 28 Ejsudem Stat. 3.*

cap. 2. A Dividend in the U-
 niversity, is that share that e-

very one of the Fellows do e-
 qually and justly divide either
 by an Arithmetical or Geome-

trical Proportion, of their An-
 nual Stipend.

A Divine (or *Student of Divini-*
ty) *Theologus*, gi, m.
Divinity, Theologia, æ, f.

Division, Divisio, onis, f.
To Divorce, Divortio, are.

A Divorce, or *Divorcement*, *Di-*
vortium, ii, n. *Lex 45.* *Di-*
vorce is so called either *à diver-*

sitate mentium, of the diversity
 of Minds of those that are mar-
 ried, because such as are divor-

ced, go one a divers way from
 the other; or from the Verb *di-*
verto, which signifieth to return
 back, because after the Divorce

D O

between the Hvsband and the Wife, he returneth her again to her Father or other Friends, or to the Place from whence he had her, *Ridley of the Civil Law, Coke on Lit.*

To divulge, or publish abroad, Divulgo, are.

D O

A Doe, or Doe, Dama, æ, f.

D O C

A Dock where Ships stand, are laid up, builded, repaired or made, Navale, is, n.

A Docket, Docketta, æ, f. It is a Brief in Writing, *Anno 2 & 3 Phil. & Marie, c. 6.* It is a small piece of Paper or Parchment containing the effect of a large Writing, *West. Symbol. parte 2. Titulo Fines, sect. 106.*

A Doctor, Doctor, oris, m.

Doctorship, Doctura, æ, f. Doctoratus, us, m.

A Doctor's commencement or proceeding Doctor in any Art, Promotio Doctorum.

A Doctor of Divinity, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor seu Professor.

A Doctor of Law, Legum Doctor.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ Doctor.

Doctrine, Doctrina, æ, f.

D O

D O E

To doe, Facio, ere.

A using to doe, Facitatio or nis, f.

He that useth to doe, Facitatoris, m.

A doer, Factor, oris, m.

D O G

A Dog, Canis masculus.

A Cur Dog, Canis villaticus domesticus. Canis Rusticus.

A Mastiff Dog, Mastivus, m. *1 Mon. 405. 173. Spel. 245.* lossus, ssi, m.

A Shepherd's Dog, Canis luparius.

A little Dog, Catellus, li.

A Dog's Collar, Collare, i Millus, li, m.

D O L

A Dole, Dola, æ, f. *Spel. Lex. 46.* Dolea, æ, f. *Ry.*

It is a part or share in a dow.

A dole (or liberal Gift Prince) Largitas, atis. Collarium, ii, n.

A dole (or distribution of Bread, or raw Flesh) such as is used at the death of rich Men and great nages, Visceratio, onis, f.

D O

Dole (*Sorrow or Grief*) *Dolor*,
s, m.

D O M

Domestical (*or Domestick*) *Do-*
mus, a, um.

Domination, *Dominatio*, onis, f.

Domo Reparanda, is a Writ
that lieth for one against his
neighbour, by the fall of whose
house he feareth hurt toward
his own House, *Regist. Orig. fol.*

For this point the Civilians
make the Action, *de damno in-*

fractura.

D O N

Don or *Dune River* (in *Yorkshire*)
Donus.

A Donation (*a gift, a giving*)
Donatio, onis, f.

A Donative, *Donativum*, i, n.

is a Benefice merely given, and
consecrated by the Patron to a Man
without either Presentation to
the Ordinary, or Institution by

the Ordinary, or Induction by

the Commandment, *Fitz. nat.*
v. fol. 35. E. See the Statute,

no 8 R. 2. cap. 4.
A Donee, *Donatus*, i, m. 2. *Co.*

A Donor, *Donator*, oris, m. *Do-*
torius, ii, m. *Brac. 11, 13,*

Sæpe. Co. Lit. 123.

Done, *Actum, factum, trans-*
actum.

D O

D O O

A Door, *Ostium*, n. *Foris*, is,
f. *Porta*, æ, f. *Janua*, æ, f.

A two leaved door, or folding
doors, *Valvæ*, arum, f. pl. Sing.
caret.

A fore Door, *Ostium anticum.*

Back Doors, *Ostia retrorsa*, *Pos-*
astica, orum, n.

Outward Doors, *Ostia exteri-*
ora.

Inward Doors, *Ostia interi-*
ora.

A Door with leaves, *Fores*, i-
um, f.

A Door that opens without the
least noise, *Taciturnissimum O-*
stium.

A False Door, *Pseudoforum*,
i, n.

A Garden Door, *Macellota*, æ, f.

Having a double Door, *Biforis*,
re, Adj.

A little Door (*or Wicket*) *Fori-*
cula, æ, f. *Forula*, æ, f.

A little back Door, *Posticula*, æ,
f. *Posticulum*, li, n.

A Door bolted, *Ostium oppessu-*
latum.

The Lintel of a Door, *Sublimen*,
inis, n. *Hyperthyrum*, ri, n.

Standings before a Door, *Statiun-*
culæ, arum, f. 2. *Roll. 814.*

Door Cases, *Thecæ Ostiorum.*
Archative Door Cases, *Thecæ*
Ostiorum arcuatum.

A door keeper, *Ostii custos*, *vid.*
Porter.

He that openeth the Door, *Aper-*
tularius, ii, m.

D O R

D O R

Dor River (in *Herefordshire*)
Dorus.

Dorcas (a Woman's name) Dorcas, æ, f.

Dorchester City (in *Dorsetshire*)
Dorceſtria, Dorkceſtria, Dorkeceſtria, Dornſetta, Dunium, Durnum. Durnovaria or Duruonovaria.

Dorchester (in *Oxfordshire*)
Dorcina Civitas, Durocaſtrum. Hydropolis.

Of *Dorchester* or *Dorsetshire*
Dorſatensis, Dorcensis, Dorſetensis.

A *Dormer*, Tignum, i, n. Culmen domus.

A *Dormer* (or principal Beam)
Columen, inis, n.

Dornford near *Walmsford* (in *Huntingdonshire*)
Durobrivæ, Durobrivæ.

Dorsetshire, Dorſetania, Dorſetia. Duria provincia.

D O S

A *Dose*, Dosis, is, f. The quantity of a Potion or Medicine which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once, or the quantity of a Medicine that without danger may be given or taken.

Doses of Sweating Powder, Doses Pulveris diaphoretici.

A *Doffer*, Dofferum, i, n. Fry.
105. Corbis doſſuaria, Caniſtrum, i, n.

D O T

Dote unde nihil habet, is a Word of Dower, that lieth for the Widow against the Tenant, who hath bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, when he was seized solely in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, in such cases as the Issue of them both might have inherited it. *Fitz-Herb. brev. fol. 147. Regiſt. fol. 170*

D O U

Double (or doubled) Duplus, um. Duplex, icis, adj.

Double Plea, Duplex Placitum is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth for himself two several matters, in bar of the Action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the Plaintiff, and this is not to be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well to be observed when a Plea is double, and when it is not, for a Man alledge several matters, the one nothing depending on the other, the Plea is accounted double. If they be mutually depending one of the other, then it is accounted but single. *Kir fol. 223.*

To double Duplo, are. Duplo, are.

Doubles, Diploma, atis, n. A no 14 H. 6. cap. 6. Signifieth much as Letters Patents, it is

a French word made of the
in Diploma.

double-tongued, Bilinguis, e,

doublet, Diplois, idis, f.

Doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Ductio, onis, f.

doubt, Dubitn, are. Ambigere.

without doubt, Indubio, adv.

doubtful, Dubius, a, um.

doubtful Speech, Ambilogium,

Ambiloquium, ii, n.

doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv.

that speaketh doubtfully, Amputus, a, um.

Dove, Columba, æ, f.

Dove house, Columbarium,

that keepeth a Dove-house

Columbarius, ii, m.

Ring-dove, Palumba, æ, f.

Columba torquata.

Turtle-Dove, Turtur, u, m.

Dove River (in Darbyshire) Dought

(or Paste) Pasta, æ, f.

Pasta, æ, f. Tusculum, li, n. Pasta mixta & conspersa.

dough-trough (or kneading trough) Mastra, æ, f. Artoptra,

Alveus pistorius.

dough-scrape, Radula, æ, f.

Dover (the Family) De Dover.

Dover (in Kent) Ad Portum

Libris, Dofris, Doris Cantio-

ria, Dorobrina, Dovia, Doria, Dovetia, Durus.

Dove Feathers, Plumala, æ, f. Plumala molliores. Plumala sutores.

Dousabel (a Woman's name) Lusabella, æ, f.

D O W

A Dowager, Dotiffa, æ, f. (i. e.)

A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Down, a Bishop's See (in Ireland) Dunum.

A Down, (or Hill) Dunum, i, n.

Duna, æ, f. Calveta, orum, n.

Glabretum, i, n.

Dower, Dos, dotis, f. Dower

in the Common Law, is taken

for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath

for Term of her Life of the

Lands or Tenements of her Husband

after his Decease, for the

sustenance of her self, and the

Nurture and Education of her

Children. Dower is of five sorts

or kinds, viz.

1. Dower per legem communem.

2. Dower per consuetudinem.

3. Dower ex assensu patris.

4. Dower ad ostium Ecclesie.

5. Dower de la plus beale.

To the Consummation of Dower

three things are necessary, viz.

Marriage, Seisin, and the Death

of her Husband, Coke on Lit.

lib. 1. cap. 5. sect. 36. and Bingham's Case, 2. Rep. Ubi nullum

Matrimonium, nulla dos. Dos is

derived, ex donatione, & est quasi

donarium, because the Law it

self giveth it to her. Of a Castle

that is maintained for the necessary

defence of the Realm, a Woman

shall not be endowed, because

cause

cause it ought not to be divided; and the Publick shall be preferred before the Private: But of a Castle that is only maintained for the private use and habitation of the Owner, a Woman shall be endowed. A Woman may be endowed of a third part of the profit of a Dove-house, of the third part of a Piscary, viz. *Tertium Piscem vel Factum re-tis tertium*. The surest Endowment of Tythes is of the third Sheaf, for what Land shall be sown is uncertain. If the Wife be past the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, she shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for *Consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium*, and a Woman cannot consent before Twelve, nor a Man before Fourteen, yet this inchoate, and imperfect Marriage (from the which either of the Parties at the age of consent may disagree) after the death of the Husband shall give the Dower to the Wife, and therefore it is accounted in Law after the death of the Husband, *Legitimum matrimonium*, a Lawful Marriage, *quoad dotem*. If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife shall be endowed; for albeit she was not absolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet she was conditionally dowable, viz. if she attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by

his death the possibility of Dower is consummate. So if the Husband alien his Land, then the Wife is attainted Felony, now she is disabled; if she be pardoned before death of the Husband, she shall be endowed. It is commonly said three things are favored in Law, Life, Liberty, Dower. With the Civilians Dower may be in Goods, and not in Land, yet here in England it must be in Lands, and not in Goods, *on Lit. Fulbeck's prepar.* If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, she loseth her Dower by the *Stat. of Westm. 2. cap. 34.*

Dowry signifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to her Husband in Marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which she hath of her Husband after the Marriage terminated, if she outlive him. *Glanvile lib. 7. cap. 2. Bracton lib. 2. cap. 38. Britton cap. 1. in Prin.* And in Scotland (1) signifieth just as much, *Secundum de verborum sign. verbo Dos.* The former is in French called *Dot*, or *Doff*, the other *Douayre*, by them Latined, *Dotarium* and *donarium*. It is not unreasonable to call the former a Dowry, the other a Dower, but in some places they are confounded. For example, *Smith de Rep. Angl. p. 1.* calleth the latter a Dowry. Dower is sometime used for the former, as in *Britton ubi supra*, it is not inconvenient to distinguish

D R

them, being so divers. The
 lians call the former (*Dotem*)
 the latter (*Donationem propter*
as)

D O Z

Dozen, Duodena, æ, f.
Dozen of Bread, Duodena pa-
tes. Inter. 3. Duodena panni,
 185. Duodena cannabi, 1
 57. Duo Duodenæ teniæ &
 Duodenæ Ligularum, Co.
 125.
Dozen (or Precinct of a Lest)
 ana, æ, f.

D R A

Dragoon, Dirnacha, æ, m.
Drain, Drana, æ, f.
Dram (the eighth part of an
) Drachma, æ, f.
Draper, Draparius, ii, m. Ry.
 Pannarius, ii, m. Pannicu-
 , ii, m.
Woollen-draper, Lanarius, ii, m.
Linen-Draper, Lintearius,
 .
Dracht (or Mädel) Idea, æ,
 emplar, aris, n. Schema, a-
 . Modulus, i, m. Delinea-
 nis, f.
that makes the first draught,
creator, oris, m.
to make the first draught, Deli-
 are.
draught (or cast with a Net)
 s, ùs, m.
draught (in drinking) Tra-
 ùs, m. Haustus, ùs, m.

D R

Draughts (or the play at
draughts) Lufus duodecim scrup-
 porum.

To play at Draughts, Ludere
 scrupis.

To draw, Traho, ere.

A drawer, Häufstor, oris, m.

A Drawer (or Töpfer) Pincera
 na, æ, f.

To draw jointly, Protelo dedu-
 cere.

A Nest of Drawers, Arculæ lo-
 culatæ.

Drawers, Perizomata, orum, n.
Linen Drawers, Subligacula li-
 nea interiora. Braccæ lineæ.

A pair of Drawers, Par Subli-
 gaculorum.

A Dray (or sled) Traha, æ, f.

A small Dray, Trahula, æ, f.

A Dray Man, Traharius, ii, m.

Of a Dray Man, Traharius, a,
 um.

D R E

Dregs (or Lees) Fæx, æcis, f.

Small Dregs, Fæcula, æ, f.

Dregs of Wine, Flores.

Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, a,
 um.

Dredge (Bollmong) Farrago, i-
 nis, f.

A Drench for Horses or sick Beasts;
 Salivatium, i, n.

Drenched, Salivatus, a, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Sæ-
 livo, are.

The tenure of the Drenches, Dren-
 gagium, ii, n.

A Dresser (or Board to put Meat
upon) Abax, acis, m. Affer co-
 quina-

D R

quinarius. Repositorium, ii, n.
Dressings, Capitalia lintea.

D R I

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Infolo, are.
To dry in the Smoak, Infumo,
are.

A drift of Cattle depasturing in
a Common, Prisa, æ, f. Ra. Entr.
578.

To run a-drift, Permittere Ca-
rinas turbinibus.

Drink, Poculenta, æ, f. Ry. 84.
Potus, us, m.

A drink (or potion) Potio, o-
nis, f.

Small drink, Potiuncula, æ. f.
Cervisia tenuis.

A drinking together, Compota-
tio, onis, f.

To drip (or drop) Gutto, are.

A Dripping-pan, Patella pingui-
laria. Degutorium, ii, n.

The dripping of Meat, Eliqua-
men, inis, n.

To drive (or chase) Pello, ere.

To drive away, Abigo, ere. De-
pello, ere.

Driven away, Abactus, a, um.

A driving away, Abactus, us, m.

A Driver (a Coach Man) Agita-
tor, oris, m.

To drive forth again, Rechacio,
are.

D R O

Drogheda (in Ireland) Pontana.

The Dropfie, Hydrops, opis, m.

D U

That hath the Dropfie, Hydri-
cus, a, um.

Dross (or scum of Metal) Scoria,
æ, f.

A Drover (or driver of Cattle)
Armentarius, ii, m.

To drown, Submergo, ere

D R U

A Drum, Tympanum, ni.

To beat, or play on a Drum, Tympa-
nizo, are. Pulsare Tympa-

num, complodere Tympanum,
A Drummer (or player on a

Drum) Tympanista, æ, m.

A Kettle-Drummer, Æne-

oris, m.

D U B

To dub a Knight, Decurio, re.

Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis

Dublin or Divilin (in Ireland)

Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinia,
Eblana.

Dublin County, Dublinia
Comitatus.

D U C

Duces tecum, is a Writing
manding one to appear at
in the Chancery, and to
with him some piece of Evid
or other thing that the
would view. See the new
of Entries, Verbo Duces tecum

A Duck, Anas, atis, d. f.

D

D U

D U E

e (or *owed*) Debitus, a, um.
Duel, Duellum, li, n.

D U G

Dug (or *Udder*) Uber, eris, n.
Dug (or *Pap*) Mamma, æ, f.

D U K

Duke, Dux, ucis, m.
little Duke, Ducillus, li, m.
Dukedom (or *Dutchy*) Ducas, m. In some Nations at lay, the Sovereigns of the try are called by this name, *Duke of Savoy*, *Duke of Saxony*. Here in *England* Duke next in secular Dignity to *Prince of Wales*; and (as *Jambden* faith) heretofore in *axons* time, they were called *Dukes* without any Additi- being but meer Officers Leaders of Armies. After *Conqueror* came in, there none of this Title until *rd I's* days, who made *rd his Son Duke of Aquia-* and *Edward III.* made his *Duke of Cornwall*: After there were more made, and ch fort that their Titles ded by Inheritance unto their rity. They were Created Solemnity (*per cincturam, cappaque, & circuli aurei*

D U

in capite impositionem, & traditionem virgæ aureæ) *Cambd. Britan. Sub. Tit. Ordines Angliæ,* pag. 119.

D U L

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

D U M

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.
Dumfrise (in *Scotland*) Corda Selgovarum.

D U N

Dunbriton (in *Scotland*) Britan- nodunum.

Dundee (in *Scotland*) Alestem, Allectum, Deidonum. Taodunum.

Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.

To dung (as to *dung land*) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.

Dunged, Stercoratus, a, um.

Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.

Full of Dung, Stercorosus, a, um.

A Dunghil (or *mixen*) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquilinium, ii, n. Fimerum, i, n.

A Dunghil Fork, Furcilla, æ, f.

A Dungeon, Hypogeæum, i, n. Barathrum, i, n.

Dunsbey or *Danesby* near *Whitby* (in *Yorkshire*) Dunum. Dunus finus.

D U

Dunsbey or Duncasbey (one of the three Northern Promontories of Scotland) Viervedrum, Virvedrum.

Dunstable, (in Bedfordshire) Magnitum, Magionimum, Magovinium, Magiovinium.

Dunstan (a Man's name) Dunstanus, i, m.

Dunstaphage (in Scotland) Evonium.

Dunstarvile (the Family) Dunstanvilla.

Of Dunwich (in Essex) Domucensis.

D U R

Dur River (in Ireland) Duri, Duris.

Dureffe, Duritia, æ, f. It cometh of the French word Dur (i. e.) durus, vel durete (i. e.) duritas, and is where one is kept in Prison, or restrained from his Liberty, contrary to the Order of the Law; It is also an Exception in Pleading to avoid the Deed, which a Man was enforced to seal to ransom himself from an unlawful Captivity, *vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 81.* Break in his Abridgment hath Dureffs and Manass together (i. e.) duritiam & minas, hardness and threatening. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Dureffs*, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (in the North) Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Dunelmus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County, Dunelmensis Comitatus.

D U

Bishop of Durham, Episcopus Dunelmensis.

D U S

Dust, Scobs, obis, f. Pteris, d. g.

Saw-Dust, Scobis, is, f.

Smith's Dust (the Sparks from hot Iron) Strictura, æ,

Mill-dust, Pollen, inis, n

Dusty, Pulverulentus, a, i

D U T

A Dutcheffs, Ducissa, æ, f.

A little Dutcheffs, Ducilla

Dutchy-Court, Curia Du

& Comitatus Palatini D

Regis Lancastriæ. It is a

wherein all matters apperte

to the Dutchy of Lancast

decided, by the Decree of

Chancellor of that Court

the original of it was in

IV's days, who obtainin

Crown, by deposing Rich

and having the Dutchy of

caster by Descent in the ri

his Mother, he was seized

of as King, and not as

So that all the Liberties,

chifes and Jurisdiftions of

said Dutchy, passed from

King, by his grand Seal

not by Livery or Attorn

as the possession of Ewerwic

of the Earldom of Mar

such others did, which ha

cended to the King, by

Ancestors than Kings. I

D W

last, Henry IV. by Authority of Parliament passed a Charter whereby the Possessions, Liberties, &c. of the said Dutchy severed from the Crown, Henry VII. reduced it to former Nature, as it was in Henry V's Days. *Crompton's Jur.* fol. 136. The Officers belonging to this Court, are the Chancellor, the Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Messenger. Besides these, there are certain Assistants in this Court, as one Attorney the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in the Chancery, four Learned Men in the Court, retained of Counsel with the King in the said Court.

Debitum, i, n.
Debites, Credita, orum, n.
Useful (or serviceable) Officius, a, um.
Usefully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A

A Dwarf, Nanus, i, m. *Puffin*, i, m.
A She dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

D W E

A Dwelling, Mansum, i, n. *Mansura*, æ, f. *Cow*. 167. *Ra. Ent.* 165. *1 Mon* 529, 598. *Mansiones*, 1 *Mon*. 523, 320. *Mansio*, onis, f. *Habitaculum*, li, n. *Domicilium*, ii, n.
To dwell, Moror, ari. *Habito*,

E A

A Dweller, Habitator, oris, m.
To go, or dwell in another place, Transmigro, are.

D Y E

To dye in Colours, Tingo, cre.
Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.
Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.
A Dye-house, Tinctorium, ii, n. *Officina tinctoria*.
A Dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.
A Dyer's Wife, Tinctrix, icis, f.
A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. *Athenum Tinctorium*.
A Dying, Tinctura, æ, f. *Tinctus*, ùs, m.
The Art of dying, Baphice, es, f.
Belonging to Dying, Tinctorius, a, um.

E A C

Each and Every, Alteruter & quilibet.

E A G

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.
An Eaglet, Aquilæ pullus.

E A R

An Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.
An Ear, Auris, is, f.
An Ear (or handle of a Pot), Diota, æ, f.

An

E A

An Ear-picker, Specillum, li, n.
Auriscalpium, ii, n.

An Ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.
To ear (or shoot forth Ears) Spi-
 co, are.

Earrings of Corn, Azuræ. Braçt.
The beard of the Ear, Arista,
 æ, f.

An Earl, Comes, itis, m. The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword *Cam. Pag. 107.* See the solemnity thereof described more at large in *Stow's Annals*, p. 1121. The occasion why these Earls in later time have had no sway over the County, whereof they bear their Name, is not absurdly signified in *Sir Thomas Smith, lib. 2. cap. 14.* where he saith that the Sheriff is called *Viccomes*, as (*Vicarius Comitis*) following all matters of Justice, as the Earl should do; and that because the Earl is most commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwise. So that it seemeth that Earls by reason of their high Employments, being not able to follow also the business of the County, were delivered of all that Burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is still called *Viccomes*, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl. See *Hoteman de verb. feudal, verbo Comes*, and *Cassan. de Consuetud. Burg. p. 12.*

Earnest Money, Arrha, æ, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, æ, f.

Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

E A

Earthly, Terrenus, a, um
An Earth-quake, Terræmotus, m. Terræ quassatio.
Fullers-earth, Creta cimolia

E A S

To ease (lighten or disburth) Levo, are. Allevio, are.

Easement, Aisiammentum, i
Spel. 27. Lex. 48. Reg. 169.

Easement is a Service that Neighbour hath of another Charter, or Prescription with Profit, as a Way through Ground, a Sink, or such like *Kitchin Fol. 150.* which in Civil Law is called *servus prædii.*

Easie (or not difficult) Facile, adj.

The East where the Sun riseth, oriens, entis, m.

East part, Pars Orientalis.

Easter, Pascha, atis, n.

The day after the Octaves of Easter, Clausum Paschæ.

Eastoness (in Suffolk) Emitior Extentio Prom.

Eastwick (in Hertfordshire) Ecus Orientalis.

E A T

A great Eater, Edulus, li,
Eaton (in Berkshire) (Æton)

E A V

Eaves Boards, Suggrundia. feres imbricantes.

E D

E B B.

in Ebb, Ebba, æ, f. Ebba & Etus, *Bract.* 255, 338. *bis.* men & Ebba. *Fl.* 216. Fluvi & Ebba. *Fl.* 383.
the Ebb (or *ebbing of the Sea*) refluxus seu Recessus maris. Recessus maris.

E D E

the Eden River (in Cumberland and Westmorland) Ituna.
 Edinborough (in Scotland) Alastustra. Alatum Castrum. Edinburgus, Edenburgum.
 Edinborough Castle Castrum Edinbarum.
 Edinborough Frith, Bodotria.
 Edington (in Suffex) Adurni us.

E D I

an Edict (or *Statute*) Edictum,
 Edifice (or *build*) Ædifico,
an Edifice (or *Building*) Ædificium, ii, n.
an Edition (setting forth or *impression*) Editio, onis, f.
 Edith (a *Woman's Name*) Editha, f.

E D U

to educate, Educo, are.
 Education (Nurture or *bringing up*) Educatio, onis, f.

E E L

in Eel, Anguilla, æ, f.

E I

An Eel-spear, Fuscina, æ, f.
 Stimulus, li, m. Hasta Triunguis.

E F F

Effectual, Effectualis, le, adj.
 Efficax, acis, adj.
 Effectually, Effectualiter, adv.
 Efficacy, Efficacia, æ, f.
 Effusion (or *pouring out*) Effusio, onis, f.

E G G

An Egg, Ovum, i, n.
 Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova sine tegmine cocta.
 To *peach* Eggs, Ova coctillare.
 The *yolk of an Egg*, Vitellus, i, m. Ovuluteum, ei, n.

E G B

Egbert (a *Man's Name*) Egbertus, i, m.

E G R

Egress (or *going forth*) Egressus, us, m.

E I E

Ejectione Firma, is a Writ which lies where the Lessee for years is cast out of Possession.

E I G

Eight, Octo, Indecl.
 Belonging to eight, Octonarius, a, um.

Eight

E I

Eight times, Octiès, adv.

The eighth, Octavus, a, um.

The eighth time, Octavum, adv.

Of the eighth Year, Octennis, e, adj.

Gathering the eighth part of Goods, Octonarii, orum, m.

The eighth part above the whole, Sesquioctavus, a, um.

Eighthly, Octave, ad.

Eight-fold, Octuplus, a, um.

Multiplied by Eight, Octuplicatus, a, um.

The space of eight Years, Octennium, ii, n.

Eighteen, Octodecim.

The Eighteenth, Decimus octavus.

Eight and twenty times, Duodecimes, adv.

The eight and twentieth, Duodevicesimus, a, um.

Eighteen times, Duodevices, adv.

Eight and thirty, Duodequadragesima, Indecl.

The eight and thirtieth, Duodequagesimus, a, um.

Eight and forty, Duodequinguaquaginta.

The eight and fortieth, Duodequingagesimus, a, um.

Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.

The Eightieth, Octogesimus, a, um.

Of Eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.

Eighty times, Octogies.

Eight Hundred, Octingenti.

Of Eight Hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octingenties.

E I N

Einsbry in St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire) Ernulphi curia.

E L

E L A

To elaborate (or labour diligently) Elaboro, are.

E L B

An Elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

E L D

The Elder Sister's part of Land, Enitia pars. Co. Lit. 166. 148.

Eldership (or Birthright) Enitia, æ, f. Einecia, æ, f.

Elder (or more ancient) Senioris.

Eldest, Maximus natu.

E L E

To elect (or choose) Eligo,

*An Electuary, Electuarium, n. Which is a Confection made two ways, either liquid as in *ma opiata*, or whole, as in *Lozges*, &c.*

Elegancy in Speech, Elegans, æ, f.

An Elegy, Elegia, æ, f.

Elegit, is a Writ judicial, lieth for him that hath recovered Debt or Damages in the King's Court against one not able to pay his Goods to satisfy; and directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he make delivery of the Party's Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, Oxen, Beasts for the Plough exce

E L

Old. nat. brev. Fol. 152.
Orig Fol. 299. & 301. and
Table of the Register Ju-
which expresseth divers
of this Writ. The Author
e New Terms of Law
that this Writ should be
within the Year, whom read
ge for the use of the same.
est nomen brevis, sic dictum
verbo (Elegit) in eodem
hens. Cowel Instit.
orough (in Cumberland)
cum.

(a Woman's Name) Elena,
orough, or near it (in Cum-
l) Volantium.

Elephant, Elephas, antis, n.
antus, i, m.
en, Undecim.
enth, Undecimus, a, um.

E L I

(a Man's Name) Elias,
nora (a Woman's Name) Elia-
æ, f.
eus (a Man's Name) Eli-
ci, m.

E L L

EL, Ulna, æ, f.

E L M

Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.
rove of Elms, Ulmarium,
esley (in Yorkshire) Ulme-

E M

E L O

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.
An Elogy (or testimonial of one's
Praise and Commendations or Dis-
praise) Elogium, ii, n.
Eloquence, Eloquentia, æ, f.
Facundia, æ, f.
Eloquent, Eloquens, tis, adj.
Facundus, a, um.
Eloquently, Facundè, adv.
To make Eloquent, Facundo, are.

E L S

Else (or otherwise) Alias, adv.
Aliter, adv.
Elstree or Eaglestree (in Hert-
fordshire) Nemus Aquilinum.

E L T

Eltham (in Kent) Eltelhamum.

E L Y

(Ely Isle (in Cambridgshire) An-
guillaria Insula.
(Ely City (in Cambridgshire)
Enguillarianum Monasterium.
Heliense Cœnobium.
Of Ely, Eliensis.

E M A

Emma (a Woman's Name) Em-
ma, æ, f.
Emancipation, Emancipatio, o-
nis, f.

C c

E M B

E M B

An Embalming, Pollinctura, æ, f.
An Emblem, Emblema, atis, n.
Emblements (or the profits of Lands sowed) Emblementa, orum, n.

An Embryon (or Child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, onis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, ere.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupictor, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An Embroideress, Limbatrix, icis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of a Garment embroidered) Acupigmentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with Eylet-holes, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidering Needle, Acus Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupictus, a, um.

E M E

An Emendation (or Amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone) Smaragdus, i, m.

E M I

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

E M O

Emoluments, Emolumenta, orum, n.

E M P

Empanel, Impanellare, I
in assis & juratis, cometh
the French (Panne, i. e.
or of (Panneau) which
eth sometime as much as
with us, as a Pane of Gla
of a Window. It signifie
writing or entring the
of a Jury into a Parch
Schedule, or Roll, or Pap
the Sheriff, which he hath
moned to appear for the pe
ance of such publick Serv
Juries are employed in.

Emparance, cometh o
French word (Parler) and
sieth in our Common Law
fire or Petition in Court
day to pause what is best
Cowel's Interp. The Civilias
it (Petitionem induciarum.)

An Empirick, Empiricus,
i. e. A young and unskilfu
fician, which without rega
ther of the cause of the D
or of the Constitution of
tient; applies those Med
whereof either by observat
other Men's Receipts, or
own Practise he hath had
rience in some other, wor
they will.

An Emplaster (or salve) m
plastrum, i, n.

To empowerish (or make
Depaupero, are.

Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

To empty (or make empty
cuo, are. Evacuo, are.

Half empty, Sematus, a, n.

Emptiness, Exinanitio, oi

E M R

Emrods (or Piles) Hæ-
 rois, idis, f. s.
the Emrods, Hæmorrhoida-
 , adj.

E N A

enable (or give Ability) Ha-
 are.
mel, Encaustum, i, n.
namel, Encausto pingere.

E N C

nchaunt, Incanto, are.
Enchaunter, Incantator, o-
 1.
Enchauntress, Incantatrix, i-
Enchiridion (or small manu-
sk that one may clasp in the
) *Enchiridium, ii, n.*
enclose (compass or shut in)
 do, ere. *Concludo, ere.*
Enclosure, Clausura, æ, f.
encomber, Impedio, ire.
encounter, Confligo, ere.
encourage, Animo, are.
encrease (or increasing) In-
 entum, i, n.
Encroachment (or taking more
s due) Encroachmentum, i,
 urprestura, æ, f. (*i. e.*) when
 Mens grounds lie together,
 ne presseth too far on the
 ; or when a Landlord
 gotten more Rent or Ser-
 of his Tenant, than of right
 e.

E N D

At End, Finis, is, m. vel f.
To end, Finio, ire.
To endite, Endicto, are.
Endictment, Endictamentum, i,
 n. Signifieth in Law an Accu-
 sation found by an Enquest of
 twelve or more, upon their Oath,
 and as the Appeal is always at
 the Suit of the Party, so the En-
 dictment is always at the Suit
 of the King. *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fel.*
 85. It is an Accusation, because
 the Jury that inquireth of the
 Offence, doth not receive it un-
 til the Party that offereth the Bill,
 appear so far in it as to subscribe
 his Name. It differeth from an
 Accusation in this, that the pre-
 ferrer of the Bill is no way tied
 to the proof thereof upon any
 Penalty if it be not proved, ex-
 cept there appear Conspiracy.
 Wherefore tho' moved by Mr.
West's Authority, I call it an Ac-
 cusation: Yet I take it to be ra-
 ther, *Denunciatio*, because it is of
 Office due by the great Enquest,
 rather than of a free intent to ac-
 cuse. Of this you may read,
Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl.
lib. 2. cap. 19. & Staundf. pl. cor.
lib. 2. cap. 23, 24, 25, 26, &c.
usque 34. And Mr. *Lambard's*
Eirenarch, lib. 4. cap. 5. where
 you may receive good Satis-
 faction in this Matter. Endict-
 ment (saith Mr. *Lambard*) sig-
 nifieth in our Common Law, as
 much as (*Accusatio*) in the Civil
 Law, though it have not in all
 points the like Effect. *West. part*

E N

gated
107
3335
5335

E N F

An Enforcement (Constraint or Compulsion) Coactus, ūs, m. Compulsio, onis, f.

E N G

An Engine, Machina, æ, f. Machinamentum, i, n.

Belonging to Engines, Machinallis, le, adj.

Of Engines, Machinarius, a, um.

An inventor of Engines, Machinator, oris, m.

An Engineer (or worker of Engines) Machinarius, ii, m.

To devise an Engine, Machinor, ari, arius, f.

An Engine to hoist packs in and out of Ships, Marschala, æ, f.

Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcopæ, arum, f. pl.

Englecery (or Engleschyrie) Engleceria, æ, f. (i. e.) One's being an Englishman.

England, Anglia, Britannia, Albion.

An English Man, Anglus, i, m.

English Men, (or English Saxons)

Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, Cælo, are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (or engraved) Sculpatus, a, um, Sculptus, a, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, oris, m. Cælator, oris, m.

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.

E N

To engross (or ingross a writ) Ingrosso, are. Inferre in Tabu

E N H

To enhance the price of thing, Augere pretium. Exlere pretium.

E N I

An Enma (a dark or hard sion) Ænigma, atis, n.

Enigmatical, Ænigmaticus, um.

Enisham (in Oxfordshire) sula.

E N L

To enlarge, Enlargio, are. Aplico, are.

An Enlargement, Enlargatio, nis, f. Enlargiamentum, i, n. 250, 255. bis. 8 Co. 109.

E N O

Enormity, Enormitas, atis, f

Enough, Satis, adv.

It is enough, Sufficit.

E N Q

Enquest, Inquisitio, onis, f. all one with the French word, a

one in signification both with
French and *Latin*. It is espe-
 cially taken for that Inquisition,
 neither the *Romans* nor
 such Men ever had use of that
 to learn. And that is the
 quest of Jurors, or by Jury,
 which is the most usual Tryal
 of all Causes, both Civil and
 Criminal in our Realm, for in
 Causes Civil after proof is made
 on either side, so much as each
 Party thinketh for himself, if the
 matter be in Fact, it is referred
 to the Discretion of twelve in-
 dependent Men, Empanelled by
 the Sheriff for the Purpose: And
 they bring in their Verdict,
 and Judgment passeth, for the
 Judge saith, the Jury finds the
 matter thus: Then is the Law thus:
 so we judge for the Enquest
 in Causes Criminal. See Jury,
 see Sir Thomas Smith de Re-
 Ang. lib. 2. cap. 19. An En-
 tail is either of Office, or at
 the Mife of the Party, Staundf.
 Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.

E N R

to enrage (or make angry) Ra-
 gere. Furio, are.
 enraged, Furiatus, a, um. Fu-
 rpercitus.
 to enrich (or make rich) Locu-
 pro, are.
 to enroll, Irrotulo, are.
 An Enrolling, Irrotulatio, o-
 f.
 An Enrolment, Irrotulamentum,
 Com. 145. Spel. 387.

E N S

An Ensign (or Banner) Insigne,
 is, n.
 An Ensign-bearer, Vexillarius,
 ii, m.
 To enstall, Installo, are.

E N T

To entangle (or ensnare) Intri-
 co, are.
 To entail, Tallio, are. Cow.
 99, 253. Ry. 110, 248. Lex.
 122.

An Entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feu-
 dum Talliatum. It cometh of
 the *French entaille* (i. e.) *infcisus*
 and in our Common Law is a
 substantive Abstract, signifying
 Fee-tail, or Fee-intailed. Little-
 ton in the second Chapter of his
 Book draweth Fee-tail from the
 Verb Talliare, which must come
 from the *French Tailler*, i. e. *scin-
 dera, secare*. And the reason is
 manifest, because Fee tail in the
 Law is nothing but Fee-abridg-
 ed, scanted or curtailed (as I
 may say) or limited and tied to
 certain Conditions. — Taille in
 France is metaphorically taken for
 a Tribute or Subsidy. Vid. Lupo-
 num de Magistratibus Francorum, lib.
 3. cap. Talea. Vid. Fee & Tail.

Entendment, cometh of the *French*
 Entendement (i. e.) *Intellectus, in-
 genium*. It signifieth in our Com-
 mon Law so much as the true
 meaning or signification of a
 Word or Sentence. See of this
 Kitch. fol. 224.

To enter (or go in) Intro, are.

To enterline, Interlineo, are. Inter-
scribo, ere.

To enter (or put into) Introdu-
co, ere. Intromitto, ere.

An Enterprize, Imprisa, æ, f.
Ry. 267, 287. Interprisa, æ, f.
Ra. Ent. 467.

To entertain, Excipio, ere. Re-
cipio, ere.

Entertained (or entertaining)
Hospitus, a, um.

Entertainment of, or Provision for
the King for one Night, Firma u-
nius noctis.

An Enticer, Abductor, oris, n.

Entire (or whole) Integer, ra,
rum.

To entitle, Intitulo, are.

An Entrance, Introitus, us, m.
Ingressus, us, m.

To entrap, Intrico, are. Irreto,
ire. Implico, are.

To entreat (treat of or handle)
Tracto, are.

An Entry, Ingressus, us, m.
Cometh of the French (Entree,
i. e. Introitus, ingressus, aditus)
and properly signifieth in our
Common Law the taking Pos-
session of Lands or Tenements:
See *Plowden Assise* of fresh Force
in London, and read *West* also,
part 2. *Symbol. Titulo Recoveries*,
sect. 2. & 3. Who there sheweth
for what things it lieth, and for
what it lieth not.

Entrusion, Intrusio, onis, f. It
is a violent or unlawful entrance
into Lands or Tenements, being
utterly void of a Possessor, by
him that hath no Right, nor
Spark of Right unto them. *Bract.*
lib. 4. cap. 7. but it is most fitly
applied to the King's Child.

E N V

To envy, Invideo, ere.

Envious, Invidus, a, um.

To environ (or compass abo-
Circundo, are. Circumclui
ere.

To enure, Opero, are.

E P I

The Epigastrium, or all the
ward part of the Belly which
vereth the Entrails, from
Bulk down unto the Belly.
gastrium, ii, n.

The Epiglottis, the Cover
Weason of the Throat, the
or little Tongue, which by
ling the amplitude of the Lary
and the way of the rough A-
ry, suffereth no Meat or Dr-
to slip down into the inner
capacity thereof, and so to fall
to the Lungs. Epiglottis, idi-

An Epigram, Epigramma, ati-

An Epigrammatist, Epigram-
tographus, i, m.

The Epilepsie (or falling sick-
Epilepsia, æ, f.

An Epilogue, Epilogus, i, n.

An Epistle, Epistola, æ, f.

An Epitaph, Epitaphium, ii,

An Epitome (or Abridgment)
pitome, es, f.

To epitomize (or abbreviate)
pitomizo, are. Abbrevio,
verb.

E Q U

Equal, Equalis, le, adj.

Equity (Right or Justice) Ec-
tas, atis, f.

Equi-

E S

quivalent, Æquivalens, ntis,
quivocal, Æquivocus, a, um.
equivocate, Æquivoco, are.

E R A

eradicate (or *pluck up by the*
Eradico, are.
asmus (a *Man's name*) *Eraf-*
i, m.

E R E

erect (or *set up*) *Elevo*, are.
o, ere.

E R M

Ermine (or *Ermines*) *Mus*
icus.

E R R

Err, *Erro*, are.

E R U

erudition, *Eruditio*, onis, f.
eruption (or *breaking out*) *E-*
o, onis, f.

E S C

ambis, Is a Licence granted
ne, for the making over a

E S

Bill of Exchange to a Man over
 Sea. *Regist. Orig. fol. 199 a.*

To *escape*, *Escapio*, are. *Dr. and*
Student 16. 1. *Fo. 30. Ra. Entr.*
 583. *Co. Entr.* 532. *Evado*, ere.

An *Escape*, *Escapia*, æ, f. *Evasio*,
 onis, f. *Escape* is where one that
 is arrested cometh to his Liber-
 ty before that he is delivered by
 award of any Justices, as by order
 of Law. If the Arrest of him that
 escaped were for Felony, then
 that shall be Felony in him that
 did voluntarily suffer the *Escape*,
 and if for Treason; then it shall
 be Treason in him, and if for
 Trespas, then Trespas. If Mur-
 der be made in the day, and the
 Murderer be not taken, then
 it is an *Escape*, for the which
 the Town where the Murder
 was done shall be amerced,
Staund. Pl. of the Crown. If a Man
 be robbed in the Day, and the
 Thief escape, and be not taken
 within half a Year after the Rob-
 bery, the Town or Hundred shall
 answer it to the Party robbed,
 if he have made Hue and Cry.
Id. Pl. of Cr. lib. 1. c. 33. The
 Township shall be amerced for
 an *Escape* if it was *tempore diu-*
no, although the Murder was
 committed in the Town-field,
 or in a Lane, but it seemeth
 reasonable that complaint be
 made to the Justices, *L. Dyer*
Term. Hill. an. 4. Reg. Eliz.
 Although the Prisoner which
 escapes be out of the view, yet
 if fresh suit be made, and he re-
 prised in *recenti infecutione*, he
 shall be in Execution; for other-
 wise at the turning of a Corner,
 or by an Entry of an House,
 or by any other such means the
 Prisoner

D d

Prisoner

Prisoner may be out of view, *Coke, Rigeway's Case, 3 Rep.* If a Sheriff or Bailiff of a Franchise assent that one which is in Execution, and under their Custody shall go out of Gaol for a while, and then return, although that he return in the time, yet this is an Escape; for the Sheriff or Bailiff ought to guard him *in salva & arcta custodia*, and the Statute of *Westm. c. 11.* saith, *Quod carceri mancipentur in ferris.* So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors, *Coke, Boyton's Case, 3 Rep.* Where the Sheriff dieth, and one in Execution breaketh the Gaol, and goeth at large, this is no Escape, for when a Sheriff dieth, all the Prisoners are in the Custody of the Law, until a new Sheriff be made, *Leigh. Phil Com. pag. 90.* If a Woman be Warden of the Fleet and a Prisoner in the Fleet marryeth her, this shall be judg'd an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. *Plowd. Commen. Plato's Case.*

An Escheat, Escaeta, æ, f. Pry. 66. Cow. 102. Spel. 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, *Aut per defectum sanguinis*, as if the Tenant dies without Issue; *Aut per delictum tenentis*, that is for Felony. *Escaeta* is derived of the French word *Eschier, accidere*, for an Escheat is a casual Profit, *Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex insperato*, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Case we say the

Fee is escheated. Escheat Civilians are called *Caduca on Lit. p. 13 & 492.* They which are hanged by M. Law, *in Furore Belli*, forfeit Lands; for Escheat for Felony three manner of ways.

1. *Aut quia suspensus per C.*
2. *Aut quia abjuravit Re.*
3. *Aut quia utlegatus est.*

The Father is seized of Land in Fee holden of J. S. The Father dieth, the Land shall escheat to J. S. *propter defectum sanguinis*, because the Father dieth without Heir; and the King cannot have the Land because the Son never had anything to forfeit, but the King shall have the Escheat of the Land whereof the Father was seized, of whomsoever they be holden. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1.*

An Escheator, Escaetor, or Escheator cometh of *Escheat* is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats of the King in the County, where he is Escheator, and certifieth them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the Treasurer, and by Letters Patents from him, and continueth in his Office but one Year, whether can any be Escheator once in three Years, *Anno 1. cap. 8. and Anno 3 ejusdem.* See more of this Office in his Authority in *Crompton's Book of Peace*: See *ep. 29. ed.* The Form of the Escheator's Oath in *Regist. Orig. fol. 301.* *Fitz* letteth him an Officer of R.

*brew. fol. 100. C. because which he certifieth by ver-
f his Office, hath the Cre-
fa Record?*

*heatorship, Officium Escae-
Regist. Orig. fol. 259. b.*

*ripts, Escripta, orum, n.
n. 135. 146.*

uage, Scutagium, ii, n.

E S D

ras (a Man's name) Esdras,

E S K

River (in Scotland) Isca.

E S P

*lees (or the full Profits of
) Expletia, orum, n.*

E S Q

Esquire, Armiger, eri, m.

E S S

*Essay, Assaia, æ, f. (i. e.)
Examination of Weights
Measures by the Clerk of
Market.*

*Sex, East-Sexena. Effexia,
xa.*

*Essoin, Essonium, ii, n. And
sometimes Exonium, and some-
times without æ, or s, is a word
Forensical, and cometh of an
obsolete French word Essonier, or
Exonier, to excuse and free from
Care, from the word Soingnier.
It is an Excuse made for the
Tenant or Defendant, who
would not appear and be admit-
ted in real Actions, or to Suiters
in Court-Barons for five Causes,
1. *De malo viæ sive veniendi*, where
the Tenant would not come in
respect of some impossibility, or
durst not in regard of some emi-
nent danger, and this is called
Essonium commune. 2. *De malo
lecti*, where some Disease hin-
dereth, which according to its
Nature giveth longer or shorter
Day. *Glan. cap. 19.* 3. *Trans
mare*, which is cast on the behalf
of the Tenant, when he is be-
yond the Seas, and this is for
forty Days at least. *Glanvillus cap.
25.* 4. *Servitium Regis*, when the
Tenant is in the King's Service,
and then the Plea resteth with-
out day until he return, *Glanvil.
cap. 27.* 5. *De terra sancta*, where
the Tenant or Defendant was in
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land,
or as Volunteer against the Sa-
racens, and then a Year and a
Day at the least was allowed by
the Essoin. Essoin is sometimes
taken for any excuse of Assize,
in *Clarendon tempore H. 2 Foren-
den; p. 549. Nulli liceat hospitari
aliquem extraneum ultra unam
noctem in domo sua, nisi hospitatus
ille essonium rationale habuerit.*
See *Coke's 2. part of Instit. c. 12.*
*Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 91, 92.**

Effonio de malo lecti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the sending of four lawful Knights to view one that hath effoined himself *de malo lecti*. *Regist. Orig. fol. 8. b.*

E S T

To establish, *Stabilio*, ire.

An Establishment, *Establiamentum*, i, n. *Ry. 195.*

An Estate (or Condition) *Status*, us, m.

An Estate left by one's Father, *Patrimonium*, ii, n.

When the Fee Simple of an Estate is in no Person, as whilst a Parsonage is void, *Abegancia*, x, f.

Esteem (or Estimation) *Estimatio*, onis, f.

To Esteem (or Account) *Æstimo*, are.

Esteemed, *Æstimatus*, a, um.

Estley or *Astley* (the Family) *D' Estlega & Estlega*.

Estoppel, seemeth to come from the French *Estouper*. i. e. *Oppilare*, *obscurare*, *stipare*, *obstipare*, to stop with a Stopple, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwise might have had his Action; for Example, A Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Collusion to one: The Lord accepteth the Services of the Feoffee, by this he debarreth himself of the Wardship of his Tenant's Heir, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 242.* Divers other Examples might be shown out of him. *Sir Edward Coke lib.*

2. *Casu Goldard, fol. 4. b.* definieth an *Estoppel* to be a Bar or Interdurance unto one to plead the Truth, and restraineth it from the Impediment given to a Man by his own act only, but by another's also, *Lib. 3. the Case of K. fol. 88. a.* Jurors cannot be estopped; because they are sworn to say the Truth.

Estoppels are three wayes selected.

1. By matter of Record.
2. By bare Writing.
3. By Fact in Pays, *Leigh Com. fol. 92, 93.*

Estovers, *Estoveria*, or *Estoverium* cometh of the French *Estover*, i. e. *fovere*, to foster, signifieth in our Common Law, Nourishment or Maintenance. *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2 cap. 18.*

2. useth it for that Sustainment which a Man taken for Felony hath to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family during his Imprisonment; and the Statute *Anno 6 Ed. 1. cap. 3.* useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloath. It is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Wood; so it is used *West. 2. cap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. 1. West. part 2. symbol. Tit. Fin. 26.* saith, that the name of *Estovers* containeth House-boot, *Estoverboot*, and Plaw-boot; as it is given in his Grant these general words, *De rationabili estoveribus boscis, &c.* he may thereby claim these three.

An estranging, *Abalienatio*, nis, f.

To be estranged, *Abalienor*,

Esfray, Extrahura, æ, f.
Estreat, Extractum, i, n.
 acta, æ, f. *Cow.* 105. *Ry.*
 285. *Lex.* 51. *Pry.* 30. 216.
 Esreats are short Notes or Me-
 als, extracted or drawn out
 of the Records by the Clerk of
 Peace, and by him indented
 and delivered sunderly to the
 Sheriff, and to the Barons of the
 Court, bearing this or the
 Title, *Extracta finium amer-*
itorum forisfactorum ad gene-
sessionem pacis, &c. coram, &c.
 The form or making thereof,
 is full direction given to
 the Clerk of Esreats by the *Stat.*
 4. S.

Estrepiement, Estrepiamentum, i,
 w. 104. *Spel.* 243. It cometh
 of the French word *Estropier*, i. e.
 to mangle, *Obtruncare*, which word
 the French Men also borrowed of
 the Italians, or rather Spaniards,
 whom *Estropear* signifieth
 to mangle upon the Rack. It signi-
 fieth in our Common Law Spoil
 taken by the Tenant for term of
 years upon any Lands or Woods
 to the prejudice of him in the
 Reversion; as namely in the *Sta-*
tute Anno 6 Ed. 1. cap. 13. and it
 seem to be by the Derivation,
 Estrepiement is properly the
 mangle or soaking or draw-
 ing of the heart of the Land by
 digging or Sowing it continu-
 ally without manuring or other
 husbandry as is requisite in good
 husbandry. And yet (*Estropier*
 signifying *mutilare*) it may no less
 conveniently applied to those
 who cut down Trees or lop
 them farther than the Law will
 allow. This signifieth also a Writ,
 which lieth in two sorts, the one

is, when a Man having an Acti-
 on depending (as a *Formedon* or
dum fuit infra etatem, or Writ of
 Right, or any such other) where-
 in the Demandant is not to re-
 cover Damages, sueth to inhibit
 the Tenant from making Waste
 during the Suit. The other sort
 is for the Demandant that is ad-
 judged to recover Seisin of Land
 in question, and before Executi-
 on sued by the Writ *habere faci-*
as seisinam, for fear of Waste to
 be made before he can get Pos-
 session, sueth out this Writ: See
 more of this in *Fitz. nat. brew.*
fol. 60 & 61. Reg. Orig. fol. 76.
 and the *Regist. Judicial fol. 33.*

E V A

Evan (a Man's name) *Evanus*,
 i, m.

E V E

Eve (a Woman's name) *Eva*,
 æ, f.

The Evening, *Vesper*, ri, m. Plur.
caret. Vesperus, ri, m. Plur.
caret.

Evenlode River (in Oxfordshire)
Evenlodus.

An Event (issue or success) *Even-*
tus, us, m.

Every one, *Quisque*.

Every day, *Quotidiè*, adv.

Every year, *Quotannis*, adv.

Every where, *Ubique*.

Everard (a Man's name) *Eve-*
rardus, i, m.

E W

Evesholyn or *Evesham* (in *Worcestershire*) *Eovesum*, *Evestamum*.

Of *Evesham*, *Heoveshamensis*.

E V I

Evidence, *Evidentia*, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 283. *Lex.* 51. *Evidence* is used in our Law, generally for any Proof, be it Testimony of Men or Instrument. See *Sir Tho. Smith*, *lib. 2. cap. 17. 23.*

Evident, *Evidens*, *entis*, adj. *Evidentalis*, *le*, adj.

The King's Evil (*a Disease*) *Scrofula*, æ, f. *Scruma*, æ, f.

Evilly, *Malevole*, adv. *Br.* 1. 24. 254.

E U R

D' Evreux (*the Family*) *De Ebroitis*.

E U S

Eusebius (*a Man's name*) *Eusebius*, ii, m.

Eustace (*a Man's name*) *Eustacius*, ii, m.

E W E

An Ewe, *Ovis matrix* uel *Fæmina*.

An Ewer, *Aqualis*, is m. *Gutturium* ii, n.

E X

E X A

Exact (*perfect* or *exquisite*) *actus*, a, um.

To *exact* (or *extort*) *Exigo*,

To *exaggerate* (or *aggravate*) *aggero*, are.

To *exalt* (or *extol*) *Sublimo*,

To *examine*, *Examino*, are.

An *examining* (or *examining*) *Examinatio*, onis, f.

An *Examiner*, *Examinator*,

ris, m. *Examiner* in the *Chancery* is an Officer that examineth the Parties to any Suit

on their Oaths, and Witnesses produced of either Side; in

Chancery are two *Examiners*.

An *example*, *Exemplum*, i,

To *exanimate* (or *astonish*) *Enimo*, are.

To *exasperate* (*vex*, or *make grievous*) *Exaspero*, are.

Ex River (in *Devonshire*) *Isaca*, *Isca*.

E X C

To *excel* (or *exceed*) *Excedo*, *Præsto*, are. *Excello*, ere.

Excellency, *Excellentia*, æ,

To *except*, *Excepto*, are.

Except before excepted, *Exceptis præexceptis*.

Except and always reserved *Trees*, &c. *Exceptis & semper servatis omnibus arboribus*,

Exception, *Exceptio*, onis, f.

is a stop or stay to an *Act*, being used in the *Civil* and *Common Law* both alike, and

both divided into *dilatory* and *peremptory*: Of these see *Br.* 5. *tract.* 5. *per Totum*, & *Brit.* cap. 91, 92.

Excessus, Excessus, ūs, m.
Excester City (in *Devonshire*)
 nia, Isca, Isca Danmoniorum,
 Duunmoniorum, Isca & Scu-
 Nunniorum.

Exchange, Excambio, ire.
 Cambio, arc.

Exchange, Excambium, ii, n.
 Cambium, ii, n. Exchange hath

peculiar signification in our
 Common Law, and is used for that

compensation, which the War-
 ror must take to the Warrantee

for value, if the Land war-
 ranted be recovered from the

warrantees, *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 16.*
lib. 1. cap. 19. Exchange is

where a Man is seised of certain
 Land, and another Man is seised

of another Land, if they by a
 Deed indented or without Deed

(Lands being in one County)
 exchange their Lands, so that

each of them shall have the o-
 ther's Lands to him so exchanged

free, Fee-tail, or for Term of
 years, that is called an Exchange,

which is good without Livery and
 Seisin. It behoveth always that

the word Exchange be in the
 Deed, or else nothing passeth by

Deed, except that he hath
 Livery and Seisin. For the word

Excambium only maketh an Ex-
 change, as the words *Liberum*

Interitium only do make Frank-
 marriage. Every Exchange ought

to be made by this word *Excam-*
bium, or by another word of the

same effect, as *permutatio*. *Perkins.*
 But the things exchanged ought

to be *in Esse* at the time of the
 Exchange, and therefore an Ex-

change of Land for Rent granted
de novo is not good; but an Ex-

change betwixt a Rent and a
 Common which are *in Esse* at the
 time of the Exchange is good;
 and so it is of Land and Rent. If
 two Parsons of several Churches
 change their Benefices, and Re-
 sign them into the Hands of the
 Ordinary to the same intent, and
 the Patrons make their Presenta-
 tions accordingly, and one of the
 Parsons is admitted, instituted
 and inducted, and the other Par-
 son is admitted and instituted,
 but dieth before Induction, the
 other Parson shall not retain the
 Benefice in which he is inducted,
 for the Exchange is not perfected,
Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 94, 95.

Exchange signifieth generally

as much as (*Permutatio*) with
 the Civilians, as the King's Ex-

change, *Anno 1 H. 6. cap. 1. &*
4. and Anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2.

cap. 7. which is nothing else but
 the Place appointed by the King

for the exchange of Bullion, be
 it Gold or Silver, or Plate, &c.

with the King's Coin. These
 places have been divers here-

tofore, as appears by the said
 Statutes. But now there is on-

ly one, *viz.* The Tower of Lon-
 don, conjoined with the Mint,

which in time past might not
 be, as appeareth by *Anno 1 H. 6.*

cap. 1.
An Exchange (or burse) Cambi-
um, ii, n.

An Exchanger (of Land) Excamb-
iator, oris, m.

An Exchanging. Cambitas, a-
tis, f.

The Exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n.
 It cometh of the French *Eschi-*

quier, i. e. Abacus, tabula lusoria,
 a Chess or Chequer Board, and

signifi-

signifieth the Place or Court of all Receipts belonging to the Crown; and is so termed (as I take it) by reason that in ancient times, the Accomptants in that Office used such Tables as Arithmeticians use for their Calculations, for that is one signification of (*Abacus*) amongst others, *Polydore Virgil lib. 9. Histor. Angl.* saith that the true word in Latin is *scaccarium*. It may seem to be taken from the German word (*Schatz*) signifying as much as (*Thesaurus*) Treasure, or (*Fiscus*) and from this Fountain, no doubt, springeth the Italian word (*Zeccha*) signifying a Mint, and *Zeccherii*, alias *Zecchieri*, the Officers thereunto belonging: *Descis Genuin, 134.* Mr. *Cambden in his Britan. pag. 113.* saith that this Court or Office took the Name a *Tabula ad quam assidebant*, proving it out of *Gervasius Tilburinensis*, whose words you may read in him. This Court is taken from the Normans as appeareth by the Grand Customary, *cap 56.* where you may find the Exchequer thus described. The Exchequer is called an Assembly of high Justiciars, to whom it appertaineth to amend that which the Bailiffs, and other meaner Justiciars have evil done, and unadvisedly judged; and to do Right to all Men without Delay, as from the Prince's Mouth. *Skene de verbor. significatione, verbo Scaccarium*, hath out of *Paulus Æmilius* these words, *Scactarium dicitur quasi statarium. quod homines ibi in Jure sistuntur, vel quod sit stataria & perennis Curia, nam ceteræ curiæ essent indictivæ, nec*

loco nec tempore statæ, when saith also of himself that in land the Exchequer was first but the other Session was *ludatory*, before *James V. & stituit statariam Curiam, curia esset Indictiva.* He farther, Others think that *Statarium* is so called a *Simili ludi scaccorum*, that is, the of Chess, because many sons meet in the Exchequer pleading their Causes, one against the other, as if they were sitting in an arrayed Bartel: Others think that it cometh from a Saxon word (*Scenza*) as writes *Sir Thomas Smith*, which signifieth Treasure, Taxations or posts, whereof Accompt is made in the Exchequer. This Court consisteth as it were of two Courts, whereof one is conversant specially in the hearing and deciding of all Causes appertaining to the Prince's Coffer, and is commonly called *Scaccarium conciliabulum*, as *Ockam* testifieth in his *Lucubrations*. The other is called the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and payment of Money. *Crompt. in his Juris Fol. 105.* defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both the Courts you may find named in *Britan. cap. Tribunalia Angliæ*, to whom I refer you. The Kings Exchequer which now is seated in *Westminster*, was in divers Counties of *Wales*, *An. 27. cap. 5.* but especially *cap. 20.*

ceise, Vestigal, alis, n.
exclaim (or cry out) Excla-
are.

exclude (or shut out) Exclu-
ere.

excogitate (or invent) Exco-
are.

excommunicate, Excommu-
are. Anathematizo, are.

communicato capiendo, is a
 directed to the Sheriff for
 apprehension of him that
 hath obstinately excommu-
 ed for forty Days; for such
 he not seeking Absolution,
 or may have his Contempt
 tied or signified into the
 cery, whence issueth this
 , for the laying him up
 out Bail or Mainprife, until
 conform himself, *Fitz. nat.*
Fol. 62. and Anno 5 Eliz.
13. and the Regist. Orig. Fol.
77, and 70.

communicato deliberando, is a
 to the Under-Sheriff, for
 delivery of an excommuni-
 Person out of Prison, up-
 erificate from the Ordina-
 his Conformity to the Ju-
 tion Ecclesiastical. *Fitz.*
brew. Fol. 63. A. and the
Fol. 65 and 67.

communicato recipiendo, is a
 whereby Persons excom-
 icate being for their Obsti-
 committed to Prison, and
 wfully delivered thence, be-
 they have given Caution
 bey the Authority of the
 rch, are commanded to be
 he for and laid up again,
Orig. Fol. 67. a.

Excrescence, Excrescentia,

An Excursion, Excursio, onis, f.
To Excuse, Excuso, are.

E X E

To execute (or bring to pass) Fi-
nio, ire. Perficio, ere.

An Execution, Executio, onis,
f. In the Common Law it sig-
 nifieth the last performance of
 an Ad, as of a Fine, or of a
 Judgment; and the Execution of
 a Fine is the obtaining of actu-
 al Possession of the things con-
 tained in the same by virtue
 thereof; which is either by En-
 try into the Lands, or by Writ,
 whereof see *West* at large, p. 2.
Sym. Tit. Fines, sect. 136, 137,
138. Executing of Judgments
 and Statutes, and such like, see
 in *Fitz. nat. brew. in Indice 2.*
verbo Execution. Sir Edw. Coke
Vol. 6. casu Blumfield, Fol. 87. a.
 maketh two sorts of Executions,
 one final, another with a *Quous-*
que, tending to an end. An Exe-
 cution final is that which ma-
 keth Money of the Defendant's
 Goods, or extendeth his Lands,
 and delivereth them to the Plain-
 tiff, for this the Party accepteth
 in Satisfaction; and this is the
 end of the Suit, and all that the
 King's Writ commandeth to be
 done. The other sort with a
Quousque, is tending to an end,
 and not final, as in the case of
Capias ad satisfaciendum, &c.
 this is not final; but the Body
 of the Party is to be taken, to
 the intent and purpose to satisfie
 the Demandant; and his Impri-
 sonment is not absolute, but un-
 til the Defendant do satisfie, *I-*
dem, ibidem.

Execution for Debt is four-fold. 1. Of Goods only by *Fieri facias*, or of the Moiety of Lands by *Elegit*, or upon the Reconuſance of a Statute; or of the Body by *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*. *Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. 95.*

An Executioner (or Hangman) Carnifex, icis, f.

An Executor, Executor, oris, m. Executor is he that is appointed by any Man in his laſt Will and Teſtament to have the diſpoſing of all his Subſtance, according to the Contents of the ſaid Will. This Executor is either particular or univerſal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be committed to his Charge. Univerſal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call *Heres designatus*, or *Teſtamentarius*, and the Law accounteth one Perſon with the Party whoſe Executor he is, as having all Advantages of Action againſt all Men, that he had, ſo likewiſe being ſubject to every Man's Action, as far as himſelf was. This Executor had his beginning in the Civil Law, by the Conſtitutions of the Emperors, who firſt permitted thoſe, that thought good by their Wills to beſtow any thing upon good and godly Uſes, to appoint whom they pleaſed to ſee the ſame performed: And if they appointed none, then they ordained, that the Biſhop of the place ſhould have Authority of courſe to effect it, *l. 28. C. Episcopis & Clericis*; And from this Time and Experience have wrought out the uſe of theſe univerſal Executors, as alſo

brought the Adminiſtration of their Goods that die with Will unto the Biſhop.

An Executor is after ſorts.

1. *Executor Teſtamentarius ſtatore conſtitutus.*

2. *Executor Legalis*, that is Ordinary.

3. *Dativus*, The Adminiſtrator, *Coke 8. Rep. Sir Johnham's Caſe*. An Executor Adminiſtrator ought to execute his Office, and adminiſter the Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently.

1. Fully, in paying all the Debts and Legacies in ſuch ſucceſſion and Order, as ought to be paid by the Debts due by Obligation, be paid by Executors of Debts by ſingle Contract, they before Legacies, *Coke 9. Duchon's Caſe*.

2. Truly, to ſerve nothing to his own Uſe for an Executor or Adminiſtrator hath not Goods of the Deceased to his own Uſe, but in another Right, and to others Uſes he ought not to praſtiſe or receive any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but to execute his Office, according to the Trust reposed in him.

3. Diligently, *Quia negligens ſemper habet comitem inſortem*. *Coke 8. Rep. Tamor's Caſe*.

1. *Necessitatis, ut funeralis*

2. *Utilitatis*, that every thing ſhall be paid in ſuch Precedence as ought to be.

3. *Voluntatis*, as Legacies. *8. Rep. Needham's Caſe*.

Executor de soli sort, is he that is upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being constituted by the Testator Deceased, nor (for want of Constitution) constituted the Ordinary to administer. For he shall become liable to Creditors, *Vid.* 43 *Eliz. Cap.* 105, 166, 6 *Dyer*, 166, *Bel-* 50 *Ed* 3 9. 13 & 14 *Eliz.* 305, 306.

make an Executor, Constitu-
executorem.

exemplific, Exemplifico, are.
Exemplification (or Copy of a
d. under Seal of the Court)
mplicatio, onis, f.

Exemplificatio, is a Writ granted
or the Exemplification of an
inal. See Regist. Orig. fol. 290.
exempt (or take out, from, or
) Eximo, ere.

Exempt (or Free) Exemptus,
n.

Exercise, Exercitium, ii, n.
citatio, onis, f.

exercise, Exerceo, ere.

gravi querela, is a Writ that
for him, unto whom any
is or Tenements in Fee with-
City, Town or Borough be-
devisable or devised by
, and the Heir of the Devi-
ntreth into them and de-
th them from him, Regist.
fol. 244. Old nat. brev. fol.
See Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 198. L.
hop of Exeter, Episcopus Ex-
ensis.

E X H

exhibis, Exhibeo, ere.
exhort, Exhortor, ari.

E X I

Exigendary of the common Bank,
Exigendarius de Banco commu-
ni, is otherwise called Exigen-
ter, An. 10 H. 6. ca. 4. and is
an Officer belonging to that
Court, for which see Exigenter.

An Exigent, Exigenda, æ, f. is
a Writ that lieth where the De-
fendant in an Action Personal
cannot be found, nor any thing
within the County, whereby to
be attached or distreined, and is
directed unto the Sheriff, to pro-
claim and call five County days
one after another, charging him
to appear under the Pain of Out-
lawry. Terms of Law. This Writ
lieth also in an Indictment of Fe-
lony, where the Party indicted
cannot be found, Smith de Repub.
Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19. It seemeth
to be called an Exigent because
that it exacteth the Party, that
is, requireth his Appearance
or Forth-coming to answer the
Law; for if he come not at the
last day's Proclamation, he is said
to be Quinquies exactus, and then
is outlawed, Crompt. Jurisd. fol.
188. And this Mr. Manwood also
setteth down for the Law of the
Forest, part 1. of his Forest Law,
pag. 71. See the new Book of
Entries, verbo Exigent.

An Exigenter, Exigendarius,
ii, m.

Unius Exigendariorum Curie,
Anno 18 H. 6. cap. 9 is an Of-
ficer of the Court of Common

Pleas, of whom there are four in Number; they make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie, and Writs of *Superſedeas* as well as the Prothonotaries, upon ſuch Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or Banishment) Exilium, ii, n.

Ex mero motu, are words formerly uſed in any Charter, or Letters Patents of the Prince, whereby he ſignifieth that he doth that which is contained in the Charter of his own Will and Motion, without Petition or Suggestion made by any other; and the effect of theſe words are to bar all Exteptions that might be taken unto the Inſtrument wherein they are contained by alledging, that the Prince in paſſing that Charter was abuſed by any falſe Suggestion, *Kitchin Fol. 151.*

E X O

Exorable (or eaſie to be intreated) Exorabilis, le, adj.

Exorbitant (things properly out of Circle Square or Rule, things irregular, enormous, and, in a manner, abuſed) Exorbitans, antis, adj.

Exorcism, Exorcismus, i, m.

An Exorcist (or Conjuror) Exorcista, æ, m.

Exotick (foreign or ſtrange) Exoticus, a, um.

E X P

Ex parte talis, is a Writ lieth for a Bailiff or Receiver that having Auditors aſſigned to hear his Account, cannot ſeeke of them reaſonable Allowance but is caſt into Priſon by *Regiſt. Fol. 137. Fitz. nat. Fol. 129.* The manner in this is to take this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff to take four Mainpernors to bring his Body before the Juſtice of the Exchequer, at a certain Day, and to warn the Leſee to appear at that time, *New of Law, verbo Accompt.*

To expect (or look for) Expectare, are.

Expedient (fit or convenient) Expediens, entis, adj.

Expedition (or diſpatch) Expeditio, onis, f.

To expel (or drive away) Expello, ere. Exturbo, are.

Expence (or Coſt) Expence, f. Sumptus, us, m.

Experience (or Experiment) Experimentia, æ, f. Experimentum, i, n.

Expert (or ſkilful) Expertus, a, um.

To expire (or die) Expirare. *An Expiring*, Expiratio, o, f.

To explain (make plain or ſtate) Explicare, are.

To explicate (expound or ſtate) Explico, are.

An Exploit (or valiant Act) Exploitum, i, n. *Facinus* No-

expose (or set forth) Expono,
express (or utter) Exprimo,
express (or manifest) Expres-
 sio, um.
exprobrate (or reproach) Ex-
 probratio, are.
exprobration, Exprobratio,
 o, f.

E X Q

exquisite (exact or elaborate) Ex-
 quisitus, a, um.

E X T

*extant (appearing about, stand-
 out)* Extans, antis, adj.
to extend (or stretch out) Exten-
 dere

extend, Extendere, cometh of
*French (estendre) i. e. dilatare,
 andere, distendere, and signi-
 fies in our Common Law to
 sue the Lands, or Tenements
 one bound by Statute, &c. that
 hath forfeited his Bond to such
 an indifferent rate, as by the year-
 Rent the Obligor may in time
 pay his Debt. The Course
 and Circumstance of this see in
 2. nat. brev. Fol. 131. Brief
 Execution for Statute-Mer-
 chant.*

Extendi facias, is a Writ ordi-
 narily called a Writ of Extent,
 whereby the value of Lands, &c.
 is commanded to be made, and
 varied in divers Cases, which see

in the Table of the Regist. Ori-
 ginal.

*Extent, Extenta, & f. Cow.
 107. Lex. 52.* Extent hath two
 Significations, sometimes signifi-
 ying a Writ or Commission to the
 Sheriff for the valuing of Lands
 or Tenements, Register Judicial in
 the Table of the Book; some-
 times the act of the Sheriff or o-
 ther Commissioner upon this Writ,
Brook Titulo Extent, Fol. 3. 13.

*To extenuate (or make thin or
 small)* Tenuo, are. Extenuo.

External (or outward) Exter-
 nus, a, um.

To extinguish (or quench) Ex-
 tinguo, ere.

*Extinguishment, Extinguimen-
 tum, i, n.* In our Common Law
 it signifieth an effect of Conso-
 lidation: For Example, if a Man
 have due unto him a yearly Rent
 out of any Lands, and afterwards
 purchase the same Lands, now
 both the Property and Rent are
 consolidated, or united in one
 Possession, and therefore the Rent
 is said to be extinguished. In
 like manner it is, where a Man
 hath a Lease for Years, and af-
 terwards buyeth the Property;
 this is Consolidation of the Pro-
 perty and the Fruits, and as an
 Extinguishment of the Lease. See
 the Terms of Law.

Extirpation, Extirpatio, onis, f.
 Extirpation is a Writ Judicial,
 that lieth against him, who af-
 ter a Verdict found against him
 for Land, &c. doth maliciously
 overthrow any House upon it,
 &c. and it is twofold, one *Ante
 Judicium,* the other *Post Judi-
 cium.* Regist. Judic. Fol. 13, 35, 36,
 58.

To extort (or take away by force
a part) Extorqueo, ere.

Extortion, Extortio, onis, f. Ex-
tortion is the unlawful taking by
any Officer, by colour of his
Office, any Money or valuable
thing of or from any Man, ei-
ther that is not due, or more
than is due, or before it be due.
It is largely taken for any Op-
pression, by Power, or by Co-
lour or Pretence of Right, from
the verb *Extorqueo*, *Coke on Lit.*
lib. 3. c. 13. sect. 701. *Leigh Phil.*
Com. Fol. 96. For Example, if any
Officer by terrifying any of the
King's Subjects in his Office take
more than his ordinary Duties, he
committeth and is indictable of
Extortion. To this (by Mr. West's
Judgment) may be referred the
Exaction of unlawful Usury, win-
ning by unlawful Games, and
(in one word) all taking of more
than is due, by colour or pretence
of Right, as excessive Toll in
Millers, excessive prices of Ale,
Bread, Victuals, Wares, &c. *West*
part 2. Symb. Titulo, Indictments,
sect. 65. Mr. Manwood saith that
Extortion is *Colore Officii*, and not
Virtute Officii, *part 1 of his Forest*
Laws, pag. 216. Mr. Crompton in
his Justice of Peace, *Fol. 8.* hath
these words in Effect, Wrong
done by any Man is properly a
Trespas: But excessive Wrong
done by any, is called Extortion,
and this is most properly in Offi-
cers, as Sheriffs, Moyors, Bailiffs,
Escheators, and other Officers
whatsoever, that by colour of
their Office work great Oppres-
sion, and excessive Wrong unto
the King's Subjects, in taking

excessive Rewards or Fees for
Execution of their Office. (See
Diversity of Cases touching
tortion you may see in *C*
ton's Justice of Peace, Fol. 4
and 49 and 50. See the
reference between *Colore Officii*,
Virtute vel ratione officii. *Pl*
Casu Dives, f. 64. A. This
is used in the same Signific
in Italy also. For, *Cavalca*
brachio Regio part 5. num. 21.
describeth it, *Extortio dicitur*
quando Judex cogit aliquid sibi
quod non est debitum, vel qu
ultra debitum: Vel ante temp
tit id, quod post administrat
stiam debetur.

Extorsively, Extorsive, *t*
544.

To extract (or draw out) *E*
ho, ere.

An Extract (or copy of any *t*
Extractum, i, n.

Extracts (or Chymical Prepa-
on) Extracta, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinar-
a, um.

Extravagant, Extravagant,
tis, adj.

Extream (or uttermost) *E*
mus, a, um.

The Extremity (or uttermost
any thing) Extremitas, atis,

To exulcerate, Ulcero, are.
ulcero, are.

E Y E

An Eye, Oculus, i, m.

The Eye-ball (or Apple of
Eye) Pupilla, æ, f. Oculi
bis.

The Eye-Brow, Supercilium,
n.

The Eye-Lids, Palpebræ, arum, f.

The Hair of the Eye-Lids, Cili-
ii, n.

The White of the Eye, Albugo,
f. Album oculi.

The Corner of the Eyes, Sinus o-
orum.

Clear-eyed, Lippus, a, um.

One-eyed (or hath but one Eye)

oculus, i, m. Unoculus, i, m.

cus, a, um.

Boggle-eyed (or blinkard) Pætus,
n.

The Web in the Eye, Leucoma,
f.

The winking (or twinkling of the
) Nictatio, onis, f.

The Eye-Witness, Testis Ocula-
ris, m.

Eye-Salves, Collyria, orum, n.

Eye, Eyes-holes, Ocelli, o-
i, m.

E Y R

Eyre, alias, Eyrel (*Iter. Bracton*
3. c. 11. in Rubrica) It com-
eth of the old French word

et, i. e. *Iter.* as a grand Eyre,
in *Magnis Itineribus.* It signifi-

eth in Britton cap. 2. the Cour-
t Justices Itinerants: And Justi-

ces in Eyre are those only which
are in many places calleth

Itinerarios Itinerantes. Of the
Eyre, read Britton, *ubi supra,* who

encompasseth the whole course of
the Eyre and Bracton lib. 3. *Treatat.* 2.

1 and 2. *Iter. Forestæ.* The
Eyre also of the Forest is no-

t called but the Justice-Seat, o-

therwise so called: Which is
or should by ancient Custom be
held every three Year by the
Justices of the Forest, journeying
up and down to that purpose.
Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol. 156.
*Manwood parte prima of his Fo-
rest Laws,* pag. 121. See Justice
in Eyre. Read *Skene de verborum
signif. verbo Iter.* whereby, as by
many other places, you may see
great Affinity between these
two Kingdoms of England and
Scotland, in the Administration
of Justice and Government.

F A B

Fabia (a Woman's name) Fa-
bia, æ, f.

Fabian (a Man's name) Fabia-
nus, i, m.

Fabius (a Man's name) Fabius,
ii, m.

Fabritius (a Man's name) Fa-
britius, ii, m.

F A C

A Face, Facies, ei, f.

Facility (or easiness) Facilitas,
atis, f.

A Faction (or Self) Factio, o-
nis, f.

Factionous (leading a Party) Facti-
osus a, um.

Factionously, Factiosè, adv.

A Factor,

A Factor, Factor, oris, m. In-
 stitor, oris, m. *Factorage*, Factoragium, ii, n.
A Faculty, Facultas, atis, f.

F A G

A Faggot, Fagettus, i, m. 2 Mon.
 542. *Fascis*, is, m.

F A I

To *fain* (or *imagine*) Fingo, ere.
Fained, Fictus, a, um.

Faint Pleader, Falsa Placitatio,
 Cometh of the *French Feint*, a
 Participle of the Verb *Feindre*, i. e.
Simulare, fingere, and *Pleider*, i. e.
Placitare. It signifieth with us a
 false covinous, or collusory man-
 ner of Pleading to the deceit of
 a third Party.

Faint (or *weak*) Languidus, a,
 um.

To *faint* (or *languish*) Languo,
 ere.

A Fair (or *Mart*) Feria, æ, f.
 Spel. 264.

Fairs, Nundinæ, arum, f. pl.
 The place where the Fair is kept,
 Nundinarium, ii, m.

Money paid in Fairs to the Lord
 of the Soil for breaking Ground to
 set up Booths, *Piccagium*, ii, n.

Fair Foreland (in Ireland) Rho-
 bogdium.

Fairford (in Gloucestershire) Pul-
 chrum vadum.

Fair Island, Dumna.

Fair Pleading, Pulchre Placi-
 gando. *Beau Pleader*, is made

of two *French* words, *Beau*,
decorus, *formosus*, *pulcher*,
Pleider, i. e. *disputare* & *ca-*
agere. It signifieth in our Co-
 mon Law a Writ upon the
 tute of *Marlbridge*, made
 52 d. Year of H. 3. c. 11. wh-
 by it is provided, that neithe
 the Circuit of Justices, no
 Counties, Hundreds or Cor-
 Baron, any Fines shall be t-
 of any Man for fair Plead-
 that is, for not Pleading fa-
 or aptly to the purpose. Un-
 which Statute this Writ wa-
 dained against those that
 late herein: See *Fitz. nat.*
fol. 207. A. B. C. whose de-
 tion is to this effect. The
 upon the Statute of *Marl-*
 for not fair Pleading, lieth w-
 the Sheriff or other Bailiff in
 Court will take Fine of the P-
 Plaintiff or Defendant, for
 he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fairing, Penium, ii, n.
Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faith (a Woman's name) F-
Faithful, Fidelis, le, adj.

F A L

A Falchion (or *short Sword*)
 catus Ensis.

A Falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A Falconer, Falconarius, i, m.
 Pry. 71. *Accipitrarius*, ii, m.

Faldage (or *Frankfold*) Falc-
 um, ii, n. Spel. 248. Lex. 53.

Foca, æ, f. (i. e.) the liberty
 setting up Sheep-Folds in
 Fields.

Almouth (in Cornwall) *Falen-*
occos. *Voluba*.
llon down. *Prolapsus*, a, um.
falling (or *slipping down*) *Pro-*
opsis, f.
fall. *Cafus*, ūs, m.
Fallacy, *Fallacia*, æ, f.
flow, *Warectum*, i, n. Co.
5th Lex. 133. *Terra jacens*
 & *ad warectum*.

ne of following, *Tempus wa-*
ndi, *Fle.* 162.

lse (or *untrue*). *Falsus*, a, um.
falsifie (or *make false*) *Fal-*
ter.
lso Judicio, is a *Wric* that
 o remove a *Judgment* out
 i *Inferiour Court*, that is
Court of Record.

F A M

me, *Fama*, æ, f.
mous (or *renowned*) *Famo-*
a, um.

Family (or *Houshold*) *Familia*,
ie of the Family, *Manupastus*,

amiliar (or *acquainted*) *Fami-*
s, re, adj.

Famine, *Fames*, is, f.

F A N

Fan (to cool the Face) *Flabel-*
i, n.

fan to fan Corn withal, *Van-*
i, m. *Ventilabrum*, i, n.

fan-Corn, *Vanno*, are. *Ven-*
are

Fanned (winnowed) *Ventilatus*
 a, um.

A Fanner of Corn, *Ventilator*,
oris, m.

A Fanning (or *winnowing*) *Ven-*
tilatio, onis, f.

Fantastie, *Phantasia*, æ, f.

Fantastick, *Phantasticus*, a, um

F A R

A Fardel (or *farundel*) of *Land*,
Farundella terræ. *Plo.* 78. *Lex.*

54. *Quadrantata* terræ, *Fardella*,
 æ, f. *Rs. Ent.* 15 *Fle.* 33. *Lex.*

53. i. e. The fourth part of an
Acre. *Grompt. Jurisdift.* fol. 220.

Quadrantata terræ is read in the
Regist. Orig. fol. 1. B. where you

have also *Denariata* and *Oblata*,
Solidata and *Librata* terræ, which

by probability must rise in pro-
 portion of quantity from the *Far-*

dingdeal, as an half Penny, Pen-
 ny, Shilling or Pound rise in *Val-*

ue and *Estimation*: Then must
Obolata be half an *Acre*, *Dena-*

riata the *Acre*, *Solidata* twelve
Acres, and *Librata* twelve score

Acres, and yet I find *Viginti Li-*
bratas terræ vel *redditus*, *Regist.*

Orig. fol. 94. A. and fol. 248. B.
 whereby it seemeth that *Librata*

terre is so much as yieldeth twenty
Shillings per Annum; *ad centum*

solidatas terrarum, *tenementorum*
 & *reddituum*, fol. 249. A. and in

Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 87. F. I find
 these words, *Viginti libratæ ter-*

ra vel redditus, which argueth it
 to be so much Land as will yield

twenty *Shillings per annum*. See
Furlong.

A Fardle (or pack) Fasciculus, i, m.

Fare (or freight) Naulum, i, n. Portorium, ii, n.

Fare Money, Nautica fors.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.
To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. Spel. 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

A dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To Farrow (as Sows do) Fæcto, are.

Farther, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (the fourth part of a Penny) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, antis, m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m. Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

Fashioned, Effigiatus, a, um.

A fashioning, Effigiatio, onis, f.

Formatura, æ, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, oris, m.

Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, ere.

Fast (or firm) Firmus, a, um.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, ere.

Fate (or Destiny) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, le, adj.

A Father, Pater, ris, m.

A God-father, Pater Initialis.

A Grand-father, Avus, i, m.

FAT

Fate (or Destiny) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, le, adj.

A Father, Pater, ris, m.

A God-father, Pater Initialis.

A Grand-father, Avus, i, m.

FATHER

A Father in-law (not by name but by the Law of Marriage) Soreri, m. Vitricus, ci, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, atis, f.

A Fatness, Orgya, æ, f. Hæpida, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguis, e, adj.

Fat (or fatness) Pinguedo, nis, f.

To make fat, Pinguefacio, Fatted, Saginatus, a, um.

A Fattening, Saginatio, onis

Fattening Meat, Sagina, æ, f.

A fattening place, Saginatio, ii, n.

Fatlings, Altilia.

F A U

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favorine (a Man's name) Favorinus, i, m.

Favourably, Favorabiliter,

F A W

A Fawcet (or Top) Epistoma, ii, n.

A Fawn (or Hind-Calf) Hæstus, i, m.

A Fawn (or young Deer) Fawnulus, li, m.

A fawning (or bringing young, as Does do) Fæcatio, nis, f.

F E A

Faaly, Fidelitas, atis, f.

267. It cometh of the

Fides, and signifieth
 as Common Law, an Oath
 at the Admittance of eve-
 nant, to be true to the Lord
 whom he holdeth his Land,
 he that holdeth Land by this
 Oath of Fealty, holdeth in
 freest manner that any Man
 in England under the King may
 because all with us that
 Fee, hold *per fidem & fidu-*
 that is, by Fealty at the
Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.

B. Fealty is the most gene-
 rous service in the Common Law,
 it is incident to every Ten-
 ure unless it be a Tenure in
calmoign. It is also the most
 sacred, because it is done upon
 an Oath; and the reason wherefore
 a Tenant is not sworn, in do-
 minis Homage to his Lord, is
 because no Subject is sworn to a-
 ny other Subject to become his
 Heir of Life and Member, but
 to the King only, and that is
 done by the Oath of Allegiance,
regium ligeum; and those words
 that purpose are omitted out
 of Fealty, which is to be done
 upon an Oath, *Coke, lib. 4. Berie's*
and on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 2.

To do the doing of Fealty to a Lord, *Af-*
ficio, onis, f.

A Tenant by Fealty, *Affidatus,*
is.

To fear or dread, *Metus, us, m.*
 To fear, (terrific or make afraid)
refacio, ere.

To be fearful (or afraid) *Timidus, a,*
is.

A Peasant-Cock, *Phasianus, i, m.*
 A Peasant-Hen, *Phasiana, æ, f.*

A Peasant-keeper, *Phasianarius,*
ii, m.

A Feather, *Pluma, æ, f.*

F E B

February, *Februarius, ii, m.*

F E E

A Fee, *Feodum, i, n. Feudum,*
i, n. (i. e.) a Fee of Inheritance;
 also Money due to Officers for
 their Reward.

Fee-Farm, *Feodi firma, Spel.*
263. Lex. 54. Feofirma, æ, f.
Feudi firma.

To feed (graze or pasture as Beasts
 do) *Pasco, ere.*

F E L

Felix (a Man's name) *Felix, i-*
cis, m.

A Fellmonger, *Pellio, onis, m.*
 To fell (or cut down) *Succido,*
ere.

A Fellon (a sore in the Body so
 called) *Furunculus, i, m.*

A Fellon on the Fingers, *Redu-*
via, æ, f.

A Fellow of a College, *Socius,*
ii, m.

A Fellowship, *Consocietas, a-*
tis, f.

Felo de se, is he that commit-
 eth Felony by murdering him-
 self. *Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 28.*
F. f. 2. vol. 1. Lamb.

Lamb. Eirenarch. lib. 2 cap. 7 fol. 243. If a Man of *non sana memoria* give to himself a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of sound memory, and after dieth of the same wound; in this case, although he die of sound memory, by reason of his proper stroke, yet because the Original Cause was committed, being not of sound memory, he shall not be *Felo de se*, because the Death hath relation to the Original Act, *Coke 1 Rep. Shelly's Case.* By the Common Law if a Man kill himself, he is called *Felo de se*, and he doth only forfeit his Goods and Chattels, but not his Lands; neither doth this work Corruption of Blood, nor the Wife lose her Dower, because it is no Attainder in Deed. He that is *Felo de se*, shall not have Christian Burial, and all his Goods and Chattels are forfeited to the King, and by his Almoner are to be distributed to Pious Uses (heretofore) in *salutem animae. Feigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103, 104.*

Felony, Felonia, æ, f. Spel. 252. Lex. 54. Felony is so called either of the Latin word *Fel*, which is in English *Gall*, or of the ancient English word *Fell* or *Fierce*, because it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or mischievous Mind. *Significat quodlibet capitale crimen felleo animo perpetratum*, in which sense Murder is said to be done *per feloniam*, and in ancient times this word (*Felonice*) was of so large an extent as it included High Treason, and by pardon-

ing of all Felonies, High Treason was pardoned, *Coke's 4. Rep.* account any Offence Felony is in degree next unto High Treason, and compriseth divers Particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing a Man's self, Rape, wilful burning of Houses, and divers such which are to be gathered especially out of Statutes, where many Offences are daily Felony that before were not. Felony is discovered from many Offences by this, that the punishment thereof is Death. Yet it is not perpetual, for Petit Larceny, which is the stealing of a thing under the value of ten Pence, is Felony, as appeareth *Brook Tit. Coron. n. 2.* His punishment is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *Felonice cepit*, and yet he is not punished by Death, but he looses his Goods. A Man may call that Felony which is Petit Treason, and punished by Death; and of this there are two sorts, one higher, than the first time may be relieved by Clergy, another that may be relieved by the Cognition or knowing of the Jury. The Cognition or knowing is by Statutes, for Clergy is allowed where it is not excluded by Statute. Of these may be read *Staundf. lib. 1. pl. 1. fine, cap. 2. ad usque 39. in Statutes.* *Lamb. Justice of Peace cap. 7.* in a Table drawn for the purpose, as also *lib. 4. fol. 404. Crompt. in his 3. P. fol. 32, &c.* Felony ordina-ly worketh Corruption of Blood, tho' not where a Statute ordi-

an Offence to be Felony, and withal saith that it shall not be Corruption of Blood, as 39 Eliz. cap. 17. Felony is so punished by loss of Lands entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as personal, yet by the Statute Anno 37 8. cap. 6. a Man may have the perty of some things which are of so base a nature that no Felony can be committed of them, and no Man shall lose for his Life or Member, as a Dog-hound and a Mastiff, *Coke de lib. 3 p. 392. Coke's 7 Rep. de Swans.* To steal Fruit hanging on a Tree, to cut it down and carry away the Tree itself, is not Felony; but these things are part of the Free-hold they are severed, and cannot be reputed for any Chattels. But to gather mine Apples, or cut down a Tree of mine own, then another become a Felon by carrying away either of them. Felony cannot be committed by the taking of Beasts that be savage, if they be savage and untrained at the time of taking, nor the taking of Doves being out of their Dove-coat, nor for taking of Fishes being at large in a River, such taking is not *Contrectatio alienæ, sed quæ est nullius in re*, but the stealing of a Doe which is tame and domestical is Felony; but as Mr. Staunford will noteth, it seemeth that he who stealeth it should have certain knowledge that it is tame; but if the Doe be killed, and then stolen, this is certainly Felony, saith he; so if one break

a Dove-coat and take out the young Pidgeons, which cannot go nor fly, this is Felony; or steal Fish out of a Pond or Trunk, or young Goshawks ingendred in my Park which cannot go nor fly. *Staunf. Pl. of Cr. p. 1. c. 1.* The Civil Laws do judge open Theft to be satisfied by the recompence of four-fold, and private Theft by the recompence of double. But the Laws of England suffer neither of these Offences to be more favourably punished than with the Offender's death, if the value of the thing stolen be above Twelve Pence. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103.* If a Man be adjudg'd to be hanged, and the Sheriff be commanded that it be executed, and he behead him, this is Felony in the Sheriff, because the Order of the Law is not observed. *Staunf. l. 1. Pl. of Cr. c. 4.*

A Felon, Felonis, m.

Feloniously, Felonice, adv. Spel. 252. Lex. 54.

A Felt, Feltrum, i, n. Pannus coactilis.

F E M

A Female, Fœmina, æ, f.

Female (of the Female kind) Fœmineus, a, um.

F E N

A Fence (or Inclosure) Fensura, æ, f.

A Fencer

A Fencer, (or Master of Fence)
Gladiator, oris, m.

A Fencing, Gladiatura, æ, f.
To Fence, Digladiator, aris.

F E O

A Feodary, Feodarius, ii, m.
Spel. 263. Lex. 54. is an Officer authorised by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the seal of that Office. His Function is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office, and give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the Value as the Tenure, and also to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He is also to assign the Kings Widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 46.*

A Feoffor, Feoffator, oris, m.
i. e. the Giver.

A Feoffment (or giving of Lands in Fee) Feoffamentum, i, n, Donatio feudi.

A Feoffee (or Receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. Spel. 263. Lex. 55. Co. Ent. 484.

Joint Feoffees, Cofeoffati, orum, m. Co. Ent. 217.

F E R

Fern, Filix, icis, f.

Ferdinand (a Man's name)
dinandus, i, m.

A Ferret, Viverra, æ, f.
Ferrars (the Family) De rariis.

A Ferry (or passage by Water)
Feria, æ, f. Spel. 264. Trajector, us, m.

A Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis
A Ferry-man, Portitor, oris
Trajector, oris, m. Lintra ii, m.

Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

F E S

A Fesue, Festuca, æ, f.
Festus (a Man's name) Festus, i, m.

F E T

Fetters (or Gyves) Compum, f. pl.

Fettered, Compeditus, a, Connexus, a, um. compeditus, vinctus.

Fettered Horses, Equi Con Co. Entr. 648.

Unfettered Horses, Equi agum, Co. Entr. ibid.

F E U

A Feud (or deadly quarrel)
da, æ, f. Faida, æ, f.

A Fever (or Ague) Febris, A Hestick Fever, Hel æ, f.

F I

feverish distemper, Febriculus, f.
verish, Febriculosus, a, um.

F E W

Paucus, a, um.
vel, Fomes, itis, m.

F I C

fiction (or feigned thing) Fictionis, f.
Figmentum, i, n.
fitious, Fabulosus, a, um.

F I D

Fiddle, Fides, is, f.
Vitulia, Fiddlestick, Plectrum, i, n.
Fidler, Fidicen, inis, n.
Cicidus, i, m.
delity (or Faithfulness) Fidelitatis, f.

F I E

Field, Campus, i, m.
the open Field without a Wood, Campa, a, f.
Pease-Field, Campus pisaceus.
Wheat-Field, Campus Triticeus, Co. Ent. 648.
little Field, Agellus, i, m.
Hedge-Row about a Field, Theum, ii, n.
veri facias, is a Writ Judicial
lieth at all times within the

F I

Year and Day, for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to the Sheriff, to command him to levy the Debt or Damages, of his Goods against whom the Recovery was had. This Writ has beginning from West. 2. c. 18 Anno 13 Ed. 2. See old Nat. brev. fol. 150. See great diversity thereof in the Table of the Regist. Judicial, verbo Fieri facias.

Fierce (or outrageous) Ferus, a, um.

F I F

A Fife, Buccina, a, f.
A Fifer, Buccinator, oris, m.
The Fifth, Quintus, a, um.
Fifteen, Quindenus, a, um.
Quindecim, adj. Indecl.
Fifteen times, Quindecies, adv.
Fifteen Shillings, Quindecim solidi.
Fifteen Pounds, Quindecim libræ.
Of Fifteen, Quindenarius, a, um.
Fifty, Quinquaginta, adj. Indecl.
Fifty Shillings, Quinquaginta solidi.
Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta libræ.
Fifty Nine, Undesexaginta, pl. Indecl.

F I G

A Fig, Ficus, ci, & us, f.
A green Fig, Grossus, si, d. g.
A dry Fig, Carica, a, f.

A Fig.

A Fig. tree, Ficara, æ, f.

A Garden of Figs, Ficetum, i, n.

To fight, Pugno, are.

To fight together, Interpugno, are. Ry. 156.

To fight hand to hand, Manum cum hoste conferere.

A fight, Pugna, æ, f.

A fight between two or more, Affraia, æ, f.

He that fights hand to hand, Confessor, oris, m.

A fight at Sea, Naumachia, æ, f. Bellum Navale.

A forfeiture for fighting (or breaking the Peace) Fightwita, æ, f.

A figure (or fashion) Figura, æ, f.

F I L

*A Filazer, Filazarius, ii, m. Spel. 271. Lex. 76. Filazarius cometh of the French Filace, i. e. Filum. Filazer is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are 14 in Number. They make out all Original Process, as well real as personal, and mixt; and in actions meerly personal, where the Defendants are returned or summoned, there goeth out the Distress infinite until appearance. If he be returned *Nihil*, then process of *Capias* infinite, if the Plaintiff will, or after the third *Capias*, the Plaintiff may go to the Exigenter of the Shire, where his Original is grounded, and have an Exigent and Proclamation made: And also the Filazer maketh forth all Writs in view*

*in Causes where the View is pced. He is also allowed to enter the Imparlance, or the General Issue in Common Actions, where Appearance is made with him, and also Judgment by Confession of any of them, before Issue be joined: and make out Writs of Execution thereupon. But although they enter the Issue, yet the Protonotary must enter the Judgment, if it be after Verdict. They also make Writs of *Superdeas* in case where the Defendant appeareth in their Offices after the *Capias* awarded.*

A Filberd (or Nut) Avellana, æ, f. Corylus, i, m.

File, Filacium, ii, n. (i. e.) Thread or Wire whercon Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are filed or fastned for the more safe keeping of them, whence Filazers have their name.

A File, Lima, æ, f.

Filed, Limatus, a, um.

A Filer, Limator, oris, m.

A Filing, Limatio, onis, m.

The Filings, also a filing, Litura. æ, f.

To file, Filo, are. Limo, a.

To fill, Pleo, ere. Impleo.

A Fillet (or Hair-Lace) Crinis, n. Texa, æ, f. Tænia, a. Vitta crinalis. Fascia ligatoria.

To tie with a Fillet, Vitto, a.

F I N

*A Fine, Finis, is, m. Spel. a. Lex. 56. Gersoma, vel Gersum, æ, f. Fine cometh of the French *Fin*, and Latin *Finis*. This word*

hath divers significations in the Law, *Quia aliquando significat* *penam, aliquando penam, aliquando* *penam.* For 1. The Price or which is the cause of obtaining a Benefit, is called a Fine, as a Fine for Alienation, for Admission to a Copyhold for obtaining of Leases. 2. What the Offender gives in Satisfaction of an Offence, is called a Fine also, and in this Sense *dicitur penam.* The Assurance which makes a Person enjoy their Lands and Tenements is called *Finitis, Quia* *penam* *liberis imponit.* They are so called because they are the principal causes of the ends of all such business. Of Fines taken of Copyholders, some be certain by Custom, and some be uncertain. But that Fine, tho' it be uncertain yet it must be *rationabilis* and that Reasonableness shall be discussed by the Justices upon the true Circumstances of the Case appearing unto them, and the Court where the Cause depending, adjudgeth the Fine either reasonable, then is not the Copyholder compellable to pay, *Coke 8. Rep. Beecher's Case.* *1. Lib. 1. cap. 9. sect.*

Fine (or Amercement) Gel-
um, i, n.

Fine for not pursuing of a Thief,
Writum, i, n.

Writum capiendo pro pulcre plac-
itum, is a Writ to inhibit Of-
fices of Courts to take Fines for
Leases.

Finger, Digitus, i, m.

The fore-finger, Digitus Index.

The middle single, Verpus, i, m.

Digitus medius.

The ring-finger, Digitus annu-
laris.

To finish (or end) Finio, ire.

F I R

Fire, Ignis, is, m.

To strike fire, Fugillo, are.

A steel to strike fire, Fugillus;
i, m.

A fire-brand, Fax, cis, f. Tere-
ris, is, m.

A coal-fire, Anthracia, æ, f.

A fire shovel, Batillum, i, n.

A fire fork, Furca ignaria.

Fire buckets, Incendiarii Si-
phones.

Wild-fire, Incendiarium olèum;

To set on fire, Incendo, erè.

Setting on fire, Incendarius, a;
um.

A firkin, Firkinus, i, m. Am-
phora, æ, f.

Fire-boot, Estoverium ardendi,
Cō. Lit. 41. B. of Fire and Boot;
for the Composition look Hay-
boot. It signifieth Allowance or
Estovers of Wood, to maintain
Competent Fire for the use of
the Tenant.

Firm (or steadfast) Firmus, a, um.

A fir-tree, Abi-s, ictis, f.

The first, Primus, a, um.

First, Primò, adv.

First-fruits, Primitiæ, arum, f.

Sing. caret, (i. e.) the Profits of
every Spiritual living for one
Year, given in ancient time to
the Pope, throughout all Chri-
stendom: But by the Statute,
Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 3. translated
to the Prince, for the ordering

G g whereof;

whereof, there was a Court erected Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 45. But this Court was dissolv'd Anno 5 M. Sess. 2. cap. 10. and since that time, though those Profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Statute Anno 1 Eliz. cap. 4. Yet the Court was never restored, but all matters therein to be handled were transferred to the Exchequer.

First-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

F I S

A Fish, Piscis, is, m.

A little Fish, Pisciculus, i, m.

The Scale of a Fish, Squama, æ, f.

The Gills of a Fish, Branchiæ, arum, f.

The Fins of a Fish, Pinnæ, arum, f.

A Stock Fish, Asellus arefactus, salpa, æ, f.

A Fish-Market, Piscaria, æ, f. Forum piscarium.

A Fish-Pond, Piscina, æ, f.

Holes in a Fish-Pond, Cellæ Piscinales.

A Master of Fish-Ponds and Pits, Piscinarius, ii, m.

Full of Fish, Piscosus, a, um.

A Fisher Man, Piscator, oris, m.

A Fisher Boat, Navia Piscatoria.

A Fisher Woman, Piscatrix, icis, f.

A Fishmonger (or seller of Fish) Piscarius ii, m.

A Fishing, Piscatio, onis, f.

Of a Fisher Man, Piscatorius, a, um.

A little fry of Fish Pisciculi, orum, m.

A Fishing Basket, Fiscella

A Shell-Fish, Concha, æ,

A Last of Barrel-Fish, Lastis barellati.

Salt Fish, Salsamenta, or

A Fish-Hook, Hamus piscarius.

A Fishing-Line, Linea piscaria.

A Fishing-Net, Rete piscarium.

A Fisher's Boat, Lembus, To Fish, Piscor, ari.

A Fishery, Piscarium, ii, To scale Fish, Desquamare

A Fist, Pugnus, i, m.

A Fistula (a kind of ruin) ease) Fistula, æ, f.

F I T

Fit, Aptus, a, um.

A Fit, Paroxysmus, i, m.

Fitz-Alan (the Family) Alani.

Fitz-Alured (the Family) Aluredi.

Fitz-Amard (the Family) us Amandi.

Fitz-Andrew (the Family) Andræ.

Fitz-Barnard (the Family) Barnardi.

Fitz-Brian (the Family) Briani.

Fitz-Count (the Family) Comitibus.

Fitz-Eustace (the Family) Eustachii.

Fitz-Fulk (the Family) Fulconis.

Fitz-Geoffrey (the Family) Galfredi.

z-Gerrard (the Family) Filius
 rdi.
 z-Gilbert (the Family) Filius
 rti.
 z-Harding (the Family) Filius
 ingi.
 z-Haimon (the Family) Filius
 onis.
 z-Henry (the Family) Filius
 ici.
 z-Herbert (the Family) Filius
 erti.
 z-Hugh (the Family) Filius
 onis.
 z-Humphry (the Family) Fili-
 mphredi.
 z-James (the Family) Filius
 i.
 z-John (the Family) Filius
 nis.
 z-Lucas (the Family) Filius
 i.
 z-Maurice (the Family) Filius
 icii.
 z-Michael (the Family) Filius
 aelis.
 z-Nichols (the Family) Filius
 olai.
 z-Oliver (the Family) Filius
 ri.
 z-Osburn (the Family) Filius
 rni.
 z-Osmond (the Family) Filius
 ondi.
 z-Otes (the Family) Filius
 nis.
 z-Pain (the Family) Filius
 ni.
 z-Patrick (the Family) Filius
 cii.
 z-Peter or Fitz-Piers (the
 y) Filius Petri ei.
 z-Ralph (the Family) Filius
 lphi.

Fitz-Reynold) (the Family) Fili-
 us Reginaldi.
 Fitz-Richard (the Family) Filius
 Richardi.
 Fitz-Robert (the Family) Filius
 Roberti.
 Fitz-Roger (the Family) Filius
 Rogeri.
 Fitz-Symon (the Family) Filius
 Symeonis.
 Fitz-Stephen (the Family) Filius
 Stephani.
 Fitz-Thomas (the Family) Filius
 Thomasi.
 Fitz-Walter (the Family) Filius
 Walteri.
 Fitz-Warren (the Family) Filius
 Warreni.
 Fitz-William (the Family) Filius
 Gulielmi.

F I V

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.]
 Five times, Quinquies, adv.
 Five Years old, Quinquennis,
 ne, adj.
 The space of five Years, Quin-
 quennium, ii, n. Spatium quin-
 que annorum.
 Into five parts, Quinquupartitò,
 adv.
 Five Pence, Quinque denarii.
 Five Shillings, Quinque solidi.
 Five Pounds, Quinque libræ.
 Five Hundred Pounds, Quingen-
 tæ libræ.
 Five Thousand Pounds, Quinque
 mille-librarum.

F L A

A Flag (Banner or Ensign) Vexil-
 lum, i, n.

F L

A Flag on the Top of the Mast, Cherubus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship) Aplastrum, i, n.

Flags (or Streamers) Fluitantia vela. Vexilla navalia.

Instruments drawn by Oxen, to draw up Flags in Meadows, Scirpines, ium, m.

A Flagon, Lagena, æ, f.

A Flail to thrash with, Tribula, æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Flank, Ilia, um, n. pl.

A Flap to kill or drive away Flies, Muscarium, ii, n.

The Flap that covereth the weisand of the Throat, Epiglossis, idis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in, Lagena pulveraria.

A Flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Fucio, onis, m. Adulator, oris, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent (or windy) Flatulentus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought Flax, Linum factum.

Flax (or Tasks) on the Distaff, Pensum, i, n.

Fine Flax, Byssus, si, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Lini-frangibula, æ, f.

A Flax-plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that sells Flax or Cloath, Linarius, ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A Flax-woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbascus, a, um,

An heap of Flax, Linodium, ii, n.

To flay, Deglubo, ere. Excozio, are.

F L

F L E

A Fleam (or Chirurgeon's Instrument) Phlebotomum, i, n. prum Chirurgicum.

A Fleece of Wool, Vellus ris, n.

Flesh, Caro, carnis, f.

Unsavory Flesh, Caro incerta

A Flesh-fork (or Hook to take Meat) Fuscinula, æ, f.

A Fleet (or Navy) Clis, f.

The Fleet Prison, Fleta, æ, called of the River upon the

whereof it standeth, *Camb. Fol. 137.* The Water out of

Thames flows up by it.

this none are usually comm

but for contempt to the

and his Laws, or upon abs

Commandment of the Kin

some of his Courts, or lastl

on Debt, when Men are u

or unwilling to satisfie their

ditors.

A Fletcher (Bowyer) Arcu ii, m.

A Fletcher's Shop, Fabrica S taria.

F L I

Flight, Fuga, æ, f.

A putting to flight, Fugatio nis, f.

Put to flight, Fugatus, a,

A Flint-stone, Silix, icis,

A quarry of Flint, Cote æ, f.

Flint (in Flintshire) Flint

Flintshire, Flintensis Co tibus.

F O

lixton (in Suffolk) Dumwi-
alias, Felicis oppidum.

F L O

A Flock (or multitude of People)
ba, æ, f.

A Flock of Cattle, Grex, gre-
m.

A Floodgate belonging to a Mill,
les, is, f.

A floor of a Barn (or threshing
Area, æ, f.

A Floor or Flooring, Area, pro
ulatione.

A boarded Floor, Tabulata A-

rammed Floor, Fistucata A-

A paved Floor, Tessellata Area.
lora (a Woman's Name) Flo-
æ, f.

Flourence (a Man's Name) Flo-
cius, ii, m.

Flourence (a Woman's Name) Flo-
cia, æ, f.

Flour (or fine Meal of Corn)
nila, æ, f.

Fine Flour, Pollen, inis, n.

The finest Flour thrice sifted, Cri-
ria, æ, f.

Of fine Flour, Pollinarius, a, um.

A Flower, Flos, ris, m.

Floting, Flotans, antis, adj. Co.
536. Pry. 85. Flota navium.
118, 121.

F L U

The Flux, (or looseness) Lien-
ia, æ, f.

The Bloody-flux, Dyfenteria,
f.

F O A

A Foal, Pullus, i, m.

F O

F O D

Fodder, Foderum, i, n. Spel.
282. Cow. 117.

A Foder (or Fother) of Lead,
Fodera plumbi.

F O G

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in
Summer) Fogagium, ii, n. Spel.
283. Lex. 57.

F O L

To fold (or pleat) Plico, are.

To fold (or wrap together) Ob-
volvo, ere.

A Fold, Falda, æ, f. Spel. 248.
Lex. 53.

A Fold or sheep-coat, Ovile, lis, n.

A Fold (or Pleat) Plicatura,
æ, f.

A Folding together, Obvolutio,
onis, f.

The Folkmete, Folkmota, æ, f.
(i. e.) the meeting of the Peo-
ple, the County-Court, the She-
riff's Torn.

Folkstone (in Kent) Pop. Lapis.

F O M

A Fomentation, Fomentatio, o-
nis, f.

F O N

A Font, Baptisterium, ii, n.

F O O

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nu-
trimentum, i, n.

Per tain.

Pertaining to Food, Alimentarius, a, um.

A Foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, æ, f.

The sole of the Foot, Planta, æ, f.

A Footman, Pedes, itis, c. 2.

A Footman that runs afore, Vantarius, ii, m.

A Footstool, Scabellum, i, n.

A Foot-pace, Vestigium foci.

A Foot-Soldier, Pedes, itis, c. g.

F O R

For, Pro, præp. Propter, præp.

Forage, Foragium, ii, n. Lex.

57. *To forbid, Veto, arç. Prohibeo, ere.*

A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.

Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.

A forbidder, Prohibitor, oris, m.

Force (or strength) Vis, vis, vi, vim.

Force, Forcia, æ, f. Ræ. Ent. 73. Cow. 117. 2 Inst. 182. Spel.

249. *Force is a French word, signifying Vim, nervositatem, fortitudinem, virtutem.*

In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the Evil part, and signifieth unlawful Violence: West.

thus defineth it, Force is an Offence, by which Violence is used to things or persons, P. 2. Symb.

Tit. Inditements sect. 65. Where also he divideth it thus. Force is either simple or compound; simple is that which is so committed that it hath no other Crime

adjoined unto it, as if one by force do only enter in another

Man's Possession, without do-

ing any other unlawful there. Mixt, is that Violence which is committed with force and a Fact, as of it self only is criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Possession and kill a Man, or ravish a Man there.

Force prohibited by the Statutes must be either Manu facta with force or strong Hand, Multitudine, with Multitude of People.

The Counsellors and Committers of Force are alike punished.

There is a difference in the Common Law betwixt public and private Force.

Fresh force done within 4 Days, Frisca fortia.

forcible Entry, Ingressus in forti factus.

To forecast (or cast in one's Mind before hand, to foresee) Providere.

By Force of an Act of Parliament Vigore.

A Forehead, Frons, tis, f.

Foreign (or Outlandish) Extrema, um.

Foreign, Forinsecus, a, um. cometh of the French Forain, Exterus, Externus. It is used

jectively in our Common Law and joineth with divers Substantives, as foreign Matter, that Matter triable in another County, Pl. Cor. Fol. 154. or matter done in another County, Kit. Fol. 126.

Foreign Plea, Forinsecum Peditum, is a Refusal of the Jury as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within

Precinct

Precinct

ecincts, *Kitchin Fol. 75. & Anno H. 8. cap. 2. & Anno 22 Edm. cap. 2 & 14.*

Foreign Answer, That is, such Answer as is not triable in County where it was made, 16 H. 6. cap. 5.

Foreign Service, *Forinsecum vitium*, That is, such service whereby a man Lord holdeth of another without the commons of his own Fee, *Brook. Tit. Tures. Fol. 251. n. 12 and 28. ch. Fol. 209.* or else that which Tenant performeth either to own Lord, or to the Lord amount out of the Fee; of these Services read *Bracton lib. 2. 16. n. 7. Brook Tenures 28.*

Foreign Service seemeth to *Knights Service*, or *Escuage* uncertain, *Perkins reservat.*

Foreign Attachment, *Attachamentum Forinsecum*, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods and within a Liberty or City, to the Satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the said Foreigner oweth Money.

Foreign Apposer, *Forinsecarius oppositor*, is an Officer in the chequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be apposed of their green wax, and from thence draweth upon a Charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Forejudge, *Forisjudicatio*, *abjudicatio*, onis, f. Signifieth the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a Man is deprived or put by the thing in Question. It seemeth to be com-

pounded of *Fors*, i. e. *Præter*, and *Juger*, i. e. *Judicare*. See *Bracton, lib. 4. tract. 3. cap. 5. Kitchin Fol. 209. Old nat. brev. Fol. 44. and 81. Statute An. 5 Edw. 3. cap. 9. and Anno 21 R. 2. cap. 12.*

To forejudge, *Forisjudico*, are. *Abjudico*, are.

For ever, *Imperpetuum*.

A Forehead-cloth, *Frontale*, is, n.

Fore front (or Outside) *Frontispicium*, ii, n.

A Foretop, *Caprona*, æ, f.

A Foreland, *Forlandum*, i, n.

To forestall, *Forstallo*, are.

A Forestaller, *Forstallator*, oris, m.

Forestallment, *Forstallamentum*, i, n. *Spel. 294. 2 Ro. 79. Co. Lit. 161. Davis 38. Ry. 26. 29.*

A kind of forestalling the Market, *Abbrocamentum*, i, n.

A Forestall (or stoppage of the way) also a forestalling of the Market, *Forstallum*, i, n.

A Forest, *Foresta*, æ, f.

A Forester, *Forestarius*, ii, m. *Spel. 286. Lex. 58.*

A Custom of Foresters, &c. to take Horse-meat, Man's Meat, &c. gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts, *Putura*, æ, f. *Qu. Portura*.

A kind of Club of Forest Tenants at the Officer of the Foresters House, *Scotalium*, ii, n. *Scotalia*, æ, f.

A Forest-Bill, *Hatchettum*, i, n.

A principal Officer of the Forest, *Gruarius*, ii, m.

Warden of a Forest, *Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham*.

To turn Ground to Forest, Afforestio, are.

A Duty to be paid to the King's Forester, Forestagium, ii, n.

To forfeit, Forisfacio, ere.

A Forfeiture, Forisfactura, æ, f. Spel. 292. Forfeiture cometh from the French word *Forfait*, i. e. *Seclus*, but signifieth in our Language rather the effect of transgressing a penal Law than the Transgression it self, as Forfeiture of Escheats, Anno 25 Ed. 3. c. 2. Statute de prodition. Goods confiscated, and Goods forfeited differ. Staundf. Pl. Cor. Fol. 186. where those seem to be forfeited that have a known Owner, having committed any thing, whereby he hath lost his Goods, and those confiscated that are disavowed by an Offender, as not his own; nor claimed by any other; or rather that Forfeiture is more general, and Confiscation particular to such as forfeit only to the Prince's Exchequer, Vi. cap. 24. lib. 3. per totum.

Full Forfeiture, Plena Forisfactura, Otherwise called *Plena vita*, is forfeiture of Life and Member and all else that a Man hath, *Manwood*, p. 1. Fol. 341. The Canon Lawyers use also this word, *Forisfacta sunt pecuniaria Pœne delinquentum*, &c. Cap. Presbyteri. Extr. pan.

To forge (as Smiths do) Cudo, ere.

A Forge, Forgea, æ, f. Co. Lit. 115. 1 Mon. 184.

A Forge (or Smith's Forge) Fabrica ferraria.

To forge the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum Vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A forger of false Deeds and Writings, Fabricator falsarum Clitarum. It cometh of the French *Forger*, i. e. *Accudere*, *fabricare*, *constare*, to beat on an Anvil, fashion, to bring into shape, signifieth in our Common Law either him that fraudulently maketh and publisheth false Writings, to the prejudice of a Man's Right, or else the Writ that lieth against him that committeth the Offence. *Fitz. brev. fol. 96. B. C. calleth* a Writ of Deceit: See Term Law, *verbo Forger*, and *West Sy. p. 2. Indictments, sect. 66.* See new Book of Entries, *verbo for de faits*. This is a branch that which the Civilians call *men falsi. vid. Hostiens & Ass. summa.*

A Fork, Furca, æ, f. Fuscæ, f.

An Iron Fork, Furca ferrea.

A two grained Fork, Bidentis, n.

A Pack-Fork, Ærumna, æ,

A Form, Forma, æ, f.

A Form (or Seat) Scamni, i, n.

Forma donationis, is a Writ whereby to recover Lands entered. It is called *Formedon*, because the Writ doth comprehend the Form of the Gift. There are three kinds of Writs of *Formedon*, viz. the first in the *Descender*, brought by Issue in Tail, which claim by descent, *per formam tenenti*. The second is in the *Reverter*, which lieth for him in Reversion, or his Heirs or Assigns after the State-Tail is spent. The third is the *Remainder*, which

giveth to him in the Re-
der, his Heirs or Assigns, af-
he determination of the
Tail, *Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 11.*

95.
nication, Fornicatio, onis, f.
Fornicator, Fornicator, oris,

Foreprise, Forprisa, æ, f.
eprised, (excepted or reserved)
ifatus, a, um. *Lex. 59.* For-
a, um.

Forrager, Frumentarius, ii, m.
forrage (or convey corn in'o
mp) Frumentor, ari.

for swear, Perjuro, are.
Forlet (or fortified place) For-
m, i, n.

Fortifie (or fence) Munio, ire.
ifed (imbattelled as a Ca-
) Kernellatus, a, um.

unate, Faustus, a, um.
une (a Woman's Name) For-
æ, f.

y, Quadraginta; pl. Indecl.
ieth, Quadragesimus, a, um.
y Shillings, Quadraginta so-

y Pounds, Quadraginta libræ.
ward, Antrosum, adv.

F O S

Foster-father, Nutritor, o-
n.

Foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.

Foster-brother, Homogalactus,

F O T

Fother (or foder) of Lead,
era Plumbi, Pry. 135.

F O U

found (or cause to be built)
o, are.

To found (or melt) Fundo, ere.

A Founder, Fundator, oris, m.

A Bell-founder, Campanarius,
ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

A Metal Founder, Fusor, oris, m.

A Foundation, Fundamentum,
i, n.

A laying the Foundation, Funda-
tio, onis, f. The Foundation of
a College or Hospital is called
*Fundatio, quasi fundi datio, vel
fundamenti locatio. Coke lib. 3. 10.*
Rep.

A Foundation made in a marsh, or
in the Water with piles of Timber,
Palatio, onis, f.

A Fountain, Fons, tis, m.

Four, Quatuor.

Four-square, Quadratus, a, um.

Four times, Quater, adv.

Four Shillings, Quatuor solidi.

Four Pounds, Quatuor libræ.

Four hundred Pounds, Quadrin-
ginta libræ.

Four thousand Pounds, Quatuor
mille librarum.

Of four Years, Quadriennis, ne;
adj.

The space of four Years, Quadri-
ennium, ii, n.

Four-cornered, Quadrangulus, a,
um.

Made with four Corners, Qua-
drangulatus, a, um.

Cleft into four parts, Quadrifi-
dus, a, um.

Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim
libræ.

Fourteen Shillings, Quatuorde-
cim solidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies,
adv.

Fourscore Pounds, Octoginta
libræ.

Fourscore and ten Pounds, No-
naginta libræ.

F O

The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.

A Fourm, Forma, æ, f. 1 Mon. 951. 2 Mon. 729.

F O W

A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, c. 2.

A Fowler's Call, (or *Whistle*) *Fistula aucupatoria*.

A Fowling piece, Sclopus, i, m.

To go a Fowling, Aucupor, ari.

F O X

A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

F O Y

Foy People (in *Cornwal*) *Fawenfes*.

F R A

A Fragment (or *piece*) *Fragmentum*, i, n.

A Fragment (or *scrap*) *Frustum*, i, n.

Fragrant, *Fragrans*, ntis, adj.

A Frail (as for *Figs* or *Raisins*) *Fiscella*, æ, f. *Quasillus*, i, m.

To frame (or *form*) *Formo*, are.

A Frame, *Framea*, æ, f. *Fabrica*, æ, f.

A framing (or *making*) *Fabricatio*, onis, f.

A Framer, *Fabricator*, oris, m.

A Franchise (or *liberty*) *Franchesia*, æ, f.

Frances (a *Woman's Name*) *Francisca*, æ, f.

Francis (a *Man's Name*) *Franciscus*, ci, m.

Frank (or *Free*) *Francus*, a, um.

Frank Almoin, *Libera Eleemosyna*.

F R

Frank-bank (or *Free bench*) *cus Bancus*, *Brac.* 309.

Frank-chafe, *Libera chafe*

Frank-fee, *Feudum francu liberum*.

Frank-firm, *Firma libera*.

Frank-law, *Libera lex*.

Frank-pledge, *Franciple ii*, n. *Francus plegius*, i, m.

View of Frank-pledge, *Franci Plegii*. *Spel.* 296.

Frankfold, *Faldagium*, *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53. *Fald-foca i. e.* The setting up *Shee* in any *Fields*.

Fraud (or *Deceit*) *Fraus*,

Fraw or *Frome River* (*chester*) *Varia*.

F R E

Frederick (a *Man's Name*) *dericus*, i, m.

Free, *Francus*, a, um. a, um.

A Free-man, *Liber homo*. *Man* may be a *Free-man* in *don* three ways, 1. By *Ser* he who hath served his *A* *ticship*. 2. By *Birth-right* he which is the *Son* of a *man* of *London*. 3. By *P* *ption*, that is, allowance of *Court* of the *Mayor* and *men*, *Co.* 8. *Rep. Case* of *of London*.

Freed, *Liberatus*, a, um. *chisatus*, a, um.

Free-bord, *Francbordum*, 2 Mon. 241. *Lex.* 60. (*i. e.* space of two *Feet* more beyond one's *Fence*).

Free-bords, *Fensuræ*, 146.

F R

Free (enfranchise or make free)
Freehold, are. Manumitto, ere.
Freehold, Gratuitus, a, um.
Freehold, Libera capella.
Freehold, Liberum Tenementum.
Freehold, Liberæ Tenuræ.
Freight, Carco, are. Ry. 26, 184.
Freight, Discarco, are. Ry.
Freighted, Carcatus, a, um. Ry. 11, 184. Pry. 112. Affre-
 a, um. Ra. Ent. 409.
Freightment, Affrectamen-
 n. Ra. Ent. 24. Pry. 402.
French, Lingua Franca vel
 l.
Frequent, Frequens, ntis, adj.
Frequent, Frequento, are.
Friscus, a, um.
Friscus (the Family) De
 Marisco.
Friscus, Mariscus friscus.
Friscus, Ter-
 ns frisca & ad warectum.
 do. Lex. 60, 163.
Friscus, Frisca disseisina.
Friscus, Recens Insecutio,
 igh the Prisoner which e-
 be out of View, yet if
 suit be made, and he be
 in *recenti insecutione*, he shall
 Execution; for otherwise
 turning of a corner, or by
 into a House, or by other
 the Prisoner may be out
 w. Coke 3. Rep. Rigeway's
Friscus (the Family) De Frevilla.

F R I

Friction, Frictio, onis, f
Friscus (a Woman's Name)
Friscus, æ, f.

F R

A Discovery Frigor, Catafropi-
 um, ii, n.
A Frith (or Hedge) Haiā, æ, f.
Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n.
Bract. Engl. Preced. 24.
A Fritter, Fricilla, æ, f. Laga-
 num, i, n.
Frivolous (or Vain) Frivolus,
 a, um.
Frize, Phryxium, ii, n.

F R O

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.
From (if from a place) Abinde.
From thence, Exinde.
From thence (if from a time) Ex
 tunc.
From thence next ensuing, Ex
 tunc proxime sequens.
From thenceforth for ever, Ex
 tunc deinceps (or de cætero)
 Imperpetuum.
From out to out, Ab extra ad
 extra.
Frome River (at Bristol) Fro-
 mus.
Frome River (in Dorsetshire)
 Fromus.
A Front, Frontispicium, ii, n.
*A Frontlet (or frontail for a Wo-
 man's Head)* Frontale, is, n.

F R U

Fruit, Fructus, ūs, m.
A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca,
 æ, f.
A Fruiterer, Arborator, oris,
 m.
Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis,
 le, adj.
Frumenty (pottage made of Wheat)
 Narraceum, ei, n.
To frustrate (or deceive) Frustrō,
 are

M h c

F R X

F U

F U

F R Y

A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n.
Startago, inis, f.

F U E

Fuel, Focale, lis, n. Pry. 217.

F U G

A Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.

Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that fieth upon Felony, which after the flight lawfully found do belong to the King, Coke vol. 6. Fol. 109. B.

F U L

Full, Plenus, a, um.

To fulfil (accomplish or perform) Perficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To full a piece of Cloath, Fullo, are.

Fulham (in Middlesex) Volucrum domus, Volucrum amius.

Fulk (a Man's Name) Fulco, onis, m.

A Fuller (or Tucker) Fullo, onis, m.

A Fulling mill, Fullonia, æ, f.

A Fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.

A Fuller's Shop, Fullonicum, ci, n.

A Fuller's Craft, Ars Fullonica.

Fuller's Earth, Terra fullonum.

Belonging to a Fuller, Fullonicus, a, um.

Fulvius (a Man's Name) Fulvius, ii, m.

F U M

A Fumigation, Fumigatio, oi

F U M

A Function, Functio, onis,
The Fundament, Sedes, is,
A Funeral, Funus, eris, n,
nerale, is, n.

Funeral Ceremonies, Exequium, f. pl.

Funeral Rites, Justa, orum,

A Funnel (through which quors are poured into Vessels) fundibulum, i, n.

F U R

A Furlong, Furlongus, Spel. 302. Lex. 61.

A Furnace, Furnus, i, m. nax, acis, f.

To make a Furnace, Furno

To take out of the Furnace, furno, are.

A small Furnace, Fornaculum

To furnish (or supply) Adstro, are.

Furniture, Furnitura, æ, Ent. 13.

Travelling Furniture, Equitæ, f. Reg. 100. 2 Ro. 160.

Furr, Pellicium, ii, n.

Furr, Furrura, æ, f. Co

of the French Fourer (i. e. licare, to line with Skins.

Furr we find strange kin the Statute Anno 24. H. 8

13. as of Sables which is Furr of colour black and b

being the Skin of a Beast a Sable, of quantity betw

Cat, and an Ordinary Cat, of fashion like a Pole-Cat in *Russia*, but most and the in *Tartaria*. 2. *Lucerns*, which is the Skin of a Beast so called near the bigness of a Wolf, Colour between red and brown, somewhat mailed like a Cat, and mingled with black, bred in *Muscovy* and *Russia*, is a very rich Furr. 3. *Gethat*, is the Skin of a Beast so called, of bigness between a Cat and a *Wesel*, mailed like a Cat, of the Nature of a Cat bred in *Spain*, whereof there be two kinds, black and gray, and the black is the more precious Furr, having black spots upon it hardly to be seen. 4. *Foines*, is a Cat like the *Sable*, bred in *Spain* for the most part, the colour of the Furr is black, and the ground whitish. 5. *Martern*, is a Beast very like the *Sable*, the Skin somewhat courser, it is found in all Countries, that are too cold, as *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and the best are in *Ireland*. 6. *Miniver*, is nothing but the Bellies of *Squirrels*, as some men say, others say it is a little more than like unto a *Wesel*; milk white, and cometh from *Muscovy*. 7. *Fitch*, is that which we otherwise call the *Polecat* here in *England*. 8. *Shankes*, are the Skin of the Shank or Leg of a Kid of *Kid*, which beareth the Furr that we call *Budge*. 9. *Carver*, is a little Beast in bigness about the quantity of a *Squirrel*, the Colour Gray, and bred especially in high *Germany*.
Furrier, *Pellio*, onis, m. *Pelliculator*, oris, m.

A furred Gown, *Toga pelliculata*.

Furred Caps, *Pilei pellicei*.

To furr Gowns, *Pelliculo*, are.

Of Furr, *Pelliceus*, a, um.

A Furr (or hairy Skin) *Pellis*, is, f.

Furious, *Furialis*, le, adj.

Furiously, *Furiosè*, adv. *Furialitèr*, adv.

A Farrow, *Sulcus*, ci, m.

A Water Farrow (to convey Water from the Corn) *Lacuna*, æ, f. *Colliquia*, æ, f.

Furrow by Furrow, *Sulcatim*, adv.

Under furrowed, *Subaratus*, a, um.

Fury (Madness) *Furor*, oris, m.

Furze (or Gorse) *Jampnum*, i, n.

Lex. 70.

Of Furze, *Jampnorum*.

Fustian, *Fustanum* vel *Fustagnum*, i, n. *Xylinum*, i, n.

Future (which will be) *Futurus*, a, um.

G A B

A *Gabardine (a rough Irish Mantle or Horse-man's Coat)* *Læna*, æ, f.

A Gabel (or Custom upon Lands) *Gabella*, æ, f. *Gablum*, i, n.

A Gable End of a House, *Gablum*, i, n. *Fastigium*, ii, n.

Gabriel (a Man's Name) *Gabriel*, elis, m.

G A G

Gage, *Vadium*, ii, n. It signifieth with us a Pawn or Pledge.
 Use

Use hath turned the G. into a W. so as it is often written Wage, as to wage deliverance, that is to give Security that a thing shall be delivered, for if he that distrained, being sued, have not delivered the Cattle that were distrained, then he shall not only avow the distress, but Gager deliverance, *i. e.* put in surety that he will deliver the Cattle distrained, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 74. D. and 67. F. G.* Yet in some Cases he shall not be tied to make this Security, as if the Cattle died in the Pound, *Kitchin fol. 145.* or if he claim a Property in the Cattle sued for, *Terms of Law.* To wage Law, what it is, see in its place, *verbo* Law, *Vid.* Mortgage.

A Gager, Gaugeator, oris, m. It signifieth with us an Officer of the King's, appointed to examine all Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance before they are sold in any place, and because this Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Instrument for that purpose, it seemeth that from thence he taketh his name, of the French *Gauchir*, that is, to wry or turn. Of this Office you may find Statutes, the first whereof it *Anno 27 Edw. 3.* commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Purveyors, *cap. 8.*

A Gag to set open the Mouth, Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

G A L

The Gall, Fell, fellis, n.

A Gall (Gall Nut or Oak Appl) Galla, æ, f.

A Gall, (a chafe or galling) Intertrigo, inis, f.

A Gallery, Galeria, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f. Porticus, ùs, f. Anbulacrum, i, n.

A small Gallery, Porticula, æ, f.
An open Gallery (or Walk) Par dromis, idis, f.

An arched Gallery, Macrena, æ, f.
A round Gallery, Peribolator um, ii, n.

A Gally, Phaselus, i, m. & Galea, æ, f. *Pry. 14. 134. 21* Actuarium. ii, n. Navis actuaria.

Gallimawfry, Tucetum; i, n.
A Gally-pot, Alveolus, i, m. Gullus, i, m.

A Gallon, Galo, onis, f. Gallina, æ, f. *Spel. 305.* Lagena, æ, f. *Co. En. 370.*

Galloway, (in Scotland) Gallowallia, Galweia, Gallovidia.

One that has been condemned to the Gallows, Furcifer, i, m.

A place where a Gallows stands (any place of Execution) Gloaist wum, i, n.

A Gallows (or Gibbet) Gabelu i, m.

Galba (a Man's Name) Galba æ, m.

Galen (a Man's Name) Galenu i, m.

Galfred (a Man's Name) Galfredus, i, m.

Galtres Forest (in Yorkshire) C laterium nemus.

Galway Bay (in Ireland) Ansb ba, Ansofa.

G A M

Game, Præda, æ, f.

A Gam

G A

Game Keeper, Custos ferarum.
Gammon of Bacon, Perna, æ,
Petafo, onis, m.

G A N

Gangreen, Gangrena, æ, f.

G A O

Gaol (or Prison) Gaola, æ, f.
Gaoler (or keeper of a Gaol)
larius, ii, m. Custos Gaolæ
Prisonæ.
Gaoler's Fee, Carcerativum,

G A P

Gap, as of a Hedge or Wall,
Duptio, onis, f.

G A R

Garbage (or take out the En-
ds of any thing) Exentero, are.
to Gard (or Defend) Stipo, are.
1 Gard (or one that gardeth
Person of a Prince) Stipator,
o, m. Regii corporis custodes.
Custodia Regis.
Guard, Custodia, æ, f.
A Garden, Gardinum, i, n.
Hortus, i, m.
A Kitchin Garden, Olitorium,
i, n.
A Garden of Pot Herbs, Olito-
m, ii, n. Herbuletum, i, n.
A Gardiner, Hortulanus, i, m.
The Art of Gardening, Horticul-
ura, æ, f.
Belonging to a Garden, Horten-
tiæ, e, n.
A Guardian, Guardianus, i, m. Cu-
s, odis, m. It signifieth ge-
nerally him that hath the Charge

G A

or Custody of any person or thing, but most notoriously him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, being indeed as largely extended as being *Tutor* and *Curator* among the Civilians. For where-as *Tutor* is he that hath the Government of a Youth, until he come to 14 Years of Age, and *Curator* is he that hath the disposition and ordering of his Substance afterward, until he attain unto 21 Years, or that hath the charge of a Frantick Person, during his Lunacy, the Common Lawyers use, but only *Gardian* for both these: And for the better understanding of our Common Law in this thing, you must know that as *Tutor* is either *Testamentarius* or a *prætorè datus ex l. Atilia*, or lastly *Legitimus*; so we have three sorts of *Gardians* in *England*, one ordained by the Father, in his last Will, another appointed by the Judge afterward, the third cast upon the Minor by the Law and Custom of the Land. Touching the first, a Man having Goods and Chattels never so many, may appoint a *Guardian* to the Body or Person of his Child, by his last Will and Testament, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and so the disposing and ordering of his Substance until what time he thinketh meet, and that is most commonly the Age of 21 Years. The same he may do, if he have Lands to never so great a Value, so they hold not

not *in Capite* of the King, nor of any other Lord by Knight's Service; but by a late Statute in *Ch.* Second's time liberty is given to devise the Protection of the Child till 21. And in the former Case, if the Father appoint no Guardian to his Child, the Ordinary may appoint one to order his Moveables and Chattel until the Age of 14 Years, at which time he may choose his Guardian himself, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one Rule with the Civilians in this Case: And that is, *invito Curator non datur*; and for his Lands, if he hold any by Copy of Court-Roll, commonly the Lord of the Fee appointeth him a Guardian, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and that is one next of Kin to the Minor of that side that can hope for least profit by his Death. If he hold by Charter in Socage, then the next of Kin on that side by which the Land cometh not, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is said here of Socage seemeth to be true likewise in *Petit Sergeanty*, Anno 28 Ed. 1. Stat. 1. and the reason of this *Fortescue* giveth in his Book, intituled, a Commendation of the Politick Law of England, c. 44. viz. Because there might be suspicion if the next Kinsman on that side by which the Land descendeth should have the Custody and Education of the Child, that for desire of his Land he might be inticed to work him some Mischief, Vid. *Fortescue in Litera F.* If he hold of a Common Lord, it

is either of one alone or more. If of one only, then is he Guardian of both Person and Land; if of more, then the Lord whom he holdeth by the eldest Tenure, is Guardian of the Person, and every one of the rest by the Custody of the Land holdeth of himself. If the Priority of Tenure cannot be discerned, then he is Guardian of the Person that first happeneth him, *Terms of Law* and *Staundford*, which follow maketh mention of *Gardein feit*, and *Gardein in Drott*, the one in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (or gargle, to wash the Mouth and Throat) Gargarismum.

A Gargarism, Gargarismus, i.

A Sanative Gargarism, Gargarismus sanativus.

A Garland, Garlanda, æ, f. S. 67. Coralla, æ, f.

Garlick, Allium, ii, n.

A Bed of Garlick, Alliarum, ii

A Clove of Garlick, Nucleus Allii.

A Garment, Vestis, is, f. Vestitus, us, m. Vestimentum, n.

A Garment made of Hair, Cilium, ii, n.

A course Garment, Racana, a.

A Garment of Cotton, Vestis Xylinus.

A Garment of Leather, Vestis coriaceus.

A Garment of Linnen, Vestis lneus.

A Garment of Skins, Vestis pelliceus.

A Garment of Silk, Vestitus ricus.

A Garment of Woollen, Vestis laneus.

G A

Arments all embroider'd with
 Rigentes auro Vestes.
 Garment with many Plaits,
 tiplicia, arum, f.
 branched Garment, Stauracina
 is.
 Garment buttoned on both sides,
 hibulis, is, f.
 upper Garment, Superula,
 furred Winter Garment, Ma-
 a, æ, f.
 Garment for the Loins, Lum-
 is, n.
 kind of Garment girt about the
 l, Cinctulus, i, m.
 Garment fitted to half the Body
 waist, Præcinctus, ùs, m.
 and worn Garments, Scruta,
 l, n.
 Hem or Border of a Garment,
 lysis, is, f.
 Gard (or Fringe of a Gar-
) Lacinea, æ, f.
 Skirts of a Garment, Peni-
 nentum, i, n.
 Priest's Garment, Alba, æ, f.
 27.
 Arnesey Isle, Sarnia.
 Garner, Granarium, ii, n.
 penuaria.
 furnished with divers Pictures or
 rs, Variegatus, a, um.
 Garret in the Top of a House,
 aculum, i, n.
 Garrison, Præsidium, ii, n.
 Garrison about a City, Taxi-
 i, ii, n.
 Garter, Garterium, ii, n.
 310. Genuale, lis, n. Fasci-
 æ, f.
 Hose Garter, Ligula cruralis.
 Knight of the Garter, Præno-
 ordinis Garterii miles.

G A T

Gate, Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

G E

A Gate-house, Domus portua-
 ria.
 Gates-head (near Newcastle up-
 on Tine) Gabrocentum, Gabro-
 sentum, Capræ Caput.
 To gather, Colligo, ere.
 To gather together into one, Co-
 aduno, are.
 To gather Goods or Treasure, The-
 saurizo, are.
 To gather Corn, Frumentor, ari.
 To gather Grapes in Harvest,
 Vindemio, are.
 Gate-bote, Estovium, Januari-
 um, ii, n.

G A U

Gaunles a (Rivulet in the Bi-
 shoprick of Durham) Vinduglessus.
 A Gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel
 militaris.
 Gauntlets for the Arms, Brachi-
 alia ferrea.
 Gauntlets for the Shoulders, Hu-
 meralia ferrea.
 Gauntlets for the Thighs, Femo-
 ralia ferrea.
 Gaunt (the Family) De Ganda-
 vo, & Gandavensis.

G A W

Gawin (a Man's Name) Gawi-
 nus, i, m.

G E L

To geld, Castro, are.
 A Gelding (or gelded Horse) Can-
 terius sive Cantherius, ii, m.
 Spado, onis, m.
 A Gelly, Gelatina, æ, f.

G E M

A Gem (or precious Stone) Gem-
 ma, æ, f.

G E N

A Genealogy, Genealogia, æ, f.
 I i General

G E

General, Generalis, le, adj.

A General, Prætor castrensis, Dux Primarius.

A Generation (or Procreation)

Generatio, onis, f. Genitura, æ, f.

A Gentleman, Generosus, i, m.

G E O

Geodesie (or the Art of Measuring Land) Geodæsia, æ, f.

A Geodesian (or Measurer of Land) Geodætes.

Geography, Geographia, æ, f.

A Geographer, Geographus, i, m.

Geometry, Geometria, æ, f.

A Geometrician (or Measurer of the Earth) Geometra, æ, m.

George (a Man's Name) Georgius, ii, m.

G E R

Gerald (a Man's Name) Geraldus, i, m.

Gerard (a Man's Name) Gerardus, i, m.

German (a Man's Name) Germanus, i, m.

Gertrude (a Woman's Name) Gertruda, æ, f.

Gervase (a Man's Name) Gervasius, ii, m.

G I B

A Gibbet, Gabalus, i, m.

Gibbeted (staked) Affurcillatus, a, um.

To hang on a Gibbet, Furcillo, ar.

G I D

Giddy headed, Vertiginosus, a, um.

Giddiness, or Dizziness of the Head) Vertigo, inis, f.

Gideon (a Man's Name) Gideon, onis, m.

G I

G I F

A Gift (or present) Donum

A New Years Gift, Strena,

A voluntary Gift of the Sum to the King, to maintain the

of the Government, Benevolæ, æ, f.

G I L

To Gild, Auro, are. Inauro

A Gilder, Inaurator, ori

A Gilding, Inauratura, æ

Gilt, Inauratus, a, um.

Gilbert (a Man's Name) Gilbertus, i, m.

Gildable (liable to pay Tribute) Geldabilis, le, adj.

Giles (a Man's Name) Egilus, m.

A Gill, Hemina, æ, f. E potus, 2 Mon. 727. 730.

Land held by paying a Gill Gilliflorata terræ.

G I N

Ginger, Gingiber, eris, n. ziber, eris, n.

A Gin (or Snare) Laquet m. Pedica, æ, f. Aucipula

G I R

To gird, Cingo, ere.

Girded (or girt) Cinctus, a

A Girdle, Cingulum, i, n, æ, f.

A Sword Girdle, Baltheus, Zona militaris.

A little Girdle, Cingillum, Zonula, æ, f.

A Woman's Girdle, Cinctus, m.

A Girdle about the Loins, R is, n.

Of a Girdle, Zonarius, a

A

G L

Girdler (or *Girdle-maker*) *Cin-*
rius, ii, m. *Zonarius*, ii, m.

Girdle (or *Girdling*) *Præcin-*
is, æ, f.

girding *Cinctura*, æ, f.

gird about, *Circumcingo*,

orders, *Girdaria*, orum, n.
toria, orum, n,

Girl, *Puella*, æ, f.

Girth, *Cingula*, æ, f.

G L A

Glamorganshire, *Glamorgania*,
norgantia.

Glanvil (the Family) *de Glan-*

vilas, *Vitrum*, i, n.

Glass-Maker, *Vitrarius*, ii, m.
arius, ii, m.

Looking-Glass, *Speculum*, i, n.

Drinking-Glass, *Cyathus*, i, m.
calium, ii, n. *Baucalium*, ii, n.

prospectivè Glass, *Telescopi-*
um, ii, n.

Magnifying Glass, *Microscop-*
ium, ii, n.

burning Glasses, *Specula urentia*.

Glass Furnace, *Fornex vi-*
tria.

Vessel of Glass, *Vitramen*, inis,
Vas vitreum,

Glass Bottles, *Ampullæ vitreæ*.

A Glass Case, *Hyalotheca*, æ, f.
eca vitrea.

Quarrels of Glass, *Rhombi vitri*.

A Glass-house, *Officina vitraria*.

Of Glass, *Vitreus*, æ, um.

A Glassier, *Specularius*, ii, m.
nestrarius, ii, m. *Hyalurgus*,

m.
To Glaze with Glass, *In vitro*, are.

Glasgow City (in *Scotland*) *Gla-*
scia.

Glastenbury (in *Somersetshire*)
Wallonia, *Glasconia*, *Glastonia*,
estonia, *vitrea Insula*.

G L

Of Glastenbury, *Glastonien-*
sis, *Glastingensis*.

G L E

To Glean, *Spicas colligere*, *Spic-*
cilegium facere.

A Gleaner (or *Leaser of Corn*)
Spicilegus, i, m. *Spicarum Col-*
lector.

Glen River (in *Lincolnshire*)
Glenus.

Glebe, *Gleba*, æ, f.

Glebe Land, *Terra Glebalis*, *Ræ*.
Ent. 671. Spl. 318. (i. e.) Land
belonging to the Church.

G L I

A Glister, *Clyster*, eris, m. *E-*
nema, æ, f.

G L O

Gloucester City, *Claudia*, *Cle-*
vum, *Claudiocestria*, *Glavorna*,
Glevum, *Glocestria*, *Glovecea-*
stria, *Glovernja*.

Gloucestershire, *Glavornensis Pro-*
vincia, *Claudiana provincia*.

Bishop of Gloucester, *Episcopus*
Glocestrensis.

A Glove, *Chirochea*, æ, f.

The Finger of a Glove, *Digitale*,
is, n.

A pair of Gloves, *Par Chirothe-*
carum.

Gloved, *Manicatus*, a, um.

A Glover, *Chirothecarius*, ii, m.

A Glover's Trade, *Chirotheca-*
ria, æ, f.

G L U

Glue, *Gluten*, inis, n. *Gleatus*,
i, m.

To glue, *Conglutino*, are.

G O A

A He-goat, Caper, pri, m. Hircus, ci, m.

A She-goat, Capra, æ, f.

A Wild-goat, Rupicapra, æ, f.

A Goat-herd, Caprarius, ii, m. Caprarum Custos vel Pastor.

A Stable for Goats, Ægon, onis.

A Herd (or Market of Goats) Æpolium, ii, n.

A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.

G O B

A Goblet, Crater, eris, m.

G O D

A God-Daughter, Baptista, æ, f. Filia Spiritualis.

A God-father, Susceptor, oris, m. Pater initialis.

A God-mother, Susceprix, icis, f. Matrina, æ, f.

A God-son, Lustricus, ci, m. Filius initialis.

Godmanchester (in Huntingdonshire) Gumicastrum, Gumicaster.

Godmanham (in Yorkshire) Delgovitia.

Godfrey (a Man's Name) Godfridus, i, m.

Godslow (in Oxfordshire) Deilocum.

G O L

Gold, Aurum, i, n.

The making and finishing of Gold, Aurificium, ii, n.

A Gold Mine, Aurifodina, æ, f.

Gold Threads, Stamina aurea.

Vessels of Gold, Vasa aurea.

A Gold-beater, Braſteator, oris, m. Petalurgus, i, m.

A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m. Aurifex, icis, m.

A Goldsmith's Shop, Aurificæ, f.

A Gold-stealer, Aurifur, uris. Goldcliff (in Monmouthshire) pis aurea.

Golden Vale (in Herefordshire) Aurea vallis.

G O O

Good Abearing (or good Behaviour) Bonus gestus.

Good Country, Bona patria. *Goods*, Bona, orum, n.

Goods belonging to the Person of the Wife, which she has after her Husband's death besides her Dowry, Paraphernalia, orum, n.

Goodwich Castle (in Herefordshire) Goderici castrum.

Goodwin Sands (in Kent) mea.

A Goose, Anser, eris, m.

A Wild Goose, Vulpanser, eris.

Goose Giblets, Acrocolia and

A Goose House, Anserarium, i

G O R

A Gorget, Armatura pro collo.

A Gorget (or Neckerchief, or thing worn about the Neck) Milliare, is, n. Strophium, ii, n.

Gormanchester (in Huntingdonshire) Durolipons, Durospontis.

Gornay (the Family) De Gorniaco.

G O S

A Goss-Hawk, Auster, is, m. sturcus, i, m.

G O U

To Govern, Gubernare, are.

The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.

The Gout in the Hands, Chagra, æ, f.

the Gout in the Hip, Sciatica,
f.
the Gout in the Knees, Gonagra,
f.
the Gout in the Feet, Podagra,
f.

G O W

1 Gown, Toga, æ, f. Vestis
icea.
1 long sleeved Gown, Toga ma-
nata.
1 loose Gown, Stola, æ, f,
1 Woman's Gown, Palla, æ, f.
ga muliebris.

G R A

race, (a Woman's Name) Gra-
æ, f,
1 Graduate, Graduatus, i, m.
.) A Scholar that has taken
degrees in the University, 8 Co.
o graff, Infero, ere.
o graff Cyons, Inferere Surcu-
1 graff-shoot, &c. Infitum, i, n.
culus, li, m. Clavola, æ, f.
iraffed, Infitus, a, um.)
1 Graffer, Infitor, oris, m.
1 Graffing, Infitus, ûs, m.
1 Grain (the eighth part of an
Ounce) Granum, i, n.
1 Grain, Granum, i, n.
1 Granary, Granarium, ii, n.
Grains, Brasium madefactum.
Grand Distress, Magna districtio.
is a Distress taken of all the
lands and Goods that a Man hath
within the County or Bailiwick,
whence he is to be distrained.
his word is used Anno 51 H. 3.
9.
1 grandfather, Avus, i, m.
1 great grandfather, Proavus,
n.

1 grandmother, Avia, æ, f.
1 great-grandmother, Proavia,
æ, f.
1 great-grand-daughter, Pro-
neptis, is, f.

Grandifon or Grandifson (the
Family) De Grandifono & Gran-
difsono.

1 Grange (or Farm) Grangia, æ,
f. Spel. 322. Grangia is a House
or Building not only where Corn
is laid up, as Barns be, but also
where there are Stables for Hor-
ses, Stalls for Oxen and other
Cattle, Sties for Hogs, and o-
ther things necessary for Hus-
bandry, Lindwood.

1 Grant, Grantum, i, n. Glan-
64. Cow. 132. Concessio, onis, f.
1 Grantor, Concessor, oris, m.
1 Grantee, Concessus, ûs, m.
Grant River (in Cambridgeshire)
Granta.

Grantz Bain (a crooked Mountain
in Scotland) Grampius mons.
Grantschester (see Cambridge)
1 Grapple of a Ship, Harpago,
inis, f.

1 Grasser, Pecorarius, ii, m.
(i. e.) one that buyeth Cattle and
keepeth and fatteth them at Grass
to sell again.

Grass, Gramen, inis, n.
1 Grass Plot, Viridarium, ii, n.
1 Swath of Grass, Serticulum,
i, n.

To Grate, Frio, are.
1 Grater (to grate Bread) P
dula, æ, f.
Grated on a Grater, Tritus su-
per Radulam.

1 Grate (of Iron and Wood) Cra-
es, is, f. Clathrus, i, m.
1 Gratis (freely, for nothing) Gra-
tis, adv.

1 Gratitude, Gratitude, inis, f.
To Grave, Cælo, are.

Gravel

Graved (Carved) Scalptus, a, um. Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.

A Graver (or Carver) Sculptor, oris, m. Scaptor, oris, m.

A Graving (or Carving) Sculptura, æ, f. Sculptura, æ, f.

Gravel (or course Sand) Glarea, æ, f. Sabulum, i, n.

A Gravel Pit, Sabuletum, i, n.

Gravesend (in Kent) Greva, Gravesenda, limes prætorius.

G R E

Grease, Adeps, ipis, c. g.

Hog's Grease, Axungia, æ, f. Porcinus adeps.

Great, Grandis, e, adj. magnus, a, um.

Great with young, Gravidus, a, um.

Green, Viridis, de, adj.

The Green-Cloth at Court, Viridis pannus Hospitii Domini Regis. The Name of a Court of Justice continually sitting in the Compting-house within the Court of the King, whereat do sit these Officers following, viz. the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Controller and Cofferer of the King's Household with the Master of the Household, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Controllers. Of these the three first usually are (and sometimes the fourth hath been) of the Privy Council, and unto this, being (as some hold) the first and ancientest Court of Justice in England, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's Court Royal for matter of Justice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 Miles distance wheresoever the said Court be;

and within the said House Power of Correction over all Servants therein with the Oeconomical charge of making Provisions, Payments and Accounts all Expences incident to the House. It is called Green-cloth of a Green Cloth, at which they ways sit, whereon is embroided the King's Arms, under which they sit, and on each side thereof the Arms of the Compting-house, bearing *verte*, a Key, a Rod, or White Staff *Arms Faulty*, signifying their power Reward and Correct, as Men of their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty to exercise both these Functions in his Royal House. The name of the Compting-house where the Court of Green Cloth is kept *Domus Computi*. Unto this Compting-house, for the keeping of place for this Court of Green Cloth, are further allowed a Yeoman, Yeoman and Groom, victual diet and allowance for keeping the same.

Greendon (the Family) Grendona.

Greenwile (the Family) Greenvilla.

Gregory (a Man's Name) Gregorius, ii, m.

A Grey-hound, Leporarius, ii, Canis Leporarius.

Greenwich (in Kent) Grenicum, Grenovicus, Greenwich, Viridusinus.

G R I

A Gridiron, Craticula, æ.

Griffith (a Man's Name) Griffithus, i, m.

To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo,

A Grind, r, Acuaris, ii, n.

A G

G R

A Grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.
 A Grinding-house, Molens do-
 s.
 A Grindstone, Molens lapis, Co-
 lla, æ, f. Allo, onis, m.
 Grifest, Far, rris, n. Molitura,
 f.
 Grizel (a Woman's Name) Gri-
 da, æ, f.

G R O

A Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m.
 Aromatopola, æ, m.
 A Grocer's Shop, Aromatopoli-
 , ii, n.
 Grocery Wares, Aromata, o-
 n, n.
 The Groin (or lower part of the
 y) Hypogastrium, ii, n. In-
 en, inis, n.
 A Groom, Valectus, i, m. Vale-
 , i, m. Cow. 132. Gromettus,
 n. 1 Co. 29.
 Groom of the Stable, Gromettus
 ouli.
 The Groom-porter, Aleatorum
 iter.
 A Grove, Grova, æ, f. Plo.
 9. Co. Est. 111. Lucus, i, m.
 bustum, i, m.
 A little Grove, Grovetta, æ, f.
 A Grover of Mines, Metallarius,
 m.
 Ground, Fundus, i, m.
 Pasture Ground, Fundus pastu-
 is, pastura.
 Meadow Ground, Fundus prata-
 , pratum, i, n.
 Wood Ground, Fundus boscalis.
 Heath Ground, Juncaria, orum, n.
 To break up Ground, and bestow
 the first Tilling of it, Præcolo, ere.
 A Tiller of the Ground, Rurico-
 æ, m.
 A Ground-work, Fundamentum,
 n.
 A Ground pinning (or under pin-
 g) Substructura, æ, f.

G U

Grosmount or Gromount (the Fa-
 mily) De Magnomonte.

Grosvenour, corruptly (or Grave-
 nor, the Family) Grandis vena-
 tor.

A Gross, Grossa, æ, f. 1 Mon.
 118. Grossum, i, n. Ry. 408.

Gross, Grossus, a, um.

Seised, as of any thing in Gross,
 Seisitus ut de uno grosso.

Gross or thick trees, Arbores
 grossæ, Ry. 408.

Selling by the Gross, Venditio
 in Grosso, Ry. 400.

G R U

De Grund-beef (the Family) De
 Fronte Bovis.

G U E

A Guest, Hospes, itis, m.

G U I

A Guide, Ductor, oris, m.

Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n.
 Guadagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Mo-
 ney given to a Guide for conduct
 in a strange place.

A Guild (Brotherhood or Com-
 pany incorporate) Guilda, æ, f. 8
 Co. 125. Gilda, æ, Sodalitium,
 ii, m.

The Guild-hall, Guihald, æ, f.
 Guildhald, æ, f. (i. e.) the Com-
 mon Hall of a City, a Town-
 house.

Guild-hall, Gildæ aula.

The Guild-hall of the High Dutch
 or Easterly Merchants in London
 (called the Stilliard) Guildhalla
 Teutonicorum.

Guildford in Surrey, Geldeforda,
 Guldeforda, Neomagus, Noio-
 magus, Noviomagus.

G U L

The Gule of August (or first day
 of August) Festum Sancti Petri
 ad Vincula, Gula Augusti.

Gulf

G U

Gulf Island, Lilia.

G U M

Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.

The Gums of the Mouth, Giviva, æ, f.

G U N

A Gun, Gunna, æ, f. Spal. 101. Pace Regis 36. Canna, æ, f. Bombarda, æ, f. Tormentum, i, n.

The Cock of a Gun, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Gunner, Bombardius, i, m. Murifragus, i, m. Sclopetarius, ii, m.

A Gun-shot, Murifragium, ii, n.

A kind of Gun, Burcheta, æ, f.

Gun-powder, Pulvis Bombardicus.

G U T

A Gutter, Guttera, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 129. Reg. 127, 199, 5 Co. 100. Guttura, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 10. Co. 141. Canalis, is, m. Colluvarium, ii, n.

A Gutter-tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

G U Y

Guy (a Man's Name) Guido, onis, m.

G Y P

A Gypsie, Ægyptianus, i, m.

H A B

A *Habberdasher of small Wares, Minutarius, ii, m. Mercularius, ii, m.*

A Habberdasher of Hats and Caps, Pilco, onis, m.

H A

An Habergeon, Habergettu i, n. Rp. 53. Lorica, æ, f.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ, which a Man indited of fe Trespafs, before Justice of Pe or in a Court of any Franch and upon his apprehension be laid in Prison for the same, n have out of the King's Ben thereby to remove himself t ther at his own Costs, and to swer the Cause there, &c. F nat. brev. Fol. 250. H. And the der in this Cause, first to proc a Certiorari out of the Chance directed to the said Justice the removing of the Indictm into the King's Bench, and up that to procure this Writ to Sheriff for the causing of his dy to be brought at a Day, & Judic. Fol. 81. where you n find divers Cafes wherein Writ is used.

Habeas Corpora, is a Writ t lieth for the bringing in of a ry, or so many of them as ref to come upon the Venire fac for the Trial of a Cause brou to Issue.

A Scholar's Habit (or Garment) Epitogium, ii, n.

An Habitation (or Dwelling) Habitatio, onis, f. Mansio, or f. Domicilium, ii, n.

Habitable, Habitabilis, e, i.

H A D

A Hade, or hade of Land, Ha æ, f.

H A F

A Haft (or Handle) Manul um, ii, n. Capulum, i, n. Au æ, f.

H A

H A I

Hair of the Head, Capillus,
Hair of the Body, Pilus,
the Hair, Galericum, ci, n.
Hair-lace, Vitta, æ, f.

H A K

Hake, Bombarda, æ, f.

H A L

Halbert, Framea, æ, f. Bi-
 is, is, f. *Securis Amazo-*

lf, Dimidius, a, um.

Hall, Aula, æ, f.

Hall (or Mansion House) Halla,

Common Hall (or Dining
) Refectorium, ii, n.

great Porch Hall, Paganica

Hilfax (in Yorkshire) Olicana,

Sylva, Sacro Bosco.

Helm or Hulm (the stem or stalk

orn from the Root to the Ear)

ous, i, m.

Holster (the which haleth and

leth a ship or Barge along the

by a Rope) Helciarius, ii, m.

and Halser (a rope wherewith

or Boats are towed or haled

some Channel or River) Hel-

ci, ii, n.

Halter (or Head-stall) Capi-

an, stri, n.

H A M

Hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n.

Hamleta, æ, f. *Spel.* 330.

Hammer, Malleus, ei, m.

little Hammer, Malleolus,

ii, n.

H A

A Copper-smith's Hammer, Mar-
 culus, i, m.

A Mason's Hammer, Asciculum,
 li, n.

A Hammer (to knock at a Door)
 Manulus Ostii, Annulus Ostii,
 Aut marculus ferreus quo pul-
 santur fores.

The Hamper in the Chancery,
 Hanaperium, ii, n. *Cow.* 135.
Spel. 331. *Lex.* 30.

A Hamper made of Twigs or
Bull-rushes, Scirpiculum, i, n.

Hampton-Court, Avona. Avon-
 dunum.

H A N

A Hand, Manus, ūs, f.

The right Hand, Dextra, æ, f.

The left Hand, Sinistra, æ, f.

The palm of the Hand, Palma,
 æ, f.

The back of the Hand, Meta-
 carpium, ii, n.

The hollow of the Hand, Vola,
 æ, f.

An Hand's breadth, Palma, æ, f.

A Handful, Palmata, æ, f. *Lex.*
 93. *Manipulus*, li, m. *A Handful*
is four inches by the Standard, An-
 no 33 H. 8. cap. 5.

A Hand-Gun, Sclopus manua-
 lis.

*A Handicraft (or Manual Oc-
 cupation, the Craft or Trade of the*
Hand) Ars mechanica.

An Handicraft-man, Mechani-
 cus, ci, m.

A Handkerchief, Muccinium,
 ii, n. *Sudarium*, ii, n.

One's own Hand-writing, Auto-
 graphum, i, n.

A Hand-saw, Serrula, æ, f.
Serra manuaris.

To Handle, Tracto, are.

A Handler, Tractator, oris, m.

K k

A Hand-

A Handling, Tractatio, oris, f.

A Hand-gyve, Chiromanica, æ, f.

To hang, Pendo, ere.

To hang down before, Præpendeo, ere.

A Hanger (or short Sword) Ensis falcatus.

A Woodman's Hanger, Culter venatorius.

A Hang-man (or Executioner) Carnifex, icis, m.

Hangings, Pistromata camera-rum Aulæa, orum, n.

Hangustald, or Hexham, (in Northumberland) Hagustaldunum. Hangustaldunum.

Of Hangustald, Hagustaldensis.

Hannah (a Woman's Name) Hanna, æ, f.

Hans River (in Staffordshire) Hansus.

Hanton (the Family) De Hantona.

Hantsire, Hantonia.

H A P

To happen, Fortunio, are. Co. Ent. 4. 8. 3.

By Hap (or Chance) Forte. adv. Fortuito, adv.

H A R

A Harbinger (one that goeth before and provideth Lodging) Mansionarius, ii, m. Prodromus, i, m. He is an Officer of the Prince's Court, that alloteth the Noble Men and those of the Household their Lodgings in the time of Progress.

Hard, Durus, a, um.

To harden (or obdurate) Duro, are.

To wax hard or brawny, hardened by long Use. Callo.

A hardning, Obfirmatio, o

A hardner, Obfirmator, m.

A Hare, Lepus, oris, m.

A Hare-pipe, Harepipa, Ra. Ent. 45. Leporicipula.

A Hare Warren, Lagotum, ii, n.

A Harlot, Pellex, icis, f. tum, i, n. Profeda, æ, f.

A young Harlot, Scortum, i, n.

To haunt or keep Company Harlots, Scortor, ari.

Harman (a Man's Name) manus, i, m.

Harkley (the Family) D. cla.

Harmless, (Lossless and Indefied) Indempnis, Innocuus. Indempnificatus.

Harmony, Harmonia, æ, f.

Harness, Hernesia æ, f. nesia, æ, f. Fitzherbert's brew. 94. Ry. 302. Fle. 78. 21.

An Harness-maker, Frætor, ii, m.

Harold (a Man's Name) roldus, i, m.

A Harp, Lyra, æ, f.

A Jew's harp, Crembalum.

A Harper, Lyricen, in Citharista, æ, m.

A Harrow, Occa, æ, f.

Harrowed, Occatus, a, t.

A Harrower, Occator, o.

A Harrowing, Occatio, o.

To Harrow, Occo, are, E. ire. Lex. 68.

Harslets, Offæ penitæ. porcella.

A Hart (or Stag) Cervus. Hartlepool (in the Bishop of Durham) Cervi Insula.

H A

H A S

Hasp, *Haspa*, æ, f. *Co. Lit.*
ch. 331. *Brass.* 40.
Hasp (the Family) *De Ho-*
Hofatus.
Hasp (in *Suffex*) *Hastingæ.*

H A T

Hatch of a Door, *Anticum*,
Hatch Flax, *Carmino*, are.
o, are.
Hatchell (the *Iron Comb*
with the Flax is dressed)
o, inis, m.
Hatches of a Ship, *Fori*, o-
n.
Hatchet, *Hatchettus*, i, m.
313. asciola, æ, f.
Hated (*Ill-will*) *Hatia*, æ, f.
o, ii, n.
Hat, *Galerus*, i, m.

Hat-carrier Hat, *Fibrinus Gale-*
Hat-band, *Spira*, æ, f. *Re-*
alium Pilei.
Hat-block *Globus Ligneus.*
Hat and Hat-case, *Galerus*
o, eadem *Galerum con-*
Hatter (or *maker or seller of*
Pileo, onis, m. *Pilopæus*,
Hatfield or Hantfield (in *Hert-*
fore,) *Campus altus.*

H A U

Have and to hold (If *Inhe-*
rence or Freehold, in the *Com-*
mon Pleas) *Habendum & Tenen-*
Have and to hold (if a *Lease*
years, in the *Common Pleas*)
Habendum & occupandum. *But in*

H E

all Cases in the King's Bench. *Ha-*
bendum & Tenendum.
A Haven (or *Port*) *Baia*, æ, f.
Heda, æ, f. *Portus*, us, m.
A little Haven (or *Hlyth*) *Hi-*
tha, æ, f.

H A W

A Hawk, *Accipiter*, ris, m.
A reclaimed Hawk, *Accipiter*
Reclamatus.
A Hawk's Hood, *Capitium*, ii, n.
A Hawk's Bell, *Tintinnabulum*,
i, n.
An Airey of Hawks, *Aeria Ac-*
cipitrum. *Fle.* 92.
Hawking, *Aucupium*, ii, n.
To hawk, *Aucupor*, ari.
A Sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter hu-*
mipeta.
A Goshawk, *Palumbarius*, ii,
m.

H A Y

Hay (the *Family*) *De Haja.*
Hay-bote, *Estoverium*, ii, n.
Co. Lit. 41. B.
Hay, *Fœnum*, i, n.
Hay in Swaths or Cocks, *Fœ-*
num in Tassis.
An Hay-cock, *Meta Fœni.*
An Hay-mow, loft or stack, *Fœ-*
nilis, is, n. *Strues Fœni.*
A bottle of Hay, *Fasciculus Fœ-*
ni. *Battellus Fœni.*
A truss of Hay, *Trussum Fœni.*
Hay harvest, *Fœniscium*, ii, n.
An Hay (or *Net to take Conies*)
Cassculus, i, m. *Indago*, inis, f.
Tendicula, æ, f.
An Hayward, *Bedellus*, i, m.
Gre. 347. *Custos agri.*

H E A

He, *Ipse*, a, um. *Ille*, *Illa*, *Il-*
lud, adj. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, adj.

H E

H E A

The Head, Caput, itis, n.
The fore part of the Head, Sin-
 ciput, itis, n.
The hinder part of the Head, Oc-
 ciput, itis, n.
The crown of the Head, Vertex,
 icis, m.
A little Head, Capitulum, li, n.
 Capitellum, i, n.
The Head-ach, Cephalalgia,
 æ, f.
An arrow-Head (or head of a
Dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus
 Sagittæ.
A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus,
 i, m.
An Headborough, Capitalis ple-
 gius. Spel. 333.
Headlong, Præceps, ipis & ipi-
 tis.
An Head-piece, Capillum fer-
 reum. Ry. 53. Cassis, idis, f. Cas-
 sida, æ, f.
A Head-land (or Hæde-land)
 Forera, æ, f.
An Headship, Præfectura, æ, f.
The Headstall of a Bridle, Aurea,
 æ, f.
To heal (or cure) Sano, are,
 Curo, are.
Healed (or Cured) Sanatus,
 a, um. Curatus, a, um.
An Healing, Sanatio, onis, f.
 Curatio, onis, f.
Health (or Healthfulness) Sani-
 tas, atis, f. Salus, utis, f.
Healthy (or Healthful) Salu-
 ber, a, um.
Healthfully, Salubriter, adv.
To heap up, (or gather in
Heaps) Cumulo, are. Acervo,
 are.
An Heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acer-
 vus, vi, m.
Heaped, Cumulatus, a, um.

H E

A heaping up, Cumulatio, or
A heard of Cattel, Arment
 i, n.
A Heardsman, Armentar
 ii, m. Pecorarius, ii, m.
A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, i
A Neat-heard (or keeper of
en) Bubulcus, ci, m.
A swine-heard (or hog-he
 Porculator, oris, m. Porca
 ii, m.
A Shepherd, Opilio, onis
To hear, Audio, ire.
Hearing, Auditus, ūs, m.
An Hearse or Monument of
Dead) Cenotaphium, ii, n.
A Hearse-cloth, Brande
 ei, n.
The Heart, Cor, dis, n.
The Heart-strings (or the
of the Heart) Præcordia, o
 n, pl.
An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f.
 cus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.
Of a Hearth, Focarius, a,
To heat, Calefacio, ere.
Heath, Erix, icis, f. Erica,
A Heath, Ericetum, i, n. I
 ra, æ, f.
An Heath (or Ground over
with Fern) Filicetum, i, n.
To heave (or lift up) Al
 are.
Heavy (or weighty) Pong
 fus, a, um.

H E B.

H.be (a Woman's Name)
 ba, æ, f.

H E C

A Heckle (or Brake) for
 Linibrium, ii, n. Hamus,
Heffor (a Man's Name) He
 oris, m.

H E D

dead Hedge, Sepes, is, f.
 quick set-Hedge, Haia, æ, f.
 105. bis. Spel. 128. Sepes

Hedge or Pale before a Gate,
 cæus, i, m.

hedge, Sepio, ire. To hedge
 ence round, Circumsepio, ire.

hedge in or divide by a Hedge,
 rsepio, ire.

hedge up Gaps, Contexere
 rrupta.

hedge-boot, Estoverium Clau-
 di.

hedge-wood, Busca, æ, f.

H E E

Heel, Calx, cis, m, and f.

H E I

In Heifer, Juvenca, æ, f.

In Heir, Hæres, edis. c. 2. Al-
 though the word is borrowed of
 Latin, yet it hath not altoge-
 ther the same Signification with
 that it hath with the Civili-

For whereas they call him
 redem, qui ex Testamento succe-
 dit in universum jus Testatoris: The
 Common Lawyers call him Heir
 that succeedeth by right of
 Blood in any Man's Lands or
 Tenements in Fee; for there is
 nothing passeth with them, jure
 hereditatis, but only Fee. Move-
 ables or Chattels immoveable, are
 given by Testament, to whom
 the Testator pleaseth, or else
 at the Disposition of the Or-
 dinary.

Cassaneus in Consuetud. Burg.
 g. 909. hath a distinction of
 Hæres, which in some sort well
 accordeth with our Common
 Law. For he saith, there is Hæ-
 res Sanguinis, and hæres hereditatis.

And a Man may be hæres sangui-
 nis, that is, Heir apparent to his
 Father or other Ancestor, by
 Blood, and yet may upon dis-
 pleasure be defeated of his In-
 heritance, or at the least the
 greatest part thereof.

Heir in the Legal Understanding
 of the Common Law, implyeth that
 he is, justis nuptiis procreatus,
 for hæres legitimus est quem
 nuptiæ demonstrant, and is he
 to whom Lands, Tenements
 or Hereditaments, by the Act
 of God, and right of Blood do
 descend, of some Estate of In-
 heritance. Coke on Lit. Lib. 1.
 cap. 1. Sect. 1. Hæres dicitur ab
 Hærendo, quia qui hæres est hæret,
 id est, proximus est Sanguine illi
 cujus est hæres.

Every Heir is either a Male or
 Female, or an Hermaphrodite,
 that is, both Male and Female,
 and an Hermaphrodite (which
 is also called *Androgynus*) shall
 be Heir, either as Male or Fe-
 male according to that kind of
 the Sex which doth prevail,
*Hermaphrodita, tam masculo quam
 femina comparatur, secundum præ-
 valescentiam sexus incalescentis,*
 and accordingly it ought to be
 baptized, *Id. Ib. Hæres est quintu-
 plex.*

1. *Jure proprietatis*, so the eld-
 est Son shall inherit only before
 all his Brethren.

2. *Jure representationis*, as where
 the Eldest Son dieth, his Issue
 shall inherit before the Younger
 Son, he represents the Person of
 his Father.

3. *Jure propinquitatis*, as pro-
 pinquus excludit remotum, and
 remotus remoriorem. Coke 3.
Rep. Ratcliff's Case.

4. *Jure*

4. *Jure sanguinis*, so the Daughter of the first Venter shall inherit before the Son of the second.

5. *Ratione Doni*, so the half Blood shall inherit, as if a Gift be made to one and the Heirs of his Body, and he hath Issue a Son, and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another Venter. The Father dies, and the Eldest Son enters and dies, the younger Son shall inherit *per formam Doni*, for he claims as Heir of the Body of the Donee, and not generally as Heir of his Brother: otherwise where Land cometh by Descent, the Rule is, *Possessio fratris de feodo simplici facit sororem esse heredem*, but the Brother ought to be in actual Possession of the Fee and Frank Tenement, either by his own Possession, or the Possession of another, to make his Sister Heir; and the reason is, because of all Hereditaments in Possession, he which claimeth as Heir, ought to make himself Heir by him that was last actually seized. *Id. Ib. Soror est hæres facta*, therefore some Act must be done to make her Heir, and the younger Brother is *hæres natus*, if no act be done to the contrary. But if the King by his Letters Patent make a Baron to him and his heirs, Possession in the elder Brother of this Dignity cannot make his Sister Heir, but the Brother of the half Blood shall inherit, because no Possession can be gained of this Dignity, *per podis positionem*. *Coke ubi supra* and on *Lit. lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 8.*

In case of the Descent of the

Crown, the half Blood shall inherit, so after the Decease of King Edward the Sixth, the Crown fell to Queen Mary, and from her to Queen Elizabeth both which were of the half Blood, and yet inherited not only the Lands which King Edward or Queen Mary purchased, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown also. *Coke Rep. Lib. 7. Calv. Case. and Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 8.*

Hæres est pars antecessoris; therefore if Land be given to a Man and his Heirs, all his Heirs are so totally in him, as he may give the Lands to whom he will; one cannot be Heir till the death of his Ancestor; he is called *hæres apparens*, Heir apparent.

Every Heir having Land, is bound by the binding Acts of his Ancestors, if he be named *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & incommodum sive Onus*. *Coke on Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 1.*

A Man by the Common Law cannot be Heir to Goods or Chattels; for *hæres dicitur ab hereditate*. If a Man buy diverse Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond, and dieth; in this case the Heir shall have them, and not the Executors; but they shall go with the Inheritance, because they were at liberty, and could not be gotten without Industry, as by Nets and other Engines, and otherways it is if they were in a Trunk. Likewise Deer in a Park, Conies in a Warren, and Doves in a Dovehouse, young and old shall go to the Heir. *Coke on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect. 1.*

H E

Heir-loom, Principalium, Lex. 67. It seemeth to be spounded of Heir and Loom, is, a Frame, namely to be in. The word by time drawn to a more general signification than at the first it did, comprehending all Implements of Household, as namely Presses, Cupboards, Beds, Wainscots, &c. which by Custom of some Countries, being belonged to a House certain Descents, are never Invented after the decease of the Owner, as Chattells, but accrue to the Heir with the House itself.

H E L

The Helm (the Rudder of the Ship) Ansa gubernaculi. Pars prima clavi.
A Helmet, Galea, æ, f. Cassis, f. Calpes, is, f. Sila, æ, f.
Held in Common, not divided, Divisus, a, um. Lex. 71.
Helidorus (a Man's name) Helidorus, i, m.
Hellen (a Woman's name) Hellen, a, æ, f.
The Crest of an Helmet, Conus, m.
Help, Auxilium, ii, n.
To help, Juvo, are.
Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Adutus, a, um.
An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.
An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f. Operatio, onis, f.
The Helve of an Ax, Securis, manubrium.

H E M

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, Fimbria, æ, f. velis extremitas.

H E

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio, are.
That hath a Hem, Fimbriatus, a, um.
A Hemming, Prætextura, æ, f.
Hemp, Cannabis, is, f.
A Course part of Hemp, Stupa, æ, f.
Of Hemp, Cannabaceus, a, um. Cannabinus, a, um.
A Hempcrest (or Place to lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n.
Hemp set on a Distaff, Stamen, inis, n. Pensum, i, n.
A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icis, f.

H E N

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f.
A Brood-Hen, Ovipara gallina. Gallina incubans.
One that keeps Hens, Gallinarius, ii, m.
A Hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.
Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um.
Hence, Hinc, adv.
Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.
Hengist (a Man's name) Hengistus, i, m.
Henly on Thames (in Oxfordshire) Henlega.
Henley Hundred (in Oxfordshire) Ancalites.
Henry (a Man's Name) Henricus, i, m.

H E R

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It signifieth in our Common Law the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for the Bit or Mouth of the Cattel. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground,

as in the Forest, &c. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 197.*

An Herb, Herba, æ, f.

Fruitful in Herbs, Herbifer, a, um.

Full of Herbs, Herbosus, a, um.

Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.

Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbilibis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, i, n.

The Herb-Market, Lachanopolum, ii, n.

A seller of Herbs, Lachanopoles, æ, m.

An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.

An Herbalist (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heraldus, i, m.

Spel. 336. with us it signifieth an Officer at Arms whose Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or otherwise to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other Business. They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Arms, they marshal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats and such like. With us three being the chief are called Kings at Arms, and of them Garter is the Principal, Instituted and Created by Henry the Fifth. *Stow's Annals*, page 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in *Plowden, casu Reniger & Fogassa*, is found, that Edward the Fourth granted the

Office of the King of Herald to one call'd Garter, *cum feo & proficiis ab antiquo, &c.* 12. *ibid.*

The next is Clarentius, ordained by Edward the Fourth, attaining the Dukedom of Clarence, by the Death of George his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of Clarence, a King at Arms, and called him Clarentius. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires throughout the Realm of the South Side of Trent.

The Third is Norroy or Norroy, whose Office is the same on the North-side of Trent, the Clarentius hath on this side, may well appear by this Name signifying the Northern King or King of the North Part. Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds according to their Original, they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Martial Executions, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor.

Lastly, There are four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms, reckon'd after a sort the Number of Heralds, and commonly succeed in the place of the Heralds, as they die, to be preferred, and these are Beaufort, Rouge cross, Rouge drag, and Percullis.

Hereafter, Ex tunc. Impolurum.

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, is, m.

Here

H E.

Hereditary, Hæreditarius, a,
Hereditaments, Hæreditamen-
 tum, n. It signifieth all such
 as a man may have to
 and his Heirs, by way of
 tance, or not being other-
 bequeathed, do naturally
 of course descend to him
 who is our next heir of blood,
 and all not within the Compass
 of an Executor or Administrator,
 and such as the Courts
 of Law do.
Heretofore, Præantea, ante,
 olim, adv.
Hereunto or thereunto requested,
 ad hoc, or ad illud
 quæsitus.
Hereford City, Herefordia, Ha-
 erfordia.
Herefordshire, Herefordiæ Co-
 mitatus.
Hereop of Hereford, Episcopus
 Herefordienfis.
Herione (a Woman's name)
 Herione, es, f.
Hermitage (or solitary)
 Hermitagium, ii, n.
Hermitage chapel belonging to a Hermit
 Hermitorium, ii, n.
Hermit, Eremita, x, m.
Heresie, Hæresis, is, f.
Heretic, Hæreticus, ci, m.
Heretic, Hæreticus, a, um.
Heretically, Hæretice, adv.
Heretic, Hæreticus, f. & n.
Heriot, Heriotum, i, n. Cow.
 Co. 103. It is the best
 a Tenant has at the time of
 his death due to the Lord, whe-
 ther it be Horse, Ox, or any
 other like.
Heritage or inheritance, Hæ-
 reditas, atis, f.

H E.

Herod (a Man's name) He-
 rodes, is, m.
Hertford, Hertfordia.
Vadum { Rubrum.
 } Corvinum.
Hertfordshire, Hertfordiæ co-
 mitatus.
Herty-point, (in Devonshire)
 Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

*Hethy Isle near Scotland (as some
 conjecture)* Ocetis.

H E W.

To bew (or back) Ascio, are:
 Dolabro, are.
A bewer of stones, Lapidaria,
 x, m.
A bewing, Dolatio, onis, f.
Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, (in Northumberland)
 Axelodunum.
Of Hexam, Hangustaldensis.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel.
 352. It is an extraordinary Tax
 to be paid for every Hide of
 Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terræ,
 Spel. 352. It is a certain measure
 or quantity of Land, by some
 Mens Opinion, that may be
 Plowed with one Plough in a
 Year. *Terms of Law*. By other
 Men it is an hundred Acres. By
 Beda (who calleth it *Familiam*)
 it is as much as will maintain a
 Family. *Crompton* saith, that it
 S consisteth

H E.

consisteth of an hundred Acres, and eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

Hide, or Hetb (in Kent) Portus Hintius.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.

A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n.

A raw hide of a Beast, Scortum, ti, n.

Made of Hides, Pelliceus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

H I L.

Hilary (or Man's name) Hilarius, ii, m.

A hill, Collis, is, m.

A hillock (or little hill) Colliculus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.

An hilt (hast or handle) of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manubrium, ii, n.

H I N.

An hind, Cervæ, æ, f. Biffa, æ, f. Spell. 99.

To hinder, Impedio, ire.

A hinge of a door, Cardo, inis, d. g. Gumphus, i, m.

Hinksey (near Oxford) Hinche-sega.

H I P.

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.

Hippocrates (a Man's name) Hippocrates, is, m.

Hippolyte (a Woman's name) Hippolyta, æ, f.

H I R.

To hire (to take to hire) Conduco, ere.

H E.

To let, or set to hire, are, abloco, are.

An hireling, Mercenarius. *Stipendiarius,* ii, m.

H I S.

His (or his own) Suus, i

A history, Historia, æ,

An Historian (or Historiographer) Historiographus, Historicus, i, m.

A writing of history, Historiographia, æ, f.

Historical, Historicus, a

H I T.

Hitchingham, (in) Vic

Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex. 7

a small Haven to land Wa
of Vessels or Boats. New
Entries, fol. 3. colum. 3.

Hitberto, Hactenus, ad

H I U.

A Bee-hive, Alveare, i

H O B.

Hobelers, Hobelarii, Spe
i. e. certain Men that by
Tenure are tied to main
little light Nag for the c
ing of any Invasion ma
Enemies, or such like Pe
towards the Sea-side, as
mouth, &c. of these you
read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. S
cap. 7. & anno 25 ejusdem
5. cap. 8.

H O D.

A hodge-podge, Farragor
orum, n.

H O.

*ny River (in Buckingham-
odneius.*

H O G.

, Porcus, i, m.
gthead, Dolium, ii, n.
flesh, Caro Suilla.
ly piece in a hog, Sumen,
istle of an hog, Seta, æ, f.
dung, Succerda, æ, f.
g's trough, Aqualiculum,
g-sty, Porcarium, ii, n.
is, n. Suile, is, n. Hara,

H O L.

ness (in Yorkshire) Cavæ
insula.
, Foramen, inis, n.
d (a part of Lincolnshire)
a, Houlandia, Hoylan-
, Cavus, a, um.
ke hollow, Tumulo, are.
bolyrood-day (the third of
ventionis sanctæ Crucis.
bolyrood-day (the four-
f September) Exaltatio-
æ Crucis.

H O M.

ge, Homagium, ii, n.
6. Cow. 138.
icide (Man slaughter) Ho-
m, ii, n. *Homine Reple-*
Is a Writ to Replevy,
er a Person out of Prison.
Hoi (a Man's name) Home-
n.

H O N.

, Mel, llis, n.

H O,

*A honey-comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. also
great Lordships, including other
Mannors and Lordships.*

H O O.

*A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capi-
tium, ii, n.
A Graduate's hood of the Uni-
versity, (or such a hood as those
of the Companies do wear) Hume-
rale, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum,
i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio,
onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.
Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.
A hoof of a horse or beast, Un-
gula, æ, f.
A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A hook to cut withall, Falx,
cis, f.
A Flesh-hook, Fuscina, æ, f.
A hook to pull down houses on
Fire, Hama, æ, f.
Of a hook, Hamatilis, le, adj.
Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Ha-
matus, a, um.
A Hooker (Catcher) Hamator,
oris, m.
To weed with a hook, Sarculo,
are.*

*A hoop, Circulus, li, m.
Twig hoops, Circuli Viminei.
An Iron hoop, or band, such as
Chests are bound withall, Stege-
stris, is, f.*

H O P.

*Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, i,
m.
An Hop Merchant, Lupularius,
ii, m.*

H O R.

Hgrace (a Man's name) Horatius, ii, m.

A horn, Cornum, i, n.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngelda, æ, f.

A Shoe-horn, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horse, Equus, i, m. Cabalus, i, m.

An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, asturco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A trotting horse, Succussator, oris, m.

A Stone horse, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horse, Sarcinarium jumentum, vel Clitellarium.

A War-horse, Equus agminalis.

A Sumpter-horse, Equus Sarcinarius vel Clitellarius.

A Wincing-horse, Calcuero, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admissarius.

A Hackney-horse, Equus conductitius, Equus tolutarius, Equus meritorius.

A broken minded horse, Equus Suspiriosus.

A mill-horse, jumentum molarium.

A light horse, Veredus, i, m.

A Saddle-horse, Equus vectarius.

A cart-horse, Jumentum plaurarium.

A babbie (or Irish horse) Equus Hybernicus.

A post-horse, Veredus, i, m.

A light horse man, Veredarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed restiff Equus Refractarius.

The Crupper of an horse, Sola, æ, f.

A breed (or store) of Restaurus Equorum, Ry.

Of the races or breed of Decimæ de araciis equorum Mon. 967.

A stud or race of horses, tium, ii, n.

A horse stable, Equile, is

A horse Courser, Mangorum.

A horse-man, Equestris, Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse-litter, Vehiculumeratum, Lectuarium gelum.

A horse rider, or breaker, so, onis, m.

A horse keeper, Equiporis, m.

Horse harness, Phaleræ næ.

Horses harnessed, Funaliqui.

An horse cloath, Dorsum, n.

A horse shoe, Solea, na.

Horse bread, Panis, nus.

To shoe an horse, Affigere leas Equo. Calceo, are.

A Smith's Butteress to pare hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horses reins, Laxorum, n.

A horse load, Summa ii, n. Rol. 103. Cow. 250 184. Ry. 104, 105. Lex 120.

Barnacles for a horse's Postmodis, dis, f.

H O.

troop of horse, Equestre ag-
re art of horsemanship, ars E-
ris.
horse-race, certamen Eque-

drench for an horse, Saliva-
, i, n.

that gives a drench to a
, Salivarius, ii, m.

the master of the Horse, Ma-
r Equorum Domini Regis.

horse to saw wood on, Can-
us, ii, m. Equus durateus.

orn-Church, (in Essex,) Cornu-
Monasterium.

orientia (a Woman's name)
tertia, x, f.

H O S.

hose, Hosa, x, f. Caliga, x, f.
osea (a man's name,) Hosa-
e, m.

Hosier (one that maketh or
h hose or stockings,) Caligari-
us, ii, m.

Uncle-hose, Caligæ talares.
hose tops, Summitates caliga-
ris.

hose-garters, Fasciæ cruales.
ertaining to hose, Caligarius,
a, um.

hosed, Caligatus, a, um.
in Hospital, Hospitalium,
in.

in Hospital for Poor Children,
Strophium, ii, n.

in Hospital for sick People, Va-
ledinarium, ii, n.

Hospitality, Hospitalitas, a-
um, f.

in Hostage (or Pledge in war)
Hostes, idis, c. 2.

in Host, which receiveth Stran-
gers, Hospes, itis, m.

H O.

An Hostler, (or Inn-keeper) Ho-
stellarius, ii, m. anno 9 Ed. 3.
Stat. 2. cap. 11.

An Hostler that keepeth a sta-
ble, Stabularius, ii, m.

H O T.

A Hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.
Sudatorium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Hovel or Shed, wherein Hus-
bandmen set their Ploughs and
Carts out of the Rain or Sun,
Mandra, x, f. Appendix,
icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood-bound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlster, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, x, f.

An hour-glass, Horarium, ii, n.

Clepsydra, x, f.

Half an hour, Semihora, x, f.

During an hour, Horarius, a,
um.

A house, Domus, i, or, ūs, f.

A dwelling-house, Domus Man-
sonalis. Haga, x, f.

A little house, Domuncula, x, f.
Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, x, f.

Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon.
527.

An Ox-house, Boveria, x, f.
Lex. 21. 2 Mon. 210.

A Hay-house, Fœnile, is, n.

A Gate-house, Domus portua-
ria. Co. Ent. 696.

Front-houses, Frontana messua-
gia. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-house, or Heath-house,
Barcaria, x, f. Ra. Ent. 69. 697.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Sheep-house, Ovile, is, n.

H O.

H O.

- A Goat-house*, Caprile, is, n.
A Lamb-house, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-house, Domus Caru-
 ria.
A Cart-hovel (or Wain-house),
 Domus Plaustraria.
A Goose-house, Anserarium,
 ii, n.
A Poultry-house, Aviarium,
 ii, n.
A Fattening-house, Saginarium,
 ii, n.
A Coal-house, Domus Carbo-
 naria.
A Treasure-house, Ærarium,
 ii, n.
A Council-house, Conciliabu-
 lum, i, n.
A Store-house, Repositorium,
 ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.
A Malt-house, Brasitorium,
 ii, n.
A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium,
 ii, n.
A Work-house, Domus opera-
 ria.
A Milk-house, Domus Lactea-
 ria.
A Dairy-house, Lactarium, ii, n.
A Bake-house, Pistrinum, ii, n.
A Slaughter-house, Laniena,
 æ, f.
A Wash-house, Lavatrina, æ, f.
A Pent-house, Compluvium,
 ii, n. Imbricamentum, i, n.
House and Land sufficient to
maintain one Family, Cassatum,
 i, n.
The freedom of a man's own
house, Hamfora, æ, f.
A Summer or country-house,
 Suburbanum, i, n.
A Summer-house, Sellio, onis,
 m.
A Sunning house, Heliocama-
 nus, i, m.

- The Stories of an house*, Tab-
 lãta, orum, n.
The back-side of an house, F-
 sticium, ii, n.
A Thatched house Top, Culme-
 inis, n.
The jetting out of an house whe
it joyns to another, Protectur-
 i, n.
The house Eaves, Subgrund-
 æ, f.
A making of house Eaves, Su-
 grundatio, onis, f.
Living in the same house, H-
 mocapnus, a, um.
Pertaining to a house, Domel-
 cus, a, um. Oeconomicus, a, um.
Household-stuff, Supellex, stil-
 f. Utensilia, bona mobilia. Pen-
 tes, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.
A place where household-stuff
sold, Arctorium, ii, n.
Household, Domestici, orum, i.
To make a floor of a house, P-
 vico, are.
House-bote, Estoverium Æ-
 ficandi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Bra-
 407.

It is necessary Timber th
 the Lessee for Years, or for Lif
 of common right may take u
 on the Ground, to repair t
 houses upon the same ground
 him Leased, although it be n
 expressed in the Lease, and
 though it be a Lease paroll,
 words without deed. But if
 take more than is needful,
 may be Punished by an Action
 Wast.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) Howe
 dus, Havertus.

How

H U.

Howel, (a man's name) How-
i, m.

H O Y.

Howes (Catches, Mongers) Na-
ola, x, f.

H U B.

Hobert (a man's name) Hu-
bs, i, m.

H U C.

Huckster, Propola, x, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutefium & cla-
Spel. 370. Cow. 141. Lex
Hue and Cry is derived of two
words, Huyer and Cryer,
signifying to Skout or Cryaloud.
Legal Understanding, Hue and
is all one. See Cook 3. part
Institutes, c. 52.

His Hue and Cry may be
born and by Voice. He that
is not at the Commandment
of the Sheriff or Constable, up-
on Hue and Cry, shall be grie-
vously Fined and Imprisoned.
Cook 52. part of his Institutes. c. 9.
signifies a pursuit of one
having committed Felony by the
High-way, for if the party rob-
bed or any in the Company of
one murdered or robbed, come
to the Constable of the next
Town, and will him to raise
Hue and Cry, or to make pur-
suit after the Offender, descri-
bing the Party, and shewing
as near as he can, which way
he is gone: the Constable ought

H U.

forthwith to call upon the Parish
for aid in seeking the Felon, and
if he be not found there, then
to give the next Constable warn-
ing, and he the next, untill the
Offender be apprehended, or
at the least, untill he be thus
perused to the Sea-side, of this
read Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 5.
Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap.
20. and the Stat. Anno 13 Ed.
1 Stat. of Winchester cap. 3. &
anno 28 Ed. 3. cap. 11. & anno
27. El. cap. 13 Crompt. Justice
of Peace. fol. 160. B.

H U G.

Hugh (a man's name) Hugo,
onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad
and great) Sclata, x, f.
Hull River (in Yorkshire)
Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.
Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.
Humber River (in Yorkshire,)
Abus Æstuarium, Humber, Hum-
bra, UMBER.
Humidity (or moistness) Humi-
ditas, atis, f.
Humble River (over-against the
Isle of Wight,) Homelea.
Humphrey, (a man's name)
Humpridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire,)
Hundredum, i, n.

An Hundreder, Hundredarius,
ii, m. Spel. 364. Reg. 174.

An hundred (in number,) Cen-
tena, æ, f.

An hundred of Fish, Centena
Piscium. Pry. 303.

One hundred of hides (or skins)
Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

One hundred weight, Centena,
æ, f. Pondus unius Centenæ.
Ra. Ent. 3.

A hundred weight of madder,
Centena de madder, Kit. 252.
Pry. 185.

Hundredeskelde, Centum Fon-
tes.

A hundred, Centum, adj. in-
decl.

A hundred times, Centies, adv.

A hundred fold, Cēntūplex,
icis, adj. Centūplus, a, um.

Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducen-
tus, a, um.

Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus,
a, um.

Two hundred times, Ducenties,
adv.

Of two hundred, Ducenarius, a,
um.

Three hundred, Trecenti.

Three hundred times, Trecent-
ies, adv.

The three hundredth, Trecent-
enus, a, um.

Of or concerning three hundred,
Trecenarius, a, um.

Four hundred, Quadringenti.

Five hundred, Quingenti.

Five hundred, (in weight, num-
ber or age) Quingenarius, a, um.

The five hundredth, Quingen-
tēsimus, a, um.

Five hundred times so much,
Quingentūplus, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred
Pounds, Quingentilibrālis, le, adj.

Six hundred, Sexcenti.

Six hundred times, Sexcer-
adv.

The six hundredth, Sexcen-
tus, a, um.

Seven hundred, Septingen-

The number of seven hun-
Septingēnarius, a, um.

Of or belonging to seven hun-
Septingentarius, a, um.

The seventh hundredth, Se-
gentēsīmus, a, um.

Seven hundred times, Sep-
genties, adv.

Seven hundred fold, Septir-
tūplus, a, um.

Eight hundred, Oātingen-

Containing eight hundred, O-
genarius, a, um.

The eight hundredth, Oātin-
tesīmus, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Oātir-
ties, adv.

Eight hundred fold, Oātir-
t plus, a, um.

Nine hundred, Nongenti.

Of or concerning Nine hun-
Nongenarius, a, um.

The nine hundredth, Non-
tesīmus, a, um.

Nine hundred times, Not-
ties, adv.

Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. c.

To hunt, Venor, ari:

To go a hunting, Ire venat:

A Hunter (or Huntsman)
nātor, oris, m.

A Huntress, Vēnatrix, icis.

A hunting, Vēnatio, ōni:

Gotten with hunting, Ven-
tius, a, um.

Of or belonging to, or servi-
hunting, Venatorius, a, um.

A kind of hunting by taking
at several places, Trīsta, æ, f.

A hunting-staff, Venabulum,

H U.

hunting horn (a Bugle,) *Cor-
enatorium.*
hunting-nets, *Plagæ, arum, f.*
care.
huntingdon, *Huntingdonia. Ve-
nodunum.*
huntingdonshire, *Huntingdo-
comitatus, vel ager Venan-
nensis.*
Wingerford (in *Berkshire*) *Hun-
rda.*
Hunsdon (in *Hertfordshire*) *Hun-
na. Hunsdona.*

H U R.

Hurdle, *Crates Ligna.*
hurdles, *Lini floccus. Stupa, æ, f.*
hurdles or burdles, *Gurgustia,
, n.*
*made of Reeds, Rods, or
in manner of a hurdle, and
filled with loam or clay, Cra-
, a, um.*
covered with burdles, *Cratio,*
hurt, *Noceo, ere. Lædo, ere.*
hurt, *Læsus, a, um.*
hurt (or annoyed), *Offensus, a,*
hurt (or marred) *Corruptus, a,*
hurt (or mischief) *Malum, i, n.*
inimentum, i, n.
hurt (or Injury,) *Maleficium,*
hurt, (Loss or damage) *Dam-
, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n.*
hurt, *Læsura, æ, f.*
hurting, *Læsio, onis, f.*
hurtfulness, *Noxietas, atis, f.*
Here comes the word *Annoyance.*
hurtful (or that hurteth) *No-
xius, a, um. Noxius, a, um.*
hurtful (or mischievous) *Perni-
s, a, um.*

H Y.

Hurtful (or that causeth hurt or
Loss,) *Dispendiosus, a, um.*
Hurtful (or noisome) *Maleficus,
a, um.*
Very hurtful, *Noxiosus, a, um.*
Hurtfully, *Nocenter, adv.*
Hurtfully (or mischievously,) *Per-
niciosè, adv. Malitiosè, adv.*
Hurtfully (or against Profit) *Dam-
nosè, adv. Incommodè, adv.*
Hurst Castle (in *Hantsire*) *Hur-
stanum castellum.*
Hursteley (in *Hantsire*) *Hur-
stelega.*

H U S.

A husband, *Mãritus, i, m. Con-
jux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.*
A husbandman, *Agricola, æ,
c. 2. Agricolator, oris, m. Agri-
cultor, oris, m.*
In husband-like manner, *More
Colonico.*
Husbandry, *Husbandria, æ, f. Ra.
Ent. 162. 421. Dyer. 35. Agri-
cultura, æ, f. Agricolatio, onis, f.*
Implements of husbandry, *Imple-
menta husbandriæ.*
To practice husbandry, *Rusticor,
ari. Villico, are.*
The husk, (or hull of Grains,) *Fol-
liculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.*
Hustings, *Hustingum, i, n. Spel.
369, (i. e.) the chief Court in the
City of London, anno 11 H. 7. cap.
21. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 23. anno 9
Ed. 1. cap. unico.*

H U T.

A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in,
Mastra, æ, f. Cardopus, i, m.

H Y P.

Hyppile, (a Woman's name)
Hyppila, æ, f.

T

H Y R.

J A.

H Y R.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacynth (a precious Stone) Hyacinthus, i, m.

A jack, Veraversorium, ii, n.

A jack, (ancient, or colours hang- ed out of a Ship,) Aplustrum, i, n.

A jacket (Coat) Jackettus, i, m. Supertunica, æ, f. Exomis, idis, f. Exuvis, is, f.

A short jacket, Colobium, ii, n.

A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f. Tunicella, æ, f.

Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, In- decl.

A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, æ, f. Incifura, æ, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloāca, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f.

A jakes-Farmer (or Gold-finder, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

J A M.

James (a man's name) Jaco- bus, i, m.

Jambes, (Cheeks, or side posts of a door, Antæ, arum, f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.

Janus (a man's name) Janus, i, m.

Jane (a Woman's name) Jana, æ, f.

J C.

J A R.

A little jarr (or Pot) S. æ, f.

Jarrs of Oyl, Serix olear.

Jarrow (in the Bishoprick of Durham,) Ingirvum.

Jarsey Isle, Cæsarea.

J A S.

Jason (a man's name) onis, m.

Jasper (a man's name,) rus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Hasta, æ, f. L. æ, f. Pilum, i, n.

A little javelin, Hastula.

A javelin, with a barbed Tragula, æ, f.

He that beareth a Javelin cearius, ii, m.

The shaft and steel of a J. Hastile, is, n.

The Jaundice, Icterus,

That is sick of the Ja. Ictericus, a, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or Gum where Teeth are set, Gingiva, æ,

The Jaws, Faucis, is, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibu- Maxilla, æ, f.

Belonging to the Jaw-bone dibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Ibberrow (in Norfolk,) Ilianos.

I D E.

titate nominis. Is a writ
 veth for him who is upon a
 or *Exigent*, taken and com-
 to Prison for another man
 same name, whereof see
 m and further use, in *Fitz.*
ev. fol. 267. Regist. Orig.

14.
Ides of every month, Idus,
 pl. Sing. caret.

Ideot (or fool,) Ideota, æ, m.
 deot and he that afterward
 eth of Insane memory, dif-
 in divers cases. *Cook fol.*
. lib. 4.

Inquirenda vel examinanda
 a writ that is directed to
 heator or the Sheriff of any
 y, where the King under-
 g that there is an Ideot, na-
 born, so weak of under-
 g, that he cannot govern
 age his Inheritance, to call
 him the Party suspected
 ocy, and examine him:
 Ho to enquire by the Oaths
 lve men, whether he is suf-
 ly witted to dispose of his
 nds with discretion or not,
 certify accordingly into the
 ery. For the King hath the
 tion of his Subjects, and by
 erogative the Government
 ir Lands and Subitance, that
 e naturally defective in their
 discretion. *Stat. de Præroga-*
regis editum anno 17 Ed. 2.
Stawford Prærog. cap. 9.
at. brev. fol. 231. Regist. Orig.
 7. The Author of the new
 is of Law, saith thus. An-
 is he that is a fool naturally
 his birth, and knoweth not,

how to account or number twenty
 pence, or cannot name his Father
 or mother, nor of what age him-
 self is, or such like easie or com-
 mon matters. But if he have so
 much knowledge that he can read,
 or learn to read, or can measure
 an Ell of Cloth, or name the days
 of the week, &c. then (saith he),
 it appeareth such a one is no Ideot.

I D L.

Idle, Otiosus, a, um.
Idleness, Otium, ii, n.
Idleton (in—) Segelocum. Se-
gelogum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, æ, f. Coactum,
 i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a man's name) Jenki-
nus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula,
 æ, f.
A jerkin of Leather, Colobium,
Scoretum.

A Frize-jerkin used in Winter,
Endromis, is, f.

A jerkin with sleeves, Succincto-
rium, ii, n.

Jerom (a man's name) Jerony-
mus, i, m.

J E S.

Jesses, (for hawks) Lemnisci,
orum, m.

A Jester, Jocator, oris, m. Mi-
mus, i, m.

J E T.

A jetting out, Projectus, us, m.

J E.

A jetty, Projectura, æ, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, æ, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

Jewels, Jocalia orum, n. Pry. 142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. Fle. 341.

A Jewel to hang about ones Neck. Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.

A jewel hanging at the Ear, Inauris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.

A Jewel for the Arms, Armilla, æ, f.

A jewel for the hands, Annulus purus.

A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

I F.

If, Si, conj.

I G N.

Ignoramus, is a word properly used by the Grand Inquest, Impanelled in the Inquisition of Causes, criminal and publick, and written upon the Bill, whereby any Crime is offer'd to their Consideration, when as they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. The effect of which word so written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that Party for that Fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, æ, f.

Ignorance of art, Inscitia, æ, f.

Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.

Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

I M.

I L A.

Ille Isle, (near Cantire in land,) or *Cantire it self*, Calum, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.

Ill-street (in Cheshire) Maltea.

Ill-will (hatred) Atia, æ, West. de Odio & Atia.

Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.

Illegitimate, Illegitimus,

Illiterate, Illiteratus, a,

To illustrate, Illustro, ar

I M A.

An Image (form or li) Imago, inis, f.

An Image of Metal, Iva Stone, Statua, æ, f.

Images bearing up Posts lars in Building, Telamone

The Place where Images a Hermopolium, ii, n.

The Craft of Carving I Statuaria, æ, f.

A Carver (or maker) of I Statuarius, ii, m. Heri

phus, i, m.

He that maketh Poppets (the Images,) Coroplathus,

He that maketh images o Ceroplastes, is, m. Cerari

m.

He that beareth an Imag nifer, a, um.

Full of Images, Imaginæ um.

Of or belonging to Image tuarius, a, um.

To imagine, Imagino, ar ginor, ari.

I M.

imaginary, Imaginarius, a, um.
imagination, Imaginatio, f.
Cratfy and Subtile imagina-
Machina, æ, f.

I M B.

Imbark (or Embark) Ascen-
 feu Conscendere navem, Na-
 are.

Imbecillity, Imbecillitas, atis, f.
imbefil, Imbefilo, are. Ra.
 . 186. 446. Plo. 118.

imbefiling, Imbefilatio, o-
 f.

imboss (or cut in Plates)
 ino, are, Cælo, are.

imboss (or imbossment) De-
 s, ūs, m.

bossed work, in Metal or Stone,
with bosses or bunches, Toreu-
 æ, f. Toreumatum, i, n.
 s cœlatum.

imbosser of Plate, Toreu-
 is, m.

I M M.

immaculate, Immaculatus, a,

immediately, Immediatè, adv.

immedicable, Immedicabilis,
 adj.

immemorable (or not worthy to
membréd) Immemorabilis, le,

imminent (at hand, or hanging
, ready to fall) Imminens, tis,

immoderate, Immoderatus, a,

moderately, Immoderatè, adv.

immunity, Inmunitas, atis, f.

immutable, Immutabilis, le,

I M.

I M P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.

Imparlance, Interloquela, Li-
 centia interloquendi. It is a Peti-
 tion made in Court, upon the
 account of the Demandant by the
 Tenant, or Declaration of the
 Plaintiff, by the Defendant,
 whereby he craveth respite, or
 another day to put in his answer,
 that is, a day to parle or speak
 about his answer.

Impatience, Impatientia, æ, f.

To impeach, Impeto, ere.

An impeachment (or hindrance)
 Impetitio, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.

Impeachment of Wast, Impetitio
 vasti, (i. e.) A Restraint from
 committing of Wast upon Lands
 or Tenements.

An Impediment, Impedimen-
 tum, i, n.

Impenetrable, Impenetrabilis,
 le, adj.

Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.

Imperfectly, Semè, adv.

Impertinent, Impertinens, tis,
 adj.

Impetuous, Impetuosus, a, um.

To implant, Implanto, are.

To implead, (sue, to Prosecute)
 Implacito, are.

Implements within a house, Im-
 plementa, orum, n.

Implements (or Tools) Instru-
 menta, orum, n.

To imply (or import) Implico,
 are. Importo, are.

To implore, Imploro, are.

To be implied, Implicandum.
 1 Fol. 252.

Importance, Importantia, æ, f.
 Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.

Importunate, Importunus, a, um.

Importunity, Importunitas, atis, f.

Importunately, Importunè, adv.

In

I M.

In the bands and imployment, In manibus & usu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impose, Impono, ere.

Impossible, Impossibilis, le, adj.

Impost, Vestigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It signifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for such merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations. *anno 31 Eliz. cap. 5.* and I think it may in some sort be distinguished from Customs, because Custom is rather that Profit which the Prince maketh of Wares Shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An impostume (or course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body) Apoltema, atis, n. Abscessus, ūs, m.

Opening Impostumes, Aperiens abscessus.

An impostor (or cozener) Impostor, oris, m.

Imposture, Impostura, æ, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or putting into a Pound) Imparcamentum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119. Spel. 373.

Impression, Impressio, onis, f.

Imprest-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Imprison, Imprisono, are.

A Imprisonment, Imprisonamentum, i, n.

Hardship of Imprisonment, Durtia Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropiè, adv.

Improper, Impropius, a, um.

Impropriation, Impropratio, onis, f. (i. e.) an annexing an Ecclesiastical Benefice to the use of a Bishoprick, &c. *Abbes. 52.*

To improve, Appruo, are.

I N.

An improvement, Appruatum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 N. 255. Appruatio, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a,

Imprudence, Imprudentia, æ,

To impugn, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulsio, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or ascribe Imputo, are.

I N.

In as much, In quantum.

I N A.

Inaccessible, Inaccessibilis, adj.

I N C.

An incendiary (or setter of houses on Fire) Incendiarius, ii, m.

To incense, Incendo, ere. mulo, are. Incito, are.

Incessantly (or continually) desinenter, adv.

An inch, Pollex, icis, m. S. de admensuratione terræ.

Inch-Keith Isle, near Scotland Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj. signifieth a thing necessarily depending upon another, as in principal: for Example, A Count Baron is so incident to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-Powder to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant, for if a Mannor or Court be granted, these Courts cannot be severed, *Kitchin fol. 36.*

An incision, Incisio, onis, f.

To make an incision, Incido,

To incite, Incito, are.

I N.

incline (or bend to) Inclino,

inclose, Includo, ere.

inclosure, Inclausura, æ, f.
 usus, ūs, m.

income (or revenue), Proventus, m. Reventus, onis, f.

income (or Fine) Landa, æ, f.
 andicinia, æ, f.

commodious, Incommodus, a,

comparable, Incomparabilis, dj.

compatibility of Benefices, Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum. Is

Benefices cannot stand one another, if they be with

and of eight Pound Value in the King's Book, or above.

lock's Reading, Pag. 4.

incongruity, Incongruentia,

inconvenient, Inconveniens, tis,

incorporate, Incorporo, are.

incorrigible, Incorrigibilis, le,

credible (or not to be believed)

credibilis, le, adj.

credulous (or hard of belief)

credulus, a, um.

incroach, Incrochio, are,

375. Cow. 143.

incroachment, Incroachmentum, i, n.

inculcate (or repeat often one)

Inculco, are.

culpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

incumber, Incombros, are.

incombrance, Incombrantia,

1 Ro. 536. Incumbramentum, i, n. Brac. 261. 392.

incurring, Incurrumentum,

Ry. 204, 205.

I N.

I N D.

Indeed, In facto.

Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.

Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indefeasible, Indefecibilis, le, adj. Co. Ept. 64. 83.

To indemnifie, Indempnem conservare.

An indenture, Indentura, æ, f.

Indicavit. Is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court-Christian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this case the Suit belongeth to the King's Court, by the Stat. Westm. 2. cap. 5. wherefore the Patron of the defendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowson, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Christian, hath this means to remove it to the King's Court. Regist. Orig. fol. 35. b. Old Nat. brev. fol. 31. The Register fol. 35. & Britton Cap. 109. fol. 260. A.

To indite, Indicto, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individuus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Indivisum. Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. Kitchin fol. 241. in these words, he holdeth pro Indiviso, &c.

To

I N.

To indorse (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorso, are.

An indorsement (a writing on the backside) Indorsamentum, i, n.

Indorsed, Indorsatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. (i. e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Imperfonatus, a, um. (i. e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, æ, f.

I N E.

Inequality, Inxqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inxstimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

I N F.

Infallible, Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, æ, f.

Infamous, (also absurd, unlikely, improbable) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant, (a Person under the Age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, tis, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feoffo, are, (i. e.) grant in Fee.

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferiour, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influentia, æ, f.

Informatus non sum. Is a formal Answer, or of Course made by an Attorney that is commanded by the Court to say what he

I N.

thinketh good in the defer his Client, by which he is de to leave his Client undefe and so Judgment passeth fr adverse Party. See the new of Entries, Titulo, non sum matus, and Judgment, 12.

To inform, Informo, are.

An Informer, Informator m. He is an Officer belong the Exchequer, King's Bench Common Pleas, that compl of those that offend against a nal Statute. They are othe called Promoters, but the M blush at this Name. These a the Civilians are called Dela

Infortunate, Infortunatus,

To infringe, Infringo, ere

An infusion, infusio, onis,

I N G.

To ingage, Suscipio, ere.

An ingot (a small Mass or of Gold) Palacra, æ, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo.

Ingrailed, Engrallatus, a i Mon. 930.

An ingredient, or going in ginning (in Physick) when a cine is made) one of the S put into the Medicine compon Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingress, Egress, and Regre gressus, Egressus & Regressu

To ingross, Ingrosso, are, to buy in great Quantities o visions and Victuals; also to in great hand.

An Ingrosser, Ingrossator, o Cow. 145, Spel 382. Lex. signifieth in the Common one that buyeth Corn grow dead Victual, to sell again; Barley for Mault, Oats for

l, or Victuals to retail, bad-
by Licence, and buying of
Spices and Victuals, other
Fish or Salt. *Anno 5 Ed. 6.*
14. anno 5 Eliz. cap. 14. anno
Eliz. cap. 25. these are Mr.
's words, part 2. *Symbol. Titu-*
Indictments Sect. 64. yet this
dition rather doth belong to
wful Ingrossing, than to the
l in general.

I N H.

inhabit, Inhabito, are.
inhabitable, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.
inhabitant, Habitor, oris,

inherit, Hæredito, are.
inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f.
a perpetuity in Lands or Te-
nants to a Man and his Heirs.
eton, cap. 1. lib. 1. and it is
understood, that this word
(inheritance) is not only under-
stood where a man hath Inheri-
tance of Lands and Tenements by
right of heritage, but also every
kind of simple, or Fee tail, that a
man hath by his purchase, may
be called Inheritance, for that his
heirs may inherit him.
Several Inheritance, is that which
two or more hold severally: as if
two Men have Land given them,
to them and the Heirs of their two
wives, these have Joynt Estate
during their Lives, but their heirs
have several inheritance. *Kitchin*
155. See the new Terms of
Law, *verbo Inheritance.*
A man may have an Inheritance
in the title of Nobility and Dignity
in three manner of ways. That is,
first by Creation, Secondly by de-

scend, Thirdly by Prescription.
By Creation two manner of or-
dinary ways. First, by *Writ*, Se-
cond, by *Letters Patents*. Crea-
tion by writ is the ancienter way;
yet that by Letters Patents is the
surer, If he be generally called
by a Writ to the Parliament, he
hath a Fee-Simple in the Barony
without words of Inheritance. But
if he be created by Letters Pa-
tents, the State of Inheritance
must be limited by apt words, or
else the Grant is void; but a man
must not only have the writ de-
livered to him, but sit in Parlia-
ment, to make him noble that
way; and thereupon a Baron is
called a Peer of Parliament:
Therefore a Duke, Earl, &c. of
another Kingdom are not to be
sued by these names here, for they
are not Peers of our Parliament,
Cook on Lit. L. 1. c. 1. Sect. 9.

Some have an Inheritance, and
have it neither by descent, nor
properly by Purchase, but by
Creation; as when the King doth
Create any Man a Duke, a Mar-
quess, Earl, Viscount or Baron
to him and his Heirs, or to the
Heirs Males of his Body, he hath
an Inheritance therein by Crea-
tion, *Id. Ib.*

A demanding of an Inheritance,
Petæredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exhæredatio,
onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibeo,
ere.

An inhibition (or prohibition) In-
hibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.
Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, a-
tis, f.

I N.

I N.

I N I.

An injection, Injectio, onis, f.

A Restraining Injection, Restrings injectio.

An injunction, Injunctio, onis, f.

It is an Interlocutory Decree out of the Chancery, sometime to give Possession unto the Plaintiff, for want of appearance in the Defendant, sometime to the King's ordinary Court, and sometime to the Court Christian, to stay proceeding in a Cause upon Suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is against Equity and Conscience in that case. *West. part. 2. Symb. Titulo, Proceeding in Chancery, Sect. 25.*

To injure (or wrong) Injuriar, ari.

Injury, Injuria, æ, f.

Injustice, Injultitia, æ, f.

I N K.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An ink-born, Atramentarium, ii, n. *Cornugraphium*, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

I N L.

Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Restitution of one out-lawed, to the King's Protection, and to the benefit or Estate of a Subject. *Braet. Lib. 2. Tract. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton. cap. 13.*

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, um, *Braet. 131. 421. Spel. 382. (i. e.)* one that is in Frankpledge, and

lives under the Protection of Law.

The Inland or Demesnes Lord, as the Outland were the nancies, Inlandum, i, n.

An enlargement, Inlargiatum, i, n. *Elargatio*, onis, f.

I N N.

An Inn, Diversorium, ii,

An Inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diversoriarius, ii, m. *Hospitatoris*, m.

An innholder his Wife, Hostrix, f.

Inner, or more within, Interioris, adj. *Interiorius*, adv.

An inner Parlour, Concubitus, n.

Innerlothy (in Scotland) Inlothea.

Inverness (in Scotland) Invernessus.

Innocent (a man's name) Innocentius, ii, m.

To innovate, Innovo, are.

Innovation, Innovatio, onis

Innuendo, a word used in declarations to ascertain the Person or Thing that was doubtful before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the King's advantage, which in what case lyeth, *See the Regist. Orig. fol. 85. 124. 265, 266. 179. 267.*

An inquisition, Inquiritio, onis, f. *8. Co. 108.*

An inquest, Inquestum, i,

An inquest (or Jury) Duces, na, æ, f. *Jurata.*

I N R.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.

I N.

inrollment, Irrotulatio, onis,
rotulamentum, i, n. Cow.
Spel. 387.

I N S.

insinuate, Insinuo, are.
insist, Insisto, ere.
somuch, In tantum.
rection, Inspectio, onis, f.
install, Installo, are.
instalment, Installagium,
2 Mon. 26. Ry. 333.
instance, (or *particular ex-*
stantia, x, f.
instant (or *present time*) In-
tis. Articulus temporis.
stantly, Instanter, adv.
instigate, Instigo, are.
instill, Instillo, are.
institute, Instituo, ere.
utes, Lord Coke's Books of

instruct, Instruo, ere.
Instrument to do or make any
with, Instrumentum, i, n.
Kitchen Instrument wherewith
it is removed, Toryna, x, f.
insufficient, Insufficiens, tis,
insurer, Affecurator, oris, m.
insurrection, Insurrectio, o-

I N T.

intail, Feodum talliatum.
acks, (or *Cattle taken in to be*
Animalia introcapta. Spel.
intercommon, Intercommuni-
e.
exchangeably, Alternatim,
Mutualiter, adv.
interdict, Interdico, ere.
interdiction, Interdictio, o-
f.

J O.

Interest of Money, also an *interest*
in any thing, Interesse.
An interest in a Term not begun,
Interesse Termini.

Interledged, Consertus, a, um.
Intermission, Intermisio, onis, f.
To intermit, Intermitto, ere.
Interposition, Interpositio, onis, f.
An Interpreter, Interpres, etis,
c. 2.
To interrogate, Interrogo, are.
An interrogation, Interrogatio,
onis, f.
To interrupt, Interrumpo, ere.
Interruption, Interruptio, onis, f.
To intervene, Intervenio, ire.
Intestate, (or *dying without a*
Will) Intestatus, a, um.
Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.
Introduction, Introductio, onis, f.
To intrude, Intrudo, ere,
In truth, Revera.

I N V.

To invent, Invenio, ire.
An inventory, Inventorium, ii,
n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n.
Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (i.e.)
An account and value set down in
writing of the Goods of a Person
deceased.

To invest, Investo, ire, Cow.
146. Spel. 385.
An investiture, Investitura, x, f.
Investatio, onis, f. West. Sect. 565.
Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.
An inundation (or *deluge*) In-
undatio, onis, f.
To involve, Involvo, ere.
To inure, Opero, are. Operor,
ari.
An invoice, Nota Onerationis,

J O A.

Joan (a *Woman's name*) Joan-
na, x, f.

J O B.

J O.

J O B.

Job (a man's name) Job, indecl.

J O C.

Joceline (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

J O E.

Joel (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

J O H.

St. *John's day*, Festum Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ.

J O I.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes. *Jointure*, Junctura, æ, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or some other Friend in his behalf, assureth unto his Wife, in respect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwise. See *West part 2. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Covenants, Sect. 128.* It is called a Jointure, either because it is granted *ratione junctura in Matrimonio*, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. *Cook Lib. 3. Rep. the Marquess of Winchester's case, fol. 3. a. b.*

J O N.

Jonah (a man's name) Jonas, æ, m.

I P.

Jonathan (a man's name)]athan, indeclin.

J O R.

Forval (in Yorkshire) Uriv

J O S.

Joseph (a man's name) phus. i, m.

Joshua (a man's name) Jos, æ, m.

Jostab (a man's name) Jos, æ, m.

J O U.

A Journal (or *Day-book*) Dum, ii, n.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, i

A day's Journey, Dieta, æ, f. urnata, æ, f.

To go, or take a Journey, Iror, ari.

J O Y.

Joyce (a Woman's Name)]sa, æ, f.

To joyn, Jungo, ere.

To joyn together, Conjungo.

A Joynner, Junctor, oris, m. jügator, oris, m.

A joynt, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynt, Luxo, onis, f.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, i.

To put out of joynt, Luxo, Exarticulo, are.

To set Limbs out of joynt, R nere locis suis membra luxata

Joynts in Timber, Jugame orum, n.

Joysts, Asseres, m. pl.

I P R.

De Ipres (the Family) De I I R

I R.

I R E.

land, Bernia, Hibernia, Iber-
erne, Jernis, Insula Brita-
nerna, Iris, Inernis, Juver-
gygia, Vernia.
reland, Hybernicus, a, um.

I R O.

Iron, Ferrum, ri, n.
iron Mine, Ferraria, æ, f.
branding iron, Cauterium,
irons, Sustentacula ferrea.
mp irons, Anse ferrea.
ear with a hot iron, Cauterio,
bearing iron, Gaüter, ēris, m.
scalping iron for a Chirurgeon,
um, i, n.
marking iron, Tudicula, æ, f.
work, Ferramentum, i, n.
log of iron, Catellus ferreus.
wire, Filum ferreum, Fer-
retum.
dressed with iron, Ferratus, a,
iron, Ferramenta detrita,
ipta.
iron, as hard as iron, Fer-
a, um.
iron (or black) Smith, Fa-
rrarius.
ironmonger, Ferramentari-
, m.
egular, Irregularis, re, adj.
eparable, Irreparabilis, le,
evocable, Irrevocabilis, le, adj.

I S L.

island, Insula, æ, f.
islander, Insulaneus, ei, m.

I T.

I S S.

To issue forth, Exeo, ire.
An issue; Fluxio, onis, f.
An issue in the body, Fontanella,
æ, f.

An issue, or the end of a matter,
Exitus, ūs, m. It hath divers ap-
plications in the Common Law,
sometime being used for the Chil-
dren begotten between a man and
his Wife, sometime for Profits
growing from an amerciament or
Fine, or expences of Suit, some-
time for profits of Lands or Tene-
ments. *West. 2 anno 13 Ed. 1. cap.*
39. Sometime for that point of
matter depending in Sute, where-
by the Parties join and put their
Cause to the Tryal of the Jury,
and this is called *Junctio Exitus*.
In all these it hath but one signi-
fication, which is an Effect of a
Cause proceeding, as the Chil-
dren be the Effect of the Marri-
age between the Parents, the Pro-
fits growing to the King or Lord,
from the Punishment of any
Man's Offence, is the Effect of his
Transgression, the Point referred
to the Tryal of twelve Men, is the
Effect of Pleading or Process.

Ithancester (in Essex) Ad ansam,
Othona.

I T I.

An itinerary, Itinerarium, ii, n.
(i. e.) a Commentary concerning
things fallen out in Journeys; al-
so the Kalendar of Miles, with the
distances of Places, and the time
of abode in every Place, like to
the Guests of Princes.

J U D.

J U.

J U D.

To Judge (or give Sentence) *Ju-*
dico, are.

Leisurely to consider and judge,
Sentito, are.

A Judge, *Judex*, *icis*.

Judgment, *Judicium*, *ii*, *n*.

Strict judgment according to the
Letter of the Law, *Acridodicæum*,
æi, *n*.

A judgment place (or Seat) *Tri-*
bunal, *lis*, *n*.

Judicial (or pertaining to Judg-
ment) *Judicialis*, *le*, *adj*.

Judicious, *Judiciosus*, *a*, *um*.

Judith (a Woman's Name) *Ju-*
ditha, *æ*, *f*.

J U G.

A jug to drink in, *Cantharus*,
i, *m*.

A juggler, *Præstigiator*, *oris*, *m*.
Circulator, *oris*, *m*. *Pililadius*,
il, *m*.

J U I.

Juice, *Succus*, *i*, *m*.

Scorbutick Juices, *Succi Scorbu-*
tici.

J U L.

A julep, *Julepus*, *i*, *m*.

A Cordial julep, *Potio corrobo-*
rans.

Julia (a Woman's name) *Julia*,
æ, *f*.

Julian (a Woman's name) *Ju-*
liana, *æ*, *f*.

Julianus (a Man's name) *Julia-*
nus, *i*, *m*.

Juliet (a Woman's name) *Ju-*
liæta, *æ*, *f*.

J U.

Julius (a Man's name) *Ju-*
lii, *m*.

July (Month) *Julius*, *ii*, *n*.

J U N.

June (Month) *Junius*, *ii*, *i*.

I V O.

Ivory, *Ebur*, *oris*, *n*.

Made of Ivory, *Eboreus*, *a*,

Overlaid with Ivory, *Ebor-*
a, *um*.

Set with small pieces of I
Eburneölus, *a*, *um*.

Covered with Ivory, *Ebor-*
a, *um*.

A worker in Ivory, *Ebur-*
arii, *ii*, *m*.

Of ivory (as white as ivory)
burneus, and *nus*, *a*, *um*.

J U R.

A jury, *Jurata*, *æ*, *f*. *Cow.*
Spel. 397. *Lex.* 73. It signi-
fies in our Common Law, a Com-
mittee of men, as 24 or 12 sworn to
to deliver a truth upon such evi-
dence as shall be delivered to
them touching the matter in Que-
stion of which Tryal who may, and
may not be Empanelled, *Vid.*
Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 165. *D.*

For better understanding
of this Point, it is to be known
That there are three man-
ners of Tryals in England; One by
Parliament, another by Battle,
and the third by Assize or
Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. c.
6, 7. *Vid. Combat. & Parlian.*
The Tryal by Assize or Jury
is either the action Civil or Criminal,
or Publick or Private, Personal or E

ferred for the Fact to a Jury, as they find it, so passeth the judgment.

jurata, Juratores, and Jury, is called. *à Jurando,* they are found in *legibus antiquis, Sacrales à Sacramento præstando.* There are divers sorts of Jurors, according to the variety of ancient matters, and the nature of Courts, of which there are sorts more especially eminent, *Jurata delatoria,* is which brings out Offenders against the King and presents their Names together with their Offences to the Judge. *Ut in examen vocati subeant Sententiam, sive ad damnationem, sive ad deliberationem,* and this is called an Inquest and is two-fold.

Major, cui totius Comitatus assignatur, ut in assisis, & sessionibus, nec non in Curia Regia assignatur, et is dicitur Grand Jury, or Grand Inquest.

Minor, cui minor jurisdictio assignatur, sive Hundredi in sessionibus assignatur.

Jurata judiciaria, is that Jury which determineth *de summa bonorum* or the matter of Fact in issue before the Judge, doth *punire de facto* and this *Jurata,* or Jury is two-fold.

Civilis, which takes Cognizance of civil Actions between Plaintiff and Subject.

Criminalis, which takes Cognizance of actions Criminal *de vita membrum,* and is always directed to the King and the Subject, commonly called the Jury of Life and Death.

This Jury, though it appertaineth to most Courts of the Common Law, yet it is most notorious, in the half Year Courts of the *Justices Errants,* commonly called the Great Assizes, and in the quarter Sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a Jury: And that in civil Causes, whereas in other Courts it is oftner termed an *Inquest,* and in the Court Baron, the *Homage.* Vid. *Homage.*

In the General assize, there are usually many Juries, because there are store of Causes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tryed, whereof one is called the *Grand Jury,* and the rest *Petit Juries,* whereof there should be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4. cap. 3. pag. 384.*

The Grand Jury consisteth ordinarily of twenty four grave and substantial Gentlemen, or some of them Yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *Billa vera,* or disallow by writing *Ignoramus,* such as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment, are upon their allowance, without more ado, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an higher Court by *Certiorari,* in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to the Higher.

Higher. *Lambert. Eiren. Lib. 4. cap. 7.*

And presently upon the allowance of this Bill by the *Grand Inquest*, a man is said to be indicted. Such as they disallow, are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury consisteth of twelve men at the least, and are Empannelled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as aforesaid.

The determination of the Jury is called sometimes *Duodecim virorum iudicium*, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the most part but twelve, which custom for the tryal of matter of Fact is very ancient, and was used amongst the Saxons. *Ut è L. L. Etheldredi in frequenti Senatu apud Panatingum editis cap. 4. refert Lambertus. In Singulis (inquit) Centuriis Comititia sunt, atque liberae conditionis viri duodecim aetate superiores una cum praeposito sacra tenentes, iureto se adeo virum aliquem innocentem haud damnaturos, solumve absoluturos.* The like to which memorial is in *consulto de Monticulis Walliae sub aeo ejusdem Etheldredi, cap. 3. de pignore ablato, viri duodecim iure consulti (seu legales) Anglis & Wallis jus dicunt, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem*, which we call *medietas linguae*, which is a Privilege or Courtesy afforded by the Law to Strangers, Aliens, whose King is in League with us, in Suits about things personal, namely, that the Jury shall consist of six *English*, and six of the Alien's own Country-men, if so many can be found, if not, Aliens of a-

ny other Country, who by Law are capable. The office of the Jury is to find *Veritatem facti*, of the Judge to declare *Veritatem juris*.

It is a Maxim in the Quod ibi semper fieri debet, ubi juratores meliores sunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called Verdictum, quasi dictum verum. *Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Assizes and Indictments.*

By the Law of *England*, after their Evidence given the Issue, ought to be taken in some convenient Place, where they may eat and drink, fire or cold, which some books call *assessment*, and without the Jury with any unless it be the Plaintiff and with him only if they agree. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. Sect. 366.*

After they are agreed, they may in Causes between Party and Party give a Verdict before the Judges of the Court, then they may eat and drink, and the next morning, in Court they may either affirm or alter their privy Verdict, that which is given in Court stand.

If the Jury after their Evidence given unto them at the Bench, at their own Charges, may eat and drink either before or after they be agreed on their Verdict, is allowable, but it shall not avoid the Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict they eat or drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the Defendant.

Defen

endant, it shall not avoid it, *et converso*. But if after they are agreed on their Verdict, they shall drink at the Charge of him for whom they do pass, it shall not avoid the Verdict.

A. be Appealed or indicted for Murder, viz. that he of Malice premeditated, kills J. A. pleading that he is not Guilty, modo et contra, yet the Jury may find the Defendant guilty of Manslaughter without Malice premeditated because the killing of J. is the cause, and malice premeditated is a circumstance. *Cook on Lit. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 484.*

Sufficient man (or a good man of the Jury) Legamannus, i, m. *Jury-man in an Assize*, Rector, oris, m.

Juror (or Person sworn on a Jury), oris, m.

Supply, or addition of men to a Jury. *Tales de circumstantiis* utrum, Is a writ that lies against the Incumbent, whose Predecessor hath alienated the Lands and Tenements: the divers uses of this writ, *See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. fol. 48.*

Jurisdiction (or Authority to hear and execute Laws) Jurisdiction, onis, f.

J U S.

Justice, Justus, a, um. *Justice (or Equity)* Justitia, x, f. *Justice*, Justiciarius, ii, m. One that has the King's Commission to do Justice. They are called Justices per Metonymiam subiecti, because they do, or they do Law and Justice.

Cook on Lit. All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. *Facturi quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem, & consuetudinem Anglie.*

Lord Chief Justice of England. Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

His Office especially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King, as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c. which you may see in *Bracton Lib. 3. Tract. 2. per totum*, and in *Stawford's Pleas of the Crown*, from the first Chapter to the fifty first of the first Book. But either it was from the beginning, or by time it is come to pass, that he with his Assistants, heareth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 67, &c.* This Court was first called the King's Bench, because the King sat as Judge in it, in his Proper Person, and it was moveable with the Court. *Anno 9 H. 3. cap. 11.* Of the Jurisdiction you may see more in *Crompton ubi supra.* Vide also King's Bench.

A Justice of the King's Bench. Unus Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his assistants did Originally hear and determine all Causes at Common Law, that is,

all Civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which causes it was called the Court of Common-Pleas, in opposition to the Pleas of the Crown, or the King's Pleas, which are special, and pertaining to him only. Of this Court and the Jurisdiction hereof, *Vid. Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol. 91.* This Court was always settled in a Place, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno 9 H. 3 cap. 11.*

Justice of the Forest. Capitalis Justiciarius itinerans omnium Forestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Forest, committed against Venison or Vert. Of these there be two, whereof the one hath Jurisdiction over all the Forests on this side Trent, the other of all beyond. The chiefest part of their Jurisdiction, consisteth upon the Articles of the King's Charter, called *Charta de Foresta*, made *Anno 9 H. 3.* which was by the Barons hardly drawn from him, to the mitigation of over-cruel Ordinances made by his Predecessors.

The Court where this Justice sitteth and determineth, is called the Justice-Seat of the Forest, held every three years once, whereof you may read at large in Mr. *Manwood's* first part of *Forest-Laws, pag. 121. & 154. & pag. 76.* He is sometimes called Justice in Eyre of the Forest, see the reason in Justice in Eyre. This is the only Justice that may appoint a Deputy, *per Statutum anno 32 H. 3. c. 35.*

Justices of Assise, Justicia capiendas Assisas, are su were wont by special Comm to be sent (as occasion was of into this or that County to Assises: The Ground of Policy was the Ease of the Justs. For whereas these a pass alway by Jury, so Men might not without hindrance be brought to Lo and therefore Justices for this pose were by Commission cularly authorised and sent to them. When they com this Dignity, they give over ctice. *Anno 8 Ric. 2. cap. 3.* this is alway to be remem that neither Justice of either (nor any other) may be Just Assise in his own Country, *8 Ric. 2. cap. 2. & anno 3 8. cap. 24.*

Justices of Oyer and Tern Justiciarii ad audiendum & minandum, were Justices de upon some especial or extra nary occasion, to hear and mine some or more Causes. *Herb. in his Nat. Brev. fait Commission, D'Oyer and T ner*, is directed to certain Pe upon any great Assembly, I rection, heinous Demeanor Trespass committed. And be the occasion of granting this mission should be maturely w ed, It is provided by the St *anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 2.* that no Commission ought to be gra but that they shall be diff ed before the Justices of th Bench or other, or Justices rants, except for horrible passies, and that by the es favour of the King. The

Commission, see in *Fitz-Nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Justices in Eyre, *Justiciarii Itices*. The use of these in antime, was to send them Commission into divers shires to hear such Causes ally, as were termed the of the Crown: and therefore may imagine they were abroad for the ease of the Justices, who must else have to the King's Bench if they were too high for the Countert. They differed from the Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, because they (as is above said) were not certainly, upon any uproar or occasion in the Country, sent down in the *Eyre*, (as Mr. *Gwin* in the Preface to the *Reading*) were sent but every Year once. These were introduced by *Henry* the Second, as *Cambden* in his *Britannia* saith.

Justices of Goal-delivery, *Justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas*, are Justices sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes relating to such, as for any offence are cast into the Gaol, part of whose authority is, to punish those who are let to mainprise those offenders that by Law are not releasable, by the Statute *de Finibus*, *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 251. l. 1.* These by Likelihood, in ancient times were sent to Countries upon several occasions. But after the Justices of Assise were likewise authorised to this *anno 4. cap. 3.*

Justices of Peace, *Justiciarii ad pacem*. Are they that are appointed by the King's Commissi-

on, with others, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell; of whom some upon special respect are made of the *Quorum*, because some business of importance may not be dealt in, without the presence or assent of them, or one of them; they are called of the *Quorum*, because the King in their Commissions thus chuseth or chargeth them. *Quorum vos A. B. C. D. E. F. unum esse volumus*, for the special trust in them reposed: They were called Guardians of the Peace. until the 36th Year of King *Edward* the Third. *cap. 12.* where they be called Justices. *Lamb. Eirenarcha, Lib. 4. cap. 19. pag. 578.* Sir *Tho. Smyth de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 19.*

Justices of Peace within Liberties, *Justiciarii ad Pacem infra libertates*, be such in Cities and other Corporate Towns, as those others be of any County; and their authority or Power is all one within their several Precincts, *Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 25.*

Justicies, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwise he could not; it is called a Justicies, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff, *ad Justiciandum aliquem*, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. *Bract. Lib. 4. tract. 6. cap. 13. nu. 2.* maketh mention of a Justicies to the Sheriff of *London*, in a case of Dower, see the new book of Entries, *Justicies*.

To Justify or make Just, *Justifico*, are.

Justification, *Justificatio*, *onus*, *f.*

K E.

Justin (a man's name) Justinus, i, m.

Justinian (a man's name) Justinianus, i, m.

J U T.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, Jutting or standing out further than the Residus, Projecta, orum, n. Prominentiæ, arum, f. Protecta, orum, n. Columna Menniana.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) Juvenalis, is, m.

K E E.

A *Keel* (or bottom of a Ship) Carina, æ. f.

A Keel, a Vessel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Labrum, i, n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A Keeper, Custos, ôdis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and is of the King's Privy Council, under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal of England, without which Seal, all such Instruments, by Law, are of no force: For the King is in Interpretation and Intendment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the said Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 18. hath the

K E.

same and the like Place, Authority, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction Execution of Laws, and all customs, commodities and advantages, as hath the Chancellor of England for time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Dominus Custos privati Domini Regis. Under his pass all Charters Signed by King, before they come to broad or Great Seal of England. He is also one of the King's Honourable Privy Council.

Keeper of the Forest, Custos restæ. He is also called Warden of the Forest. Magna part 1. of his Forest-Laws, 156, &c. and hath the Privy Government of all things belonging thereunto, as also the Chief of all Officers belonging to Forest. And the Lord Justice in Eyre of the Forest when it pleaseth him to his Justice-Seat, doth days before send out his Great Summons to him, for the coming of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day appointed in the Summons, vid. wood ubi Supra.

K E G.

A Kegg of Sturgeon, Sarnarium, ii, n. Turfionarium, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelnsay (in Yorkshire) Ocean Promontorium.

K

K E.

K E N.

n river (in Scotland) Jena.
*n*chester (near Hertford) Ari-
 m.

ndal (in Westmorland) Can-

ndal Barony, Concangium.
ned River (in Wiltshire) Ke-

nelm (a Man's name) Kenel-
 i, m.

nelworth Castle (in Warwick-
 Chingliffi castrum.

nnel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.
kennel-raker, Lacunarius, ii,
 arinarius, ii, m.

net River (in Wiltshire) Cu-

nt, Cantia, Cantium.
nish Saxons, Cantuaritæ.

K E R.

Kerchief for Women, Reica,
 Calantica, æ, f.

kernel (properly in Nuts) Nu-
 ei, m.

kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.

kettle (or kirtle) Supparus,

erry County (in Ireland) Ker-
 fis Comitatus.

K E S.

ester (a Man's name) Keste-
 i, m.

esteven, a part of Lincolnshire,
 Kevena.

K E T.

t kettle, Caldarium, ii, n. Ca-
 us, i, m. Cœculum, i, n.

K I.

K E W.

Kew (in Surrey) Cheva.

K E Y.

A key, Clavis, is, f.

A little key, Clāvīcula, æ, f.

Of a key, Clāvīcularius, a, um.

A key (or wharf) Kaia, æ, f.

*A duty paid for loading or unload-
 ing of Goods, at a Key* (or Wharf)
 Kaiagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel.
 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hœdus,
 i, m.

A young kid, Hœdulus, i, m.

A place where kids are kept, Hœ-
 dile, is, n.

Of a kid, Hœdinus, a, um.

A kidnapper (one that steals
 Children) Laucus, i, m.

A kidney, Ren, renis, m.

K I L.

To kill, Occido, ere.

Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.
Of Kildare. Kildariensis.

Kildare Bishoprick, Darenfis E-
 piscopatus.

Killair Castle (in Meath in Ire-
 land) Laberus.

Killalo Bishoprick in Ireland,
 Ladenfis Episcopatus.

Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry.
 169.

A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m.
 Cadiolus, i, m.

A kiln for lime (or lime-kiln)
 Calcaria fornax.

Killigrew (the Family) Cheli-
 grevus.

K I M.

K I.

K I M.

*Kimbolton Castle (in Hunting-
tonshire) Kinebantum castrum.*

K I N.

*The King's Majesty, Dominus
Rex. Regia Majestas, Rex, regis,
m. The King hath in the Right
of his Crown many Prerogatives
above any Person whatsoever, be
he never so Potent or Honourable,
whereof you may read in *Stawn-
ford tract.* upon the Statute
thereof made, *Anno 17 Ed. 2.*
what the King's Power is, *Vid.*
*Bract. lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1, & 2.**

*King's County (in Ireland) Re-
gis comitatus.*

*Death of the King, Dimissio
Regis.*

The King's Evil, Scrofula, x, f.

A Kingdom, Regnum, i, n.

King's Bench, Bancus Regius.

It is the Court or Judgment Seat,
where the King of England was
wont to sit in his own Person, and
therefore it was moveable with
the Court or King's Household,
and call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or
Aula Regia; as Mr. Gwin report-
eth in the Preface to his Readings,
and that, in that and the Ex-
chequer, which were the only
Courts of the King, until *H. 3.*
his days, were handled all mat-
ters of Justice, as well Civil as
Criminal; whereas the Court of
Common Pleas might not be so
by the Statute, anno *9 H. 3. c.*

11. or rather by Mr. Gwin's Opi-
nion, was presently upon the
Grant of the Great Charter se-
verally Erected. This Court of

K I.

the King's Bench, was wo-
ancient Times to be especiall
ercised in all Criminal Ma-
and Pleas of the Crown, lea-
the handling of private Cont-
to the County-Court. *Glantz*
1. cap. 2, 3, 4. & l. 10. cap.
Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib. 2.
11. and hath President of it,
Lord Chief Justice of Eng-
with three or four Justices
stants, and Officers there
belonging. The Clerk of
Crown, a Protonotary, and
six inferior Ministers or A-
neys. *Camd. Britan. pag. 112.*
long this Court was moveab-
find not in any Writer, be-
Briton's time, who wrote in
Edw. the first his days. It ap-
eth it followed the Court, as
Gwin in his said Preface wel-
serveth out of him.

Kingston upon Hull (in York)
Regiodunum Hullinum.

Kingston upon Thames (in Su)
Regiodunum Thamelinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i.

Kin by marriage, Affinis, i.

A kinsman, Propinquus, i.

K I R.

Kirby (the Family) Chircho-
ius.

Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmor)
Fanum Sancti Stephani.

Kirton (in Devonshire) See
diton.

K I T.

A kitchen, Culina, x, f. C
na, x, f.

A kitchen boy, Puer culin

A kitchen maid, Focaria, i.

K N.

the Kitchen, Culinarius, a,

K N E.

knead, Depso, ere.

kneading Trough, Mastra, x, f.
us pistorius.

knee, Genu, n. Indecl.

K N I.

knife, Culter, tri, m.

little knife, Cultellus, i, m.

child's bone knife, Cicilicula,

chopping-knife, Culter herba-
Culter panarius.

Butcher's chopping-knife, Clu-
um, li, n.

scraping knife, Radula, x, f.
ns Culter.

sparing-knife, Culter sutorius.

wood knife, Scrama, x, f.

Shoe-maker's round cutting-
Smilium Sutorium.

Pen-knife, Pennarius cultel-

ade sharp, like a knife, Cul-
s, a, um,

a knife, Cultrarius, a, um.

the back of a knife, Ebiculum,

grinder or whetter of knives,
arius, ii, m.

Knight, Miles, Itis, m.

Knight of the Garter, Præno-

Ordinis Garterii Miles It

ieteth with us, both in divers

tes and otherwise, one Espe-

Garter, being the Ensign of

eat and Noble Society of

hts, called Knights of the

er. This high Order as ap-

th by Mr. Camden, and many

s, was first instituted by that

ous King Edward the Third,

good Success in a Skirmish

K N.

wherein the King's Garter, (I know not upon what occasion) was used for a token. But I know that *Polydore Virgil* casteth in another suspicion of the Original, his ground, by his own confession, grew from the vulgar opinion, yet as it is, take it as I have read it. *Edward* the third, King of *England*, after he had obtained many great Victories, King *John* of *France*, King *James* of *Scotland*, being both Prisoners in the Tower of *London* at one time, and King *Henry* of *Castile*, the Bastard expelled, and *Don Pedro* restored by the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Aquitane*, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion first, erect this Order in anno 1350. viz. he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and shortly after Instituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being richly deck'd with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having these words written or wrought upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. *Fearne* in his Glory of Generosity, agreeth with Mr. *Camden*, and expresseth down the Victories, whence this order was occasion'd. Whatsoever beginning in had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one saith, *Nobilitas sub amore jacet*, Nobility lies under love.

The

The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of *England* is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, Friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. *Segar's* book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib. 2. cap. 9. fol. 65.*

There are depending on this Honourable Order twenty six poor Knights that have no other Sustenance or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is given them in respect of their daily Prayer to the honour of God, and (according to the course of those times) of *St. George.*

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prelate of the Garter, which office is inherent to the Bishop of *Winchester* for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register who is always Dean of *Windsor.* The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Prince's Chamber, called *Black Rod.* The Seat of this College, is the Castle of

Windsor, with the Chappel *George,* Erected by *Edward Third,* and the Chapter-house the said Castle.

Garter, signifieth also the principal King at Arms among *English* Heralds, created by *Henry the Fifth,* *Vid. Stow* 584.

A Knight Banneret, Bannet Which dignity is more than ordinary Knight, equal with of King *James,* lately erected Barons, yet inferior to a Baron. It was given at the first Kings of *England* and *France* such Gentlemen that valiantly carried themselves in two Battles, or to such as had ten men, and means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their Charge. *Sir Thom. Smyth de Angl. lib. 1. c. 18.* Saith that a Banneret is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies cutting off the Point of his sword, and making it as it were a Banner, and they being Batchelor Knights, are of a greater degree, allowed to use their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons do. For creating a Knight Banneret, may read more in Mr. *Segar's* Book.

Mr. *Camden* saith he fetcheth the Antiquity of Knights from further, than *Edward the third,* when *Edward* as he there saith, was renowned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath. Balnei. They are the Order of Knights made within the Bath, the Bath girded with a Sword, and the Ceremonies of his Creation.

K N.

are spoken of *Anno 8 Ed. 4.*
 2. But I have heard that Knights, were so called of a , into the which (after they been shaved and trimmed by ber) they entred, and thence, Night before they were hted, being well bathed, taken again by two E- es commanded to attend , dried with fine Linnen hts, and so apparelled in a dits gray-weed, with a Hood t Linnen Coif, and booted al, and led through many in ceremonies, viz. confessing Sins, watching and praying ight in a Church or Chap- us though they would begin Warfare, in employing their e for God especially, with other, to the Order of hthood the next day.

ight Marshal, *Marescallus*
 ii. Is an Officer in the King's , having Jurisdiction and izance of any Transgression n the King's House, and e; as also, all Contracts within the same, whereunto f the House is party. *Regist. fol. 185. a. b. u. fol. 191. b.* eef you may read there more ge.

ights of the Shire, *Milites* itatus; otherwise be called hts of the Parliament, and o Knights, or other Gentle- of worth, that are chosen in *comitatu*, by the Free-hold- f every County that can di- forty Shillings *per annum*, be Resident in the Shire, 10 *H. 6. cap. 2. & anno 1 . cap. 1.* upon the King's to be sent to the Parliament,

L A.

and there by their Counsel, to as- sist the common proceedings of the whole Realm. These when e- very man that had a Knight's Fee, were customarily constrained to be a Knight, were of necessity to be *Milites gladio cincti*, for so run- neth the Tenour of the writ at this day. *Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 1.* But now there being but few Knights in comparison of former times, and many men of great living in every County. Custom beareth that Esquires may be cho- sen to this Office, so that they be Resident within the County, for the observation in the choice of these Knights, see the Statutes, and the new book of Entries, *ver- bo Parlamentum*. Their Expën- ces, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire.

Anno 35 H. 8. cap. 11.

Knight-hood, *Militaris ordo*,
 To *Knit*, *Necto*, ere.

K N O.

A Knot, *Nodus*, i. m.
Full of knots, *Condylomaticus*,
 a, um.
 To *know*, *Cognosco*, ere.
 To *cause to know*, *Scirefacio*, ere.
 To *shew cause*. 2. *Init. 473. Ry. 52.*

K N U.

A Knuckle, *Condylus*, i, m.

K R E.

Kreckbornwell (*in* — *Uxela*).

L A B.

L *Abour*, *Labor*, oris, m.
 To *Labour*, *Operor*, ari.
 To *labour with Child* (*or to be*
 Y *in*

L A.

in Labour or Travail) Parturio,
ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m.
Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A Lace (or riband) Afrigmentum, i, n. Tenia, æ, f.

Lace, Lacinia, æ, f. Instita, æ, f.

Bone-lace, Tæniola, æ, f.

A Hair-lace, Fiscia crinalis.

A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.

To lace, Constringo, ere.

A lackey, Pedisequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, æ, f. Climax, acis, f.

A short Ladder, Erisma, atis, n.

A Ladder-staff, Interscalare, is, n.

Ladder-staffs, Scalæ gradus.

A Lady, Domina, æ, f.

A little Lady, Dominula, æ, f.

Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Beata virgo. Virgo Maria.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March. Festum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Lady-day in Harvest (or the Assumption of our Lady) Festum assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The conception of our Lady, Festum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Ladings, Carcationes.

Unladings, Discarcationes, Ry. 30.

Laden (overcharged) Onërätus, a, um.

A ladle, Cucchiara, æ, f. Spatha, æ, f. Capula, æ, f. Futum, i, n.

L A.

L A I.

To laie (as one layeth a fiction) Loco, are.

To laie a-part, Sepono, e.

To laie aside, Repono, e.

To laie down, Depono, e.

To laie under, Submitto, e.

To laie out (Disburse or Expono), ere.

Laid-aside, Postpositus, a, e.

A Laie-man, Laicus, m.

Lairwite (or Laberwite) I gildum, i, n. (i. e.) a ki

Fine for Fornication or Adultery. 4 Inst. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, us.

A little Lake, Lacunculus.

L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.

A lamb newly yeaved, Agnus, æ, f.

A little Lamb, Agnellus, us.

A lean lamb, Curiosus agnus.

Lamb, Caro agnina.

Lambard (the Family) Lambertus.

Lambert, (a man's name) Lambertus, i, m.

Lambeth (in Surrey) Lambeth, i, m.

Lammus day (the Gule or day of August) Festum Sancti Augustini ad Vincula. Gula Augusti.

A lamp, Lampas, ädis, f.

L A N.

Lancaster Town, Alion, Alton, Alone, Lancastria, Loncastrum.

Lancashire, Lancastrienis, i, m.

Lancashire, Lancastrienis, i, m.

L A.

Lancaster, Mediolanensis.
ance, Lancea, æ, f.
ancier, (one that serves on
back with a lance) Lancea-
i, m. Doryphorus, i, m.
hirurgeons lance or steam. (an
ment used in letting Blood)
um, i, n.
lance, cut, or open a sore, Sca-
are.
be lanced, Scarificor, ari.
ncing or opening of a Sore,
catio, onis, f.
d, Fundus, i, m.
ow-land, Vervæctium, i, n.
broken land, Novale, is, n.
ble land, Arvum, i, n. Ter-
abilis.
d covered with Water, Terra
ooperta.
ood of land, Rodata, æ, f.
idge of land, Selio terræ.
neck of land, Isthmus, i, m.
ide of land, (100 acres) Hi-
rz. Swolinga, æ, f.
Teem of Land, Quadrugata

ard-land (40 acres) Virga-
rz.
elve acres of land, Solidata

much Land as one Plough can
a year, Sulinga, & Solinga,

small piece of land, Frustum

nd that may be tilled or plough-
xcultabilis terra.
sh land that hath not been
ploughed, Terra frisca.
field or land to be manured,
enum, i, n.
crop or profits of land, Ve-
terræ, Vestitura Bosci. 1 Mon.

ing forth, and Issuing out of

L A.

land, Egrediens, & Exeuns è
Terris.

To levy (or raise money) on lands,
Levo, are.

Landaffe, Landava.

Bishop of Landaffe, Episcopus
Landavenfis.

A quarter of a yard land, Fer-
lingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdelium
terræ. Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, æ, f.

Langdon (the Family) De Lang-
dona, & Landa.

A Lantern, Laterna, æ, f.

A dark lantern (or thieves lan-
tern) Laterna Secreta.

The lantern of a Ship or Gally,
also a great lantern on the top of a
Tower to light and guide Ships into
a Harbour, Pharus, i, m.

A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i,
m.

Lanvetblin (in Montgomeryshire)
Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antivestium,
Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum
Prom.

L A O.

Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapi-
darius, ii, m.

Lapse, Lapsus, ūs, m. It is a slip
or departure of a Right of Pre-
senting to avoid a Benefice from
the Original Patron, neglecting to
present within six Months unto
the Ordinary. For we say, that
Benefice is in Lapse, or Lapsed,
whereunto he that ought to pre-
sent, hath omitted or slipped his
Opportunity. Anno 13. Eliz. cap.
12. This Lapse groweth as
well,

L A.

well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Resignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cause comprehended in the Statute. *Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 12.* in which cases the Bishop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In respect of things stolen, it is either great or small. Great Larcenie, is wherein the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods stolen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. *Vid. Stawford.*

Lard, Lardum, i, n.

A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n.

Large (or broad) Largus, a, um.

To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ire ad Largum.

A hanging larum with Minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

A last of Fish, Lasta vel Halecium Piscis. Ra. Entr. 161. Spel. 426. Lex. 78. Pry. 25. A Last of Herring containeth ten Thousand, *Anno 31 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2.* A Last of Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes, containeth fourteen Barrels *anno 32 H. 8. cap. 14.* A Last of Hides, *anno 1 Jac. cap. 33.* containeth twelve Dozen of Hides or Skins.

L A.

A last for Shoe-makers, i, m. Mustricula, x, f.

Lastage, Lastagium. ii, n. a Custom in Fairs and Markets paid for carrying of things for wares sold by the Last the Balast of a Ship.

L A T.

A latch of a door, Clostrum
The latchet of a shoe, Cor x, f.

Late, Tardus, a, um.

Lately, Nuper.

A lath (or little board) A x, f. Afferculus, i, m.

A lath (or shingle) Sciu x, f.

A lath (or great part of a ty) Læstrum, i, n.

A lath (or part of a Countaining three or more hundred) Leda, x, f.

The Latin tongue, Lingua latina.

Latitat, is the name of a writ whereby all men in Personations are called Originally to the King's Bench, and it hath its name from this, because in respect of their better Expedition, it is supposed *Latitare*, (i. e. to Lurk and lie hidden; therefore being served with this writ must put in security for his appearance at the day; therefore the form of this writ is after this turn. *Non est Inventus in Banco Sc. Ut in curia nostra coram sufficienter testatum est quod dicit. Sc. latitat & discur comitatu tuo. Id circo tibi premitur quod capias predictum. Tunc si inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, & saluum custodias, ita quod*

L A.

ejus coram nobis apud Westm.
sc. ad respand. Sc.
lattice (or a window with
) Transenna, x, f, Clathrus,

L A U.

lavacre (or washing place) La-
am, i, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.
uden, or Lothien (in Scotland)
tenia, Laudonia.
lavish, Abstumo, ere.
laundress, Lotrix, icis, f.
lidatrix, icis, f.

L A W,

Law, Laga, x, f. Lex, legis, f.
By-law, Ordinatio, plebisci-
thwart the laws, Obligo,
Doctor of law, Legifdoctor,
m. Legum Doctor.
law-giver, Legifer, eri, m.
llator, oris, m.
lawful, Legitimus, a, um. Le-
le, adj.
law of arms, Jus militare. Is
law that giveth precepts, and
show how rightly to Proclaim
to make and observe Leagues
Truce, to set upon the En-
to retire, to punish Offenders
the Camp, to appoint Soldiers
for Pay, to give every one dig-
to his desert, to divide Spoils
in proportion, &c. Vide Martial
law, sub voce Martial.
law-day, Dies Juridicus.
the civil Law, Jus civile.
lawing of Dogs, Expeditatio
law.
lawstiffs must be lawed every
year, Crompt. Jurisdic. fol.

L A.

A Lawyer, Jurisconsultus, i, m.
A civil lawyer, Civilista, x, m.
 Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Lega-
lis moneta Angliæ.

It shall and may be lawful, Libe-
ret & licitum foret, or Liceret a-
lone, or licitum foret only.

A lawless person, Exlex, legis,
 c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawnd (or open field) Landa,
 x, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636.
 Landa, x, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (or fine linnen cloth) Syn-
 don, onis, f.

Lawrence, (a man's name) Lau-
 rentius, ii, m.

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum,
 i, n.

L A Z.

Lazarus (a man's name) Laza-
 rus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.
Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.
Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plum-
bum rubrum.
White lead, Cerussa, x, f. Plum-
bum album.
Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.
Full of lead (or mixt with lead)
 Plumbosus, a, um.
Lead oar, Plumbago, inis, f.
 Molybdena, x, f.
Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.
Soddering with lead, Plumbatu-
 ra, x, f.
Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, inis,
 n.
A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.

L E.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.

A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina.

A pèllet of lead, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or sodder together) Plumbo, are. Plumbo conglutinare.

A sheet of lead, Charta Plumbea.

Leah (a woman's name) Læa, æ, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, dis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartæ.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, æ, f. 2 Mon. 853.

A league (or agreement) Fœdus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.

A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanness, Macies, ei, f.

A leaning-stock, (as a rail, stay, or rest to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.

Learned, Doctus, a, um.

Learning, Doctrina, æ, f.

A Lease, Lessa, æ, f. Dimissio, onis, f.

Leased, Traditus, a, um. Dimissus, a, um.

A leash (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.

A leasowe, Lesura, æ, f. 1 Fo. 144.

At least, Ad minus, Ad minimum.

Leather, Corium, ii, n.

Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.

A thong of leather, Lorum, i, n.

Of Buff leather, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of leather, Scorteus, a, um. Coriaceus, a, um.

L E.

Covered with leather, Pelli a, um.

Utenfils of leather, Corium natum.

A leather dresser, Allutar ii, m.

A leather seller, Pelli, onis.

A leather seller's trade, Pelli ria, æ, f.

To tan leather, Tanno, are.

To dress leather, Concinnare Coria.

Upper-leather, Obstragulum.

To leave, Relinquo, ere.

Leave (or permission) Permissio, onis, f.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, Infermentatus, um.

A lever (or bar to lift, or to up Timber) Palanga, æ, f.

Using a lever, Vecticularia, um.

He that turns a wine-press with a lever, Vectarius, ii, m.

To level at, (or aim at) Commo, are.

To level (or make plain) Planare: Complano, are.

A lewn or levy, Levina, a. Assessmentum, i, n.

L E C.

Lechblade (in Gloucestershire) Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lathada.

L E D.

Ledah (a woman's name) Ledah, æ, f.

L E E.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Arum Lodanum.

L E.

es, (or Dregs) of Wine, Flores.
es (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces,
f.
lect Court, Leta, x, f. Reg.
Spel. 431. Visus francus
i.

L E F.

ft, Relictus, a, um.

L E G.

gacester (in—) Legionum ci-
See Isea.
gacy, Legatum, i, n.
gal, Legalis, le, adj.
legate (or ambassador) Lega-
, m.
Leg, Crus, cruris, n.
calf of the leg, Sura, x, f.
gible (or to be read) Legibi-
, adj.
gitimate, Legitimus, a, um.

L E I.

icester town, Legacestria, Lei-
ria, Leiceastria, Licestria,
ria, Leogoria, Rata.
icester, or Lester, (the Fami-
e Leicestria.
ighlin in Caterlough (in Ire-
Lechlinia.
ith Town (in Scotland) Letha.
iton, in Essex (or near it) Du-
um.

L E M.

mster (in Herefordshire) Leo-
& Leovense Cœnobium, Le-
nonasterium, Leonense cœ-
ol m.

L E N.

uister province (in Ireland)
gnia.

L E.

Lenham (in Kent) Durolenum,
Durolevum.
Lenitives, Mitigatoria.
Lent (or lent season) Quadrage-
sima.

L E O.

Leonard (a man's name) Leo-
nardus, i, m.
Leominster (in—) Fanum Leo-
nis. Vide Lempster.
Leopold (a man's name) Leo-
poldus, i, m.

L E P.

The leprosie, Lepra, x, f.

L E S.

Leskard (in Cornwall) Sebast-
altera Legio.
A lessee, Firmarius, ii, m. Ter-
minarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m.
Conductor, oris, m. (i. e.) he to
whom the Lease is made for term
of years, for Life or at will.
A lessor, (or landlord) Locator,
oris, m. Lessor, oris, m. (i. e.) he
that leaseth or letteth Lands, &c.

L E T.

The lethargy (a sleepy disease)
Lethargia, x, f.
A letter without a seal, Indi-
culus, i, m.

A letter of Attorney, Litera at-
tornati. It is a writing authori-
zing an Attorney, that is a man
appointed to do a lawful act in
our Steads. West. part. 1. Symb.
lib. 2. Sect. 559. It is called in the
Civil Law, Mandatum or Procu-
ratorium. There seemeth to be
some difference between a Letter
of

of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is sufficient if it be sealed and delivered before sufficient Witness, a Warrant of Attorney must be acknowledged and certified before such Persons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at least before some Justice or Serjeant. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect. 1. F.* See the Statute, Anno 7 R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitorix, vel Literæ Cambii.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. Anno 19 H. 7. cap. 7. and they are so termed of their form because they are Patents, (*i. e.*) open with the seal hanging, ready to be shewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will say, that Letters patents may be granted by common Persons, you may find to that effect in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 35. E.* Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common speech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitix.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Letley (the Family) De Lxto Loco.

L E V.

Levant and Couchant, Levans & cubans, (i. e.) when Beasts or Cattle of a stranger, are come into another man's ground, and

there have remained a good have Layen and Risen.

Levari facias, Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying a sum of money upon Lands Tenements, of him that hath feited a Recognizance, &c. R. Orig. fol. 298. b. & 300. b.

Levari facias damna de disseisibus. Is a writ directed to Sheriff for the Levying of damages, wherein the Disseisor formerly been condemned to disseised. Regist. fol. 214. b.

Levari facias residuum debiti a writ directed to the Sheriff the Levying of a remnant debt upon Lands and Tenements or Chattels of the Debtor, hath in part satisfied before. Regist. Orig. fol. 299.

Levari facias quando vice-versa returnavit quod non habuit et res. Is a writ commanding Sheriff to sell the Goods of Debtor, which he hath already taken, and returned that he cannot sell them, and as much of the Debtors goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt. Regist. Orig. fol. 300. a.

A level, Levella, x, f. Co. l. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendiculum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendicularator, oris, m.

Leviabie, Leviabilis, le, ad Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) lanonius, Levinus.

Levie, Levare. It is used in

L E.

Common Law, for to set up any
g, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin*
180. or to cast up, as to Levy
tch. *Old. Nat. brev. fol. 110.*
gather and exact, as to Levy
oy, *Vide Levare facias.*

L E W.

ewis Island, the largest of the
ides. Ebuda, vel Hebuda Se-
a, Hebuda occidentalior. Le-

ewis (a man's name) Ludovi-
, m.

wellin (a man's name) Leo-
, i, m.

wkin (the Family) Leuche-
s.

L E X.

ington (the Family) De Lex-
a.

L E Y.

ley, Terra Subcessiva.

L H E.

eyne Promontory (in Caernar-
re) Canganam, Cangano-
Ganganorum, Ganganum,
anum Prom.

L I A.

able (charge able) Onerabilis,
j. Responsibilis, le, adj.

L I B.

ibel, Libellus, i, m. Lex 80.
trally signifieth a little book,
ty use it is the Original De-
tion of any action in the Ci-
Law, Anno 2 H. 5. cap. 3. &

L I.

anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13. It signifieth
also a criminous or scandalous Re-
port of any man cait abroad, or
otherwise unlawfully Published in
writing; but then for difference
fake, it is called an Infamous Li-
bel, *famosus Libellus.*

Libera Chafea habenda, Is a Writ
Judicial granted to a man for a free
chafe belonging to his Mannor,
after he hath by a Jury proved it
to belong unto him, *Regist. Ju-*
dic. fol. 36, & 37.

Liberal, Liberalis, le, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Issuing
out of the Chancery to the Trea-
surer, Chamberlains and Barons
of the Exchequer, or Clerk of the
Hamper, &c. for the Payments of
any annual Pension, or other sums
granted under the Broad Seal.
Vid. Brook Tit. Tave D' Exchequer,
num. 4. Regist. Orig. fol. 193. a. b.
or sometime to the Sheriff, &c.
Nat. brev. fol. 132. for the delive-
ry of any Lands or Goods ta-
ken upon forfeit of a Recogni-
zance. It is also to a Goaler from
the Justices for the delivery of a
Prisoner, that hath put in Bail
for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren.*
lib. 3. cap. 2.

Libertas, Is a privilege held by
Grant or Prescription, whereby
men enjoy some benefit or favour
beyond the ordinary subject.
Liberties Royal what they be,
see in *Bras. lib. 2. cap. 5. Brook*
hoc Titulo.

Libertatibus allocandis, Is a writ
that lyeth for a Citizen or Burges
of any City, that contrarily to
the Liberties of the City or
Town whereof he is, is Impleaded
before the King's Justices, or Ju-
stices Errants, or Justice of the

L I.

Forest, &c. that refuseth or deferreth to allow his Privilege. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 229.*

Liberty, Libertas, atis, f.

To set one at liberty, *Libero*, are.

A liberty (or Franchise) Socna, æ, f.

A library, Bibliotheca, æ, f.

A library keeper, Librarius, ii, m. *Bibliothecarius*, ii, m.

Librata terra, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. *Skene de verb. Signif. verbo Bovata terra*, See *Farding Deal* of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lichfeldia, Lychesfeldia.

Of Lichfield, Lecefeldensis, Licetfeldensis.

Licentia transfretandæ, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let some pass quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the King's licence thereunto. *Regist. Orig. fol. 193. 6.*

Licentious, Licentiosus, a, um.

A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.

L I D.

Lidford (in Devonshire) Lideforda.

L I E.

Lie, made of ashes, Lixivium, ii, n.

A liege-man Ligeus, ei, m. *Spel.* 448. *Lex 8. Co. postnati.* 2.

In lieu, In loco, compensatione.

Lieutenant, Locum tenens. It

L I.

signifieth with us sometimes that occupieth the King's Place representeth his Person, and he is called the King's Lieutenant. *anno 4 H. 5. cap. 6.* So it is *anno 2 & 3 Ed. 6. cap. 2.* w that Officer seemeth to take beginning, you may read in Mr. *Manwood's* first part of his *Laws*, pag. 113. that the Chief Justice in Eyre of the rest, and the Chief-warden have their Lieutenants in the Forest.

A lieutenant of a shire, sectus limitaneus, Custos lit

L I F.

Life, Vita, æ, f.

Liffy river (in Ireland) Liffy

To lift up, *Levo*, are.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie) Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligeance, Ligeantia, æ, f. It sometime signifieth the Dominion of the Liege Lord. *anno 25 Ed. 3. Stat. 2.*

Light horse-men, Equites armaturæ.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium

A lighter, Ratiaria, æ, f. *Ratus*, i, m. *Pontonium*, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo

Ligon Isle on the Coasts of Ireland, Ligon.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, n.

Bird-lime, Viscum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus arborius, virga viscata, Fuscata.

L I.

me to make mortar, Calx, cis, f.
lime Kiln, Calcifurnium, ii, n.
 116.

me-pits, Foveæ calcariæ.

lime-burner (or lime-maker)
 urius, ii, m.

imitation of assize, Limitatio

It is a certain time set
 by Statute, within the
 a man must alledge himself

Ancestor to have been sei-
 Lands, sued for by a writ of

vid. the Statute of Merton,

anno 20 H. 3. and West. 1.
3. and anno 32 H. 8. cap. 2.
no 1 M. p. 1. c. 5.

limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.

limit (or set bounds) Limito,

me, or Limen (in Kent) Ad
 im Lemanis, Lemanis portus,

is portus.

me house near London, Limo
 is.

me-bill. See Lime.

merick County (in Ireland)
 ricensis comitatus.

limn, (or paint with colours)
 color, ari.

limner, Miniculator, oris,
 liniator, oris, m.

limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

limon, Malum limonicum
 ones, num, m.

msie (the Family) De Limesi.

L I N.

in river (in Nottinghamshire)
 is.

lineage (or stock) Prosapia,

neal (as lineal descent succes-
 Linealis, le, adj.

linck is the tenth part of a Pole,
 gtitudo & latitudo acræ terræ.

L I.

Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de
 Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincoit, Lin-
 colnia, Lindecolina, Lindecollina
 civitas, Lindecollinum, Lindoco-
 lina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lin-
 dum.

Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus
 Lincolnienfis.

Lindsey (part of Lincolnshire)
 Lindesia, Lindisi, Lindisgia.

A line (which Masons or Carpen-
 ters use) Linea, æ, f.

A line with a plummet, Per-
 pendiculum, li, n.

A slope line, Hypothenufa, æ, f.

A plumb line (or level) Amuf-
 fis, is, f.

To line, draw, or square out by
line or level, Lævigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circum-
 scribo, erē.

A line (as in writing) Linea,
 æ, f.

Line (or flax) Linum, i, n.
To line a Garment, Duplico,
 are. Adduplico, are.

The lining of a garment, Pan-
 nus subductitius. Suffultura, æ, f.

To link, Cateno, are. Conca-
 teno, are.

A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n.
 Fax, acis, f.

Linen, Linteum, i, n.

Fine linen, Linteum tenue, Sin-
 don, onis, f.

Linen were next the Skin, In-
 terula, æ, f.

Clothed with linen, Linteatus,
 a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.
A linen wearer, Linteonis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.

Of linen, Linteus, a, um.
To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

L I.

Linne (the Family) De Linna.
Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.
Linsie-woolse, Linoſtema, atis, n.
 Vestis ex Lino & Lana.
Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ōnis, m.
A Lioness, Leona, æ, f.
Lionel (a man's name) Lionelus, li, m.

L I Q.

English liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.
Spanish liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Hispanica.
Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A list (or Line) Lista, æ, f. Spel. 19. 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.
Litter (or straw for Horses, &c.) Littera, æ, f. Substramen, inis, n. 1. Fo. 141.
A horse-litter, Lectica, æ, f. Vehiculum cameratum.
Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m.
Little, Paryus, a, um.
A little while, Parum, adv.
By little and little, Paulatim.
Littlebourough (in Nottinghamshire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelocum.

L I U.

Livelihood (or way of living) Viæus, ūs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi. Vitalitium, ii, n.
A living (or benefice) Spiritual

L I.

or Ecclesiastical, Vicus Ecclesiasticus, Beneficium.

The liver, Jecur, ōris, n. Hæatis, n.

Hardness of the liver, Scirrhoma, ætis, n.

Of the liver, Hepaticus, a,

A livery of cloth, Liberatura

Cow. 162. Spel. 445. Liberatura

West Indictments 183. Livery hath three significations. It

is used for a suit of Cloth or other Stuff, that a Gentleman

weth in Coats, Cloaks, Habergowns. with cognifance or

out, to his servant, or follower. Anno 1 Ric. 2. cap. 7. & anno

Ejusdem, cap. 1. anno 8 H. 5. anno 8 Ed. 4. cap. 3. & anno

7. cap. 1, &c.

In the other signification it tokeneth a delivery of Possession

Livery in the third signification is the Writ which lieth for

heir to obtain the Possession of his Lands at the King's

hands, which see in Fitz. brev. fol. 155.

Livery of seisin, Liberatio

næ. Livery of Seisin, is a solemnity that the Law requireth

the passing of a Freehold of Lands or Tenements, by delivery

of Seisin thereof. There are three kinds of Livery of Seisin, viz. Livery in Deed, and a livery

by Law.

A Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffor taketh the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the

Land, and delivereth the same on the Land to the Feoffee

the name of Seisin of the Land.

A Livery in Deed may be made in two manner of ways, by a solemn

and words, as by delivery of

L I.

or hasp of the Door, or by
 such or twig of a Tree, or
 turf of the Land, and with
 or the like words. the Feoff-
 and Feoffee, both holding the
 of the Feoffment, and the
 of the Door, hasp, branch,
 or turf, and the Feoffer
 ; Here I deliver you Seisin
 'offession of this House, in
 me of Seisin, and Possession
 the Lands contained in this
 ; or, Enter you into this
 or Land, and have and en-
 according to the Deed ; or,
 into the House or Land,
 od give you joy ; or, I am
 at you shall enjoy this Land,
 ling to the Deed, or the like.

Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59.
 Livery in Law, is when the
 r saith to the Feoffee, being
 w of the House or Land
 re yonder Land to you
 our Heirs, and therefore en-
 to the same, and take Pos-
 thereof accordingly,) and
 eoffee doth accordingly in
 se of the Feoffer enter ; This
 a good Feoffment, for *Signatio*
conditio habetur. But if either
 er or the Feoffee die before
 entry, the Livery is void, and
 ery within the view is good,
 e there is no Deed of Feoff-
 e ; and such a Livery is good,
 b the Land lie in another
 ty. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 7.*
 9. and 5. *Rep. Sharp's case.*
 ere is a diversity between
 e livery of Seisin of Land, and
 e delivery of a Deed, for if a
 deliver a Deed without say-
 g any thing, it is a good de-
 ; but to a Livery of Seisin
 nd, words are necessary ; as

L O.

taking in his hand the Deed, and
 the Ring or the Door (if it be an
 House) or a Turf or Twig, (if it
 be of Land) and the Feoffee lay-
 ing his hand on it, the Feoffer
 says to the Feoffee : Here I deli-
 ver to you Seisin of this House,
 or of this Land, in the name of all
 the Land contained in this Deed,
 according to the Form and effect
 of the Deed ; and if it be with-
 out Deed, then the words may be,
 Here I deliver you Seisin of this
 House or Land, to have and to
 hold to you for Life, or to you,
 and the heirs of your body, or to
 you and your heirs for ever. When
 one makes Livery of Seisin, this
 Livery shall be taken most strong
 against him.

And therefore if one give Land
 to a man & *hereditibus*, this shall
 be a Fee-simple to him, although
suu be left out, and yet he gives
 not Fee-simple expressly, but be-
 cause every Livery shall be taken
 most strongly against him that
 makes it. *Plowden, Colthrist against*
Beinshin.

Livia (a woman's name) Livia,
x, f.

L I Z.

Lizard point (in Cornwall) Dan-
moniorum prom. Ocrinum prom.

L O A.

A load (or burthen) Onus, ̄ris, n.
A load to avoid water, Lada,
x, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.
A loader, On̄rator, oris, m.
A load-stone, Magnes, ̄tis, m.
A loaf of bread, Unus panis.
Collyra, x, f.

Loam

L O.

Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.

Loam tempered with chopt straw, Lutum paleatum.

L O B.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifieth in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example, The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitchin fol. 180.* And again in the same place :

An Action of Trespass for Battery, &c. is transitory and not local ; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery should be set down as material, in the Declaration : or if it be set down, that the Defendant should traverse the Place set down, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and so avoid the Action. And again, *fol. 230.* The Place is not local, that is, not material to be set down in certainty ; and the guard of the Person and of the Lands differeth in this, because the Person being transitory, the Lord may have his Ravishment *de garde,* before he be seised of him, but not of the Land, because it is *local, Perkin's Graunts. 30.*

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. *Fleta lib. 4. cap. 15. num. 1.*

Locii (the Family) De Lasey.

L O.

A lock of a door, Sera, x,

A spring-lock, Sera laconica

The key of a spring-lock, C laconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock smith, Faber Serar

A lock (or flock) of wool, cus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i,

A curled lock of hair, Cincii, i, m.

Locks and Tores, Capilli in

L O D.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospari.

A lodge, Logia, x, f. 11

759. 880. 2 Lon. 610. Logi

f. Co. Ent. 71. Tugurium, ii

A little lodge, Tuguriolan

A lodge (or summer-house)

biliarium, ii, n. Suffugium l

& folis.

A lodging, Diversorium, ii

Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. n. 1. Fo

Hospitium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 74. H

tatio, onis, f.

Lodowick (a man's name) L

vicus, i, m.

L O F.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Pisaculum,

L O G.

Logick (the art of Reasoning

of Disputation) Logica, x, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m

Logh, Luthea, or Louthe

Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Logbor (in South-wales)

carum.

L O .

L O N .

London, Londinense oppidum,
 inia, Londinium, Londi-
 Londonia, Lundinum, Lun-
 , Lundonium.

Top of London, Episcopus
 onienſis.

De Longchamp (the Family) De lon-
 mpo.

De Longſpee (the Family) De Lon-
 atha.

De Longuilla (the Family) De lon-
 illa.

L O O .

Weaver's loom, Jugum Tex-

Loop-hole for a button or ſuch
 Transenna, æ, f.

Loose (or untie, or make looſe)
 ere.

L O P .

Lopp, (top, or ſhred trees)
 to, are.

Lopped, Loppatus, a, um, Plo.

Ra. Entr. 490.

Lopping, Amputatio, onis, f.

L O R .

Lord, Dominus, i, m. It is
 d of Honour with us, and is
 diversely. Sometime being
 uted to a man that is Noble
 rth or Creation, which ſort
 herwiſe called Lords of the
 ment. Alſo to the Sons of
 ce, or the eldeſt Son of an
 &c. Sometime to men ho-
 ble by Office, as Lord Chief
 ; &c. and ſometime to a
 man that hath Fee, and ſo

L O .

conſequently the Homage of Te-
 nants within his mannor; for by
 his Tenants he is called Lord, and
 by none other; and in ſome pla-
 ces, for diſtinction ſake, he is cal-
 led Landlord. It is uſed never-
 theleſs by the writers of the Com-
 mon Law, moſt uſually in this ſig-
 nification: And ſo it is divided
 into Lord above, and Lord Meſne;
 Lord Meſne is he that is owner of
 a Mannor, and by Vertue thereof
 hath Tenants holding of him in
 Fee; and by Copy of Court-roll,
 and yet holdeth himſelf under a
 ſuperior Lord, who is called Lord
 above, or Lord Paramount, Old.
nat. brev. fol. 79.

A young Lord, Dominulus, li, m.
Titular Lords, Domini Hono-
 rarii.

Lordſhip (or Seigniory) Domini-
 um, ii, n.

A Lordſhip or Privileged place,
with Power to keep Courts, Soca,
 æ, f.

Lordly (or ſtately) Imperioſus,
 a, um.

L O S .

Loſs, Deperditum, i, n. Amif-
 ſus, ūs, m.

Loſt, Amiffus, a, um.

L O U .

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.

A lover (or tunnel on the top of
a houſe, to let out the ſmoak)
 Fumentum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

Lovett (the Family) Lupellus.

Loughborough (in Leiceſterſhire)
vid. Lutterworth.

Lough Corbes (in Ireland) An-
 ſoba, Aufoba.

Lough der (in Ireland) Logia
 fluvia.

Lough

L O.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus
Ernus.

Lough longus (in Scotland) Lon-
gus Fluvius.

Louth-County (in Ireland) Luva
Luda.

L O W.

A low-Bell, Campanola, æ, f.

A low-beller, Campanolator,
oris, m.

L U C.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus,
i, m.

Luce (a woman's name) Lucina,
z, f.

Good luck, Fauſtitas, atis, f.

Luckily, (happily) Fauſte, adv.

Lucrece (a woman's name) Lu-
cretia, æ, f.

L U G.

Lug River (in Herefordshire)
Lugus fluvius.

L U K.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas,
z, m.

St. Luke's day, Feſtum Sancti
Lucæ Evangelizæ.

L U M.

A lump, (heap, or maſs) Cumu-
lus, i, m.

L U N.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, o-
nis, m.

L U R.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco, onis, m.
Lurcherius, ii, m.

M A.

A lure for a Hawk, Illubr
Revocatorium accipitrum,
pinnarum.

To lure a hawk, Affueface
cipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lute, Teſtudo, inis, f.
biton, ti, n.

A lutanist, Barbitiſta, a

A lute-string, Chorda, a

Lutterworth (in Leiceſtre)
Laſtodorum Laſtodurum, l
rodum, Laſtorudum.

L Y C.

Lycaste (a Woman's name)
caſte, es, f.

Lycurgus (a Man's name)
curgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a woman's name)
z, f.

L Y N.

Lyned, Duplicatus, a, um

M A B.

M *Abel (a woman's name)*
bella, æ, f.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, æ, f. (C
men, inis, n.

A Serjeant at mace, Servit
Clavam.

Macegrieffs, Macherarii, (C
m. (i.e.) thoſe that wittingly
and ſell ſtohn fleſh. *Crompt.*
Peave, f. 193. a.

Mace (a ſpice) Macis, is, f

Maclenith (in Montgomery)
Maglova, Maglona.

M A.

M A D.

id, Insanus, a, um.
 idam, (a title given to a Lady)
 ina mea.
 idness, Infania, æ, f.
 ide (or done) Factus, a, um.
 magician, Magus, i, m.
 ick, Magica, æ, f.
 idalen (a woman's name)
 iddale na, æ, f.
 istracy the Office of a Ma-
 te) Magistratus, ūs, m.
 Magistrate, Magistratus, i, m.
 chief Magistrate of a City,
 oris, m.
 istics, Magisteria, orum, m.
 a Chymical Preparation.
 gna Charta, called in English,
 Great Charter, Is a Charter
 giving a number of Laws; ord-
 ed the ninth year of Henry the
 first, and confirmed by Edward
 the first. The reason why it was
 called Magna Charta, was either
 that it contained the sum of
 the written Laws in England,
 or that there was another
 Charter called the Charter of the
 Liberties, established with it, which
 was the lesser of the two.
 We have now no antienter
 Law than this, which
 is thought to be so beneficial to
 the subjects, and a Law of so great
 authority in comparison of those
 which were formerly in use, that
 Henry the third was brought
 hardly to yield unto it, and
 he gave the fifteenth penny of all the
 the movable goods, both of the Spi-
 ritual and Temporalty through-
 out his Realm. *Holinshed* in H. 3.
 though his Charter consist not
 above 37 Chapters or Laws;

M A.

yet it is of such extent, as all, or
 the most part of the Law we have,
 is thought in some sort to depend
 upon it. *Vid. Polydorus*, and *Hol-
 insbed ubi supra*.

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a,
 um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, æ, f.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago, (a man's name) Mago,
 onis, m.

M A I.

A Maid, Virgo, inis, f.

Maid-Isle (on the East of Scot-
 land) Emonia.

A maid-servant, Serva, æ, f.

A chamber (or waiting) maid,
 Cubicularia, æ, f. Ancilla Cubi-
 cularia.

Maidenhead (in Berkshire) A-
 launodunum.

Maidstone (in Kent) Madus
 Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a
 Corporal hurt whereby a man
 looseth the use of any member,
 that is or might be any defence
 unto him in Battle. The Cano-
 nists call it *Membri Matilatio*, or
Obtruncatio, as the eye, the hand,
 the foot, the scalp of the head, his
 fore-teeth, or as some say of any
 finger of his hand. *Glarvil. lib. 14.
 cap. 7. See Bracton at large. & Brit.
 cap. 25. & Starnf. pl. cor. lib. 1.
 cap. 41.* and the Law-Terms who
 saith thus; Maim is, where by
 the wrongful act of another, any
 Member is hurt, or taken away,
 whereby the Party so hurt, is
 made imperfect to fight; as if a
 Bone be taken out of the Head,
 or a Bone be broken in any other
 part, or a foot, or a hand, or fin-
 ger, or joynt of a foot, or any

A a

member

member be cut, or by some wound the Sinews be made to shrink, or the fingers, or other member made more Crooked, or an Eye be put out, or the fore-teeth broken, or any other thing hurt in a man's Body, by means whereof he is made the less able to defend himself, or offend his Enemy. But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or breaking of the hinder Teeth, is no Maim, but rather a Deformity of Body, than Diminution of Strength; by a maim a member is hurt, or taken away, by reason whereof the Party is less able, and made unperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under all Felonies deserving death, and above all other inferiour offences, so as it may be truly said of it, that it is *inter crimina majora minimum, & inter minora maximum, vita & membra sunt in potestate Regis*. The Life and members of every Subject are under the Protection of the King. *Cook on Lit.*

In my Circuit (saith Sir Edward Cook) in anno 11 Jacobi Regis, in the County of Leicestershire, one Wright, a young, strong and lusty Rogue, to make himself Impotent, thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himself to any Labour, caused his Companion to strike off his left hand, and both of them were Indicted, fined, and ransomed therefore. *Cook on Lit. L. 2. c. 11. Sect. 194.*

The Party only shall recover damages in Maim. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 155. Vide the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord Co-*

ventry's Act. In some Case made Felony.

To maim, Mahemio, are. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo,

Mainprise, Manucaptio, &c. It signifieth in our Common Law the taking or receiving a man to friendly custody, that he may be kept in a safe manner, as wife is, or might be committed to Prison, and so upon forfeiture given for his forth-coming day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manucapto, oris, m. (i. e.) He that doth undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety for Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Manteneo, ere.

Maintenance, Manutentio, f. In our Common-Law it is an offence in the evil part, for him that maintaineth a Cause depending between others, either by giving of Money, or making favour for either Party towards the other. *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 9.*

Maintenance is most commonly done by the hand, either by the livery of money, or other reward, or by writing on the behalf of one of the Parties, in a suit depending. *Cooks 2 part of Institut. c. 28.*

When one laboureth to maintain another, if it be put to appear, or if he be so instructed them to put them in a suit, or the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance may be brought against him.

Manutentia est duplex. *Realis*, in Courts of Justice, *dente placito. 2 Ruralis*, to help up and maintain complaints, and parts in the County, other than their own, though the

M A.

not in Plea. *Cook's 2d part*
i. c. 28.

when a man's Act in this
by Law accounted main-
e, and when not, *vid. Broke*
maintenance, and *Kitchin*,
2. § seq. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.*
nd Crompt. Jurisdit. fol. 38.
writ that lieth against a
or this offence is likewise
a writ of Maintenance.

Maintainer, Manutentor, oris,
c. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr.
l. Maintenance.

M A K.

make good, Firmam facere.
738.

M A L.

lady (a man's name) Mala-
x, m.

male (or satchel) Bulga, x. f.
malefactor, Malefactor, oris,

Malice, Malitia, x, f.

Malon on the river Shannon (in
Ireland) Macolicum.

Maldon (in Essex) Colonia vi-
nalis, Camalodunum, Camo-
nam, Camoludunum, Camu-
nam, Camulodunum, Meal-
odunum.

Malkin (an Instrument to make
Cloth clean) Peniculus, i, m. Pe-
niculus, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

Mallet, Tudes, is, f. Bufalia,
Malleolus ligneus.

Mallieure, commonly Mallyvery
(the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Mallowell (the Family) Malus
Leporarius.

Malmsbury (in Wiltshire) Bla-
n; fortasse à noto nemore
Maidulphi curia, Maidul-

M A.

phi urbs, Maldunense Monaste-
rium, Malmesburium, Meldu-
num.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunensis.

Malpas (in Cheshire) Malus pas-
sus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mala
Platea, & De malo passu.

Malverne (in Worcester-shire)
Malvernica, Malvernium.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir,
viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Pa-
rish, Sitheundus, i, m. Custos pa-
ganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardī-
natus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-slayer, Homicida, x, m.

Man-slaughter, Homicidium,
ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is
slain, Walletheria & Wallecheria,
x, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera,
x, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Island, Eubonia, Man-
nia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda,
Mevania, Mona ulterior (to distin-
guish it from Anglesey) Monabia,
Monæda.

Bishop of the Isle of Man, Epif-
copus Meneventis.

Manasses, (a man's name) Ma-
nasses, is, m.

Mancastle (in Lancashire) Ma-
nucium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire)
Mandueffedum.

Manchester (in Lancashire)
Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administro, arc.

M A.

A Manciple, Opsonator, oris, m. Ash. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth victuals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lies to restore a Person put out of his Office.

Mandatum, Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, verbo *Mandatum*.

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a Beast, Juba, x, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, wherewith Prisoners are bound by the bands) Manicæ, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, x, f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a, um.

A manger, Præsepe, is, n.

A manning (or man's days work) Manopera, x, f.

A Mannor or Lordship, Manerium, ii, n.

A Mannor-house, Domus Manerialis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A free mannor, Alodium, ii, n.

A Lord of a mannor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.

Mannours or Mannors, (the Family) De Maneriis.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.

A floured Silk mantle, Loricum Sericum floratum.

Manual, Manualis, le, adj.

A manual (or small portable Volume, a Book which may be carried in one's hand) Manuale, is, n.

Manumission, Manumissio, onis, f.

M A.

(i. e.) a freeing of a slave or lain from his slavery.

Manurance, Manurancia,

M A P.

A plank of maple, Molluscus, n.

A map, for description of Countries, or of the whole world, Tabula Cosmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) March
The month of March, Martius, m.

Marble, Marmor, oris, n.

A slate of marble, a thin crust, or cream, Crustula, x.

A March pane (or spice) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Darius.

A marching, Expeditio, on.

The marches or borders of Wallia, Marchia Wallia, Cow. 168.

21. Pry. 33.

A Marchioness, Marchio x, f.

Of the Marches, (or Mare Family) De Marchia.

Marcella (a woman's name) cella, x, f.

A mare, Equa, x, f. Ca x, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, x, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, n.

A mariner, Nauta, x, m.

Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimus, a, um.

A mark (note or sign) Stigma, f. (i. e.) a mark made with burning iron, such as Rogues burned in the hand with, Horses on the buttocks or shoulder to be known by.

mark to shoot at, Meta, æ, f.
 sea mark (or Beacon with a
 to direct Ships into the Haven
 lark night) Pharus, i, m.

Mark of money in Silver, 13 s.
 in Gold eight Ounces, Marca,

We use ordinarily, Tredē-
 solidos. & quatuor Denarios,
 in translation of Deeds.

Mark of Silver, Mancusa, æ, f.
 mark (a Man's name), Marcus,

Mark's day, Festum sancti
 i Evangelistæ.

mark upon the edge, Præsigno,

market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow.

fish-market, Piscaria, æ, f. Ma-
 no, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.

market-woman, Foraria, æ, f.
 ney given for standing in the
 t. Mesticum, ci, n.

foretell the market, Præmer-
 ari.

forestaller of the market, Præ-
 ator, oris, m. Propola, æ,

rigery (a Woman's name)
 geria, æ, f.

Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cu-
 Marlebrigia.

Marle, Marlera, æ, f. Carta de
 ft. Ra. Ent. 690. 697. Marla,

Lex. 84. Marlia, æ, f. Reg.
 23; 25. Terra marlanda vel

oranda. 1 Mon. 722. Marga;

marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n.
 84. Margarium, ii, n.

armaduke (a Man's name)
 maducus, i, m.

armalade, Cotoneatum, i, n.
 tina Cydoniorum.

Marquess, Marchio, onis, m.
 y are Lords of dignity, and

are in Honour and Account next
 unto Dukes.

A Marquisate (or marquiship)
 Marchionatus, us, m.

Marriable (or Marriageable)
 Nubilus, le.

The Marriage Bed, Lectus juga-
 lis.

Marriage, Maritagium, ii, n.
 A Marriage (or Wedding) Nu-
 ptia, arum, f.

A contract of Marriage, Pactio
 nuptialis.

To marry, Marito, are.

Married, Maritatus, a, um.
 A fine to the Lord for the marri-
 age of a Tenant's Daughter, Mar-
 chetum, i, n.

Marrow, Medulla, æ, f.

A marsh, or watery Ground, Ma-
 riscus, i, m.

Fresh marsh, Mariscus friscus.
 Salt marsh, Mariscus falsus.

Lord Marshal of England, Mag-
 nus Mareschallus Angliæ. Menti-
 on is made in divers Statutes of
 this Lord or Earl Marshal of Eng-
 land. Anno 1 H. 4. cap. 7. & 14.
 & anno 13 R. 2. c. 2. His Office
 consisteth especially in matters of
 War and Arms, as well with us,
 as in other Countries, whereof
 you may read in Lupanus and Ti-
 lius, Lib. 2. ca. de Conestabili ma-
 riscallo, &c. But he that will know
 the Office of our Lord Marshal,
 beside the few Statutes which con-
 cern him, must read his Commis-
 sion, and also have access to the
 Heralds, who out of their Anti-
 quities are able to discover much
 that by prescription belongeth un-
 to this Office.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschal-
 lus, i, m.

M A.

A marshal's man that scourges Offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Marisca.

Le marshal (the Family) Marefcallus.

The Marshalsea, Marefcallia, x, f.

It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marshal, of whom see *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 102.* It is also used for the Prison in *Southwark*, the reason whereof may be, because the Marshal of the King's House was wont perhaps to sit there in Judgment. See the Statute *anno 9 R. 2. cap. 5. & anno 2 H. 4. c. 23.*

Letters of mart or marque, Literæ reprifatorix.

Mart, Literæ prifales.

Counter-mart, Reprifales.

Martha (a Woman's name) Martha, x, f.

Martin (a Man's name) Martinus, i, m.

St. Martin's day, Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Martialis, Jus Militare. Is the Law that dependeth upon the Voice of the King, or the King's Lieutenant in Wars, for altho' the King for the indifferent and equal temper of Laws, to all his Subjects do not in time of Peace make any Laws, but by the consent of the three Estates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reason of great Dangers, rising of small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; in so much as his word goeth for Law; and this is called Martial Law. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 3.* See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.

Marlemas (or Martinmas) beef,

M A.

Caro fumo durata, Caro infum

Mary (a Woman's name) Mary, x, f.

M A S.

Masham bridge (in Yorksh) Massamensis pons.

The mash (or mesh) of a net, cula retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Masca, x, f. i Fo. Larva, x, f.

Maslin (or mestlin) Wheat Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farra inis, f.

A mason, Cœmentarius, ii Lapidida, x, m. Macerio, onis

Masons, that work upon scaff Machiones, m. pl.

A mass (or lump of any th but properly of Dough in the kn ing Trough, Massa, x, f.

The mast of a Ship, Malus, i

The top of a mast, (or scutte of the mast) Carchesium, ii, n

Mast of Oak, &c. Hogs m Glans, dis, f.

To feed Hogs with mast, Ma are. Pasch. 9 H. 8. in C. B.

Feeding with mast, Massa onis, f. ibid.

A master, Magister, tri, n

A school-master, Ludimagi tri, m.

A master of Arts, Magister um, in artibus Magister.

Master of the rolls, Magister tulum Curix Cancellarix

mini Regis. He is an assistan the Lord Chancellor of Engle

and in his absence heareth Ca there, and giveth Orders. *Cr*

Jurisdic. fol. 41. his Title in Patents (as I have heard) is

ricus parvæ bagæ, custos Rot rum & domus conversorum.

us conversorum is the place where the Rolls are kept, so called because the *Jews* in ancient times, as they were any of them brought to Christianity, were bound in that House, separately from the rest of their Nation, by *Henry* the third, who erected this House. Vid. *Cambden*, King *Edward* the third appointed it afterward for Rolls and Records. At this day it is still called the Rolls. *Sir Tho. Smith* .c. 10. de *Repub. Angl.* saith, he might not unfitly be called *istos archivorum*. He seemeth for the bestowing of the Office of the six Clerks, *anno* 14, & *cap.* 8. Vide *Chancery*.

Magisters of the Chancery, *Magister Cancellarii*. They are Assistants in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of Judgment, of these there be some ordinary, and some Extraordinary. Of Ordinary, there are three in number, whereof the first of the Rolls is Chief; the other two sit in Court every second of the Term, and have committed unto them (at the Lord Chancellor's discretion) the Interdiction Report, and sometime the final determination of Causes depending.

Magister of the Court of Wards and Liveries, *Magister Curie Warderaturæ*. He is the Chief principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, named and assigned by the King, to have the Custody the Seal of the Court is committed. He at the beginning upon his Office, taketh an Oath before the Lord Chancellor

of *England*, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to minister equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the best of his Cunning, Wit and Power, diligently to procure all things, which may honestly and justly be to the King's Advantage and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown; truly to use the King's Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the uttermost of his Power, to see the King justly answered, of all such Profits, Rents and Revenues, and Issues, as shall yearly rise, grow, or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with speed such as have to do before him, not to take or receive of any Person any Gift or Reward, in any Case or Matter depending before him, or wherein the King shall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loss, hindrance, or disherison shall be or grow to the King, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33.

Master of the Horse, *Magister Equorum Domini Regis*. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Office of high Account, and always bestowed upon some Nobleman, both Valiant and Wise. The Master of the Horse is mentioned *Anno* 39 *Elix.* *cap.* 7. & *anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 5.

Master of the Posts, (or *Postmaster of England*) *Magister curiarum Angliæ*. Is an Officer of the King's Court, that hath the appointing, placing and displacing of all such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messengers, and other Business in the thorough-

thorough-fair Towns where they dwell; as also to see that they keep a certain number of convenient Horses of their own, and when occasion is, that they provide others, wherewith to furnish such as have Warrant from him to take Post-Horses; either from or to the Sea, or other Borders or Places within the Realm. He likewise hath the Care to pay them their Wages, and make their allowance accordingly as he shall think meet. This Officer is mentioned *Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 3.* but now altered by the late Statutes.

Master of the Ordnance, Magister Machinariorum Domini Regis. Is a great Officer, to whose care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed, being some great Man of the Realm. *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the Armory, Magister Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and oversight of his Majesty's Armour, for his Person or Horses, or any other Provision or Store thereof in any standing Armories; with command, and placing and displacing of all inferior Officers thereunto appertaining. Mention is made of him *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the King's Muster, Magister & Recensor Militum Domini Regis. Is a material Officer, in all Royal Armies most necessary, as well for the maintaining the Forces compleat, well armed and trained, as also for prevention of such Frauds, as otherwise may exceedingly waste the Prince's Treasure, and extremely weaken the Forces. He hath the over-sight of all the Cap-

tain's and Bands, and ought to have at the beginning deliv'ed unto him by the Lord General perfect Lists and Rolls of all Forces, both Horse and Foot Officers, &c. with the Rates their Allowance signed by the Lord General, for his Direction and Discharge, in signing Warrants for their full Pay.

This Officer is mentioned in the statute *Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 2.* Muster-Master General, and *Eliz. cap. 4.* If you desire to know more of him; see Mr. *Dugdale's Stratioticos.*

Master of the Wardrobe, Magister Garderobæ Domini Regis. Is a great and principal Officer in Court, having his Habit and dwelling-House belonging to that Office call'd the Wardrobe near *Puddle-Wharf* in *London.* He hath the Charge and Custody of all former King's and Queen's ancient Robes, remaining in the Tower of *London,* and all Rings of Arras, Tapestry, &c. like, for his Majesty's Household with the Bedding remaining in standing Wardrobes, as *Hampcourt, Richmond,* &c. he hath the Charge and delivering of all, either Velvet or Serpentine, allowed for Liveries, to his Majesty's Servants of the Privy-Chamber, or others. Mention is made of this Office, *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the King's Household, Magister Hospitii Domini Regis. Is in his Just Title called Great Master, or Great Master of the King's Household, and beareth the same Office that he did, that he wont to be called Lord Ste-

M A.

the King's most honourable
hold, Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap.
whereby it appeareth that the
of this Office was then
ged.

Master of the Jewel-House; Ma-
Domus Jocalium Domini
s, Is an Officer in the King's
hold of great Credit, being
ed Bouge of Court, that is,
t diet for himself and the
our Officers, viz. Clerks of
ewel-House, and a special
ing or Chamber in the
t, having charge of all Plate
ld, of Silver double or par-
lt, used or occupied for the
or Queen's Board, or to any
r of account, attendant in
; and of all Plate remaining
Tower of London, of chains
ose Jewels not fixed to any
ent; mention is made of
Officer. anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.
Master of the Mint, Magister
tarii Domini Regis. anno 2
5. cap. 14. He is now called
en of the Mint, who is the
of the Officers belonging to
lnt, and is by his Office to
e the Silver of the Gold-
s; and to pay them for it,
o oversee all the rest belong-
y this Function, his Fee is a
ed Pounds per annum.
*Master of the Revels and
Games*, Magister Jocorum,
llorum & Mascarum.
Master-ship, Magisterium, ii, n.
Master of a Ship, Patronus,
Master's Mate, Optio gu-
toris, Socius Magistris, Pro-
æ, m.
that runs from his Master,
uga, æ, m.

M A.

A mastiff Dog, Moloffus, i, m.
*A mastiff's Collar, made with
Leather and Nails*, Millum, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, Storea, æ, f. Teges,
itis, i.

*A match to keep fire, commonly
made of a fine kind of cord*, Myxus,
i, m. Fomes igniarius.

A match (or wick of a Candle)
Fungus Lucernæ, Lucernarium,
ii, n.

*A match made of Brimstone, or
like matter, and a card apt to take
fire*, Sulphuratum, i, n.

Materialled, Materiatus, a, um.

*A matricide (one that killeth his
own mother)* Matricida, æ, m.

A matron, Matróna, æ, f.

*Matter (or substance whereof any
thing is made)* Materia, æ, f.

It makes no matter, Nihil refert.

Material, Materialis, le, adj.

Matthew (a man's name) Mat-
thæus, i, m.

Matthias (a man's name) Mat-
thias, æ, m.

St. Matthew's day, Festum San-
cti Matthæi Apostoli.

A mathematician, Mathemati-
cus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) Mærra,
æ, f. Bipalium, ii, n.

Matrasal (in Montgomeryshire)
Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) Ca-
nilstrum, i, n.

Mault, Brasium, ii, n.

Sweetish mault, Brasium dulci-
culum.

M E.

Maulting (or mault making) Granificium, ii, n.

Amault-house, Brasitorium, ii, n.

A mault kiln, Fumarium far-rarium.

Mault, meal (or flour) Polenta, x, f.

A maulster, Brasiator, oris, m.

Mauley (the Family) De Malo Lacu.

Maurice (a man's name) Mauriti-
ritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Maud (a woman's name) Matilda, x, f.

Mawdlin (a woman's name) Magdalena, x, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (a man's name) Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of May, Maius, i, m.

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i, n.

Meal of wheat, Farina triticea.

Meal of barley, Farina hordeacea.

Meal of oats, Farina avenacea.

The refuse of meal, Bultellum, i, n. Lex. 22.

To sift meal, Subcerno, ere.

A meal sieve, Cribrum pollina-
rium.

A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.

Mean (or mesne) Medius, ii, m.

Mean rates, Mediæ ratæ.

Mean profits, Media proficua.

The measles (a disease) Morbil-
li, orum, m.

M E.

A measb-vat, Vas Pandor-
rium.

A measure, Mensura, x, f.

A measure of ten bushels, ta, x, f.

Heaped measure, Cumulus,

To measure, Mensuro, are.

To measure out by feet, Pa-
mo, are.

The measuring of solid th-
Stereometrica, x, f.

Meat (food or vittuals) I-
lenta, x, f. Ry. 48.

Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.

Dainty meat, Daps, apis,

Roast meat, Assum, i, n.
tura, x, f.

Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n.
ro elixa.

A mess of meat, Gestarius
m. Ferculum, i, n.

A dish of several sorts of n-
Sätūra, x, f.

Dishes of meat, Vasa escar-

White meats, made of
cream, butter, &c. Lactaria, or
n. Lacticinia, orum, n.

Minced meat, Minutal, ali-

A chop of meat, Offa, x, f.

A tid-bit, meat well dra-
Pulpamentum, i, n.

To dress meat, Coquinor,

A dressing of meat, Coctura

One that brings in meat and
it on the Table, Infertor, oris

Meath county (in Ireland)
dia, Midia.

Of Meath, Midenfis.

Meaux abby (in Yorkshire)
nasterium de Melsa.

M E C.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a,

M E.

M E D.

Medemenham (in —) *Mediam-*

medicine, Drug, or Physick,
icina, æ, f. Pharmacum, i, n.
Medway River (in Kent) Me-
aia, Medweagus,
meer, Mera, æ, f. Spel. 425.
21.

M E G.

megrim (a pain in the Tem-
of the Head) Hemicrania,

M E L.

ela, one of the Hebrides (in
and) Maleos.

elchifedec (a man's name)
hifedecus, i, m.

elius inquirendo, Is a Writ

lyeth for a second Inquiry,

at Lands and Tenements a

died seised of, where partial

ng is suspected upon the

, Diem clausit extremum.

nat. brev. fol. 255.

melt (or make soft by Fire)

esco, ere. Liquefacio, ere.

melter, Fusor, oris, m. Li-

ctor, oris, m.

elted, Fusus, a, um. Ligua-

t, um.

melting, Fusura, æ, f.

melting-house for metal, U-

a, æ, f.

M E M.

member (or part of the body
arly) Membrum, i, n.

memorable (or worthy of remem-

M E.

brance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Me-
morandus, a, um.

A memorial (sign or monument
of remembrance) Memoriale, lis, n.

M E N.

A mender (or repairer) Refe-
ctor, oris, m.

A mending (or repairing) Re-
fectio, onis, f.

A menial servant, Menialis
Serviens.

Mention (or a mentioning of
any thing) Mentio, onis, f.

Fit to be mentioned, Commē-
mōrandus, a, um.

To make mention, Memoro, are.
Mentionem facere.

M E R.

Mercenary, Mercenarius, a, um.

A mercer that selleth all kinds of
small wares by retail, Tabernarius,
ii, m. Propola, æ, m.

A mercer that selleth Silks and
Velvets, as in London, Mercerus,
i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Serico-
pola, æ, m.

Mercery, Mercimonia, æ, f.
Merceria, æ, f. Pry. 197.

A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.

A merchant adventurer, Mer-
cator & negotiator.

A merchant Taylor, Mercator
scissor.

To deal as a Merchant (to sell)
Merchandizo, are.

A society of merchants, Hausa,
æ, f.

Merchandize, Merchandiza, æ, f.

Mercury (a man's name)
Mercurius, ii, m.

Mercy, Misericordia, æ, f.

M E.

Merionethshire (in Wales) Merionithia, Mervinia, Terra florum Canani.

M E S.

Meschines (the Family) De Mischenis.

The mesentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Mesenterium, ii, n.

A message (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A mess of pottage, Ferculum jusculi.

A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A messuage, Messuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling House, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines Selt. 26. But by the name of a Messuage may pass also a Courtilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-House, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an House, as he himself confirmeth out of *Bract. lib. 5. cap. 28. Selt. 1.* and *Plowd. fol. 170, 171, 199.* and of himself, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toft, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c. yet they may be demanded by their single names.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Latten-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.

A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, is, f.

A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop) Metropolitanus, i, m.

M E W.

Mews (the family) De Melsa.

M I.

M I C.

Michael (a man's name) Michael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Cornwall) Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Festum Sa Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somersetshire) Michelnia.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.

The midriff, separating the bowels and lights from the other bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle English men, Mercii

Middleham (in Yorkshire) Moolanium.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Mildetunensis, Mildetunensis.

Middlesex, Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae

A midwife, Obstetrix, icum, Umbilifeca, æ, f.

The midwife's fee, Maotrix, i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mildreda, æ, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. a quantity of a thousand Paces, otherwise described to contain Furlongs, and every Furlong contain forty Lugges or Poles, every Lugges or Pole to contain sixteen Foot and a half, *Ann Eliz. cap. 6.*

M I.

iles (a man's name) Milo, onis,
ilitary (or pertaining to War)
 tarius, re, adj.
ilk, Lac, lactis, n. pl. caret.
milk, Mulgeo, ere.
wre Milk, Lac acidum seu
 osum.
creeper-milk, Lac Butyraceum,
 pressum, Lac agitatum.
mond-milk, Lac Amygdali-
 vned milk (or milk turned to
) Lac coagulatum.
milk house, vid. *House*.
milk-maid, Lactaria, æ, f.
milk-pail, Mulctra, æ, f. Si-
 i, n. Mulgarium vas.
milk, Lactarius, a, um.
milk-seller, Galactopola, æ, m.
Mill, Molendinum, i, m.
Wind-mill, Mola alata. Mo-
 num ventriticum.
Water-mill, Mola aquaria.
 endinum aquaticum.
Hand-mill, Mola manualis
 rüsättilis, Moletrina, æ, f.
Horse or Ass-mill, Mola Asi-
 a, Mola Equaria.
n oyl-mill (or a mill for Oyl)
 etum, i, n.
Fulling-mill, Molendinum
 nicum, Multo, onis, m.
Sider-mill, Molendinum Po-
 ium.
Mault-mill, Molendinum
 itorium.
Corn-mill, Bladonicum Mo-
 inum.
Smelting-mill, Molendinum
 ibarium.
Mill-house, Domus molendi-
 ni.
ve Hopper of a mill, Infundi-
 m, i, n.
upper mill-stone, Catillus, li, m.

M I.

The under mill-stone, Meta, æ, f.
A mill-stone, Mola pro Molen-
 dino. Pry. 185. Saxum molare, La-
 pis molaris.
A mill-clapper, Crepitaculum
 molare, Taratantarium, ii, n.
A pair of mill-clappers, Par
 Malleorum.
The site of a mill, Situs Molen-
 dini.
*Ground or running Work, tack-
 ling for mills*, Instrumenta cur-
 rentia.
A mill-door, Janua molendina-
 ria.
Fenders belonging to a mill, E-
 missaria, orum, n.
Locks belonging to a mill, Flu-
 vialia, orum, n.
The trendle of a mill, Molucrum,
 i, n.
A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum,
 i, n.
A pond head belonging to a mill,
 Caput Stagni.
A mill-dam, Castellum, i, n.
 Commatum, i, n.
A milleate, Emissarium, ii, n.
Mill dust, Pollen, inis, n.
Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re,
 adj. Molaris, a, um.
A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Mo-
 lendarius, ii, m. Pollinctor, oris, m.
A Miller's Wife, Molitrix, icis, f.
The miller's toll, Multura, æ, f.
Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.
Millicent (a woman's name) Mil-
 licentia, æ, f.
The milt, Lien, is, m.
Milford-haven (in Wales) Alau-
 nicus portus.
A million (a thousand times)
 Decies centum millia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, æ, f. Fodina, æ, f.

A mine of gold, Aurifodina, x, f. Auraria, x, f.

A silver mine, Argenti-fodina, x, f.

A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2 Ro. 547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 Inst. 578.

A mine of brass, Æraria, x, f. Ærifodina, x, f.

A mine of iron, Ferri-fodina, x, f. Ferraria, x, f.

A Mine, Cave or Trench digged under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City, &c. Cuniculus, li, m.

To undermine, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.

Undermined, Subrutus, a, um.

Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Fossilis, le, adj.

To mingle (or mix together) Misceo, ere.

A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n.

A minstrell (or fidler) Menestralus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Minstrellus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineriis.

A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, be it Gold or Silver, which is at this present, and long hath been, viz. the Tower of London. The Officers belonging to the Mint have not been always alike. At this present they seem to be these, The Warden, who is the chief of the rest, whose Office see in Master of the Mint. 2. The Master-

worker who receiveth the Money from the Warden, causeth it melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from again, when it is made; his allowance is not any set Fee, according to the Pound weight.

The third is the Contrivour who is to see that the Money made the Just assize, to oversee the Officers and controll the Money be not as it ought to be, his Fee is 100 Marks per annum. The Fourth is the Master of the Assay, who weigheth the Silver, and seeth whether it is according to Standard, his yearly Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifthly, the Auditor to take the account and make them up Auditor. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the Mint, who is to see the Silver come out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; who is after the Assay-master made tryal of it. Seventhly, the Clerk of the Irons, who is to see that the Irons be clean and ready to work with. Eighthly the Assayer, who graveth the Stamp upon the Money. Ninthly the Surveyor of Irons, who, after they be assayed, smiteth them upon the Mint. Tenthly, the Melters who melt the Bullion, before it comes to the Coyning. Eleventhly the Blanchers, who do anneal, and cleanse the Money. Twelfthly, the Porter who keepeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteenthly, the Provost of the Mint, who provide for all the Moniers, to oversee them. Lastly, the Moniers, who are some to Shear the Money, some to forge it, some to beat it broad, some to round it.

M I.

to Stamp or Coin it. Their
 es is not by the day or year,
 uncertain, according to the
 ht of the money coined by

M I R.

miracle, Miraculum, i, n.
raculous, Miraculosus, a, um.
Quag-mire or *Bogg*) Palus,

M I S.

schief, Infortunium, ii, n.
 cies, ei, f.
schievous, Perditus, a, um.
 ciosus, a, um.
misconstrue, Detorqueo, ere.
misdeed, Male-factum, i, n.
misdo, Malefacio, ere.
misdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.
lery (or *adversity*) Miseria,

misne (or *misen Sail* of a
 Epidromus, i, m.

prison, Misprigio, onis, f. It
 eth in our Common Law,
 &, or negligence, or over-
 Vid. *Stawnsf. pl. cor. lib.* 1.
 9. which read at large. *An-*
T. 6. cap. 15. Anno 14 Ed. 3.
Stat. 1. Crompt. Just. Peace,
West. part. 2. Symb. Tit.
tments, Sect. 63. in fine, an-
Eliz. cap. 3. Crompt. Juris-
fol. 238.

mystery (or *Trade*) Mysteri-
 i, n.

M I T.

Mitre (a *Bishop's attire* of the
 Mitra, x, f.

ittimus. A writ whereby Re-
 are sent from one Court to
 er. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit.*

M O.

Fines, Sect. 138. F. & 154. B. of
 the divers other uses and applica-
 tions of this mittimus, See *Regist.*
Orig. in the Table of the Book.

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, x, f.
The mixture of other metals with
Gold or Silver, Allaia, x, f.

M O D.

A model (or *frame of any thing*)
 Modulus, li, m.

To moderate (or *keep a mean*)
 Moderor, ari.

A Moderator, Moderator, oris,
 m.

Modern (or *of late time*) Mo-
 dernus, a, um.

Modo & Forma, are words of art
 in a Procefs, and namely in the
 Answer of the Defendant, where-
 by he denyeth himself to have
 done the thing laid to his charge,
Modo & Forma declarata, in the
 manner and form declared. *Kit-*
chin fol. 232. It signifieth as much
 as that clause in the Civil Law.
Negat allegata, prout allegantur,
esse vera.

M O E.

Moelles (the *Family*) De Moelis.

M O I.

Le Moigne, or *Monk* (the *Family*)
 De Mona, Monachus.

A moiety (or *half part*) Medie-
 tas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A molecatcher, Talpicideus, i, m.
Mole

M O.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.
To molest, Molesto, are.
Molestation, Molestatio, onis, f.
Molines (the-Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

M O M.

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

M O N.

A Monarch (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, æ, f.

A monastery, Monasterium, ii, n.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

A month, Mensis, is, m.

Monthly, Menstruatim, adv.
Mensatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, æ, f. Pecunia, æ, f. Yet for moneys we commonly use, *Denarii*, as *Possessionatus de decem libris in Pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis suis propriis*.

Advance-money, Pecunia præparatoria.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

Current Money, Pecunia ambulans, æquè à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, Pecuniæ numeratæ, Præfens pecunia, Argentum præsentaneum.

In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis.

The right or art of coining money, Monetarium, ii, n.

One that maketh the King's money, Monetarius, ii, m.

To pay ready money, Numerare Pecuniam.

Well monied, Nummosus, a, um.

Money lying unimproved, Sterilis Pecunia.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, Æstimare pecunia.

M O.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, Saccus nummarius, Theca mularia.

Moniers, Monetarii, oru (i. e.) Ministers of the Mint, make and Coin the King's n. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. 6. & Ed. 6. cap. 15.*

A Monk, Monachus, i, r.

Monkery (the profession of a Monachus), i, m. *Whitlock* ding in the middle Temp *August 1619. upon the St. H. c. 13. de facultatibus ficiorum fo. 23. his verbis—festus. 1 Natalium, as Ba Villains, &c. 2. Morum, i minosi Perjurii. 3. Scientiæ, of Learning: 4. Civil capac. Monachus, Utlaria.*

A monkey, Cercopithecus

Monmouth (in Wales) Muthia, Monumetha, Monum

Of Monmouth, Monumet

A monopoly (a sole buying

ling) Monopolia, æ, f.

Montacute (in Somerse

Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family

Monte acuto.

Mont-eagle (the Family

Monte Aquilæ.

Montchensley (the Family

Monte Canilio.

Montfichet (the Family) Do

te fixo.

Montgomery (the Family

Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales)

Gomericus, Montgomeria.

Monhermer (the Family

Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De

Jovis.

Mont-Pesson (the Famil

Monte Pessonis.

M O.

Mont-piffon (the Family) De
nte Pifferio.

Montrose (in Scotland) Celurca,
ns rosarum.

1 *monument, Monumentum,*

M O O.

Irish ground, Mora, x, f.

To moor a Ship (or to fasten her
she Stick in the mudd) to tye or
her in some Creek or Harbour
Cables or great Ropes. Na-
continenti alligare, navem
re in portu, navem deducere,
ellere ad Portum.

1 *moot, Mota, x, f. (i. e.) a*
art or Convention, a Plea, also
astle, also a Moat or Ditch of
ter.

M O R.

Moral (or pertaining to manners)
alis, le, adj.

Morgan (a man's name) Mor-
as, i, m.

The morning, Aurora, x, f.

1 *morsel (or bit) morsellum, i, n.*

Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.

Mortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.

Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lutum,
. Cæmentum, i, n.

White mortar, Albarium, ii, n.

1 *tray of mortar, Qualus Cæ-*
nti.

To stop with mortar, Lio, are.

1 *mortar, Mortarium, ii, n.*

1 *mortar to pound spice, Fracel-*
n, ii, n.

To bray in a mortar, Pinfo, are.

To pound in a mortar, Pinfo,

1 *mortgage, Mortgagium, ii, n.*

. Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co.

. 205. Morganizand. Ra.

tr. 4.

M O.

Mortuum vadium, It signifieth
in our Common Law, a Pawn of
Land or Tenement, or any thing
moveable laid or bound for mo-
ney borrowed, peremptorily to be
the Creditors for ever, if the mo-
ney be not paid at the day agreed
upon; and the Creditor holding
Land or Tenement upon this bar-
gain, is in the mean time called
Tenant in Mortgage. The Cause
why it is called Mortgage, is for
that it standeth in doubt, whe-
ther the Feoffer or the Borrower
(as you may call him) will pay the
money at the day appointed, or
not, and if he fail to pay, then
the Land which he laid in Gage
upon condition of payment of the
money. is gone from him for ever
and so dead to him upon Condi-
tion. But if he pay the Money, then
is the Gage dead to the Feoffee
or Tenant, and for this cause cal-
led Mortuum vadium, Mortgage,
to distinguish it from that which
is called Vivum vadium. As if a
man borrow an hundred Pounds
of another, and maketh an Estate
of Lands unto him, until he hath
received the said sum of the Is-
sues and Profits of the Lands, so
as in this case, neither Money nor
Land dieth or is lost, and there-
fore it is called Vivum vadium.
Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Sect.
332.

To mortgage, Invadio, are.

A mortgaging, Invadiatio,
onis, f. 1. Mon. 478. Ry. 272.
Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mor-
tuo mari.

A Mortise, Incastratura, x, f.
Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria,
orum, n.

C c

Mortmain,

M O.

Mortmain, Manus mortua. (i.e.)
a giving of Lands to a Corpora-
tion that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarium, ii, n.
It is a Gift left by a man at his
Death to his Parish Church, for
the recompense of his Personal
Tithes and Offerings, not duly
paid in his Life-time.

Morpit (in Northumberland)
Corstopilum, Corstopitum Curia.

Morsby (in Cumberland) Mor-
bium.

Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortuus
Iacus.

M O S.

Mosaical work (a work of small
inlaid pieces) Mosaicum, i, n. Tes-
salatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n.

Moses (a man's name) Moses,
is, m.

A moss, Mossa, æ, f. 2. Mon.
632. 636.

Mossy-ground, Mossatum, i, n.

M O T.

A mote round a House, Fossa,
æ, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

A mother in law (my Wife's, or
Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.

A mother-in-law (or a Step-mo-
ther) Matrastra, æ, f. Materiastra,
æ, f.

A Grand-mother, Avia, æ, f.

*The Grand-father's or Grand-
mother's Mother*, Abavia, æ, f.

The mother-tongue (or language)
Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Ver-
nacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus,
ûs, m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

M O.

M O V.

Moveables (or any Goods that
be removed from place to place)
Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

A mould (or Form, where
thing is framed) Modulus, li,
Proplasma, atis, n.

Moulds (or Patterns) For-
menta, orum.

A moulding-board for Bread
Tabula pistoria.

The Art of making moulds
Image-work of clay, Proplasma-
tis, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.

Mounds, Clausuræ.

A mountain (or Mount) Mons,
tis, m.

Mountains (in Ossery in Ire-
land) Bladinæ montes.

A Mountebank, Medicaster,
m. Circulator, oris, m.

Mountbault (the Family) De
Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De
te Forti.

A mouse-trapp, Muscipula, æ, f.

A mouse-catcher, Muscio, onis, m.

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) O-
cium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semove-
tia, 2. Mon. § 11. Some words
are called movements.

M O W.

To mow (or cut Corn, or
Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (stack or pile of hay,
&c.) Tassa, æ, f. Strues, is, f. Mo-
les, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De M-
braia.

M U.

l mower, Messarius, ii, m. Fal-
is, ii, m. Fœnifeca, æ, m.
*s*owings, Messuræ, arum, f.
c. 35.

b mow grass, Herbam falcare.
b mow or reap Corn, Blada me-

M U E.

*m*ue for hawks, Mutatorium,

M U F.

*w*oman's muffler, Focale, is, n.

M U L.

*M*ula Island, Maleos, Mula.
the mul of Cantire (a promonto-
Scotland) Epidium Epidio-

the mul of Galloway (a promon-
in Scotland) Novantum Cher-
ffus, Novantum Promonto-

*M*ule, Mulus, i, m. Mula, æ, f.
(.) a Mule engendred of an
and a Mare.

*M*ule (engendred of a Horse
(the Ass) Burdo, onis, m. Hin-
i, m.

*M*uletier (or Mule-driver)
io, onis, m. Mulicurius, ii, m.

M U N.

*U*ncorn, Olicastrum, i, n.
*U*muniment, Munimentum, i, n.

(.) a Deed or writing, where-
to defend an Estate.

*U*muniment-house for the keep-
of Records, &c. Munimen,
, n.

*U*nungrel (Dog) Hybrida, æ, m.
*U*nster (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U.

M U R.

*M*urage, Muragium, ii, n. It is
 a Toll or Tribute to be levied for
 the building or repairing of pub-
 lick Edifices or Walls. *Fitz. nat.*
brev. fol. 227. D. It seemeth also
 to be a Liberty granted by the
 King to a Town, for the gather-
 ing of Money, toward walling of
 the same. *Anno 3 Ed. 1. cap. 30.*

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra.
Entr. 11. Cow. 177. Brac. 134.
Cow. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro,
are.

*M*urder, Murdrum, i, n. It sig-
 niifieth in our Common Law a
 wilful and feloniously killing of
 any other upon prepensed Malice.
Anno 52 H. 3. cap. 25. West. part.
2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect. 47.

Fleta saith that it was not mur-
 der, except it were proved that
 the Party slain were *English*, and
 no stranger. But as *Stawford*
 saith, *Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2.* The
 Law in this point is altered by the
 Stat. *Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 4.* and
 murder is now otherwise to be
 defined. When a man upon pre-
 pensed Malice killeth another,
 whether secretly or openly, it
 maketh no matter, whether he
 be an *Englishman* or a *Foreigner*,
 living under the King's protecti-
 on. And prepensed malice is here
 either exprefs or implied: Ex-
 prefs when it may be evidently
 proved, that there was formerly
 some evil design implied; when
 one killeth another suddenly, ha-
 ving no time to defend himself;
 as going over a stile, &c. *Crompt.*
Jultice of Peace in the Chapter
of murder, fol. 19. B.

If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his assistance come to suppress the Fray, and to preserve the Peace, and in doing their Office, the Constable or any of his Assistants is slain, this is murder in the Law, although the Murderer knew not the Party which was killed, and although the affray was suddain, because the Constable and his Assistants, came by Authority of the Law to keep the Peace, and to prevent the danger which may ensue by breaking of it; and for this the Law adjudgeth it murder, and that the murderer had malice prepenfed, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. *Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments. fol. 10.*

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a Watch-man be killed in doing his Office, this is murder.

The like is in *9 Rep. Mackallies Case*, and this Reason given, for this is *contra potestatem Regis & Legis*.

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in resisting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepenfed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. *Cook. 9. Rep. Mackallie's Case.*

The Statute *1 Jac. Reg. c. 8.* hath well provided, that that party that stabbeth, or thrusteth any Person not having a Weapon drawn, or that hath not first stricken him, so as he die thereof within six months after, shall

suffer death as a wilful murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight and after they meet suddenly fight again, and B. killeth A. seemeth murder, and malice he intended in B. upon the mer hurt; but now if A. killed B. this seemeth but a slaughter in A. for his malice shall be thought to be ceased by the hurt he first did B. *Leigh Phil Com. fol. 163*

If two fall out upon a sudden occasion, and agree to fight such a field, and each of them and fetch their weapon, and go into the Field, and therein the one killeth the other: he that killeth hath no malice prepenfed, for fetching of the Weapon, and going into the Field, is but a continuance of the sudden falling out, and the Blood was never Cold (cave: this not Law now) but they appoint to fight the next day that is malice prepenfed. *Seward Cook's 3. part of Insti. c. 1.*

If A. put Poison in a Pot of Wine, to the intent to poison B. and lay it in a Place where he may fetch it, and B. will come and drink it, and by accident one C. whom A. hath no malice) and of his own head take the Pot and drink off this, of which C. he dies, this is murder in A. for he coupleth the Event with the Intention, and the end of the Cause. But if one put Ratsbane, to kill Rats and other Vermin, and leave it in some Place to this purpose with no ill intent; and one coming this, eat of it, this is not

M U.

y, because he which prepared Poison, had no evil or felonious intent. *Cook 9. Rep. Agnes's Case.*

John Saunders had a purpose to his Wife, to the intent he might marry another whom he later affected, and opens his intent to *Alexander Archer*, and prays aid and Counsel how he might do it; he counsels him to Poyson. And to this purpose the said *Alexander* buys the Poyson, Arsenick and Rose-acre, and gives this to *Saunders* to minister to his Wife; afterwards he gives his Wife this in a roasted Apple, and the Wife eats a little of it, and gives the remnant to her young Child about three years old, and the said *John Saunders* seeing this, reprehends his wife, and saith that Apples were not good for such Children; and she saith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the im poisoned Apple, which the Father permits, to avoid suspicion; afterwards the Woman covers, and the Child dies of the said Poyson. This was murder in *Saunders*, tho' he bore no malice to his Child, because he had an intent to kill a Person. Here *Saunders* was adjudged a principal, and hanged; but whether *Archer* was Accessary here, is a great doubt, for his Offence was in Counselling, and procuring him to kill his Wife, and no other, or no mention was made of the daughter. So if one lye in wait in a Place to kill one, and another cometh to the place, and he which lyes in wait mistakes him, and kills him; this is murder, being found-

M U.

ed upon prepenfed Malice, *Plowden's Comment. Saunder's Case.*

If a Peer of the Realm be Arraigned at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment of Murder, he shall be tryed by his Peers, that is, Nobles; but if he be appealed of Murder by a Subject, his Tryal shall be an ordinary Jury of 12 Freeholders, as appears 10 *Edw. 4. 6. 33 Hen. 8. Cook 9. Rep.*

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a Murderer, *tempore diurno*, altho' the murder was committed in the Town-field or Lane. *L. Dyer, p. 210. B.*

If a man be attainted of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods, and Chattels. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 165.*

A murderer, Murditor, oris, m.
The murrain, Morina, æ, f. *Fle. 160.*

Murrey (in Scotland) Moravia, Murevia.

Murrey bay (in Scotland) Varar, Vararis æstuarium.

M U S.

Muschamp (the Family) De Musco campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m.
Musical, Musicus, a, um.
Musical Instruments, Organa musica.

Musick, Musica, æ, f.
The distance or time in musick, Intervallum, i, n.

A musitian that composes or sets songs and lessons, Componista, æ, m.

A musk-ball, or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief) Pastillus, li, m.

A musket

N A.

A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii, m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopetia peditis.

A musketeer, Sclopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.

Mustard, Sinapis, is, f.

A mustard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fritillum, i, n.

To muster, Mustro, are.

A muster, Mustrum, i, n.

A muster-master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Muster-rolls, Rotuli Lufratorii.

A mustering, Mustratio, onis, f.

Musters (the Family) De Monasteriis.

M U T.

Mute, Mutus, a, um. Is one that will not plead, or that will not put himself upon his Country, in a criminal Cause.

Mutton, Caro vervecina, Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.

A shoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.

A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.

A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-stall) Fiscella, x, f.

N A G.

A *Nagg*, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.

A saddle nagg, Equus vestarius.

A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Ent. 125.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.

A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.

A little nail, Clavulus, li, m.

N A.

The nail of the fingers, or Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.

To strip naked, Nudo, are. ftes exuere.

A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in Law Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.

The first name (or Christian name) Prænomen, inis, n.

A surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A nick-name, Improperium, n.

To name (or nominate) Nominare, are.

One that knoweth the names of things, and calleth them by their several names, Nomenclator, ris, m.

Namptwich (in Cheshire) V. Malbanus.

N A P.

The nape, neck or middle of neck, Cervix, icis, f.

A napkin, Mantile, is, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Manupiarium, ii, n.

A napkin to wipe the face, Facci-tergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis

N A S.

Nasaret (a woman's name) Nasareta, x, f.

Naseby (in Northamptonshire) Navesbeia.

N A

N E.

N A T.

Nathan (a man's name) *Nathan*,
ecl.

Nathaniel (a man's name) *Nathaniel*, lis, m.

Nation, *Natio*, onis, f.

Native, *Nativus*, a, um.

*The feast of the nativity of the
ed Virgin*, *Festum nativitatis
æ Mariæ virginis*.

Nativity, *Nativitas*, atis, f.

To calculate ones nativity, *Ho-
sopo*, are.

*Caster or Calculator of nati-
s*, *Horoscopus*, i, m. *Geneth-
s*, i, m.

Nature, *Natura*, æ, f.

Natural, *Naturalis*, le, adj.

Naturalist, *Physiologus*, i, m.

Naturalization, *Naturalizatio*,
f.

N A U.

The nave of a cart wheel, *Medi-
lotæ*, *Mediolus Rotæ*.

The navel, *Umbilicus*, i, m.

Navy, fleet or army of ships,
is, is, f.

Navigation, *Navigatio*, onis, f.
alis disciplina.

N E.

Admittas, Is a Writ that ly-
for the Plaintiff in a *Quare
dit*, or he that hath an *Acti-
Dareinpresentement* depend-
in the Common Bench, and
th that the Bishop will admit
Clerk of the Defendant, du-
the Suit between them, and
Writ must be sued within six
ths after the avoidance, be-

N E.

cause after the six Months, the
Bishop may present by Lapse.
*Regist. Orig. fol. 31. Fitz. nat. brev.
fol. 37.*

N E A.

Near, *Propinquus*, a, um.

Near at hand, *In promptu*.

Near to, *Prope*, adv.

Neath (in Glamorganshire) *Ni-
dum*, *Nidus*.

Neat's leather, *Pellis bovina*.

N E C.

Necessary, *Necessarius*, a, um.

Necessity (or want) *Necessitas*,
atis, f.

The neck, *Collum*, i, n.

A neckcloth, *Strophium*, ii, n.

A necklace, *Torquis*, is, d. g.

*A necklace with three rows of
Pearl*, *Trifilum*, i, n.

Necromancy (or Divination by
calling up deceased bodies) *Necro-
mantia*, æ, f.

A necromancer, *Necromantius*,
ci, m.

N E E.

A neece, *Neptis*, is, f.

A needle, *Acus*, us, f.

A little needle, *Acutella*, æ, f.

A needle's eye, *Foramen acus*.

A needle case, *Acutheca*, æ, f.

Acuarium, ii, n.

A garment of needle work, *Vestis
acupicta*, *Vestis Phrygia*.

*The needle of a ship-man's com-
pass, used in a ship, or of a dial*,
Verforia, æ, f.

A needle-maker, *Acicularius*,
ii, m.

N E G.

Negative, *Negativus*, a, um.

A ne-

N E.

A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnantans.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.

Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.

Negligence, Negligentia, æ, f.

Negligent, Negligens, tis, Part.

Negligently, Negligenter, adv.

A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.

Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

The Neighbourhood, Vicinetum, i, n. Cow. 238. 268. Co. Lit. 155. 11. Co. 25.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.

The nephew's wife, Prônurus, ūs, f.

N E R.

Nero (a man's name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. Cassis, is, m.

A sweep-net, or drag-net to catch fish, Tragam, i, n. Tragula, æ, f.

Verriculum, i, n. Sagena, æ, f.

A casting net, Funda, æ, f.

A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete aucupatorium.

A wheel or bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.

A small float net, Rete jaculum.

A hay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.

A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, æ, f.

A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n.

The arming or cross meshing a net; Semplagium, ii, n.

N E.

Cords or nets wherewith to intangle birds, Restrictæ, arum.

A mesh or hole of a net, Mæx, f.

An arming of a net, Epidrum, is, f. Plagæ, arum, f.

A net-maker, Retiarius, ii.

Net-work, Reticulatum op.

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.

Never after, Nunquam de.

Nevertheless, Nihilominus, men, Conjunct.

Nevil (the Family) De villa & de Nevilla.

Neuter (or Neutral) Neuter, le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.

To make new, Novo, are. 1. vo, are. Novello, are.

Newburgh (the Family) De vo Bargo.

Newark (the Family) De loco.

Newbury (in Berkshire) De Spirix.

Newcastle upon Tine (in thumberland) Monarchapolum Castellum.

Newcastle (the Family) De vo Castello.

New-hall (a stately house) Locus. Nova aula.

Newenden (in Kent) And Noviodunum.

Newington (in Kent or n) Durolevum.

Newmarket (in Suffolk) Novum forum, Novus mercatus.

Newmarket-beath, Campvoforensis.

*

N I.

March (the Family) De No-
ercatu.

onham (in Hertfordshire)
nova.

port, Novus portus.

port (in the Isle of Wight)
na, Novus Burgus.

port Pagnet (in Buckingham-
Neoportus Paganellicus.

v years day, Festum Circum-
s domini.

News-monger, Famigerator,
m.

orge or carry away news, Fa-
o, are.

N E X.

xt, Proximus, a, um.

xt after, Inde, deinde, adv.

N I C.

colas (a man's name) Nico-
i, m.

ola (a woman's name) Nico-
f.

N I E.

le or Neal (the Family) Ni-

N I G.

night, Nox, tis, f.

night guard, Excubitum, i, n.

lodge all night, Pernocto, are.

night-cap, Galerulus, li, m.

s nocturnus.

wax night, Noctesco, ere.

ghtly (night by night) Noctua-

dv. West Indictments 239.

the night, Noctanter, in In-
dictments.

N I H.

bil dicit. Is a failing to put

N I.

in answer to the Plea of the Plain-
tiff by the day assigned, which if
a man do omit, Judgment passeth
against him, as saying nothing
why it should not.

N I N.

Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.

Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.

Nine times, Novies, adv.

Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.

Nineteenth, Nonagesimus, a, um,

The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

N I P.

A nipple of the Breast, Papilla,
x, f.

N I S.

Nisi prius, Is a Writ judicial,
which lyeth in case where the En-
quest is pannelled, and returned be-
fore the Justices of the Bank, the
one party, or the other, making
Petition, to have this writ for the
ease of the Country. It is directed
to the Sheriff, commanding that
he cause the Men Impannelled to
come before the Justices in the
same County, for the determina-
tion of the Cause there, except it
be so difficult, that it need great
deliberation. In which case it is
sent again to the Bank. *Anno 14*
Ed. 3. cap. 15. The form of the
Writ, see in old *Nat. brev. fol. 159.*
and in the *Regist. Indic. fol. 7. &*
28. & 75. See the new Book of
Entries, *verbo, nisi prius.* And it
is called *nisi prius*, of these words
comprised in the same, whereby
the Sheriff is willed to bring to
Westminster the men impannelled
at a certain day, or before the Ju-
stices of the next Assizes: *Nisi die*

N O.

Luna apud talem locum prius venerint, &c. whereby it appeareth that Justices of Assizes, and Justices of *nisi prius* are differing. And Justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them, before whom the cause is depending in the Bench, with some other good man of the County associated unto him. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 240. E.* which he taketh from the Statute of York, Anno 12 Ed. 2. See *Westm. 2. cap. 30. anno 13 Ed. 1. & anno 27 ejusd. cap. 4. & anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 17. & anno 4 ejusd. cap. 11. & anno 14 ejusd. cap. 16. & anno 7 Rich. 2. cap. 7. & anno 18 Eliz. cap. 12.*

N O B.

Noble, Nobilis, le, adj. Illustris, tre, adj.

A noble (in money) Merka, æ, f. Nobile, is, n.

A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.

To make noble, Nobilito, are.

Nobleness (or nobility) Nobilitas, atis, f.

Nobly, Nobiliter, adv.

N O C.

The neck in iron of a bow or arrow, Crena, æ, f.

N O G.

A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) Diota, æ, f.

N O M.

Nomination, Nominatio, onis, f.

Nominated, Nominatus, a, um.

N O N.

Nonage (or minority) Minoritas,

N O.

atis, f. It is all the time man's age under one and tw Years in some Cases, or four in some, as Marriage. See *Tit. Age.*

Non compos mentis, is Man no sound Memory, many the Latin word explaineth true sense, and calleth him *Ad Demens, Furiosus, Lunaticus, tuus, Stultus*, or the like; but *compos mentis* is most sure a gal.

Non compos mentis is of Sorts. 1. *Ideota*, which from Nativity by a perpetual Infir is *non compos mentis*. 2. He by sickness, grief or other acc wholly loseth his memory and derstanding. 3. A Lunatic hath sometime his understanding and sometime not, *aliquand det lucidis intervallis*: and therefore he is called *non compos tis*, so long as he hath not understanding. *Cook-on Lit. lib. 3. 6. Sect. 405. & 4. Rep.*

Beverlies Case, Lastly, he by his own vicious act for a depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as he is drunken, but that kind of *compos mentis* shall give no privilege or benefit to him or his; and a descent shall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the of understanding was perpetual.

So likewise if a man that comes *non compos mentis* accident be disseised and succeedent, albeit he recover his memory and understanding again yet he shall never avoid the cent, and so it is *à fortiori* of that hath *Lucida intervalla* *Ibid.*

an Ideot make a Feoffment
e, he shall in pleading never
it, saying that he was an
at the time of his Feoffment,
o had been from his Nativi-
ut upon an Office found for
ing, the King shall avoid the
ment for the benefit of the
, whose custody the Law gi-
to the King; so it is of a
Compos mentis, and so it is of
qui Gaudet lucidus interval-
an Estate made during his
cy; for albeit the Parties
selves cannot be deceived to
le themselves, yet twelve
upon this Office may find the
h of the matter: But if any
m alien by fine or recovery,
hall not only bind himself,
is Heirs also.

Compos mentis cannot com-
Felony, because he cannot
a Felonious intent. *Furiosus*
Bracton, non intelligit quid
& animo & ratione caret, &
multum distat à brutis. Nei-
can he commit Petty Trea-
As if a Woman *Non Compos*
is kill her Husband; but in
cases, *non compos mentis* may
nit High Treason, as if he
or offer to kill the King, for
Caput & salus reipublica, &
ite bona valetudo transit in
s; and for this cause their
ons are privileged, that none
t to offer violence to them,
is *reus criminis* *lase* Maje-
, and *percat unus ne pereant*
Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Case.
f an Ideot which is so à Na-
ate the King hath *Custodiam*,
non compos mentis he hath only
rision. That is, of a natural
t, the King hath his Lands to

his own use; but of *non compos*
mentis, he hath not to his own
use, but shall with the Profits of
the Land maintain him, his Wife,
Children and Household. *Cook's 4th*
Rep. Beverly's Case.

Non distringendo, Is a Writ
comprizing under it divers parti-
culars, according to divers cases;
all which you may see in the Ta-
ble of the *Regist. Orig. verbo, Non*
distringendo.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the gene-
ral answer to an Action of Tres-
pass, whereby the Defendant doth
absolutely deny the Fact imputed
unto him by the Plaintiff. Where-
as in other special answers, the
Defendant granteth the Fact to be
done, and alledgeth some reason
in his defence, why he lawfully
might do it. And therefore where-
as the Rhetoricians comprise all
the substance of their discourses
under three questions, *An sit, quid*
sit, quale sit: This answer falleth
under the first of the three; all
other answers are under one of
the other two. And as this is the
general answer in an Action of
Trespas, that is, an Action crimi-
nal civilly prosecuted; so is it also
in all Actions criminally followed,
either at the suit of the King, or
other, wherein the Defendant de-
nyeth the Crime objected unto
him, see the new Book of En-
tries. *Tit. non culpabilis*, and
Stawns. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. cap. 62.

Non est factum, Is an answer to
a Declaration, whereby a man de-
nyeth that to be his Deed, where-
upon he is Impleaded. *Broke hoc*
Titulo.

Non Implacitando aliquem de libe-
ro tenemento sine brevi. Is a Writ

N O.

to inhibit Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. *Regist. fol. 171. B.*

Non omittas, Is a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it, for in this case the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this shall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the King's Commandment. *Old nat. brev. fol. 44.* Of this the *Regist. Orig.* hath three sorts, *fol. 82. b. & 151. & Reg. Judic. fol. 5. & 56.*

Non ponendo in Assisis & Furatis. Is a writ founded upon *Stat. West. 2. cap. 38.* & the *Stat. Articuli super chartas, cap. 9.* which is granted upon divers causes to Men, for the freeing them from Assises and Juries. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 165.* See the *Regist. fol. 179. 100. 181. 183.*

Non residentia pro Clericis Regis. Is a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, by reason of his non-residence. *Regist. Orig. fol. 58. b.*

Non sana memoria, (not of sound memory) Is an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth his Plaint or Demand. And the Contents of this Exception are, That the Party that did that Act (being himself or any other) was not well in his Wits, or Mad, when he did it. See the new Book of Entries, *Tit. non sana me-*

N O.

morie, and *dum non fuit mentis*. See also *non compos*

Non Term, Non Terminum, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the times or days of King's Peace. *Lamb. Archæol. 126.* and what these were in the time of King Edward the first, see there.

None, Nullus, a, um.

The nones of every month, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

Nonsuit, Non prosecutus, e, ve. Is a Renunciation of the Plea by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded as the Jury is ready at the trial to deliver their Verdict.

H. 4. cap. 7. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Nonsuit*. The Romans term it *Litis renuntiatio*.

N O O.

A nook of land, *Noca* term Mon. 254. bis, 331. *Noka* Lex. 90.

Noon, Meridies, ei, m.

N O R.

Norfolk, *Nordovolka*, *Norham*, (in Northumberland) *Ubbanforda*.

Norris (the Family) *Norris*

The north, Septentrio, or Boreas, æ, m.

The north part, Pars Borealis

The north-east part, Pars aquilonica.

North-west part, Borea Zonalis.

The north-pole (or pole-aquilonis) *Polus Arcticus*.

N O.

Northampton town, Bannaven-
Bannaventa, Bennaventa, In-
navantia, Ifannavaria, Ifanna-
tia, Northamptonia.

Northamptonshire, Northanto-
ensis ager vel comitatus.

North-hall (in *Hertfordshire*)
emus Boreale.

Northforeland (in *Kent*) Can-
m Prom. Carion.

North Hall (in *Yorkshire*) Nor-
oricum.

Northumberland, Nordhumbria,
orthanimbria, Northimbria,
orthumbria.

Norwich City, Norwicus, Nordö-
um, Venta.

Bishop of Norwich, Episcopus
orwicensis.

Norwich (the Family) De Nor-
ico.

N O S.

The Nose, Nasus, i, m.

The nostrils, Nares, ium, f.

N O T.

A notary, Notarius, ii, m.

A notch (or slit) Crena, x, f.
visura, x, f.

*To note (mark or observe any-
ing)* Nōto, arc.

A note (or annotation) Nota, x,
Annotatio, onis, f.

A note (mark or star in a book)
ellula, x, f. Asteriscus, ci, m.

Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is
brief of a Fine made by the
micrographer, before it is en-
ossed. The Form whereof see
West. part. 2. symb. Tit. Fines.
117.

Noted, Notatus, a, um.

Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.

Notice, Notitia, x, f.

N U.

To notify, Notifico, arc.

A notion, Notio, onis, f.

Notorious, Notorius, a, um.

Nottingham, Nottinghamia,

Nottinghamshire, Nottinghami-
ensis ager vel comitatus.

Notwithstanding, Non obstante.

N O V.

The month November, Novem-
ber, bris, m.

A novice, Novitius, ii, m.

Nourished, Nutritus, a, um.

A nourisher, Nutritor, oris, m.

A nourishing, Nutritio, onis, f.
Nutricatio, onis, f.

Nourishment, Nutrimentum, i, n.
Alimentum, i, n.

To nourish, Nutrio, ire.

N O W.

Nowras (the Family) De Nodo-
riis.

N U L.

To null, Nullo, arc. Adnullo.

N U M.

A number, Numerus, i, m.

To number, Numero, arc.

Of number, Numeralis, le, adj.

N U N.

A Nun, Monacha, x, f.

A Nunnery, Absterium, ii, n.

N U R.

A nurse, Nutrix, icis, f.
Alumna, x, f.

A nursery, Alimoniarium, ii, n.
Nutriciarium, ii, n.

N U.

A nursery of trees, Seminarium,
ii, n.

N U S.

Nusance, Nocumentum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but especially the assize or writ lying for the same. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 183.* And this Writ *de nocumento*, or of Nusance, is either simply *de nocumento*, or *de parvo nocumento*, and then it is Vicountiel. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 108, & 109. & Fitz. nat. brev. ubi supra & fol. 184.*

Mr. *Manwood* part 2. of his *Forest-Laws, cap. 17.* maketh three sorts of Nusance in the Forest. The first is *nocumentum commune*. The second *nocumentum speciale*. The third *nocumentum generale*; which read with the rest of that whole Chapter. See the *Regist. Orig. fol. 197, & 199.*

A Man shall not have an action upon the case for a Nusance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nusance, and then it is not reason that a particular Person should have an Action. For by the same Reason that one Person should have an Action for this, every one may have an Action for it, and then he shall be punish'd a hundred times for one and the same Cause. But if any particular Person after the Nusance made, hath a more particular Damage than any other, for this particular Injury he shall have a particular Action upon the Case. *Cook's 5th Rep. William's Case.*

O A.

N U T.

A nut, Nux, nucis, f.
A hazel-nut (or filberd) Avelna, & f. Corylum, li, n.
A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f.
A nutmeg, Nux moschiata, Myrsitica.
A nut-cracker, Nucifrangulum, i, n.
A place where nuts grow, Nutum, i, n.

O A K.

A *N Oak, Quercus, us, f.*
A grove of Oaks, Quercetum, i, n.
Oaken (of oak) Querceus, a, u

O A R.

The Oar of a ship or boat, Reme, i, m.
An iron oar, Strictura, & f.
The handle of an oar, Manulum, ii, n.
The broadest part, or blade of an oar, Palmula, & f. Tonfa, & f.
A round piece of wood where the Oars do hang by a Leather the Scalmus, i, m.
Oar of a Mine, Ora, & f. 2 l. 579. Ura, & f. F. b. p. 1. Pl. Second Edition, fol. 337. Quidam venæ live mineræ & Plumbagines Sive Metallacupri, aurivel argentum in se continet Anglice dicta, Mines and Oar Copper, containing in themselves Gold or Silver. Plowd. Com. 310. Infor. pur Mynes.
Lead-ear, Ura plumbea.

O A.

the space between the oars in a
 Oar, Intercalium, ii, n.

O A T.

oats, Avēna, x, f.
 Oats, Avenāceus, a, um.
 Oatmeal, Farina avenacea.
 Oatmeal, Farina avenacea.
 Oatmeal Field, Avenarium,
 Oath, Affidavit, idem per
 Oath, Sacramentum, i, n.
 Oath, Juramentum.

O B E.

Obedience, Obedientia, x, f.
 Obelisk, Obeliscus, ci, m.
 Obelisk, the ground-work of an Obelisk,
 Obeliscus.

O B I.

Objection (or lay against) Obi-
 ere.
 Objection, Objectum, i, n.
 Objection, Objectio, onis, f.
 Objectioned, Objectus, a, um.

O B L.

Obligation (or offering) Obla-
 onis, f.
 Oblation, Obligatio, onis, f.
 Obligation is a word of its own
 nature, of large extent, but it is
 commonly taken in the Common
 Law, for a Bond containing a pe-
 nalty, with condition for payment
 of money, or to do or suffer any
 thing, and a Bill is most
 commonly taken for a single Bond
 without Condition. *Cook on Lit.*
 3. cap. 1. Sect. 259.

O B.

If a man be bound in an Obligation with Condition, that if the Obligor do go from the Church of St. Peter in Westminster, to the Church of St. Peter in Rome within three hours, that then that Obligation shall be void; the Condition is void, and impossible. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 5.*

If a man be bound to Pay twenty Pound at any time at a Place certain, the Obligor cannot tender the money at that place when he will, for then the Obligee should be bound to perpetual attendance, and therefore the Obligor in respect of the uncertainty of the time, must give the Obligee Notice, that on such a day at the place limited he will pay the money, and then the Obligee must attend there to receive it; for if the Obligor pay the money, he shall save the Penalty of the Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 340.*

Whereas a man is bound to pay ten Pound at such a day, and place, if the Obligee accept a less sum at the same day and place, this appears to the Court to be no satisfaction of the greater, but acceptance of the less at a day before it is due, or at another place, or of some other thing (as of an horse) may be a satisfaction. *Cook's 5th Rep. Pinnel's Case.*

When any Act to be done by Condition, is to be done by the Sole Act, or Labour, or Industry of a Stranger, which Act in no manner concerns the Obligor, Obligee, or any other Person, and no time is limited when this shall be done, it sufficeth the Obligor, if the Act be done in the
 Life

O B.

Life of him which ought to do this. As if I am obliged to you on Condition, that J. S. shall go to Rome or Jerusalem, or that such a Student in Divinity at the University shall preach at Paul's, or in the Law, shall argue the matter in Law in Westminster-Hall, in these cases no time being limited, they have time to do it during their Lives. Cook's 6th Rep. Bothie's Case.

Obligatory (obliging or binding)
Obligatorius, a, um.

To oblige (or bind by obligation)
Obligo, are.

To obliterate (blot out or abolish)
Oblitero, are.

To observe (or mark diligently)
Observeo, are.

An obstacle, Obstaculum, li, n.
Obstinate (or wilful) Obstinatus, a, um.

Obstruction, Obstructio, onis, f.
To obtain, Obtineo, ere.

To obtain by request, Impetro, are.

To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, Occasio, onis, f.
An occupation (or using) Occupatio, onis, f.

To occupy (or use) Occupo, are.

An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happening by chance)
Occurrentia, a, f.

The ocean Sea that compasseth the world, Oceanus, i, m.

O C K.

Ock river (in Devonshire) Ockus.
Ockhampton (in Devonshire) Ockhamptonia.

O F.

O C T.

The month of October, Octobris, m.

O C U.

An Oculist, Ophthalmicus, i, m.

O D O.

Odoriferous, Odoriferus, a, m.

O E C.

Oeconomy (or administration of a Family) Oeconomia, a, f.

Oeconomical (belonging to government of a house) Oeconomicus, a, um.

O F F.

Of, De, Præp.

Offal (of any thing sifted or strained) Excretum, i, n.

Offal (or refuse cut off) Refusum, inis, n.

Offal (or refuse) Palea, a, f.

An offence, Offensa, a, f.

Charged with an offence, Reus, a, um. Arrestatus, a, um. 1 R. 9. Ry. 85. Rettum, Rectum. Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2 I. 42. 151. 1 Mon. 763.

To offend, Offendo, ere.

Offending (going against) Offensivus, a, m. Ra. Ent. 467.

To offer (or present) Offero, ere.

An Office, Officium, ii, n.

An Officer (a minister of a Court) Officiarius, ii, m.

An Officer belonging to the King that provides Oats for his horses, Oat-venator, oris, m.

To be prickt down or appointed

O F.

in Office (or for Pay) Adpūn-
aris.

Jack out of Office, Ethronus, i,
Officiperda. x, m.

*an official (Commissary or Chan-
celor to a Bishop)* Officialis. Offi-

*in our Statute and Common
Law*, significeth him whom the

ideacon Substituteth in the
exercising of his Jurisdiction, as

is sheweth by the Statute, Anno
7. 8. cap. 15.

Officious, Officiosus, a, um.

an Offspring (or progeny) Sobol-
is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc.

O F T.

often, Sæpè, frequenter, adv.

when and as often, Quando &
ies.

when and so often, Tunc & to-

often as, or as often as, Toti-
oties.

very often, Sæpiuscule, Sæpissi-
adv.

very oft (or frequent) Sæpissi-
a, um.

seventimes, Sæpenumero, adv.

O G I.

*an Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath,
flat or round band in archite-*

) Corona, x, f. Præinctura,
Projectura, x, f.

O I L.

oil, Oleum, i, n.

an oil (or ancient with oil) Un-
Oleo.

an oil-seller (or oil-maker) Olea-
ii, m.

pennyworth of oil, Denarata
Spel. 198.

O L.

An Oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d. g.

Made or mixed with oil, Olea-
tus, a, um.

Oiled, Oleo unctus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a,
um.

Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Oleo-
sus, a, um.

D'Oily (the Family) De Oi-
leio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oilet-hole (or button-hole) Fi-
bularium, ii, n.

O I N.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.

*He that maketh or selleth Oint-
ments*, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Un-
guentaria, x, f.

O I S.

An oyster, Ostrea, x, f.

An oyster-pit, Ostrearia, x, f.

An oyster-man, Ostrearius, ii, m.

An oyster-woman, Ostreatrix,
icis, f.

Full of oysters, Ostreosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oysters, Ostre-
arius, a, um.

O K E.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Ufo-
cona, Ufocona.

Oker that Painters do use, Ochra,
x, f.

O L D.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.

An old woman, Anus, us, f.

To be old (or wax old) Senéo,
ere. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senectâ, x, f.

E e

Old

O L.

Old Carlile (See *Burgh upon Sands.*)

Old Perith (in *Cumberland*) *Voreda.*

Old Radnor, *Magæ Magi*, *Magæ*, *Magni*, & *Magnis.*

Old town (in *Herefordshire*, *Bleffium.*

O L E.

Oleron-Isle (in *France*) *Ulcarus.*

O L I.

Olive (a woman's name) *Oliva*, æ, f.

Oliver (a man's name) *Oliverus*, i, m.

O M I.

Ominous, *Ominofus*, a, um.

An omission, *Omissio*, onis, f.

To omit (or *let pass*) *Omitto*, ere.

O N E.

One, *Unus*, a, um.

Of one, *Unalis*, le, adj.

O P E.

Open law, *Lex manifesta*, *Lex apparens*. It is making of *Law*, which by *Magna Charta*, cap. 28. *Bayliffs* may not put men unto, upon their own bare assertions, except they have witnesses to prove their *Imputation*.

Operation (or *working*) *Operatio*, onis, f.

O P P.

Opportunity, *Opportunitas*, atis, f.

To oppose (or *object*) *Oppono*, ere.

An opposite (contrary or *Antagonist*) *Oppositus*, us, m. *Antagonista*, æ, m.

O R.

To oppress, *Opprimo*, ere. *Opprobrious*, *Opprobriofus* um.

O R.

Or, *Aut*, vel, *five*, *feu*, should be used in the begin of a *Sentence*. (*vel*) in *Connec* of words. (*five*, *feu*) in *fi* proceeding of a thing ple seldom using the same word together.

O R A.

An oration, *Oratio*, onis, *Oratory* (or *belonging to an* tor) *Oratorius*, a, um.

An Orator, *Orator*, oris, n.

O R B.

An orb (a *sphere*, or *round pass*) *Orbis*, is, m.

O R C.

An orchard, *Pomarium*, ii. *A young orchard*, *Plantar* ii, n.

O R D.

To ordain (or *appoint*) *Ordo* are.

An ordaining (or *ordina* *Ordinatio*, onis, f.

The tryal or ordel, *Ordaliu* n. *Judicium ignis & aquæ.*

Order, *Ordo*, inis, m.

Orderly, *Ordinate*, *Ordina* adv.

An ordinance (law, *decree* or *tute*) *Decretum*, i, n. *Statu* i, n. *Edictum*, i, n.

Ordinary (or *usual*) *Ordina* a, um.

O R.

Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m. nary, is he that hath ordinary jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, immediate to the King his Courts of Common-Law, for the better execution of Justice; the Bishop or any other that is exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical. derived *ab ordine* to put him mind of the Duty of his Place, of that Order and Office that is called unto, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. Sect. 641. Cook's 2 part of Statutes, cap. 19.*

ordinarily, Ordinariè, adv. *Ornament*, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.

(river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

Organ (a musical instrument) Organum, i, n. *organ-pipes*, Cantes, f. pl. *organ-keys of the organ*, Epitonionanubria.

organ-player (or *organist*) Organista, æ, m.

O R I.

Orifice (mouth or brim of any vessel) Orificium, ii, n.

Origen (a man's name) Origenes, m.

Original (or first pattern) Originale, i, n.

original (or beginning) Originale, f. Principium, ii, n.

originally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.

Orkney Islands (on the coasts of

O S.

Scotland) Orcades Insulæ. Orkadia.

Orkney Island, Orkeneia.

O R M.

Ormond (in Ireland) Ormandia.

O R N.

An ornament, Ornamentum, i, n.

An ornament upon the jambs of doors, Autarium, ii, n.

O R P.

An Orphan (or fatherless child) Orphanus, i, m.

Orpington (in Kent) Dorpendunum.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, æ, f.

Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, æ, f.

O R Y.

Orythia, (a woman's name) Orythia, æ, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a man's name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Ostentation (or vain boasting) Ostentatio, onis, f.

O S W.

Oswald (a man's name) Oswaldus, i, m.

O U.

O T F.

Oxford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwise, Aliquo fecius, adv.

Otho (a man's name) Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfurnium, ii, n.

To heat an oven, Infurno, are.

To make an oven, Furno, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven) Furnaceus, a, um.

Over or cross a bank, Ex transverso Ripæ. Ry. 552.

Over or cross a valley, Ex transverso vallis. 2 Mon. 645.

Over or cross the water, Ex transverso aquæ. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 616.

Over or cross a way, Ex transverso viæ. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo in transverso usque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancashire) Calacum, Prementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superfluus, a, um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.

The overmost part (or surface of any thing) Superficies, ei, f.

To over-reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over-sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

To over-see, Inspicio, ere.

A over-seer (as he that over-seeth

O U.

work-men) Inspector, oris, m. tiftitor, oris, m.

The oversight (of work men) Inspectio, onis, f.

An oversight (or Error) I oris, m.

To overthrow (or cast down) ruo, ere. Everto, ere.

Overthrown (or turned down) Dirutus, a, um. Ex a um.

Overthrown (or destroyed) gatus, a, um. Consternatus.

An overthrowing, Everfio f. Subverfio, onis, f.

An overthrower, Everfor, c are. *To over-weight,* Superpo

To overwhelm, Obruo, e

O U G.

It ought (or it behoveth) tet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) O ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciat Uncia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium Unciæ.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarta unius unciæ.

O U R.

Our, Noster, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouseburn, Ifiburna.

Ouse-river (in Yorkshire)

Ouse-river (in Buckingham

Ufa.

O W.

Useford (or Oxford) Iſdis va-
ri.
Useney or Orsney (near Oxford)
is Infula.

O U T.

An out cry, Vociferatio. onis, f.
An out-cry of goods to be sold,
ſtio, onis, f.
An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.
An outlawrey, Utlagaria, æ, f.
s the loſs or deprivation of the
eſtit belonging to a ſubject, that
of the King's Protection and the
alm. Heretofore none could be
lawed but for Felony, the Pu-
nishment whereof was death, but
by the Law is changed. An out-
lawed man had then *Caput lupi-
m*, because he might be put to
death by any man, as a Wolf that
a ſeſful Beaſt might. *Diſtus ut-
atus quaſi extra legem poſitus*.
Igh. Phil. Com. fol. 175.

Outlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.
An outlawing, Utlagatio onis, f.
*The reſtoring of an outlawed per-
ſon to the benefit of the Law*, Inla-
tio, onis, f.
An out-ſtanding, Podium, ii, n.
The outward, Externus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Debeo, ere.
Owed (or that is owed) Debitus,
um. Creditus, a, um.
To pay money that is owed, Cre-
tas ſolvere pecunias.
An owing, Debitum, i, n. De-
tio, onis, f.
Owen (a man's name) Owenus,
m.

O W N.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

O Y.

A part owner, Parte proprietaria-
rius, ii, m.
An other man's own, Alienus, a,
um.

O X E.

An ox, Bos, ovis, m.
Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.
A yoke of oxen, Celænia, æ, f.
A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.
An ox-house. See *House*.
An ox-stall, Bovellium, ii, n.
Ox-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m.
plur. Monast. Anglic. part 1. fo.
1021.

An Oxcang of land, Bovata ter-
ræ, Spel. 104. It is as much Land
as one Ox can Plow. By the grant
of an Oxcang of Land may paſs
Meadow and Paſture. *Le Phil.*
Com. fo. 174.

A piece of ground containing four
Oxcangs, Librata terræ.

About four Oxcangs of land, Ma-
ſura terræ.

O X F.

Oxford City, where is alſo the
moſt famous University in the World,
Belloſitum, Iſdis vadum, Oxen-
forda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Ox-
onium.

Bishop of Oxford, Episcopus Ox-
onienſis.

O X N.

Oxney Iſle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

Oyer and terminer, Audiendo &
terminando. Is in the Intend-
ment of our Law, a Commiſſion
eſpecially granted to certain men,
for the hearing and determining
of

P A.

of one or more Causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection in any Place. *Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 131, & 132.* See the Statute of Westm. 2 cap. 29. anno 13 Ed. 1. who might grant this Commission, and See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100*, for the form and occasion of the Writ, as also to whom it is to be granted and whom not. See *Broke Tit. Oyer and Determiner.*

P A C.

A Pace, Passus, ūs, m. Gradus, ūs, m. Vestigium, ii, n.

A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Passus major.

A pace of two feet and a half, a step, which is the distance from the heel of the hinder foot, to the toe of the fore foot, Passus minor.

To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Sarcina, æ, f. Sagma, æ, f.

A small pack, Sarnicŭla, æ, f.

To make packs, Sarcino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sarcinālis, le.

A pack-cloth, Segestria, æ, f. Involucrum mercium.

A pack horse, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack saddle, Sagma, atis, n. Clitellæ, arum, f. Dorsuarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Pacum mercerizæ. Pry. 197.

Pack-thread, Filum Sarcinarium,

P A.

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mo 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcio, on m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92. 156. 17 Affecla, æ, m. Pedissequus, i, m

A page of a book, Pagina, æ, f

A pageant, Castellulum, li, f

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Situlæ, f

A milk-pail, Mulctrum, i, f
A wreath under a pail, Celtici lus, i, m.

Pain. Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Pœna fort & dura. It is a Punishment for those arraigned for Felony that stand mute.

Painels (the Family) Pagenell

To paint, Pingo, ere.

To paint out, Delineo, ere.

Painted, Pictus, a, um.

Half-painted, Semipictus, a, um

Painted colours, Pigmentum, i, n

A maker (or seller) of printed colours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.

A painter, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, onis, f. Pictio, onis, f.

Of or for painting, Pictorius, a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or women's painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, æris, m.

P A L.

A Palace (or Court of a King) Palatium, ii, n. Regia, æ, f.

Palace

P A.

*Palace at Greenwich, built by
Henry Duke of Gloucester, Pla-*
cia.

*Palatine county, Comitatus
Palatinus. Spel. 168.*

*Palpe, Palus, i, m. Pry. 383.
Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2*

n. 420.

*Palpe (or hedge in with pales)
Palpe, are.*

*Palfrey (Horse) Palafredus,
Palfredus, i, m. Palefridus,*

*Palfrey-keeper, Agaso, onis,
Equiso, onis, m.*

*Pallas (a woman's name) Pallas,
f.*

pallet-bed, Palea, æ, f. Stra-
ti, n. Grabatus, i, m.

*the palm of the hand, Palma, æ,
Vola manus, Vola manus.*

*palm in measure, the breadth
of fingers, Palmus, i, m.*

Palms Sunday, Dominica palma-

palmer (or feruler) Ferula,

*palmist (or diviner by the
of the hand) Chirömantes,*

Chirömistry, Chiromantia, æ, f.

the palsey, Pär. lylis, is, f.

the palsey, Paralyticus, a,

P A M.

pamphlet, Pampletum, i, n.

P A N.

pan, Patella, æ, f.

*pan-warming, Calefactorium,
Thermoelinium, ii, n.*

dripping-pan, Degutturium,

*frying-pan, Sartago, inis, f.
Sartagorium, ii, n.*

P A.

*A close-stool-pan, Lasanum, i, n.
A chafing-dish-pan, Ignitabu-*
luni, i, n.

A pancake, Lägänum, i, n. Pa-
nis testuaceus.

*The panche (or lower part of the
belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Alvus,*
i, f. & m. Omasum, i, n.

A pane of glass, Quadra vitrea.

A pane of wainscot, Quadra lig-
nea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is
an English word, and signifieth a

little part, for a Pane is a part,
and a Pannel a little part (as a

Pannel of Wainscot, a Pannel of
a Saddle, and a Pannel of a Parch-

ment, wherein the Jurors names
are written and annexed to the

writ,) and a Jury is said to be im-
pannelled when the Sheriff hath

entred their names into the Pan-
nel, or little piece of Parchment,

in Pannello assise. Cook on Lit. lib. 2.
c. 2. Sect. 234.

The pannel of a horse, Dorsuale,
lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Fiscina, æ, f. Cani-
strum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Essex) Pente flu-
vius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Pa-
nitorius, ii, m.

A pantry, Panarium, ii, n. Pa-
nitra, æ, f. Cerealium, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta,
æ, f.

Fine paper, Charta augusta.

Paper imperial (or royal) Char-
ta Claudiana, Charta Regia, vel
Imperialis.

Blotting, sinking paper, Charta
Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper to wrap
wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper

Paper not written on, Charta pura.

Wast paper, Schediasma, atis, n.

A sheet of paper, Scheda, æ, f.

A leaf of paper, Scheda, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, Scapus, i, m.

A coronet of paper used by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, n.

A small piece of paper, Chartilla, æ, f.

Paper-mills, Chartariæ officinæ.

A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.

A paper merchant, Chartularius, ii, m.

A seller of paper, Păpyröpöla, æ, m. Chartöpöla, æ, m.

Made of paper, Chartaceus, a, um.

Belonging to paper, Chartarius, a, um.

A pap, Mamma, æ, f.

Pap Castle (in Cumberland) Apiacum, Epeiacum, Epiacum.

P A R.

A paradox (or matter contrary to common opinion) Paradoxum, i, n.

A paragraph in writing, whatsoever is contained in one sentence, Paragraphus, i, m.

A parapet, Lorica, æ, f. Valium paris pectori altitudinis.

A paraphrase (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphrasis, is, f.

A paraphrast, Paraphrasta, æ, m.

To parboil, Semicoco, ere.

Parboiled, Semicoctus, a, um.

A parcel, Parcella, æ, f. Particula, æ, f.

To parcel out, Parcello, are. Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatim, adv.

Parcenary (or joynt tenancy) Paragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.

Parchment (or vellum) Pergamēna, æ, f. Membrana, æ, f.

A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, æ, f.

A parchment-maker, Memnarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the where parchment is sold, Memnaria, æ, f.

Of, or belonging to parchment Membranaceus, a, um.

Parco Fracto, Is a writ that against him that violently beateth a Pound, and taketh Beasts thence, which, upon trespass done upon another Ground, are lawfully impoured. *Regist. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. brev. fol. 100.*

To pardon, Pardonō, are.

A pardon, Pardonatio, or Perdonatio, onis, f. It is the giving an offence against the King.

To pare, Decortico, are.

To pare or clipp, Reseco, a.

To pare or scrape away, Abere.

A parent (father or mother) Pater, matris, c. g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parentela, æ, f.

To parget (or plaister) Crustare.

To new parget (or white line) Crustare terpolo, are.

Parget (or plaister) Crustamentum, i, n.

Marble parget, Crustæ Nummularia.

Pargeted (covered with thin of marble thin shelled) Crustamentum, a, um.

A pargeter (or plaisterer) Crustamentarius, ii, m. Crustarius.

A pargeting of walls, Incrustatio, onis, f.

A paring (shred, or that which is pared off) Resegmen, inis, n.

A parish, Parochia, æ, f.

A *parishioner*, Paræcus; ci, m.
 ochianus, i, m.

A *park*, Parcus, i, m.

The *keeper of a park*, Parcarius,

1. Ra. Entr. 75; Placit. Cor. 18.

2. de Malefactoribus in Pareis.

The *game of a park*, Venaria

ci. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i, n.

The Assembly of the King and

three Estates of the Realm,

The Lords Spiritual, the Lords

Temporal, and Commons, for the

rating of Matters touching the

Common-wealth, and especially

making and correcting of

Laws, which Assembly or Court

is above all others the highest, and of

the greatest Authority, as you may

see in Sir Thomas Smith de Rep.

lib. 2. cap. 1. Cambd. Brit.

Crompt. Jurisdit. fol. 1. & seq.

The institution of this Court Po-

pulus. Virgil. lib. 11. of his Chro-

nicles, referreth after a sort to

1. yet confesseth that it was

not before, tho' very seldom. See

the course and order of

Parliament, In Crompt. Juris.

& seq. and Powel alias Hooker

his Book purposely written of

this matter.

A *parlour (or inner room)* Par-

lour, æ, f. Conclavium, ii, n.

A *vaculum*, li, n.

A *waiter in the parlour*, Tricli-

us, ii, m.

A *parnel (a woman's name)* Pe-

nela, æ, f.

A *parole*, Loquela, æ, f. It is a French

word, signifying as much as *Disio*,

cutio, *Sermo*, *Vox*. It is used in

1. fol. 193. for a Plea in Court.

It is also some time joynd with

the word *parole*, as *Lease-parol*, that is *Lease*

by word of

mouth.

A *parricide (a killer of his father*

or mother) Patricida, æ, m.

A *parson (or rector of a church)*

Persona, æ, f.

A *parsonage*, Personatus, us, m.

A *partner in a parsonage*, Porco-

narius pro portionaris.

Partable, Partibilis, le.

To *partake (of part and take)*

Participo, are.

A *part (piece or share)* Pars, tis, f.

A *small part (or portion)* Porti-

uncula, æ, f.

Parted, Partitus, a, um.

Parthenia (a woman's name)

Parthenia, æ, f.

Partial, Partialis, le, adj.

Particular, Particularis, re, adj.

A *partition*, Partitio, onis, f.

A *partition-wall which belongeth*

to two rooms, Paries intergerinus.

Partitions faciendo, Is a writ that

lyeth for those that hold Lands or

Tenements *pro indiviso*, and would

sever to every one his part, against

him or them that refuse to join in

partition, as Coparceners, and Te-

nants in Gavel-kind. *Old nat. brev.*

fol. 142. *Fitz. nat. brev.* fol. 61.

Regist. Orig. fol. 76. 316. and *Re-*

gist. Judic. fol. 80. and the new

Book of Entries *verbo* Partition:

A *partlet (or neckerchief)* Mam-

millare, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A *partner (or a complice)* Parti-

ceps, ipis, adj. Partiarus, ii, m.

A *joint partner with another in*

office and duty, Jugales.

Part owner, Parte proprietari-

us, ii, m.

Party peers, Columnæ partibiles.

P A S.

Paschal (a man's name) Pascha-

lis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co.

Ent. 521. Brac. 163. 8. Co. 46. Ry.

P A.

258. 344. Lex. 91. It signifieth in our Common Law, the hire that a Man payeth for being transported over Sea. Anno 4 Ed. 3. cap. 7. or over any River. West. 2. cap. 25. anno 13 Ed. 1.

Safepassage (guidage) Guidagium, ii, n.

To pass (or go by) Prætereo, ire. Transmeo, are.

To pass at present till further examination, Debere esse.

To pass, Passio, are.

A passenger (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A passenger, Vector, oris, m.

Past (or dough) Massa, æ, f.

Puff-past, Crustulata, æ, f.

Stationer's past, Colla, æ, f.

The pasterns of a horse, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of pastry work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, æ, f.

A pasty or pye, Artocreas, atis, n. Minutal dulciarium, Crustulatum, i, n.

A pastler (or maker of cakes) Crustularius, ii, m. Cupedinarius, ii, m.

A Pastry, Artocrearium, ii, n.

A grazing or pasturing of Cattle, Pascuagium, ii, n.

Pasturing, Pasturatio, onis, f.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To pasture, Pasturo, are.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

Pasture ground, Pascuum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentæ. (i. e.) Grants made by the King under Great Seal.

A patentee, Concessus per literas patentæ.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

P A.

A path (or foot way) Semita, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Patriarcha, æ, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patrius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Patrimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkshire) Prærium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. Is that hath the advowson or Presentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii

A patten (or wooden shoo) (lopodium, ii, n. Cuspus, i, Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave, (or make pavement) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, Stratumino, are. Pavimentum, Sternere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum,

Paved, Pavimentatus, a, Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Perstrato, ere.

Paved all through, Perstratus, a, um.

Paving (as of causeys or roads) Pavimentatio, onis, f. Stratum, æ, f.

Money for paving of streets and highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paving beetle or such thing wherewith they trim pavements, Pavicula, æ, f. Fittuca,

To pave the floors Ruderare pavimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.

A pavillion (or tent) Pavillio, nis, f. Pry. 1. 6. Sæpe, Tentum, ii, n. Papilio, onis, f.

A pavillion (or canopy over bed; Conopeum, ei, n.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus,

P E.

The conversion of St. Paul, Fem Conversionis Sancti Pauli.

To paunch (or unbowel) Exentio, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnshire) adntem.

To pause (or rest) Pauso, are. atium interponere.

A pause, Pausa, æ, f.

P A W.

A paw (or foot of a Beast) Unla, æ, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, ãris, oris, n.

To pawn Oppignero, are. Pigno, are.

A pawning, Oppigneratio, onis, f. *aid to pawn*, Pigneratitius, a, um.

A pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, m. *Pigneratitius creditor*, Pignerator, oris, m.

P A Y.

To pay, Paio, are. 2 Inst. 456. Ivo, ere.

A soldier's pay (or wages) Stindium, ii, n.

A pay-master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Payment, Paiagia, æ, f. Ry. 565. lutio, onis, f.

A payment of corn to the King way of purveyance, Coragium, n.

P E A.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Pãcifico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacificãtio, onis, f.

A Peach, Malum-Persicum.

A Peacock, Pavo, onis, m.

A Pea-hen, Pava, æ, f.

A Peach (for a Hawk or Bird) mes, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.

P E.

A Katern Pear, Pyrum crustumium.

A Pear-Apple, Melapium, ii, n.

A Pear-Tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Choak-Pear-Tree, Piraster, tri, m.

A Pearl, Margarita, æ, f.

A Necklace of Pearls, Monile Margaritarum.

A Seller of Pearls, Margaritarius, ii, m.

Pease (a kind of Pulse) Pisum, i, n.

P E B.

A Pebble-Stone, Calculus, li, m.

P E C.

Peche (the Family) De Peccato.

A Peck, Modiolus, i, m.

Peckirk near Crowland, Pegelandia.

Peculiar (or proper) Peculiaris, re, adj.

Peculiarly (or properly) Peculiariter, adv.

P E D.

The half round elevations upon the pedestal, Scamilli impares.

A Pedlar (he that maketh merchandise of little things) Cocio, onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivolarius, ii, m. Perpola, æ, m.

A Pedlar's trade in going from town to town to sell Wares, Vellatura, æ, f.

Pedlar's Packs, Ægina, orum, n.

P E E.

A Peel to set bread in the oven, Infurnibulum, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, æ, f.

A Peer or Lantern by the shoar side, Pharus, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realm) Pares. (i. e.) those that be of the Nobility of the Realm, and

Lords

P E.

Lords of the Parliament; See *Stawford Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. Trial per les Peers*, The Reason whereof is, because there is a distinction of Degrees in our Nobility, yet in all publick actions they are equal: as in their voices in Parliament, and in passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman, &c. We have no set number of them, because the number of our Nobles may be more or less as it pleaseth the King.

P E I.

Peirce (a man's name) Piercius, ii, m.

To peirce (or bore) Foro, are. Perforo, are.

A peircer (or wimble) Terebra, x, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) Frustum, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of any thing) Fragmentum, i, n. Pecia, x, f.

To peice one thing with another, Assuo, ere.

To pull in peices, Discerpo, ere.

A Fowling-peice (or hand-Gun) Avium Bombarda.

Peiton (the Family) De Pavilliano. Peitonus.

A peitrel (or breast-leather of a horse) Antilena, x, f.

P E L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) Palfra, x, f.

A Pellet (or Plummet) Glans, dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata, x, f.

Pellets of bread or past, where-with Capons or other Fowls are crammed, Turunda, x, f.

Pelt, Pellicca, x, f.

A Pelt (or Hide) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n. Melota, x, f.

A Pelt-man, Pelliparius, ii, m. Pelliö, onis, m.

P E.

A Pelt-man's trade, Pellipium, ii, n.

P E N.

Penance, Pœnitentia, x, f. na, x, f.

A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.

Pendants, Penilia, ium, n.

Penelope (a woman's name) nelope, Indecl.

A Pen to write withal, Pen x, f. Calamus, i, m.

A Pen-case, Pennarium, i Calamarium, ii, n. Fori i, m.

A Pen-man, Librariolus, li.

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i,

Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.

A Penny, Denarius, ii, m. Driolus, i, m. 2 Inst. 172.

A Pension (or ordinary Pay) Pensio, onis, f.

A Pensioner, Pensionarius, i

A Pent house (to keep off) Subgrunda, x, f. Imbricamen

i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Srium, ii, n. Appendix, icis, f.

A Pentice (or shed covered boards) Penticia, x, f.

Penury, Penuria, x, f.

P E O.

People of Affinshire (in Scotland) Cèrones.

People of Atherish or Athlone (in Ireland) Atherii.

People of Belgium about the streul, Morini.

People of Berkshire, &c. Abbatii.

People of Britain, Britones. Britones.

People of Britany (in France) Veneti.

People of Buquhan (in Scotland) Taizali.

People of Buckingham, Bedford and Hertfordshires, Cattiduc

P E.

icuculani, Cathicudani, Ca-
 ani, Cattieuchlani.
 ople of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.
 ople of Caermarthenshire, Mu-
 menfes.
 ople of Carix (in Scotland)
 ovantes.
 ople of Cathness (in Scotland)
 ni.
 ople about Cork (in Ireland)
 iæ & Udiæ, Corionei.
 ople of Cheshire, or adjoining to
 angi, Ceangi, Conganii.
 ople of Donegal or Tyrconel (in
 nd) Rhobogdii, Vennicnii.
 ople of Cumberland, Cumbri.
 ople of Desmond (in Ireland)
 ni, Outerni.
 ople of Cluidesdale (in Scot-
 Damnii.
 ople of Dorsetshire, Doroten-
 Jurotriges, Murotriges, Su-
 iges.
 ople of Galloway in Scotland
 Tunningham, Novantæ, No-
 es.
 ople of Conaght (in Ireland)
 gani.
 ople of Devonshire and Cornwall,
 nonii, Danmonii, Dumnonii,
 nonii, Oltæi, Oltiones.
 ople of Eskedale, &c. (in Scot-
 Horesti, Horresti.
 ople of the Fennes, Girvii.
 ople of Fermanagh (in Ireland)
 ni.
 ople of France towards the Bri-
 Sea, Oflini, Oflismii.
 ople of Gloucestershire, and Ox-
 hire, Dobuni, Boduni.
 ople of Hantshire, Meandari.
 ople of Holderness (in York-
) Parifi.
 ople of Ireland, Cauci, Chau-
 blani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni,
 ni.

P E.

People of Lancashire, &c. Bri-
 gantes.
 People of Lennox (in Scotland,
 &c.) Canovaci, Carnonacæ.
 People of Liddesdale, &c. (in
 Scotland) Elgovæ, Selgovæ.
 People of Man-Island, Mannenfes.
 People of Meanborow, East and
 West Mean (in Hampshire) Mean-
 vari.
 People of Mernis (in Scotland)
 Vernicones.
 People of Middlesex, Hertford-
 shire, &c. Trinoantes, Trinoban-
 tes, Trinovantes.
 People of Mounster (in Ireland)
 Concani.
 People of West-Mounster, Luceni,
 Velabri.
 People of Murrey (in Scotland)
 Vacomagi.
 People of Northamptonshire, Lei-
 ceſter, Rutland, Lincoln, Darby, and
 Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Cori-
 tavi.
 A Petty People in Northumber-
 land or adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.
 People of Northumberland, Hym-
 brionenfes, Meata, Nordhumbri,
 Northanimbri, Northimbri, Ot-
 tadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Ver-
 nicones.
 People of north-Wales, Geminiî,
 Ordevices, Ordolucæ, Ordovices.
 People of Radnorshire, Mageſetæ.
 People of Ross in Scotland Cantæ.
 People of Scotland, Scoti, Ducali-
 donii, Vecturiones.
 People of Scilly-Islands, Melanch-
 lani.
 People of Somersetshire, Wiltshire,
 and Hampshire, Belgæ, Somerſeti.
 People of South-Wales, Silures.
 People of Staffordshire, Cornavii,
 Mediterranei Angli.
 People of Strathnaverne (in
 Scotland)

P E.

Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.

People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdonshires, Icenii, Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienses.

People of Teisidale, Twedale, &c. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulster (in Ireland) Voluntii, Darni.

People of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, Cornavii.

People of Waterford, Kilkenny, part of Wexford (in Ireland) Brigantes.

People of West-Wales, Demetæ, Dimetæ.

People of Worcestershire, Wiccii, Hwicci.

People of Yorkshire, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Brigæ, Jugantes.

People of Wiltshire, Wilsati, Wiltenses.

People over-against the Isle of Wight, Gevissi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The common people, Vulgus, gi, m, & n.

P E P.

Pepper, Piper, ëris, n. plur. caret.

P E R.

Peradventure, Fortè, adv.

A perch or pole (a measure) Pertica, æ, f. Stat. de Terris mensurand. Pertica 16 Pedum, 2. Mon. 1012. 15 Pedum & dimidium. 2. Mon. 157. 18 Pedum. 2. Mon. 157. 18 Pedum & dimidium. 1. Mon. 828. 20 pedum. 2. Mon.

P E.

21. 204. Ry. 349. 24 pedum Mon. 608. 25 pedum. 2. 1007.

A perch of land, Pertica Perticata terræ.

Perdition (or destruction) Pertio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Uilagaria, Is form of Pardon for him, tho' not coming to the King's Court Outlawed, and afterwards own accord yieldeth himself Prison. Regist. Judicial. fol.

Peregrine (a man's name) grinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, Perfect (exact or complete) fectus, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) ficio, ere. Consummo, are

To perform, Performo, are

Performance, Performatio, To perfume, Odo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Suffitus, a, um ratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odus, ii, m. Suffitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfume) Unguentarius, ii, m. Seplakii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerris Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere, Is a Distinction granted to a Clerk, tho' being defective in his Capacity Benefice, or other Ecclesiastical Function, is de Facto admitted to it, and it hath the Authority of the words which make it as effectual to the purpose as if it were expressed with at the time of admission.

To perish, Perco, ire.

P E.

Perith (in Cumberland) *Per-*
Voreda.

Perjure, *Perjuro*, are.

Perjured, *Perjuratus*, a, um.

Perjury, *Perjuratio*, onis, f. *Per-*

1, ii, n. If a man swear to

that he will pay to him twen-

ty and which he oweth him

on certain day, and at the day

of the Payment, he may

be sued in the Spiritual Court

for Perjury, because an action

doth lyeth at the Common-

Law for the Principal. But 34

It is said, That if a man

steal a Horse for five Pound, *Sol-*

em such a day, and sweareth

to make Payment at the day, but

when the day is come, faileth of

performance, an Action of debt lyeth

at the Common Law, and ano-

ther at the Spiritual Law, *pro La-*

dei. If a man calleth ano-

ther a perjured man, he may have

an action upon his Case, because

it be intended contrary to

what is said in a Judicial Proceed-

ing, but for calling him a for-

sworn man, no Action doth lie,

because the forswearing may be

at the Judicial. *Cook's 3. part of*

stit. c. 74.

Permit (suffer, or let) *Per-*

ere, Sino, ere.

Permitted, *Licet*, *licuit*,

licitum est.

Permutation, *Permutatio*, onis, f.

Permutatione *Archidiaconatus*

lesie eidem annexa, cum Ec-

clie prebenda, Is a writ to an

Abbot, commanding him to

exchange a Clerk to a Benefice, upon

an exchange made with another,

Orig. fol. 307. A.

Pericious (or very hurtful) *Per-*

iculus, a, um.

P E.

A perpendicular (or plumb-line)

Perpendicularum, li, n.

Perpetual, *Perpetuus*, a, um.

Perplexed, *Perplexus*, a, um.

Perplexity, *Perplexitas*, atis, f.

A Person, *Persona*, æ, f.

Persons cast away at Sea, *Nau-*
fraga corpora.

Personable, *Personabilis*, le, adj.

One who may maintain a Plea

in a Court, *qui habet personam*

standi in Judicio.

Personal, *Personalis*, le, adj. It

hath in our Common Law one

strange signification, being joined

with the Substantive, Things,

Goods or Chattels, as Things

Personal, Goods Personal, Chat-

tels Personal; for thus it signifieth

any Corporeal and moveable

thing belonging to any man, be

it quick or dead. So it is used in

West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indict-

ments Sect. 58. in these words.

Theft is an unknown felonious

taking away of another man's

moveable personal Goods, and

again *fol. 61.* Larceny is a feloni-

ous taking away of another man's

moveable personal Goods. And

Kitchin fol. 139. in these words

where personal things shall be gi-

ven to a Corporation; as a Horse,

Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs,

or other Goods, &c. *Stawf.*

pl. Cor. fol. 25. Contrectatio rei a-

liena is to be understood of things

personal, for in things real it is

not Felony; as the cutting of a

Tree is not Felony.

To persuade (induce, or move to

do a thing) *Persuadeo*, ere.

To peruse, or over-look) *Recog-*

nosco, ere.

A perwig (or perrwig) *Galeri-*

culum, li, n. *Capillamentum*

factitium

P E.

factitium. Coma Adoptiva.

P E S.

A pessary or other suppository of soft wool, Pessus, i, m.

A pestle (or pounder) Pistillum, i, n. Fractillum, i, n. Teratrum, i, n. Tritorium, ii, n.

To beat or pound with a pestle, Ponso, ere. Tero, ere.

P E T.

Peter (a man's name) Petrus, i, m.

St. Peter's Chair, Festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.

St. Peter and St. Paul's day, Festum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli Apostolorum.

Peterborow, Petriburgus, Petropolis.

Bishop of Peterborow, Episcopus Petriburgensis.

A petticoat for a Woman, Indulium, ii, n. Subucula muliebris.

Petit Larceny, Parvum Latrocinium.

Petit Treason, Parva Proditio.

In true French, is petite Trahaison, (i. e.) proditio minor, Treason in a lesser or lower kind; for whereas Treason in the highest Kind, is an Offence done against the security of the Common wealth. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments. Sect. 63. Petit Treason is of this nature, though not so expressly as the other. Petit Treason is a Killing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Servant to kill his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father, or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary, to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience. Stawnsf. Pl. Cor. Lib. 1. c. 44.

If a Servant procure another to

P E.

kill his Master, and he kill in his Servant's presence, t Petit Treason in the Ser and Murder in the other; it be in his absence, the Ser is only Accessary to the Mu because the Principal is a Traytor, and the Accessary s not be in worse condition the Principal. Leigh. Phil. fol. 229, 230.

A Maid conspired with a S ger to rob her Mistress, at the night-time let him in a door, and led him to her Mist bed with a Candle, and the ger killed her, the Servant s or doing nothing but holding Candle, this was Petit Tr in her. L. Dyer Ter. Hil. 2 & 3 P. & M. See Crompt. of Peace, fo. 2. where he ac divers other Examples to th Stawnsford for the Punishme Petit Treason. See also the tute anno 22. H. 8. cap. 14.

Petition, Petitio, onis, f hath a General Significati all Intreaties, made by an rior to a Superiour, and e ally to one having Jurisdic but most especially it is use that remedy which the So hath to help a wrong done b King: For the King hath Prerogative, that he may n sued upon a Writ, Stawnsf rog. c. 15. whom also read c And a Petition in this Cat either general or special. called General of the Ge Conclusion, set down in the t viz. that the King do him F and Reason, whereupon fo eth a General Indorsement on the same, let Right be

P I.

the Parties. Petition special is
re the Conclusion is special
this or that; and the In-
ement to that is likewise
ial. See the Rest Chap. 22.
eto (the Family) De Pictavia,
eto.

P E W.

pew in a Church, Podium, ii, n.
ellium Templorum, Sedile,
n.
water, Plumbum argentarium
candidum. Stannum, i, n.
water vessels, Vasa Stannea.
pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.

pheasant, Phasianus, i, m.
A pheasant hen, Phasiana, x, f.
e that keepeth, or breedeth phea-
sant, Phasianarius, ii, m.
belonging to a Pheasant, Phasi-
anus, a, um.

P H I.

Philibert (a man's name) Phil-
ibertus, i, m.
Phillida (a woman's name) Phil-
lida, x, f.
Philip (a man's name) Philip-
pus, i, m.
Phillip (a woman's name) Phi-
lipa, x, f.
St. Philip and Jacob's day, Fe-
stivitas Sanctorum Philippi & Jaco-
bi apostolorum.
Phillis (a woman's name) Phil-
lis, f.
Philomela (a woman's name)
Philomela, x, f.
Philosophy, Philosophia, x, f.
A philosopher, Philosophus, i,
m.
Phineas (a man's name) Phine-
as, m.

P H L.

Phlebotomy (or letting of blood)
Phlebotomia, x, f.

P I.

P H Y.

Physick, Medicina, x, f. Ars
medica.

To minister physick, Potiono, are.
Curo, are.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ
Doctor.

A Physician, Medicus, i, m.

A physician's fee, Soltrum, tri, n.

Picage, Picagium, ii, n. (i. e.)
Money paid in Fairs to the Lord
of the Soil for breaking ground
to set up Booths or Standings.

A pick ax, Marra, x, f. Rutum,
i, n.

An ear-picker, Auriscalpium,
ii, n.

A tooth picker, Dentiscalpium,
ii, n.

Pickle (or Brine) Salsiflago, inis, f.
Salsugo, inis, f. Liquamentum Sal-
sum, Salsamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Condi-
tura, x, f.

Pickle (or sauce) Condimentum,
i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria sive
Salsuginè condire.

One that sells pickles, Liquamina-
rius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii, m.

Pickle for Fish, Tharia, x, f.

Pickled herrings, Halec muriâ
durata, sive Conditanea, Halec
Muriatica

Serving for pickle, Condimenta-
rius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, x, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Pi-
cturo, are. Delineo, are.

The first draught of a picture, Cœ-
tagraphe, es, f.

A picture-drawer, Delineator,
oris, m.

Adorn'd with pictures, Picturatus,
a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

P I.

Picts (a People of Britain) Picti.
Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Murus Picticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pecia, æ, f.

Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It signifieth a Court held in Fairs, for the Redress of all disorders committed within them: which because it is summary, *De plano & sine figura iudicii*; It hath the name of dusty feet, which we commonly get by sitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens dusty shoes, of this see *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 221.* Of this Court read the Statute *anno 17 Ed. 4. cap. 2.* The stile of the Pie-powder Court held in the Close of *S. Bartholomew the Great*, near *West Smithfield, London*, with the Licence granted by the Steward of that Court, for selling meat and drink during three days, is thus, *Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tenta infra precipitum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Ferie ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia Festi Sancti Bartholomei, in Festum Sancti Bartholomei, & in crastino die post Festum predictum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Angliæ, &c. Undecimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petiit licentiam Curie pro venditione Esculentis & Poculentis infra jurisdictionem Ferie pro tempore predicto, & super se bene habendum ei conceditur, &c. per Cur.*

To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.
 Pierced, Penetratus, a, um.

A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.

A piercing, Penetratio, onis, f.

Pierpont (the Family) De Petra Ponte.

P I.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon-house, Columbarium, ii, n.

A pig (or little young swine) Porculus, i, m. Porcellus, i, n.

A sow-pig, Sūcula, æ, f.

A boar-pig, Verres, is, m.

A shot or pig, Nefrens, tis.

A pig's trough, Lapisla porci.

A pigtell, Pightellum, l. Fo. 144. Lex 9, Pictellum, (i. e.) a Pingle or little Close

P I K.

A pike (or spear) Lancea, Halta, æ, f.

A pike-man, Hastatus, i. Lancearius, ii, m.

P I L.

A pile (or heap) of wood, Mæs, is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lirum.

A pile, Sublica, æ, f. Pila, a. The piles (or emercids) in Fundament of a man, Hæmorrhoidis, f.

A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, o. To pill (or take off the bark) cortico, are.

A pill (in physick) Pillula, æ,

A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila.

A little pillar, Columella, æ,

A little pillar set on a great Epythilium, ii, n.

A chief pillar, or buttress, Aris, idis, f. Erismæ, arum, f.

Chief pillars, Antes, ium, n.

A square or flat sided pillar, la, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.

The foot of a pillar that sustains anything, Basis, is, f.

The place between two pillars Intercolumnium, ii, n.

The shaft of a pillar between the Chapter and the Base, Scapus, i, m.

P I.

*The nether part of a pillar's foot
taking the form of a four square
stone, Plinthis, is, f.*

*The blunter part of a pillar, in the
top like a goat's nose, Sima,*

*Those parts in furrowed pillars
stand up higher than the fur-
row gutters, Striæ, arum, f.*

*The rundle in the bottom of a
Scotia, æ, f.*

*The border above the Chapter of
a pillar (the Freeze) Zophorus, i, m.*

*The foot-stool of a pillar, Stylo-
æ, f.*

*The main body of the pillar, Hy-
pochelium, ii, n.*

*The part of a pillar whereon an arch
rests especially, Incumba, æ, f.*

The pillar of a stair-case, Scapus,

*A place set about with pillars,
Pericolumnium, ii, n.*

*The kind of pillars so graven that
the carved work resembleth the row-
ing oars, Cymatium, ii, n.*

*The making of pillars small to-
wards the top, Contractura, æ, f.*

*The part of a Chapter of a pillar
which is cut and graven like Teeth,
Denticulus, li, m.*

*The building or propping with pillars,
Pinnatio, onis, f.*

*A pillar by pillar, in close order,
Pinnatim, m, adv.*

A pillar, Doruale, is, n.

*A pillory, Pillorium, ii, n. Stat.
Capit. l. i. c. 1. §. 1. §. 1. §. 1.*

*A pillar, Pulstrigium, vet. Entr. 107. Pil-
lory, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 259. 540.*

A pillar, Pulstrigium, ii, n.

*Belonging to a pillory, Pilloralis,
Pillorialis, Bract. 101. Co. Lit. 287.*

*A pillow to lay the head on, Pul-
vinarius, n. Pulvinus, i, m. Pul-
vinium, ii, n. Cervicale, lis, n.*

A pillow, Pulvinarium de down Ra. Entr. 53

P I.

A pillow, Theca pulvinaria.

*A pilot (or conductor of a ship)
Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus,
i, m.*

Nauclerus, i, m. Nauastrologus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, æ, f. Spinula, æ, f.

*A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus,
Impages.*

*A pin that keepeth on the wheel
of the axle-tree, Humerillus, i, m.*

Embolium, ii, n.

*A rowling-pin used to make pie-
cids, Artopta, æ, f.*

*Pins or wedges where with one piece
of wood is fastned to another, Epigri.*

*A pin of wood or ivory to trim or
crisp the hair with, Calamistrum, i,
n. Discerniculum, i, n.*

*A pin of a beam, Clavus trabalis,
The pin of a table-book, Stylus,
i, m.*

*A pin-case, Theca acicularis. Aci-
cularium, ii, n. Spicularium, ii, n.*

*Pin-dust (or the dust of filed me-
tal) Limatura, æ, f. Ramentum, i, n.*

*A maker of pins, Acicularius, ii,
m. Spinularius, ii, m.*

*A pinning of houses, Substructio,
onis, f.*

*A pair of pincers, Forceps, ipis,
m. Forcipula, æ, f.*

*Pincers to draw teeth with, Odon-
tagra, æ, f. Dentarpage, æ, f.*

*A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda,
æ, f. Parcus, i, m.*

*A pinnace (or swift ship) Libur-
na, æ, f. Actuariolum, li, n. Celo,
onis, f.*

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n.

Fastigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.

Lace pinners, Frontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, æ, f. 1 Fo. 259.

P I O.

*A pioneer (or underminer) Cu-
nicularius, ii, m.*

P I.

P I P.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, æ, f. *It is also a Roll in the Exchequer.* Anno 37 Ed. 3.

A pipe of Wine, Pipa vel butta vini, Ra. Entr. 168. Spel. 114. Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, æ, f. Fistula, æ, f.

A short pipe with a small sound, Cingria, æ, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aqueductus, ūs, m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tūbus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tūbulūs, li, m.

A pipe to conveigh water into houses, Paragogia, æ, f.

A water pipe of a small size, so made that the water may mount aloft, Euripus, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe, Tubulātus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fistolator, oris, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollūla, æ, f. Chytra, æ, f.

P I R.

A pirate (or Sea-robber) Pirata, æ, m. Pirea, æ, m.

An Arch Pirate, Archipirāta, æ, m.

A pirate's ship, Navis prædatoria.

A place where pirates resort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, æ, f.

P I S.

Piscary, Piscaria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Liberty of fishing in another man's Water.

A pisspot, Matula, æ, f.

A pistol (or pistolet) Bombardula, æ, f. Sclopus, i, m.

P L.

P I T.

A Pit (or deep hole made in the ground) Puteus, ei, m. Fossa. Lācīna, æ, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, r

A pit or ditch to avoid n Agoga, æ, f.

A pit where potters clay is di Argilletum, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, i

A bird-lime pit, Viscarium

A pitch-fork, Furca, æ, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur.

To pitch, or cover over with Pico, are. Oppico, are.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, æ,

Having pitch hanging to it ceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um

To pitch tents (or pavillions) frametor, ari. Tentoria fig

A pitcher (or pot) Situla.

Hauſtum, i, n. Urna, æ, f. H æ, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Culullus.

A little pitcher, Urceolus.

A dresser or other board pitchers or pots on, Urnarium

A pit-fall (or trap) Dēcipi. Fōvea, æ, f.

A pittance (or small repa tancia, æ, f. Dimensum, i,

P L A.

A Placard of a Prince, tum, i, n. vid. Patent and ters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A secret place, Abditum,

An open place to walk in, diale, is, n.

A little place (a piece or) Placitum, i, n.

A place where Lawyers m afternoons to moot, or to tal their Clients, or as some, a Cc Yard before a Palace, Peryifu

P L.

A place of Land, Placea terræ.
 Entr. 145, 155. 539. 618.
 The Plague, Pestis, is, f.
 To plaight, Plico, are. Compliare.
 Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.
 A Plain (Down or Champion land) Planities, ei, f.
 A Foyner's plain, Rādūla, x, f. nula, x, f. Dolabra, x, f.
 A little plain, Dolabella, x, f.
 To plain with a plain, Deplanare nula. Plano, are, Cutello, are.
 To shave with a plain, Runcino,
 Plain, Dedolatus, a, um.
 Plain, anplanatus, a, um.
 A plaint (or pleynt) Querula, x, f.
 To plaister, Gypso, are. Trullificare.
 To plaister, rough cast, cover with slates of Marble, Crusto, are.
 Plaister (Plastering or Parget) Piastra, x, f. Gypsum, i, n. ritum, i, n. Incrustatio, o, f.
 A plaister (or salve) Emplam, i, n.
 Plaistering (rough casting) Trullitio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n. cementatio, onis, f.
 Plaistered, Tectoriatus, a, um.
 A plaisterer (or pargeter) Cæntarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii,
 A plaisterer's brush, Penicillum torium.
 A plank (or board) Planca, x, f. amentum, i, n. Tabula, x, f.
 Joyns of planks, Assamentorium amissuræ.
 To plank a house, Tabulo, are.
 To plank or joyn planks and boards, Coasso, are.
 Overthwart boards or planks laid across, Transversaria, orum, n.

P L.

A planking, Coassatio, onis, f.
 A Plant, Planta, x, f.
 To plant, Planto, are.
 A plate of metal, Lamina, x, f. Bractea, x, f.
 A plate (or plate-trencher) Scutella, x, f. Orbis, is, m.
 A plate of iron, Lamina, x, f.
 To plate with iron, Lamino, are.
 Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum escarium.
 Well wrought plate, bene factum argentum.
 A platform, Ichnographia, x, f.
 A platter (or dish) Patina, x, f. Catinus, i, m. Discus, ci, m. Scutula, x, f.
 A little platter, Patella, x, f. Catillus, i, m.
 A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.
 Belonging to a platter, Patellaris, a, um.
 Plato (a man's name) Plato, onis, m.
 A Stage-player, Histrionis, m. Scenicus, ci, m.
 A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in French, from the Conquest until Edward the Third, who ordained them to be done in English, Anno 36. cap. 15. All pursuits and actions (we call them in our English Tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) *Placita*, taking the name abusive, of the definitive sentence, which may well be called *Placitum*. The French call it *Arrest*, in which word after their custom, they do not sound s, but we call

Placitum

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and *Placitare* barbarously for to plead, in *English* *agere*, or *litigare*. Vid. *Smith's* Commonwealth of *England*, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the King's name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. *Stawnsf. pl. cor. cap. 1.* or against his Crown and Peace. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 9.* and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge *Stawnsford* mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common Persons, They are *Communia placita*, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 10.*

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any Inferiour Person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of *England*, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 4.*

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alledged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bastardy to another in a Court Baron, *Kitch. fol. 75.*

A pleader, *Placitatorius*, ii, m.

A pleading, *Placitatio*, onis, f.

A Court where Lawyers plead-

ings are, *Placitatorium*, ii, n.

To plead, *Placito*, are.

A pledge (or surety) *Plegius*, ii

A pledge (an earnest) *Arrha*,

One that is in Frank-pledge lies under the protection of the L. Inlagatus, a, um.

Plegius acquietandis, Is a W that lyeth for a surety against l for whom he is surety, if he not the money at the day. *F. nat. brev. fol. 137. Regist. Q. 158. a.*

Plenty, *Plenitudo*, inis, f.

Plevin (or Replevin) *Plevina* f. *Lex 97. 109. Placit. Cor. Brac. 365. bis.*

The pleurisie (an inward sb ing pain) *Pleuritis*, idis, f.

P L O.

A plough, *Aratrum*, i, n.

Ploughings (or earings) *Arur arum*, f.

A plough man, *Arator*, oris, *Glebarius*, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Plough, *varius*, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, *Su rator*, oris, m.

The plough-tail (or handle) *Sti æ*, f. *Bura*, æ, f.

A plough-share, *Vomer*, eris, *Dens aratri*.

A beam of a plough, *Temo*, onis.

A plough-staff, *Rallum*, i, n.

Plough bote, *Estoverium arat* Co. Lit. 41. B.

A plough-wright, *Aratrifab bri*, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plou *Taurus aratro adjungere*.

To plough, *Aro*, are.

To plough over a field, *Peraro*, a

Ready to plough, *Aratūrus*, a, u

He that driveth the plough dra with Oxen, *Jugarius*, ii, m.

Plough

P L.

oughed, Aratus, a, um.
e heads of ploughed lands, Cherarum, f.
oughed throughout, Feraratus, n.
plough-land, Carucata, æ, f.
a Wain-load.
oughing and Harrowing, Aratus, f. Aratura, æ, f.

P L U.

plummer (or plumber) Plumbers, ii, m.
plummer's shop, Shopa Plumblers, f.
plume of feathers, Costa, æ, f.
plum, Prunum, i, n.
plummet, Plumbata, æ, f.
plummet or weight of Lead leapers or dancers on Cords, in their hands to countervail weight, Halter, eris.
plummet and line let down the Water to sound the depth of, Bōlis, idis, f.
plummet (or plumb rule for Ma- and Carpenters) Libella, æ, f.
pendiculum, li, n. Amullis, is, f.
plunder, Prædor, ari.
plunder, Prædātum, i, n.
selling plunder'd goods by out-astarium, ii, n.
Plunderer, Prædator, oris, m.
plunderer, oris, m. Prædo, onis,

plundering, Prædatio, onis, f.
pluratio, onis, f.
pluries, Is a Writ that goeth to the third place, for first goeth to the Original *Capias*, which if speed not, then goeth out the *pluries*, and if that fail, then goeth to the *pluries*. See *Old. nat. brev. fol. 2.*
pluries in the Writ *de Excom. capiende* in what diversity of Cases is used in the Table of the *Writ. Orig.*

P O.

P O C.

A pocket, Saccellus, li, m. Loculus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.

P O E.

A Poet, Poeta, æ, m.

P O I.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis, idis, f.

A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.

A point to truss withal, Ligula, æ, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, Cuspido, are.

A point-maker, Corrigarius, ii, m.

A poise (or weight) Peisa, æ, f.

To poison, Imposono, are. 2 Inst. 634.

P O L.

A polcat, Putorius, ii, m. Martes, is, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, Pola, æ, f. Lex 46. Pertica, æ, f.

The pole which Rope-dancers use, Halter, eris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross way, Longurius, ii, m.

To pole up, Palo, are.

Policy (or civil government) Politia, æ, f.

To polish, Polio, ire.

Polished, Politus, æ, um.

P O M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapasina, atis, n.

A pomegranat, Malum aut Pomum Granatum.

P O N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.

A Fish-pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex 130. 2 Inst. 100.

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County Court is removed to the Common Bank. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 2.* It is also a Writ

P O.

Writ to the Sheriff to take security of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diversity of Cases it is used, in the Table of the *Register Original*. Of this Writ, see five sorts in the Table of the *Regist. Judic. verbo Ponere per vadium*.

Ponendis in Assisis, Is a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 38.* and upon the Statute *Articuli super Chartas cap. 9.* which Statutes do shew, what persons Vicounts ought to Impannel upon Assises and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should Impannel upon Juries and Inquests. Which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 178. a.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 165.*

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a Writ whereby to Will a Prisoner held in Prison to be committed to Bayl in Cases Bayleable, *Regist. Orig. fol. 133. b.*

Ponendo Sigillam ad Exceptionem, Is a Writ whereby the King willeth Justices, according to the Statute of *Westm. 2.* to put their Seals to exceptions laid in against the Plaintiff's Declaration by the Defendant.

Pontage, Pontagium, ii, n. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-edifying of Bridges. *Westm. 2. cap. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1.* It may be also Toll taken to this purpose of those that pass over the Bridges. *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 24. anno 1 H. 8. cap. 9.* and see the Statute *anno 22 H. 8. cap. 5.*

Pontibus reparandis, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it be-

P O.

longeth. *Regist. Orig. fol. 15*
P O O.

The poop or hindeck of a Puppis, is, f.

Pool (the Family) Polus.

Poor (or needy) Pauper, eri-

Poorness (or poverty) Paup-
atis, f.

P O P.

Popularity, Popularitas, a

Populus (or full of people)
pulosus, a, um.

P O R.

A Porch (or Gallery) Por-
tus, f.

A Church-porch, Vestibulum,
Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacru

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita O

A pestle of pork, Petaso, on

A port or haven, Portus, us

Portchester, Caer peris.

A portcullis, Cataracta, æ

A porter (or burden bearer)
julus, li, m. Portitor, oris, m.

bulo, onis, m. Gestor, oris, m

Porter's fare (or carrier's)
Commistrum, i, n.

A Porter (or door-keeper)
tor, oris, m. Ostiarius, ii, m

taginarius, ii, m.

The Place of Porter, Port
æ, f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portun
bens. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo

A Porringer (or little Dish)
tillus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgrevius, i
Spel. 68.

A Portmantle (or cloak-bag)
popera, æ, f. Mantica, æ, f.

A portion (or part) Po
onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hampsh)
Magnus portus, Portesm

Portus ostium.

Port

land Isle, Portlandia, Portuna.
wimuck, Ifamnum, Ifanium,
 nium.

P O S.

position, Positio, onis, f.
posnet, Ollula, x, f.
possels, Possideo, ere.
possession, Possessio, onis, f.
possessor, Possessor, oris, m.
Postea, The return of the Justif
 f Assises, made on the Re-
 of *Nisi prius*, and called so
 the word *Postea*, wherewith
 gins.

Post diem, Is a return of a Writ
 the day assigned for the Re-
 for the which the *Custos bre-*
 hath four pence, whereas he
 othing, if it be returned at
 ay, or it may be the Fee ta-
 or the same.

Post disseisin, Post disseisina, x, f.
 writ given by the Statute of
 n. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for
 that having recovered Lands
 enements by (*præcipue quod*
 t) upon default, or reddition,
 ain disseised by the former
 for. *Fitz nat. brev. fol. 190.*
 he Writ that lyeth for this,
 e *Regist. Orig. fol. 208. a.*

Post fine, Is a Duty belonging
 e King for a Fine formerly
 owledged before him in his
 t, which is paid by the Cog-
 after the Fine is fully passed,
 ll things touching the same
 ly accomplished. The Rate
 of is so much, and half so
 , as was payed to the King
 ie Fine, and is gathered by
 heriff of the County where
 and, &c. lyeth, whereof the
 was Levyed to be answered
 m into the Exchequer.

Post terminus, Post-Term, is a re-

turn of a writ, not only after the
 day assigned for the Return there-
 of, but after the term also, which
 may not be received by the *Custos*
brevium, but by the Consent of
 one of the Judges. It may be also
 the Fee which the *Custos brevium*
 taketh for the Return thereof,
 which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) Postis, is, m.

A post (or prop) Statumen, inis, n.

The side-post on which the door
turns, Scapus Cardinalis.

A post (or Messenger in hast) Ve-
redarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.

a post (or Messenger between par-
ties) Commeator, oris, m.

A post-horse, Veredus, i, m. E-
 quus viatorius, Equus decursorius.
 us. Pegasus, i, m. Noy 114.

A post master, Magister Curso-
 rum, Veredarius, ii, m.

Posteriority, Posterioritas, atis, f.
 Is a word of Comparison and re-
 lation in Tenure, the Correlative
 whereof is Priority. For a man
 holding Lands or Tenements of
 two Lords, holdeth of his Anti-
 enter Lord by Priority, and of
 his latter Lord by Posteriority,
 &c. *Stawns. Prærog. fol. 10 and 11.*
 When one Tenant holdeth of two
 Lords, of the one by Priority, of
 the other by Posteriority, &c. *Old.*
nat. brev. fol. 94

Posterity (or offspring) Poste-
ritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

A postern-gate, Posticum, ci, n.

Posthumus (a man's name) Post-
humus, i, m. One so called that
 is born after his Father's decease.

P O T.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in)
Poculum, li, n.

A pot to sethe meat in, Olla,
 x, f.

A garden (or watering-pot) Clepsydra, æ, f. Harpagium, ii, n.

An earthen pot, Catinus tuscus.

A brass pot (or kettle) Ahenum, i, n. Incoctilis, le.

A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n.

A brass pot, Olla ærea.

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.

To stir or lade the pot seething, Truo, are.

A little pot, Chytridium, ii, n.

Pot-hangers (or pot-books) Cremathra, æ, f. Climaster, ris, m.

Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.

A pot-lid, Aular, aris. Operculum, ii, n.

A pot seller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytröpöla, æ, m.

A potter, Figulus, li, m. Urnarius, ii, m.

A potter's trade, Figulina, æ, f.

A potter's wheel, Rota figulina.

Belonging to a potter, Figulinus, a, um.

Potter's clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex 83.

A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m.

P O U.

A pouch, Pera, æ, f. Pungium, ii, n.

A poudring-tub, Cupa, æ, f. Alveus, ei, m.

A poultess, Cataplasma, atis, n.

A poultterer, Pullinarius, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarius, ii, m.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticæ. Pulletria, æ, f.

Poultry-compter, (or a prison in London) Computatorium in Pulletria. Co. Entr. 345.

Poultney (the Family) Poultenius.

A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, æ, f.

A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

Half a pound, Dimidium unibratæ.

A quarter of a pound, Quartum unius libratæ.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratæ.

Poundage (or a payment of two in the pound) Pondagium, ii Davis. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinoris, m.

Pounded (bruised) Pinus, a, i

To pour (spill or shed) Fundere. Effundo, ere.

Pourparty, Propars, tis, f. Ipartia, æ, f. Lex 98. Ra. E.

447. 515, 516, 517. It is contrary to (*Pro indiviso*) for to m

Pourparty, is to divide and set the Lands that fall to Partn

which before Partition they h

jointly, and *pro indiviso*. *Old. brev. fol. 11.*

Pourpresture, Pourprestura, Porprestura, æ, f. Paraprestura,

A Pourveyour, Provisor, oris. It signifieth an Officer of

King, Queen, or other great Personage, that provideth Corn

other Victual for the house of whose Officer he is. See *Magna Charta. cap. 22. § 3 Ed. 1. cap. § 31. § anno 28 ejusdem Art. li super Chartas. 2.* and many

other Statutes gathered by *Ra.* under this Title.

P O W.

Powder, Pulvis, eris, m. vel

Gun-powder, Pulvis tormentari vel Bombardicus Pulvis Nitri

Power of the County Possesio tatus. By *Mr. Lambert's* opin

in his *Eirenarch lib 3. cap. 1. 309.* containeth the aid and attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen

Yeomen, Labourers, Serva

prentices and Villains, And wife of Wards, and of other young Men about the age of fifteen Years, within the County, cause all of that age are bound to have harness by the Statute of *Wolfeſter*. But Women, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, and ſuch as be deſtitute, or do labour of any conſiderable Infirmity, ſhall not be com- pelled to attend; for the Statute *1. 5. cap. 8.* (which alſo worketh upon the ſame ground, ſaith) that Perſons ſufficient to travel ſhall be aſſiſtant in this Service.

A POUND, *Parcus*, i, m. It ſignifieth a Place of ſtrength to retain Cattel, being diſtrained or impounded in for any Treaſpaſs done by the Owner, until they be Replevied or redeemed; and, in this ſignification, it is called a *Pound Overt* or *Apertus* or open *Pound*, being builded upon the Wall of the Lord, within his Fee, and called the Lord's *Pound*, for he ſuffereth it to his uſe, and the uſe of his Tenants. See *Kitch. fol. 4.* It is divided into *Pound Open* and *Pound cloſe*. *Pound Open* or *Overt*, is not only the Lord's *Pound*, but a Back-ſide, Court, Yard, Paſture or any Place, where the Owner of any Cattel Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Treaſpaſs to any other, and where the Cattel muſt be ſuſtained at the Peril of the owner.

Pound Cloſe or *Covert*, is as if the Owner Impound the Cattel in ſome part of his Houſe, or Cloſe, and where the Owner cannot come unto the Cattel to the purpoſe aforeſaid without Treaſpaſs, but the Cattel are to be ſuſtained with Meat and Drink at

the peril of him that diſtreineth, and he ſhall not have any ſatisfaction therefore.

If a man diſtrain Cattel for damage Feaſant, and put them in the *Pound*, and the Owner that had Common there make freſh ſuit, and find the door unlocked, he may juſtify the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of *a Parco fracto*. If the Owner break the *Pound*, and take away his Goods, the party diſtreining may have his Action *de Parco fracto*, and he may alſo take his Goods that were diſtrained whereſoever he find them, and Impound them again. *Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 58.*

Powis (a part of *Wales*) *Powifa*.

P R A.

To praſtice, *Practizo*, are.

Practice, *Practica*, æ, f. *Praxis*, eos, f.

P R E.

To preach, *Prædico*, are.

A preacher, *Prædicator*, oris, m.

A preaching, *Prædicatio*, onis, f.

A preamble, *Præambulum*, li, n.

Præluſium, ii, n. *Proœmium*, ii, n.

A prebend, *Præbenda*, æ, m. It is the Portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, *Prebendarius*, ii, m. *Lex. 98.*

A precedent, *Præcedens*, tis, part.

A Precept (or *Instruction*) *Præceptum*, i, n. *Precept* is diverſely taken in the Common-Law, ſometimes for a Commandment in writing ſent out by a Juſtice of Peace, or other, for the bringing of a Perſon, one or more, or Records before him. There are divers

Examples of this in the table of the Regifter Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol. 105.*

Bracton calleth it *Præceptum* or *Mandatum*, *lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 19.* whence a Man may observe three diversities of Offending in Murder: *Præceptum*, *fortia*, *consilium*. *Præceptum* being the Intigation used before hand. *Fortia* the Assistance in the Fact, as help to bind the Party Murdered or Robbed: *Consilium*, advice either before or in the Deed. The *Civilians* use *Mandatum* in this case, *vid. Angelus in tractat. de Maleficiis. vers. Sempronium mandatorem.*

A precinct, *Præcinctus*, *us*, *m.*

Precious, *Preciosus*, *a*, *m.*

Præcipe quod reddat, Is a Writ of great diversity, touching both the form and use, This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Possession. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 13.* & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5.* and it is called sometimes a writ of Right close, as a *Præcipe in Capite*, when it Issueth out of the Court of Common-Pleas for a tenant holding of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle, or Mannor. *Regist. Orig. fol. 4. b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5. F.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issueth out of any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, against the deforcer, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the first Chapter.

A precipice (or break-neck) *cipitium*, *ii*, *n.*

To precipitate, *Præcipito*, *a*
A predecessor, *Antecessor*, *ori*
Prædial tithes, *tithes of a*
Hay, &c. growing out of the e
Prædiales decimæ.

Pre-eminence, *Pre-eminence*
x, *f*

De Pree (the Family) *De Præ*
lis, *De Prato.*

A Preface, *Præfatio*, *onis*.

To prefer (or advance) *Præ*
fero, *erre.*

Preferment, *Præferamentum*
n. Co. Entr. 36. Præfermentum
i, n. 1 Co. 78.

Preference, *Præferentia*,
Co. Entr. 664. 1 Co. 161.

To prefix, *Præfigo*, *ere.*

The prescription or assigning
day, *Præscriptio diei.*

Prejudice, *Præjudicium*,

A prelate, *Prælatus*, *i*, *m.*

Prelacy, *Prælatia*, *x*, *f.* *1*
4. 10.

To premeditate, *Præmedito*

Præmunire, Is taken either
a Writ, or for the Offence where
upon the Writ is granted. It
soever sueth for any thing
in *Rome*, or in any Spiritual Court
for that Cause or Action which
may be pleaded in the Temporal
Court of the Realm, by any
Law of *England*, he falleth in
Præmunire, that is, forfeited
his Goods to the Prince, and
Body to remain in Prison, at
the Prince's pleasure, and not
only, but the Judge, the Scriber,
Procurer, and the Assessor
betwixt which receiveth, or
taineth that usurped Plea
doth incur the same danger. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 3.*

ome Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as vely the Statute *Anno 1 Eliz.* 1. upon him that denyeth the King's Supremacy the secondtime, and the Statute *anno 13. cap.* upon him that affirmeth the Authority of the Pope, or that reth to take the Oath of Supremy. And the Statute *anno 13. cap. 1.* Such as be seditious ers of the Inheritance of the wne, or affirm the King's Majesty to be an Heretick.

ome hold an Opinion that the tis so called a *Præmunire*, be- e it doth fortify *Jurisdictionem regionum coronæ suæ*; singly Laws of the Crown a- st Foreign Jurisdiction, and nst the Usurpers upon them, y divers Acts of Parliament ar. But in truth it is so called word in the Writ, for the ds of the Writ are, *Præmunire s præfatum A. B. quod tunc sit in nobis*, where *Præmunire* is for *Præmonere*, and so do di- Interpreters of the Civil and on Law use it, for they are *Præmoniti* that are *Præmoniti*. *on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 199.* odious was this Offence of *Præmunire*, that a Man that was nted of the same, might have slain by any Man without er of Law, because it was ided by Law, that a Man t do to him as to the King's ny, and any Man may Law- kill an Enemy. But Queen *Elizabeth* and her Parliament, g not the extrem and inhu- Rigour of the Law in that t, did provide, that it should be Lawful for any Person to

slay any Person in any manner attainted upon any *Præmunire*, 5 of *Eliz. c. 1.*

If a Man kill one which is at- tainted by a *Præmunire*, this is not Felony, for he is out of the King's Protection, but it is contrary if one kill another that is attainted of Felony, and judged to die, but now by the Statute of *Eliz.* it is Felony to kill one attainted by a *Præmunire*. *Brook's Abridg. fol. 181. B.*

Præmunire, Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, *Cook on Lit.* and Preface to the 7th Rep.

To *premonish* (or *warn before-hand*) *Præmoneo*, ere.

To *prepare*, *Præparo*, are.

Prepared, *Præparatus*, a, um.

Preparatory, *Præparatorius*, a, um.

Preposterous (out of order) *Præposterus*, a, um.

Prerogative, *Prærogativa*, a, f. Lex. 99.

To *prescribe*, *Præscribo*, ere.

A prescription, *Præscriptio*, o- nis, f. Lex. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, *Presbyteratus*, us, m. Fle. 211.

The chamber of presence in a Prince's Court, *Præsentia Majestatis*, *Solium Majestatis*.

In one's presence, *In Præsentia*.

To *present*, *Præsentio*, are.

A present (or *token*) *Xenium*, ii, n.

Presents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, *Opteria*, orum, n.

P R.

A presentation, Præsentatio, onis, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confestim.

Things preserved, (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salgama, orum, n.

To preserve and keep from corruption, Condio, ire.

Preserved, Condititius, a, um. Conditus, a, um.

To preserve (or keep) Præservo, arc.

Preserved, Præservatus, a, um.

A president, Præsidens, tis, m. Ra. Entr. 443. Præses, idis, c. 2.

Lord President of the Council, Dominus Præsidens privati concilii Domini Regis. Anno 22 H.8. cap. 3, & 14.

To press (or squeeze) Premo, ere.

Pressed, Pressus, a, um.

A wine-press, Torculum, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Pluteus, ei, m.

A press where apparel is laid, Vestiarium, ii, n. Prestorium, ii, n. Taberna, æ, f.

A printer's press, Impressorium, ii, n. Prælum, i, n.

A presser, he that works at a press, Torcularius, ii, m.

A pressing, Pressura, æ, f.

A pressing-board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.

A pressing-iron, Ferramentum prestorium.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia præparatoria.

To press Soldiers, Auctionorari. Conscribere vel Colligere milites.

To presume, Præsumo, ere.

Presumption, Præsumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætextus, ūs, m.

By pretence of an Attornment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.

P R.

To prevent, Prævenio, ire.

A prevention, Anticipatio, f. Præoccupatio, onis, f.

A prey (or booty) Præda,

P R I.

Price (or value) Pretium, i. Valor, oris, m.

To set a price upon, Apprecio,

A Priest, Presbyter, ri, m. cerdos, ōtis, c. 2.

Priesthood, Sacerdotium, ii

Primacy, Primatus, ūs, m.

A Primate, Primas, atis, m.

A Prince, Princeps, ipis, c. taken with us diversly, some

for the King himself, but

properly for the King's eldest

who is Prince of Wales; as

eldest Son of the French King

call'd Dauphin, both being

ces by their Nativity. Mr.

in the *Glory of Generosity*, pag.

for Edward the First to appease

tumultuous Spirits of the

men, who being the Antient

genæ of this Land, could no

long time bear the Yoke o

who they call Strangers; sen

Wife and Queen, being with

into Wales, where at Carna

she was delivered of a Son, th

upon called Edward of Carna

and afterward asked the

men, seeing they thought mu

be governed by Strangers, if

would be quietly rul'd by o

their own Nation? who answe

him, Yea. Then (saith he) I

appoint you one of your own

trymen that cannot speak

word of English, and against

Life you can take no just excep

and so named unto them hi

born in Carnarvan not long be

from which time it hath con

ed that the King's eldest Son

before called Lord Prince, *vnf. Prærog. c. 22. fo. 75.*) hath called Prince of *Wales, Stow's als p. 303. See Anno 27 H. 8. and anno 28 ejusd. c. 3.*
incipality, Principālitās, atis, f.
print, Imprimo, ere.
inted, Impressus, a, um.
printer, Impressor, oris, m.
ographus, i, m.
inter's Ink, Atramentum Typhicum vel Impressorium.
letter cast to print with, Ty-
i, m.
inters ink-balls wherewith they
the letters in the form lying up-
e Press, Tudes, itis, m.
inting, Impressio, onis, f.
ographia, æ, f.
iority, Prioritas, atis, f.
isage, Prifagium, ii, n. Lex.

It is that custom or share belongeth to the King, outch Merchandize as are taken sea by way of lawful Prize.

31 Eliz. cap. 5.

ise, Prifa, æ, f.

prison, Prifona, æ, f. Every ing of a Prisoner to escape Breach of Prison. If a Man st one for Felony, and after im go at large whither he if he be Arrested for Felony, Felony; if for Treason, it is son; if for Trespas, it is a pas; & sic de *Singulis Statvnsf.*

1. c. 26. Imprisonment is the ng of any Person from his Liberty, into the Custody of aw, to answer to that which ected; and therefore to break rison is to fly from the Try- he Law, and is adjudged a ck Felony, if he were impri- for Felony, otherwise not,

Stat. de frangend. prisonam.

7. Just. of Peace.

Out of this one fact there groweth sometime a treble offence and felony. *viz.* 1. In the Prisoner himself, which is most properly called the breaking of Prison: 2. Another in him that helpeth the Prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescue. 3. In the Officer or Party whatsoever, by whose wilful default he is suffered to go, and that is termed an Escape. *Id. lb.*

A Man imprisoned by process of Law, ought to be kept in *salva & arcta custodia*, and by the Law ought not to go out, tho' it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet Imprisonment must be *custodia non pœna*, for *Carcer ad homines custodiendos, non ad puniendos dari debet.* *Cook on Lit. l. 3. c. 7. Sect. 438.*

He which is Imprisoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in *salva & arcta custodia*, *Salva* because he ought to be in a Prison so strong that he cannot escape, and *Arcta* in respect that he ought to be kept close without conference with others, or intelligence of things at large. *Cook Lechford's Case 8 Rep.*

A prisoner, Prifonarius, ii, m.

Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv.

Privity, Scientia, æ, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum.

Is a Seal that the King useth sometime for a Warrant, whereby things passed the Privy Signet, and brought to it, are sent further to be confirmed by the Great Seal of *England*: Sometime for the strength and credit of other things written upon occasions more transitory, and of less continuance

nuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. *Vid.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Sub voce* Keeper.

A privy (or house of Office) Latrina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f.

A Cleanser of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

Privilege, Privilegium, ii, n. It is *Æus singulare*, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, for that which is now called *Proprium*, hath been called of old Writers, *Privium*.

Privilege is either Personal or Real. A Personal Privilege is that which is granted to any Person, either against or beside the Course of the Common Law: as for example, a Person called to be one of the Parliament may not be arrested either himself, or any of his attendance, during the time of the Parliament. A Privilege Real is that which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either may be called to *Westminster-Hall*, upon any Contract made within their own Precincts. And one toward the Court of Chancery, cannot originally be called to any Court, but to the Chancery, certain cases excepted. If he be, he will remove it by a Writ of Privilege grounded upon the Statute, *Anno 18 Ed. 3.* See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Privilege.*

P R. O.

Pro indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, whereof none knoweth his several Portion, as Coparceners before Partition. *Brac. lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 7.*

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ

for the partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Regist. Orig. fol. 316.*

Probable (or like to be true) Probabilis, le, adj.

Probability (or likelihood) Probabilitas, atis, f.

Probate of Testaments, Probate Testamentorum, Is the product and insinuating of dead Mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge Ordinary of the Place, where the Party dieth. And the Ordinary in this case is known by the quantity of the Goods that the Party deceased hath out of the Diocese where he departed, for if all Goods be in the same Diocese then the Bishop of the Diocese is the Arch-Deacon (according to their composition or prescription) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed divers Diocesses, so that there is any Sum of Note (as five Pounds ordinarily) out of the Diocese where the Party led his Life, Then is the Archbishop of Canterbury the Ordinary in this case hath his Prerogative: for whereat old time the Will was to be proved in every Diocese, wherein the Party deceased had any Goods it was thought convenient to refer it to the Subject, and to the Archbishop of the episcopal See, to make one Probate for all before him, who was called the Ordinary of all the general Ordinary of the Province. But there may be presently some Composition between the Archbishop and an Inferiour Ordinary, whereby the Sum that maketh the Prerogative, is altered to five Pound.

This Probate is made in several sorts, either in common form *per testes*, the Proof in com-

is only by the Oath of the Tutor, or Party exhibiting the Will who sweareth upon his credibility, that the Will by him exhibited, is the Last Will and Testament of the Party deceased. The *per testes*, is when over and above his Oath, he also produceth Testimonies, or maketh other Proof, to confirm the same, and that in the Presence of such as may prevent any Interest in the Goods of the deceased, or at the least in their absence, after they have been lawfully summon'd to see such a Will proved, if they think good; the latter course is taken most commonly where there is fear of Fraud and Contention between Kindred and Friends of the deceased about his Goods. A Will prov'd only in common time within 30 Years after the common Opinion, before it is Prescription.

probationer, Probativus, Is one who is to be approved and allowed to be a Fellow of the College for his Doctrine and Manners before they choose him a Fellow, and this in some Colleges is 12 Months proof or tryal; in some 6, and in others more or less according to their Customs.

Chirurgion's Probe, Catheteris, m.

proceed (or go forward) Proferre.

procedendo, Is a Writ, whereby a Party, or Cause formerly called in a base Court, to the Chancery, King's Bench, or Common Pleas, by Writ of Privilege, or Habeas Corpus, or writ of *habeas corpus* is released, and sent again to the same Court, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant hath

no cause of Privilege, or that the matter compriz'd in the Bill, is not well proved. *Brook hoc titulo*, and terms of Law, *Cook vol. 6. fol. 63. a.* See *anno 21 R. 2. cap. 11. in fine.* See in what diversity it is used in the Table of the *Orig. Regist.* and also of the *Judicial.*

Processe, *Processus*, ūs, m. It is called *Processus*, because it proceedeth (or goeth out) upon former matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word *Processus* hath two significations. It is largely taken for all proceeding in all real and personal Actions, and in all criminal and common Pleas, and *Processus derivatur à Procedendo usque ad finem.* 2. For the proceeding after the Originals is Plea before Judgment. See the Table of *Fitz. nat. brev. verbo Processus*, and *Brooks abridgment hoc Titulo.* And whereas the writings of our common Lawyers sometime call that the *Processus*, by which a Man is called into the Court, and no more. The reason thereof may be given, because it is the beginning or the Principal part thereof, by which the rest of the Business is directed.

The difference between *Processus* and the Precept or Warrant of the Justices. The Precept or Warrant is only to attach and convent the Party before any Indictment or Conviction, and may be made either in the name of the King, or of the Justice. *Processus* is always in the name of the King, and usually after an Indictment found, or other Conviction; and because the King is a Party, it must also be with a *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem.* *Cock's 8th Rep. Blackmore's Case.*

Divers kinds of Process upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, fol. 133. b. 134, 135. but for Order's sake, I refer you rather to Mr. *Lambert* in his Treatise of Processes adjoined to his Eirenarchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Process, either into Process touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Process touching inferior Offences. The former is usually a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, and *Exigi facias*. The second is either upon Indictment or Presentment, or Information: That upon Indictment or Presentment, is all one, and is either general, and that is a *venire facias*, upon which if the Party be returned sufficient, then is sent out a *Distringas* infinite untill he come. If he be returned with *Nihil habet*, then issueth out a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, *Capias pluries*, and lastly an *Exigi facias*. The special Process is that, which is especially appointed for the Offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th Chapter of his 4th Book, being very different.

A procession, Processio, onis, f.

Processum continuando, Is a writ for continuance of a Process, after the death of the Chief Justice, in the writ of Oyer and Terminer. *Regist. Orig. fol. 128. a.*

To proclaim (or make a proclamation) Proclamo, are.

A proclamation, Proclamatio, onis, f. It signifieth a Notice publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertize his Subjects. So it is used *anno 7 R. 2. cap. 6.*

Proclamation of Rebellion is publick Notice given by the Officer, that a Man not appearing upon a Subpœna, nor an Attachment in Chancery, shall be reputed a Rebel, except he rend himself by a day assigned, *Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 92.*

Proclamation of a fine, Proclamatio Finis. It is a Notice open and solemnly given at all the Justices that shall be holden in the County within one Year after the Ingrossing of the Fine, and not the four General Quarter Sessions. And these Proclamations be made upon transcripts of the Fine, sent by the Justices of the Common Pleas, to the Justices of Assize, and the Justices of Peace. *West. pag. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 13* where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 85. C.* that the King's Proclamation is sufficient to stay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. *Anno 31 H. 6. cap. 8.* New Book of Entries, v. bo Proclamation.

A Proctor, Procurator, oris, n. *Proctors of the Clergy*, Procuratores Cleri.

To procure, Procuo, are.

To produce, Produco, ere.

Proffer, Proffrum, i, n. It is a time appointed for the Accompt of Sheriffs and other Officers to the Exchequer, which is twice the Year. *Anno 51 H. 3. Stat.* and it may be gathered also out of the *Regist. fol. 139.* in the writ *de attornato vicecomitis pro proff faciendo.*

To profess, Profiteor, eri.

Profession, Professio, onis, f.

A professor (or a publick Reader Lectures in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.

Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.

Profit, Profectus, us, m. Utilis, atis, f.

To profit, Proficio, ere.

Profuse (or wastful) Profusus, a, n.

Profusely, Profuse, adv.

A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.

The progenitors, Progenitores, 1, pl.

To prognosticate, Prognostico, are.

Prognostication, Prognosticon, n. Præfagium, ii, n.

A progress, Progressio, onis, f.

*To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibitio de vasto directa parti, Is a writ Judicial, directed to the Tenant, and prohibiting him from taking waste upon the Land in controversy during the suit. *Regist. dic. fol. 21.* It is sometime made the Sheriff, the example where you have there next following.*

*Prohibition, Prohibitio, onis, f. is a writ framed for the forbidding of any Court, either spiritual or secular, to proceed in any Cause where depending, upon suggestion, at the Cognition thereof belonging not to the said Court. *Fitz. t. brev. fol. 39.* but it is most usually taken for that Writ which*

eth for one which is Impleaded in the Court-Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction, or the Cognizance of the King's Court, whereby as well the party and his Council, as the Judge himself, and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause: for that it appertaineth to the disinheriting of the Crown of such right as belong-

*eth to it. In how many Cases this lyeth, See *Broke hoc Tit.* and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 39. & seq. Regist. Orig.* See the new Book of Entries *verbo* Prohibition and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 39.**

Prolocutor of the Convocation-House, Prolocutor domus Convocationis, Is an Officer chosen by Persons Ecclesiastical, publicly assembled by the King's Writ at every Parliament, and as there are two Houses of Convocation, so there are two Prolocutors, one of the higher House, the other of the lower House, who presently upon the first assembly, is by the motion of the Bishops, chosen by the lower House, and presented to the Bishops for their Prolocutor. That is the Man by whom they mean to deliver their Resolutions to the higher House, and to have their own House especially ordered and governed. His Office is to cause the Clerk to call the Names of such as are of that House, when he seeth cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the Suffrages, and such like.

Promiscuous (one with another) Proniscuus, a, um.

A promise, Promissio, onis, f. Promissum, i, n.

To promise, Promitto, ere.

Promised, Promissus, a, um.

A promiser, Promissor, oris, m.

A Promontory (or brow of a Hill hanging over the Sea) Promontorium, ii, n.

A promoter, Inquisitor, oris, m.

Promoters, Promotores, m. pl.

Are those which in popular and penal Actions do defer the Names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their Reward,

they belong especially to the Exchequer, and the King's Bench. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14.*

A prong (or pitchfork) Merga, x, f.

A proof of Instruments (before playing) Incentivum, i, n.

To prove (or try) Probo, are.

A proof (or tryal) Probatio, onis, f.

Proper, Proprius, a, um.

A property (or propriety) Proprietas, atis, f.

To whom the property of a thing belongs, Proprietarius, a, um.

To proportion, Proportio, are. Ry. 52.

Proportion, Proportio, onis, f.

Proportionable, Proportionabilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5.

Proportioned, Proportionatus, a, um.

A proposal (or proposition) Propositio, onis, f.

To propose, Propono, ere.

To prop, Sustineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.

A prop, Sustentaculum, li, n. Fulcimentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n. Adminiculum, li, n.

Propped, Fultus, a, um.

A vine prop (or hop pole) Ridica, x, f.

Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um.

A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f.

Prorogued, Prorogatus, a, um.

A prosecutor, Prosecutor, oris, m.

A prospect, Prospectus, us, m.

To prosper (or make prosperous) Prospero, are.

Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f.

To protest, Protego, ere.

Protection, Protectio, onis, f. Guardia, x, f.

To protest, Protestor, ari.

A protestant, Protestans.

Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f.

A Prothonotary of the Common

Pleas, Unus Prothonotariorum Curia Domini Regis de Banco. There are three of them in the Common Pleas, Anno 5 H. 4. cap. 14. He

is termed the chief Clerk of the Court. His Office is to enter and inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, and Judgments, and all Actions, the same Term that the Appearance is made.

*He also makes out all judicial Writs, *venire facias*, after issues joined, and *habeas corpus* for the bringing in of the Jury after it is returned upon the *venire facias*. He also maketh forth Writs of Execution and of Seisin, Writs of *Supersead**

procedendo, for appearance to Exigents, well as the Exigents, and Writs of Privileges, for removing of Causes from other inferiour Courts of Record, in case where the Party has

*cause of Privilege. Also Writs of *Procedendo*, of *scire facias*, in cases, Writs to enquire of Damages, and all Process upon Prohibitions, and upon Writs of *aud**

querela and false Judgment. Usually, he inrolls all Recognizances acknowledged in that Court, and all common Recoveries, and makes exemplifications of any Records the same Term, before the

Rolls are delivered from them.

A Prothonotary of the King's Bench, Prothonotarius de Banco. Is an Officer in the King's Bench that recordeth all Actions Civil, sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office doth all continual Causes.

Provender, Præbenda, x, f. L. 37. 49.

To provide, Provideo, ere.

A province, Provincia, x, f.

Provided, Provisio. 1 Co. 11

Provisio

Provisio

Provisio

Provisio

P R.

Provision, Provisio, onis, f.
Proviso, Is a condition inserted in any Deed, upon the Observation whereof the validity of the Deed consisteth, which Form of Condition, seemeth to be borrowed from France for (*Pourveu* *Cicum*) *semper conditionem includit*. Or rather from the *Lat. Proviso*. Our Common Lawyers say, that it sometime signifies but a Covenant, whereof we have a large Dispute in the second Book of the Lord Cook's Reports, in the Lord Cromwell's Case. It hath also another significance in matters judicial: as if Plaintiff or Defendant desist prosecuting an Action, by giving it to a Tryal, the Defendant or Tenant may take out the *re facias* to the Sheriff, which writ in these words, *Provisio* &c. to this end, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon them. See *Old. Nat. Brev. in the 1st Nisi Prius. fol. 159.*
Provocation, Provocatio, onis, f.
to provoke, Provoco, are.
Provost, Præpositus, i, m.
The Provost of a provostship, Præpositus præposituræ, 2 H. 5. 9.
Provost-martial, Præfectus, i, m.
The prow (or fore-castle, of a ship), Prora, æ, f.

P R U.

Prudence, Prudentia, æ, f.
Prodow or Prodbow (Castle in Northumberland) Procolitia Procolitia.
to prune (or lop) trees, Puto, are.
pruned, Putatus, a, um, Sarpentia, um.

P U.

To prune young shoots with a pruning-hook, Scalpro putare germina.
A prune (or plum) Prunum, i, n.
A pruning iron, Scirpicula, æ, f.
Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.

P S A.

A psaltery, Psalterium, ii, n.
Nablum, ii, n.

P U B.

Publick, Publicus, a, um.
To publish, Publico, are. Promulgo, are.
Published, Promulgatus, a, um.
A publisher, Promulgator, oris, m.
A publishing, Promulgatio, onis, f.

P U C.

Pucelage (or maiden-head) Pucellagium, ii, n.

P U D.

A pudding, Fartum, i, n. Botulus, i, m.

A dry pudding (or dumpling) Globalus, li, m.

A black pudding (or blooding) Apexabo, inis, f. Faliscus, ci, m.

A bag-pudding, Fundulum, li, n. Farreum, ei, n.

A basty pudding, Fugetatio, onis, f. Maza, æ, f. Massula, æ, f.

A pan-pudding, Minutal, lis, n. Libum Testaluceum.

A pudding-maker, Fartor, oris, m. Offarius, ii, m.

Pudsey (the Family) De Puteaco.

P U L.

A pullet (or young hen) Pullastra, æ, f. Pulletra, æ, f. Gallina minuscula.

A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, Trochlea, æ, f. Orbiculus, li, m. Aremon, onis, m.

A pulpit, Pulpitum, i, n. Subsellium, ii, n. Lectrum, i, n. Suggestum, i, n. Analogium, ii, n.

Pulse

P U.

Pulse (as Beans and Pease) Legumen, inis, n.

The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulsus, us, m.

P U M.

A pumice stone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice stone

Pumicatus, a, um.

To pumice (or make smooth with a pumice stone) Pumico, are.

A pump to draw water with, Antlia, x, f.

To pump, Exantlo, are.

The pump of a ship, Sentina, x, f.

To pump water out of a ship, Sentino, are.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To punish, Punio, ire.

Punished, Punitus, a, um.

A punishment, Poena, x, f.

P U R.

Purcells (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purchase, Perquiro, ere.

A purchase, Acquisitum, i, n. perquisitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adquisitum, i, n. 2 Mon. 380. Perquisitio, onis, f. Purchasia, x, f.

Purchased, Perquisitus, a, um.

A purchaser, Perquisitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, x, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Purprestare, Purprestura, x, f.

Ra. Ent. 135. Co. Lit. 277.

A surprize, Purprisa, x, f.

Purprisum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 533.

A purport, Purporta, x, f.

Purporting, Purportans, Co. Ent. 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.

A purse, Bursa, x, f. Crumena, x, f. Perula, x, f.

A little purse, Bursella, x, f.

The strings of a purse, Astrigmenta Bursa.

Q U.

A purse-bearer, Bursarius, i

A purse maker, Crumena

ii, m. Marsuparius, ii, m.

A pursevant, Apparitor, oris

A purveyour, Provisor, oris

Q U A.

A *Quacksalver (or pedling, sician) Mediculus circulator, oris, m.*

Quacksalvery, Medicamentaria.

A quadrangle (having four sides) Quadrangulus, li, m.

Quadrangular (four square) Quadrangularis, re, adj.

The Quadrant (a Mathematic Instrument) Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrante (or foursquare) Quadratus, a, um.

A quadrante (or geometrical instrument) whereby the distance

height of a place is known as far by looking through a certain hole therein, Dioptra, x, f.

Quadrupartite (or of four parts) Quadrupartitus, a, um.

To quadruplicate, Quadruplico.

Quadruple, (or four-fold) Quadruplus, a, um.

Quæplura, Is a Writ that is

where an Inquisition hath been made by the Escheatour in

County, of such Lands, or Tenements as any man died seized

and all that was in his possession be not thought to be found by

Office. The Form whereof see the Regist. orig. fol. 293. and Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 255. It differeth

*from the Writ called *Mo Inquirendo*, as Fitz-herbert teacheth*

saith, because this is granted where the Escheatour forme

proceed

Q U.

eded by vertue of his Office, he other, where he found the Office by vertue of the Writ *Ad Diem clausit extremum*. See new Book of Entries, *verbo Nura*.

Ue servitia, Is a Writ Judicial, going from the Note of a Fine, lyeth for the Cognizee of a Manor, Seignory, chief rent or services, to compel him that want of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to Attorne unto him. *West. part 2. Symb. Fines, Sect. 826*. To the same speaketh the *Old Nat. brev. 55*. See the new Book of Entries *Per qua servitia*.

Uerens non invenit Plegium, return made by the Sheriff, this Condition inserted. *Si cerit B. Securum de Loquela prosequenda, &c. Fitz. Nat. fol. 38. O*.

Uale Jus, Is a Writ Judicial, lyeth where a man of Religion hath Judgment to recover land, before Execution be made of the Judgment, for this Writ, between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheator, to enquire whether the Religious Parson hath right to recover the Judgment is obtained without Collusion, between the Defendant and the Tenant, to the intent the true Lord be not defrauded. See *Westm. 2. cap. 32. Viri Relig. &c.* The form of this Writ you may have in the *St. Judic. fol. 8. 16, 17. & 46.* in *Old nat. brev. fol. 161*. See new Book of Entries, *verbo Uale Jus*.

Ualifie, *Qualifico*, are. *Ualified*, *Qualificatus*, a, um.

Q U.

Quality, *Qualitas*, atis, f. *A contrariety of natural qualities*, *Antipathia*, æ, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, *Habitus*, us, m.

A quality or degree, *Gradus*, us, m.

Of what quality, *Qualis*, le, adj.

A quantity, *Quantitas*, atis, f.

Of what quantity, *Quantus*, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Lessee in case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firme*; because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Lease made, infeoffeth another, which ejecteth the Lessee. And the *Ejectione Firme* lyeth against any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term. See *Fitz. verb. Nat. Brev. fol. 197*. See the *Reg. Orig. fol. 227*. and the new Book of Entries *verbo Quare Ejecit infra terminum*.

Quare impedit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Assisa ultima presentationis*, because that lyeth where a Man or his Ancestors, formerly presented, and this

this for him that is the Purchaser himself. See the Expositor of the Terms of Law, and *Old. Nat. brev. fol. 27. Brañ. Lib. 4. tract. 2. cap. 6. Brit. cap. 92. and Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 32. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 30.* where it is said that a *Quare impedit* is of a higher nature than *Assisa ultima presentationis*; because it supposeth a Possession and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries *verbo quare impedit.*

Quare non permittit, Is a Writ that lyeth for one that hath Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary. *Fleta Lib. 5. cap. 16.*

Quare non admittit, Is a Writ that lyeth against a Bishop refusing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Advowson, the further use whereof see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 47. and Regist. Orig. fol. 32.* See the new Book of Entries *verbo quare non admittit.*

Quare Obstruxit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Servitude to pass through his Neighbour's ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner hath so straitned it, *Fleta Lib. 4. cap. 26.*

A Quarentine (or quantity of Land containing 40 perches) *Quarentena terræ. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 555.*

A quarentin, *Quarentena, x, f. Quarentina Mulieris, Lex 104. Brac. 60. Stat. De Merton*, Is is a benefit allowed by the Law of England to the Widow of a Landed-Man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage (or chief Mansion-House) by the space of forty days, after his decease. Of this see *Brac. Lib. 2. c. 40.* And if the Heir,

or any other attempt to eject her she may have the Writ *de Quarentena habenda. Fitz. nat. brev. 161. Regist. Orig. fol. 175. An. 9 Hen. 3. cap. 7. and Anno. cap. 1. and Brit. cap. 103. N. Skene, de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Viduarum*, deriveth the Word from the French, *Quares* (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also had this Custom, called *Le Queres des vesues*, granted to Widows after the decease of their Husbands, as he proveth out of *Donjon* in his Arrests, *Lib. 15. Tit. 1. dotes, cap. 7. Lib. 10. Tit. Substitutions, cap. 30.* Of this read *Fleta* also, *Lib. 5. c. 23.*

A quarrel or *strife*, *Quærela, f. Briga, x, f.* This properly concerneth Personal Actions, or matters at the highest for the Plaintiff them is called *Querens*, and in most of the Writs it is said *Queritur*. And yet if a Man relate all Quarrels (a man's Deed being taken most strongly against himself) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions Real and Personal are released. *Cook Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 511. Latium nomen actionem significat sive in rem sive in Personam.*

To quarrel, *Litigo, are, Cavillor, ari.*

A quarreller, *Cavillator, oris.*

Quarrellous, *Litigiosus, a, u.*

A quarrel of glass, *Rhombus, tri, vitrum quadratum fenestrate.*

A quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine, *Catapultarium pilæ.*

A quarry of stones, *Quarera, x, Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811.*

Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, x, Lapidicina, x, f. Latumia, x.

A quarry of whet-stones, *Coria, x, f.*

QU.

A quarry-man (or he that work-
in a quarry) Lapidaria, x, m.
Comus, i, m.

A quart measure, Quarta, x, f.
Intr. 178. Quartarius, ii, m.

Quartain, Quadrinus, a, um.

A quartain Fever, Quartana,
Febris quartana.

He that hath such a Fever, Quar-
arius, a, um.

A quarter (or eight Bushels)
Quarterium, ii, n.

A quarter or fourth part of any
g, Quarta, x, f.

A quarter of Wheat, Quarte-
n Tritici, Brac. 35.

A quarter, Quarterialis, le,
Quarteriatus, a, um, Spel 51.

Quarterly, Quarteriatim, adv.

A quarter (a piece of Timber four
feet thick) commonly four square,
were a quarter or fourth Part

Beam, Trabs quadrata. Tri-
alis materia.

A quarter of a Foot, Quadrans,
is.

A quarter of a Year, Trimesire
tium, tempestas anni.

Quarters for Soldiers, Stativa,

Quarters or Rafter's cross a
insome, Transumfaria.

A double quarter, Trabs cras-

A quarter-Master, Metator, o-
m. Campometator, oris, m.

Quarter Sessions, Generalis Quar-
ialis Sessio pacis, Is a Court

held by the Justices of Peace in
every County, once every Quar-

ter. The Jurisdiction whereof
as far it extendeth, is to be

learned out of Lamb. Eirenar.

Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl.
2, cap. 19. But to these you

QU.

must add the late Statutes of the
Realm for their Power daily
increaseth. Originally it seemeth
to have been erected only for
Matters touching the Peace. But
in these days it extendeth much
further. That these Sessions
should be held Quarterly was first
of all Ordained (so far as I can
learn) by the Statute Anno 25
Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 8. Of these
read Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4. where
he setteth them out, both Learn-
edly and at large.

To quarter (or Dismember)
Deartuo, are. Artuo, Disseco,
are.

Quartered, Exartuatus, a, um.
Excarnificatus, a, um. Dissectus,
a, um.

To quash, Quasso, are, Casso,
are. It signifieth in our Com-
mon Law to overthrow. Bract.
Lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 3. num. 4.

QUE.

A Queen, Regina, x, f. Domina
Regina, Is either she that hold-
eth the Crown of this Realm
by Right of Blood, or else she
that is Married to the King.

In the former signification, she
is in all Construction the same
that the King is, and hath the
same Power in all respects. In

the other signification she is In-
feriour, and a Person exempt
from the King, for she may sue
and be sued in her own Name:

Yet that she hath, is the King's:
and look what she loseth, so much
departeth from the King. Stawnf.
Prærog. cap. 2. fol. 10. in fin.

Kitchin fol. 1. b. Cook, Lib. 4,
Copy-hold Cases, fol. 23. b.

Quem Reditum reddit. Is a
Writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,

Q U.

to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Lived in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land, that refuseth to atturn unto him, thereby to cause him to atturn. See *Old Nat. Brev.* fol. 156. and *West. part. 2. Symbol. Tit. Fines. Sect. 125.* See the *New Book of Entries, verbo, quem redditum reddit.*

To quenck (or Extinguish) Extinguo, ere.

Quenched (or put out) Extinctus, a, um.

A quencking, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencker, Extinctor, oris, m.

Querela coram Rege, & Consilio, discutienda & terminanda, Is a Writ whereby one is called to Justifie a Complaint of a Trespass made to the King and himself, before the King and his Council, *Regist. Orig. fol. 124. b.*

A querister (or Choirester) Chorista, x, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Moletrina, x, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Mustard-quern) Mola Piperaria. Fraxillus, li, m.

A querry for the King's Horses, Stabulum Principis.

A quest (Inquest or Inquisition) Duodena, x, f. Inquisitio, onis, f. Duodecimviratus, i, m. Thereof in *London,* in the *Christmas* Holidays, the Citizens in every Ward hold a Quest, and a Quest-House, as they call it, to enquire and be informed, what Mischeans or Annoyance is made or done within the Ward.

A quest (or the Office of a Questor) Questura, x, f.

Q U.

A question (or demand) Questionis, f.

A dark, or subtile question, nigma, atis, n.

Questionless (without all question) Indubius, a, um. Indubitus, a, um. Indubitanter, ad.

To question (or ask a question) Questionor, ari. Questionem: re. *To call one in question.* Crimen vocare.

A Questioner (or Examiner) Questionarius, ii, m. *Questus Nobis, &c.* Is the form of Writ of nuisance, which by Statute, *Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. lieth* against him, to whom House or other thing that breedeth the Nuisance, is alienated whereas before that Statute, Action lay only against him first levied the thing, to hurt of his Neighbour. See Statute.

Q U I.

Quia Improvide, seemeth to be a *Supersedeas* granted, in the half of a Clerk of the Chancery sued against the Privilege of that Court, in the Common Pleas, and pursued to the end. See *Dyer, fol 33. n.*

Quick-grass, Gramen vivum.

Quick (or lively) Vivificus, um. Agilis, le, adj.

Quickness, Celeritas, atis. Agilitas, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter.

Quick-sands, Sabulum vivum. Invidæ & rapaces arenas.

A quick set Hedge, Sepes Sepimentum virgultum.

Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum vivum. Argentum vivum.

quid pro quo, Is an Artificial
 each in the Common-Law,
 ifying a mutual Protestation
 Performance of both Parties
 Contract: As a Horse and
 Pound between the Buyer
 the Seller. *Kitch. fol. 184.*
 used in our common Speech
 for another, as to render one
pro quo, (*i. e.*) to give him
 good as he brings.

quid Juris clamat, Is a Writ
 icial, issuing out of the Re-
 of the Fine, which remain-
 with the *Custos Brevis* of
 Common Pleas, before it
 Ingrossed (for afterward it
 not be had) and it lieth for
 Grantee of a Reversion or
 remainder, when the particular
 want will not attorn. *West.*
 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 218.*
 m see further. See the *Regi-*
Judicial fol. 36, 37. and the
 Book of Entries, *verbo, quid*
is clamat.

quiet, *Quietus*, a, um.

quill, *Calamus*, i, m.

Calamus pennæ.

quill (or bow to play on the
 p, *Rebeck* or *Dulcimer*) *Ple-*
m, i, n.

quilt, (or quilted counter-
 t, or covering for a Bed) *Cul-*
a, æ, f. *Stragulum*, li, n.

quilt of many Pieces,
stunculus, li, m.

quilt made of Leather, *Sal-*
um, i, n.

quilt-maker for Beds, *Plu-*
rius, ii, m.

quilted, *Culcitratus*, a, um.

quilt-turn, (*i. e.*) that turns
quills or *Spoiling-Wheel*, *Har-*
one, is, f. *Rota Glomeratoria*,
filæ rotando conglomerantur.

Quince (a kind of Fruit)
Malum cotoneum, *Cydonium*
malum.

Quinborough (in Kent) *Regis*
Burgus.

The Quinsey (a Disease in the
 Throat) *Angina*, æ, f. *Synanche*,
 is, f.

Quintane, *Quintana*, æ, f. (*i. e.*)
 an Exercise on Horseback, used at
 Weddings.

Quintal, (or hundred Weight)
Centupondium, ii, n.

Quintilian (a man's name)
Quintilianus, i, m.

Quintus (a man's name) *Quin-*
tus, i, m.

A Quire or *Choire* in a Church,
Chorus, i, m.

The Master of the Quire, *Pho-*
nascus, ci, m. *Magister Chori.*

To quit (or discharge) *Quieto*,
 are. *Exonero*, are.

A Quit-claim (or Release) *quie-*
ta clamantia.

Quittance, *Quietantia*, æ, f.

Quit-Rent, *Quietus reditus.*

A quiver of Arrows, *Phare-*
tra, æ, f. *Solennarium*, ii, n.

Wearing a quiver, *Pharetra-*
tus, a, um.

Q U O.

Quo Fure, Is a Writ that ly-
 eth for him that hath Land,
 wherein another challengeth com-
 mon of Pasture, time out of
 Mind, and it is to compel him
 to shew by what Title he chal-
 lengeth this common of Pasture,
Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 128. Of
 this see *Brit.* more at Large,
Cap. 29. see the *Regist. Orig.*
fol. 156. and the new Book of
 Entries, *verbo, quo Fure.*

A quois, *Capital*, alis, n.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that
 lyeth

lyeth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Wast, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 148.* Terms of Law, see *Brook hoc Titulo, Kitchin, fol. 178. b.* This Writ also lyeth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he selleth any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm, *Perkin's Grant 5.* for he supposeth, that by the Breach of the Vendee, he is disabled to pay the King his Rent.

Quo Warranto. Is a Writ that lieth against him, which usurpeth any Franchise or Liberty against the King, as to have Wayf, Stray, Fair, Market, Court Baron, or such like without good Title, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 149.* Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, *Bract. Lib. 4. Tract. 1. cap. 2. num. 3.* See *Brook hoc Tit.* read also *Anno 18 Ed. 1. Stat. 2.* and *3.* and *Anno 30 Ejsudem,* and the new Book of Entries, *Quo Warranto.*

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for a Clerk, which by reason of some Land he hath, is made, or in doubt to be made, either Bayliff, Beedle or Reeve, or some such like Officer. See *Regist. Orig. fol. 187. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 175.*

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, &c. Is a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution, toward the Proctors of the Clergy in

Parliament, *Regist. Orig. 261. a.*

Quod ei desorciat, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Tenant Tail, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Term of Life have lost by the default, against that recovered, or against Heir, exposition of Terms, *Brook, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. 171.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quod ei desorciat.*

Quod permittat, Is a Writ lyeth for him that is disseised of his common of Pasture against the Heir of the Disseisee being Dead, Terms of Law. *cap. 8.* saith, that this Writ lyeth for him, whose Ancestor was seized of common of Pasture or other like thing annexed to his Inheritance, against the Desorceor, see *Crook, hoc Regist. Orig. fol. 155.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quod permittat.*

Quod persone nec prebende &c. Is a Writ that lieth for the Parson, or other Ecclesiastical Person, that are distrained in their Spiritual Possessions for the payment of the fifteenth part of the rest of the Parish, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 176.*

A quoit, Discus, ci, m.

A quoit Caster, Discobolus, m.

Quotidian (or daily) Quotidianus, a, um.

To quote (or Cite) Allego, Cito, are.

A quoting, Citatio, onis,

Q U U.

Quinster (in Ireland) Hibernia.

R A .

R A B.

Rabbit (or young Coney) Cuniculus, li, m.

R A C.

A Race, Stock, or Lineage, Proia, æ, f. Progenies, ei, f.

A Race (or Course) Cursus, us,

A Race Place (or Course) Hippodromus, i, m.

Rachel (a Woman's name) Rachel, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, ere.

A rack (or manger) Crates pararis.

A Cheese-rack, Crates casea-

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the oach in at the Fire, Cratentem, ii, n.

A Rack for a Cross-Bow, Harago, inis, f.

A Rack (or wooden Horse) Euleus, ei, m.

The Rack or sides of a Chariot, orica plautri.

A Racker of Wine, Saccellator, is, m.

A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, is, f.

A Racket to play with at Tennis, Reticulum, li, n.

Racine Isle, one of the Hebrides, the least and next to Ireland, Ricina, Ricluna, Ricnea, Riduna.

R A D.

Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordshire) Radecotanus Pons.

Radigund (a Woman's name) Radigunda, æ, f.

Radnor (in Radnorshire) Radnorria.

Radnorshire, Radnorix comitatus.

R A.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magnis.

R A F.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.

A Rafter, Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.

Rafters set a cross, Transversaria lignea.

A little Rafter, Tigillum, i, n.

The raftering of an House, Contignatio, onis, f.

The space between the Rafters, Intertignium, ii, n.

A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immissum, i, n.

Belonging to a Rafter, Tignarius, a, um.

R A G.

To rage, Furo, ere. Sævio, ire.

A rag, Panniculus, li, m.

A linnen rag, Linteolum, li, n.

Rags, Panni, orum, m. Frustra pannorum.

R A I.

A raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, Brastea, æ, f. Brasteola, æ, f.

To rail, Maledico, ere.

A Railer, Maledicus, a, um. Maledictor, oris, m. Rabula, æ, m.

A rail of fine Linnen, Ralla, æ, f. Anabolagium, ii, n. Amictorium, ii, n.

A rail, or stake to bear up a Vine, Cantherium, ii, n.

A rail whereupon the Vine runneth, made like an Arbour, Pergula, æ, f.

A rail or rails to inclose any thing, Vacerra, æ, f. Tigillum, i, n.

Rails on each side of a Gallery, Lorica, æ, f.

To set with rails, Longuriis circumdare.

Rain, Pluvia, æ, f.

R A.

The rein (or rein of a Bridle)
Habena, æ, f.

A raising-piece, Pecia struens.

A Raisin, Uvæ passæ.

R A K.

A Rake, Rastrum, i, n. Sarculus, li, m.

An iron rake, or an iron Tool serving to rake, Scalpratum ferramentum.

A rake with two Teeth, wherewith they pull up Weeds and Herbs by the root, Irpex, cis, m.

A rake for an Oven, called a Cole-rake, Rutabulum, li, n.

A little rake, Rastellum, i, n.

To rake, Sarrio, ire.

A raking, Sarritio, onis, f.

R A L.

Ralegh (in Essex) Raganeaia.

Ralegh (the Family) De Ralega.

Ralph (a Man's name) Radulphus, i, m.

R A M.

A Ram, Aries, ætis, m.

A rammer, Fistuca, æ, f. Pavicula, æ, f. Trudes, is, f.

To ram (or beat in Stones) Fistuco, are.

To ram in Piles, Depango, ere.

A ramming of Piles, Oppactio, onis, f.

A ramming of the Ground, Fistucatio, onis, f.

Ramesbury in Wiltshire) Ramesburia.

Ramsfey (in Huntingdonshire) Ramelia.

Ramsfey Island, Limnos, Silimnus.

Rams-head (a Promontory in Ireland) Vennicium Promont.

A rampire, (Trench or Bulwark) Munimentum, i, n. Agger, eris, m.

R A.

A rampire made of Wood, Vallum, i, n.

To rampire a City round about Circumvallo, are. Vallo, are.

The making of a Rampire, Cumaggeratio, onis, f. Agger terræ.

R A N.

Randolph (a Man's name) Randolphus, i, m.

A range of Land, Rengia terra. 1 Mon. 515.

Ranges of Butchers Stalls, Rangi famellorum Carnificum, 1 M 113.

To range (as Meal through a Sieve is ranged) Cibro, are. St cerno, ere.

Ranged, Ordinatus, a, um. Eligipositus, a, um.

A ranging Sieve, Subcernilum, li, n. Cribrum rarum.

A range or beam, between two Horses in a Coach, Limo, onis, f.

A Ransome, Redemptio, onis, f.

R A P.

A rape, Rapa, æ, f. Raptus, m. Also a part of a Shire.

Raphael (a Man's name) Raphael, lis, m.

R A S.

To raise (cancel or cross out) Rasleo, ere. Erado, ere.

Rased (or put out) Erasmus, a, i. Cancellatus, a, um.

Rasing (or crossing out) Ablatio, onis, f.

A Razor (such as Barbers use) Növācula, æ, f. Culter rasor vel tonsorius.

A Razor-Case, Xyrōthēca.

A Rasp (or File) Scōbina, a. Radula, æ, f.

R A.

R A T.

A rate, Rata, α , f. Ratum, i, Dyer 82.

Rating, Ratando, Ra. Entr. 5.

To rate, Arrento, are.

A rate (or rent) Arrentatio, s , f. Reg. 252. 254, 255. Ry. 2. Stat. de Marl. cap. 11. Stat. Prærogativa, cap. 7.

A Rat-catcher, Musarius, ii, m. *Rateby (in)* Raga, Ragæ.

Ratification, Ratificatio, onis, f. used for the confirmation of a clerk in a Prebend, &c. formerly given him by the Bishop, &c. where the Right of Patronage is admitted to be in the King. Of

See the *Regist. Orig. fol. 304*. *To ratify*, Ratum facere Rationabili parte bonorum, Is a Writ

that lieth for the Wife, against the Executors of her Husband, requiring her the third part of her husband's Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed.

7. nat. brev. fol. 222. who there citeth cap. 18. of *Magna Carta*. And *Glandville*, to prove that according to the common law of *England*, the Goods of a deceased, his Debts first paid,

should be divided into three parts, one of his Wife to have one, the Children the second, and the Executors the third; *Fitz* saith

that this Writ lieth as well for the Children as for the Wife, and the same appeareth by the

ist. Orig. fol. 142. but I take that this Writ hath no use but in *London*, and where the Custom of the Country serveth for it. See

a new Book of Entries, *Verbo*, Rationabili parte & rationabili partionorum.

R E.

R A V.

To ravish (or force a Woman) Rapio, ere.

Ravished, Raptus, a, um.

A ravisher, Raptor, oris, m. Stuprator, oris, m.

R A Y.

A Ray (or Water Lock) Caya, α , f.

R E A.

To reach, Porrigo, ere. Exporrigo, ere.

Reached, Porrectus, a, um.

To read, Lego, ere.

To read over, Perlego, ere.

A Reader, Lector, oris, m.

A Reader in Schools, Professor, oris, m.

A Reader to Scholars, Prælector, oris, m.

A reading, Lectio, onis, f. Lectura, α , f.

Ready (or present at hand) Promptus, a, um. Paratus, a, um.

Reading (in Berkshire) Pontes Readingum.

Readily, Promptè, adv.

Real (or that is indeed) Realis, le, adj.

Really, Realiter, adv.

A Realm, Regio, onis, f. Regnum, i, n.

To reap, Meto, ere. Tondeo, ere.

A reap-hook, Falx Messoria.

Reaped, Messus, a, um.

A Reaper, Messor, oris, m. Falcator, oris, m.

A reaping, Falcatio, onis, f. Brac. 35. Messio, onis, f.

Pertaining to reaping, Messorius, a, um.

A reason, Ratio, onis, f.

Reasonable, Rationabilis, le, adj.

Reasonable Aid, Rationabile Auxilium.

Reat-

R E.

Reattachment, Reattachiamen-
tum, i, n.

Reather-Hithe, Nauticus sinus.

R E B.

Rebecca (a Woman's name) Re-
becca, æ, f.

To rebel, Rebello, are.

Rebellion, Rebellio, onis, f.

Rebellio, Breve Rebellionis,
A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a
Person in Contempt into the
Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, Repellere (*i. e.*) to
Repel or Bar; that is the under-
standing of the Common Law,
the Action of the Heir by the
Warranty of his Ancestor, and
this is called to Rebut or Repel,
Cook on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 12.

A Man giveth Land, which
he hath to him and the Issue of
his Body, to another in Fee with
Warranty: And the Donee lea-
seth out his Land to a third for
Years: The Heir of the Donor
impleadeth the Tenant, alledg-
ing, that the Land was entailed
to him, the Donee cometh in,
and by vertue of the Warranty
made by the Donor repelleth the
Heir, because though the Land
were entailed to him, yet he
is Heir to the Warranty like-
wise: And this is called a *Re-
butter*. See *Brook, Tit. Barre*
Numb. 13.

And again, If I grant to my
Tenant to hold, *Sine impetitione*
vasti, and afterward I implead
him for wast made, he may de-
bar me of this Action, by shew-
ing my Grant, and this is like-
wise a *Rebutter*, *Idem eod. num.*
25. See the new Book of Entries,
verbo Rebutter.

R E.

R E C.

To Recant, Recanto, are. I
clamo, are.

A Recantation, Recantatio,
nis, f.

Recaption, Recaptio. onis
Recaptio, Breve Recaptio
A Writ of Recaption which
where a second Distress is ta-
pending a Suit for a former.

To receive, Recepto, are. W
Indict. 81. Recipio, ere.

Received, Receptus, a, um
A receiving (*entertaining*
harbouring) Receptamentum,
Reg. 80. 2. Inst. 645. Bract.
Fle. 57.

A Physician's Receipt, Dosis
f.

A Receiver, Receptor, oris
Receptator, oris, m.

A Receptacle (*a Place to recei-*
a Store-House, or Ware-H-
Receptaculum, li, n.

To recite, Recito, are.

Reciting, Recitando.

To reckon, Supputo, are. C
puto, are.

Reckonings (*Accompts*) Rati-
onia, Recensiones, Calculi, C
puti.

A spot (*or Reckoning*) Con-
sa, æ, f.

Reckoned, Recensus, a, um
meratus, a, um.

That may be reckoned, Co-
tabilis, le, adj.

A Recognizance, Recogni-
onis, f. (*i. e.*) an Obligatio
knowledged of Record: Al
Acknowledgment.

Recognitors, Recognitores
a Word used for the Jury in-
nelled upon an Affize, the
why they are so called ma
bo

cause they acknowledge a Dis-
 sion by their Verdict, see *Bract.*
ib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 9. num. 2.
d. Lib. 3. Tract. 1. cap. 11.
m. 16.

To recommend, *Recommendo,*

To recompense (or require) *Re-*
mpenso, are.

To reconcile, *Reconcilio,* are.

A Record, *Recordum,* i, n.

To record, Vide to register, *Re-*
dare Facias, or *Recordari fa-*
s, Is a Writ directed to the

eriff, to remove a Cause de-
 pending in an Inferiour Court to
 the King's Bench, or Common
 Pleas, as out of a Court of An-
 cient Demesne, Hundred or
 County, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 71.*

Out of the County Court,
m fol. 46. B. or other Courts
Record, Idem, fol. 71. C.

l 119 K. But if you would
 learn more exactly, where, and
 what Cases this Writ lyeth,

see *Brook* in his Abridgment,
ulo Recordare & Pone. It

cometh to be called a *Recorda-*
re because the Form is such,
 that it commandeth the Sher-
 iff to whom it is directed, to

make a Record of the Pro-
 ceeding by himself and others,
 and then to send up the Cause.

See *Regist. verbo, Recordare,* in
 the Table of the Original
 writs.

A Recorder, *Recordator,* oris,
 (i. e.) a Judge of a Town
 Court of Record. He is one

chosen from the Mayor, or other Ma-
 gistrate of any City or Town
 corporate, having Jurisdiction,

to hold a Court of Record within

their Precincts by the King's
 Grant doth associate unto him
 for his better direction in Mat-
 ters of Justice, and Proceedings
 according to Law.

A recorder (or Flute) *Tibia*
Sarrana. Recordo & processu mit-
tendis, Is a Writ to call a Re-
 cord, together with the whole
 Proceeding in the Cause, out
 of one Court into the King's
 Bench, which see in the Table
 of the *Regist. Orig.* how diversly
 it is used.

To recover, *Recupero,* are.

Recovery, *Recuperatio, onis,*
 f. It signifieth in our Common
 Law, an obtaining of any thing
 by Judgment or Trial of Law:
 But you must observe there
 is a true Recovery and a Feign-
 ed.

A true Recovery, Is an actu-
 al or real Recovery, of any
 thing or the value thereof, by
 Judgment; as if a Man sued for
 any Land, or other thing move-
 able or immoveable, and have
 a Verdict and Judgment for
 him.

A Feigned Recovery is (as
 the Civilians call it) *Quadam*
fictio Juris, a certain Form or
 Course set down by Law, to
 be observed, for the better as-
 suring of Lands or Tenements
 to us.

For the better understanding
 of this, read *West. part 2. Symb.*
Tit. Recoveries, Sect. 1. who
 saith, that the End and Effect of
 a Recovery, is to discontinue and
 destroy Estates, Tails, Remain-
 ders, and Reversions, and to
 bar the former Owners thereof,

and in this formality, there are required three Parties, *viz.* the Demandant, the Tenant, and the Vouchee. The Demandant is he, that bringeth the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he against whom the Writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoveeree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, *West. ubi supra*, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, saith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his Heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut

off by Judgment hereupon given for that he is pretended to have no Power to entail the Land whereunto he had no just Title as now it appeareth: Because it is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery is by good Opinion, but a Snare to deceive the People, *Dott. Stud. cap. 31. dial. 1. fol. 56.*

This feigned Recovery is called a common Recovery, the reason of that Epitheton because it is a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is ordained, *viz.* to cut off Estates above specified, see new Book of Entries, *verbo recovery.*

A true Recovery is as well the Value, as of the Thing: the better understanding whereof, know, that (in value) it is as much as (*Illud quod Interest*) with the Civilians; for example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, and another Land a third Person afterwards by Suit of Law recovereth against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much of other Land by way of Exchange. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 134.* To recover a Warranty, *nat. brev. fol. 146.* is to proceed by Judgment, that a Man have his Warranty against all Men for such a thing.

To recourse (or have recourse) *Recurro, ere.*

Resto, Is a Writ called *English*, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature,

where

ereas other Writs in real acti-
are only to recover the
ession of the Lands or Tene-
nts in Question, which have
n lost by our Ancestors or our
es, this aimeth to recover
h the Seisin, which some of
Ancestors or we had, and
the Property of the thing,
ereof our Ancestors died not
ed, as of Fee: And whereby
Pleaded and tried both the
hts together: viz. as well of
ession as Property. Insomuch,
f a Man once lose his Cause
n this Writ, either by Judg-
nt, by Assize, or Battel, he
without all Remedy, and shall
excluded (*per exceptionem rei
icatae*) *Brañ. Lib. 5. tract. 1.*

1. & seq. where you may
more at large concerning
Writ. It is divided into two
ies, *Rectum patens*, a Writ
Right patent, and *Rectum
sum*, a Writ of Right close.
s the Civilians call *Judicium
torium*.

The Writ of right Patent is
alled, because it is sent open,
is in Nature the highest Writ
ll others, lying always for
that hath Fee-simple in
Lands or Tenements sued
and not for any other, and
n it lyeth for him that Chal-
eth Fee-simple, or in what
es, see *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 1.*
whom see also *fol. 6.* of a spe-
Writ of Right in *London*,
rwise called, a Writ of
ht according to the Custom
London. This Writ is also
d, *Breve magnum de Recto*.
ist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B. and
3, *Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect. 1.*

A Writ of Right close, is a
Writ directed to a Lord of An-
cient Demesne, and lyeth for
those which hold their Lands
and Tenements by Charter in
Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, or
for Term of Life, or in Dower,
if they be ejected out of such
Lands, &c. or disseised, In this
case a Man or his heir, may
sue out this Writ of Right close
directed to the Lord of the An-
cient Demesne, commanding him
to do him right, &c. in his
Court. This is also called a
small Writ of Right, *Breve par-
vum. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B.*
and *Brit. cap. 120. in fine.* Of
this see *Fitz.* likewise at large,
Nat. brev. fol. 11. & seq.

Yet note, that the Writ of
Right Patent seemeth further
to be extended in use, than the
Original Invention served, for a
Writ of Right of Dower, and
only for Term of Life, is patent,
as appeareth by *Fitz. nat. brev.*
fol. 7. E. The like may be
said of divers others that do
hereafter follow. Of these see
also the Table of the *Regist. Orig.*
verbo Recto. This Writ is prop-
erly tryed in the Lord's Court,
between Kinsmen that claim by
one Title from their Ancestor.
But how it may be thence remo-
ved, and brought either to the
County, or the King's Court,
see *Fleta, Lib. 6. cap. 3, 4,* and
5. Glanville seemeth to make eve-
ry Writ, whereby a Man sueth
for any thing due to him, a
Writ of Right, *Lib. 10. cap. 1.*
Lib. 11. cap. 1. Lib. 12. cap. 1.

Recto de Dote, Is a Writ of
Right of Dower, which lyeth

for a Woman, that hath received part of her Dower, and purposeth to demand the remanent in the same Town, against the Heir, or his Guardian, if he be Ward. Of this see more in *Old. nat. brev. fol. 5. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 7. E. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.* and the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Droyt.*

Recto de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in case, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assured no Dower to his Wife, and she thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, *Old. nat. brev. fol. regist. Orig. fol. 170.*

Recto de rationabili parte, Is a Writ that lyeth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Sisters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Nieces, and for Land in Fee simple. For Example: If a Man lease his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sister entring upon all the Land, and so deforcing the other, the Sister so deforced, shall have this Writ to recover her part, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 9. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.*

Recto quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in case, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seignery of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwise at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant shall send to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the Cause thither for that time (saving to him another time the Right of his Seignery) then

this Writ Issueth out for the other Party, and hath this Name from the Words therein compounded, being the true occasion thereof. This Writ is close, and may be returned before the Justices the Common Bank, *Old. nat. brev. fol. 16. Regist. Orig. fol.*

Recto de Advocatione Ecclesie Is a Writ of Right lying when a Man hath Right of advowson and the Parson of the Church, or a Stranger presenteth a Clerk to the Church, and not having moved his Action *Quare Impedit*, nor *Darrein Invention*, within six Months, suffered the Stranger to Usurp upon him, and this Writ only may have, that claimeth the Advowson to himself, and as to his Heirs in Fee, and as to the whole Advowson, so it lyeth also for the half, third, the fourth part. *Old. brev. fol. 14. Regist. Orig. 29.*

A rector, Rector, oris, m. m. Rector Ecclesie parochialis.

A rectory, Rectoria, æ, f.

A rectory Improprate, Rectoria Improprata.

Rectus in Curia, Is he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no objection to object any Offence against him. *Smith de repub. Angl. lib. 2. Cap. See Anno 6 R. 2. Stat. 1. Cap.*

Reculver (in Kent) Reculver Regubium.

Red, Ruber, bra, brum.

Redbridge, (in Hampshire) Arundinis vadum.

Redburn (in Hertfordshire) qua rubra, Durocibrivæ.

Redcliff (near London) Redclivus.

R E.

eddendum, The Clause in a fe. that reserves the Rent.
eddition, Redditio, onis, f.
eddisseisin; *Redisseisina*, æ, f.
edisseisina, Is a Writ lying for *eddisseisin*, *Regist. Orig. fol.*
and 207.
to redound, Redundo, are.
to redress, Emendo, are. *Re-*
no, are.
to reduce, Reduco, ere.
Redvers or Rivers, (the Family)
Redveris, De Ripariis, Ri-
ii, De Riperia.

R E E.

to Reedify, Reridifico, are.
A Reel to wind Yarn or Thread
Girgillus, li, m. Rhombus,
 n. Alabrum, i, n.
to reel Yarn, Alabro, are. *Glo-*
ro, are.
A Reeling, Alabratio, onis, f.
A Reeler of Yarn, Alabrator,
 s, m.
Reeled (or wound up) Alabra-
 , a, um.
to re-enter (to take Possession
ain) Re.entro, are.
A Reeve of a Mannor, Præfe-
 us Manerii, Grevius Manerii.
Re-extent, Re-extentum, i, n.
 is a second Extent made upon
 lands or Tenements, upon com-
 plaint made, that the former
 extent was partially performed,
Book Tit. Extent. fol. 313.

R E F.

to Refer, Refero, ferre.
to put a thing into a third's
hand, to refer it to him, Intertio, are.
to refine, Fino, are. *Plo. 320.*
A Refiner (or Purifier of Me-
als, Aurifex, icis, m.
Refined (Racked) Fecatus, a, um.
A Refuge, Refugium, ii, n.
Perpedium, ii, n. *Perfugium*, ii, n.

R E.

To Refuse, Recuso, are, *Detra-*
cto, are.
The Refuse, Recrementum, i, n.
Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, Regardum, i, n. *Re-*
wardum, i, n. 3. *Bul. 91.*
Regardum Forestæ, Ry. 2. 24.
 651. *Rewardum Forestæ*, Ry. 2.
 1 *Mon. 513.* 2 *Mon. 631. (i. e.)*
 the Compass of a Regarders
 Ground in a Forest.

A Regarder, Regardator, oris,
 m. Is an Officer of the Forest,
 who is to view it and inquire in-
 to Offences.

Regarding, Regardans, tis, adj.
West. Indist. 239.

A Regiment, Regimentum.

A Register, Registrarius, ii,
 m. *Lex 108.*

The Register, Registrum, i, n.
Lex 108.

A Regrater, Reqrataris, ii,
 m. *Stat. de Collistrigio. Ry. 248.*
 One who buys and sells in the
 same Market or Fair.

Regular, Regularis, re, adj.

Regularly, Regulariter, adv.

R E I.

To reject (or cast off) Rejicio,
 ere. Rejecto, are.

Rejected, Rejectus, a, um.

To Reign (or Rule) Regno, are.

The Reins, Renes, um, m.

To re-infeoffe, Reifeoffo, are.
Co. Entr. 291.

A Rejoinder, Rejunctio, onis, f.
 It signifieth in our Common-
 Law, as much as *Duplicatio*, with
 the Civilians, that is, an Ex-
 ception to a Replication. For the
 first Answer of the Defendant to
 the Plaintiff's Bill, is called an
 Exception, the Plaintiff's answer
 to that, is called a Replication,
 and

R E.

and the Defendant's to that, Duplication in the Civil Law, and a Rejoinder with us, especially in Chancery, *West. part 2. Symb. tit. Chancery, Sect. 56.* where he citeth these words out of *Spigelius. Est autem rejunctio seu duplicatio, allegatio - quæ datur reo ad infirmendam replicationem actoris, & confirmandam actionem rei.*

R E L.

A Relapse into Sickness, Recidivatio, onis, f.

A relation (or rehearsing) Relatio, onis, f.

To release, Relaxo, are.

A Release, Relaxatio, onis, f. It is an Instrument whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are sometime extinguish'd, sometime transferred, sometime abridged, and sometime enlarged, *West. part 1 Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 50.*

Release is the giving or discharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth against another, or his Land. *Laxare* is properly to put Prisoners in Fetters at Liberty, and *relaxare* is to do this often, and *Metaphorice relaxare* is to put at Liberty fettered Estates and Interests, and to make them absolute, *Cook's 10 Rep. Hamper's Case.*

There is a Release in Fact, and a Release in Law, *Perk Grants 71.* A Release in Fact, seemeth to be that which the very words expressly declare. A Release in Law is that which doth acquit by way of consequent or intendment of Law, an Example whereof you have in *Perk ubi supra.* Of these how they be available, and how not, see *Littleton* at large,

R E.

Lib. 3. cap. 8. fol. 94. Of divers sorts of these Releases, see new Book of Entries, *verbo Release.*

Relief, Relevium, ii, n. (z.) a kind of Fine paid by the Heir at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Eri ere.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.

Religious, Religiosus, a, um

R E M.

A Remainder, Remanere, n. Co. Lit. 49. The Remainder of an Estate.

Remainders, Remaneria.

To remain, Remaneo, ere.

Remarkable, Notabilis, le, a

A remedy, Remedium, ii,

To remedy, Remedio, a Reg. 80.

Remedied, Remediatus, a, Ra. Entr. 24.

Be it remembered, Memorandum.

A remembrance, Remembrancia, æ, f. Memoranda.

A remembrancer, Rememtor, oris, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.

Remission, Remissio, onis, f.

Remote (or far distant) Retus, a, um.

To remove (withdraw or put aside) Removeo, ere.

Removeable, Amotibilis, adj. Brañt. 12. Sæpe.

R E N.

To render (give or pay back) Reddo, ere.

A rendring, Redditio, onis,

To renew, Renovo, are.

Renet, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Renuncio, a Rent, Reditus, us, m. It cometh of the French Rent, (*z. e.*) *Ver gal, pensitatio annua.* And signifieth

with us, a sum of Money, or other consideration; issuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements, *Plowden casu Browning*, fol. 132. b. and fol. 133. a. and b.

here are three sorts of Rents reserved by our Common Law, that is Rent-Service, Rent-charge, and Rent-Seck. Rent-Service is where a Man holdeth Land of his Lord by Fealty, certain Rent; or by Fealty, service, and certain Rent, *Little-Lib. 2. Cap. 12. fol. 44.* or which a Man, making a lease to another for Term of years, reserveth Yearly to be paid him for the same. Terms of Law, *verbo* Rents, who giveth Reason thereof, because it is in Liberty, whether he will sue, or bring an Action of it.

A *Rent Charge* is that which is made by an making over an Estate of Lands or Tenements to another, by deed indented either in Fee-tail, or for Term of years, reserveth to himself by the Indenture, a Sum of Money yearly to be paid to him with use of Distress, or to him and his Heirs, see *Littlet. Ubi su-*

A *Rent seck*, otherwise a dry Rent, is that, which a Man, making over an Estate of his Land or Tenement, by Deed indented, reserveth Yearly to be paid him without Clause of distress mentioned in the Indenture, *Little-Lib. supra*, and Terms of the Law, *verbo* Rents. See the new Exposition of Law Terms; see *Plowden Browning*, fol. 132. b. See

the differences between a Rent and an Annuity, *Doct. & Stud. Cap. 30. Dial. 1.* Tenure by Rents is called, *vivi redditus*, because the Lords and the Owners thereof, do live by them, *Cook on Lit.* A Feme sole Lessee for Life rendering Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere, the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wife's Life-time, yet because the Baron took the profit, he is still chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, for *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & onus*, *Wom. Law.*

For Rent payable at a Day, the Party hath all the Day till Night to pay it, but if it be a great Sum, as five hundred or a thousand Pounds, he must be ready as long before the Sun-set, as the Money may be told: For the other is not bound to tell it in the Night, *Cook's fifth Rep. Wade's Case.*

A *Penny-rent*, *Denarata Redditus*, *Reg. 1.*

A rent payable by and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands; *Annuus redditus.*

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, *Alba-firma.*

Rent is demanded by the Name of *sex libratas, decem solidatas, sex denariatas, & unam obolatam redditus.*

A rent (or Tatter) *Scissura, & f. Ruptio, onis, f.*

To rent (or Tear) *Frango, ere. Lanio, are. Lacerio, are.*

A rental (or an account of rents in Writing) *Rentale*, is, *n. Ra. Entr. 209. Co. Entr. 146.*

R E.

A rent-master, (Collector or Bailly) Quæstor ærarius. Præfectus ærarii.

R E P.

To repair, Reparo, are. Restau- ro, are.

Repassage, Repassagium, ii, n. Ra. Entr. 335.

To repeal, Repello, ere.

Repealed, Repellatus, a, um. 2 Mon. 702.

A repealing, Repellatio, onis, f. Co. Entr. 204. Repellum, i, n.

Repleader, (Replacitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, Raftal. Tit. Repleader, see the New Book of Entries, Verbo, Repleader.

Replegiare de averiis, Is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are distrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, anno 7 H. 8. cap. 4. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 68. see the Regist. Orig. of divers sorts of this Writ called Replegiare, in the Table, verbo eodem, see also the Regist. Judic. fol. 58. and 70. see also the New Book of Entries, verbo, Replevin, Dyer fol. 173. num. 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum, i, n.

To replevin, Replegio, are. Reg. 180.

To be replevied, Replegiar, ari.

That cannot be replevied, Irreplegiabilis, le, Adj.

A Replication, Replicatio, onis, f. Is an Exception of the second degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first Answer of the Defendant, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery sect. 55. and Westm. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 36. this is

R E.

borrowed from the Civil De replicationibus, Lib. 4. h. Tit. 14.

To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i, m. 226. Dyer 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or report of a Case debated or argued which is sometime made to Court, upon reference from Court to the Reporter, some to the World voluntarily Plowden's Reports, the Cook's Reports, &c.

To report, Reporto, are. Entr. 14. Ry. 259. Pry. 420.

To reprehend, Reprehendo.

A reprehension, Reprehen-

onis, f.

To repress, Reprimo, ere.

A reprise, Reprisa, æ, f.

A reprisal, Reprisale, i

Cow. 226. 10. Cow. 133.

Reprises (charges to be deduc-

Reprisæ, arum, f.

To deprive, Reprendo, ere

To reproach, Exprobro, are

famo, are. Inculpo, are.

A reproach, Probrum, i, n.

tumelia, æ, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosu-

um.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè

To reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacester, Richberg, RR

row near Sandwich (in Kenn

Portum Rutupas, Rhutubi-

tus, Rhutupiæ Statio, Rhi-

portus, Rutupinus portus, E-

pinum Littus, Rhutupiæ,

tulenlis portus, urbs Rutupi-

Repton (in Darbyshire) I-

dium, Repandum.

A repulse, Repulsa, æ, f.

pulsio, onis, f.

Reputi-

R E.

Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

R E Q.

To request (or require) Requiro, . Peto, ere.

A Request, Requesta, æ, f.

Requisite, Requisitus, a, um.

The Rearward of an Army, Regardia, æ, f. Kit. 208. Retardia, æ, f. Tergum exercitus.

R E S.

Resceit, Receptio, onis, f.

Resceit, Is in the Civil Law called, *admissio tertiæ Personæ pro esse*, In our Law when one sued, whose Estate is so weak that he cannot defend full suit, and another who is better able is admitted upon Prayer: Sometimes *resceit* is *Sur Resceit*, this is an ancient Rule, as a Wife being tenant for Life, is received upon the Default of her Husband, and after makes Default, he in Reversion shall be received; so Baron and Feme be received; and after Baron make Default, Feme shall be received, 2 p. *Instit. fol. 345*. If a Tenant for term of Life, or Tenant for term of Years bring an Action, in the Reversion cometh in, and prayeth to be received to defend the Land, and to plead with the Demandant, *vid.* Terms of Law; many more you may have *Brook Tit. Resceit, fol. 205*. see *kin's Dower, 448*.

Resceit is also applied to an advantage of Plea, tho' the controversy be but between two only, *book Estoppel*, in many Places.

Rescous, Rescussus, i, m. It is an Ancient French Word, coming from *Rescourrer*, that is, *Recuperare* to take from, to rescue or recover. *Rescous*, is a taking away

R E.

and setting at Liberty against Law, a Distress taken, or a Person. Arrested by the Process or Course of the Law, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 12. Sect. 237*. There is a *Rescous* in Deed, and a *Rescous* in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A *Rescous* in Law is when a Man hath taken a Distress, and the Cattle distreined, as he is driving of them to the Pound, to go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a *Rescous* in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which lyeth for this Act, called, *Breve de Rescussu*, whereof you may see both the Form and Use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 101*. and the *Regist. Orig. fol. 125*. see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rescous*. The *Rescous* in some Cases is Treason, and in some Felony, *Crompt. Justice, fol. 54. b.*

To rescue, Recupero, are.

A Rescue, Rescussus, i, m. *Lex 109. Co. lit. 160*.

A Rescuer, Rescussor, oris, m.

To rescise, Rescisio, ire.

Reservation, Reservatio, onis, f.

To reserve, Reserva, are.

Residence (or Abode) Residentia, æ, f. Resiantia, æ, f. Resiantia, æ, f. *Bract. 337*.

To reside, Relido, ere. *Lex 110. Com. 227*.

A Resiant (or Tenant to a Manor) Resians, tis, m. *Plo. 119*.

The Residue, Residuum, ui, n.

Resignation, Resignatio, onis, f.

To resist, Resisto, ere.

To resolve, Resolvo, ere.

Resolution, Resolutio, onis, f.

R E.

To resort, Resorto, are. West. Indict. 199.

The Right did resort, Resortebatur Jus. Ra. Entr. 29. bis.

Resort (the Authority of a Court) Resortum, i, n.

To respect (or have respect) Respectio, ere.

A Respect, Respectus, us, m.

Respight of Homage, Respectus Homagii.

A Respight (Pause or Stop) Spatium, ii, n. Intervallum, i, n.

The Rest and Residue, Remanere & Residuum.

A resting place, Quietorium, ii, n.

Restitution, Restitutio, onis, f.

To restore, Restituo, ere. Reddo, ere.

To restrain, Restringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.

To resume, Resumo, ere.

Resummons, Resummonitio, onis, f. It is a second Summons, and calling of a Man to Answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated by any occasion, as the Death of the Party or such like, Brook, Tit. Resummons, fol. 214. See of these four sorts, according to the four divers cases in the Table of the Regist. Judicial, fol. 1. See also the new Book of Entries verbo, re-attachment and re-summons.

Resumption, Resumptio, onis, f.

R E T.

Retail, Retalium, ii, n. Retallia, æ, f. Reg. 184. Ry. 400.

To retail, Renumero, are.

A Retailer, Propola, æ, m.

To retain, Retineo, ere.

Retained, Retentus, a, um.

A Retaining (or keeping back) Retenementum, i, n. Retentio, onis, f.

R E.

A Retinue, Retinentia, æ, Pry. 309.

To retire, Retiro, are. West. Indict. 74.

Retraxit, It is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an Exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Non-suit before Trial, Brook, Tit. departure despight, and Retraxit. fol. 21. See also the new Book of Entries verbo Departure, and verbo Retraxit. The difference between Non-suit and a Retraxit; a Retraxit is ever when the Demandant or Plaintiff is present in Court. A Non-suit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demandant or Plaintiff should appear, and he makes default. Co. on Lit. l. 2. c. 11. Sect. 288.

A retraxit, Is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inference our Nature, Qui semel actione renunciavit, amplius repetere non potest. But regularly Non-suit is not so, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he has mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or mistook the Day, or the like, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 200. 206.

To retreat, Pedem referre.

To return, Redeo, ire.

To return back (or restore) Retorundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retorreo, æ, f. Retorium, i, n. Retorium brevis. In our Common Law hath two particular Applications as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, whi

R E.

nothing but a Certificate made the Court, whereupon the writ directeth him of that which he hath done, touching the serving of the same Writ, and is among the Civilians is called *retificatorium*. Of returns in this signification, speak the Statutes *West. 2. Cap. 39. Anno 13 Ed. 1. and Tract. contra vicecomes & clericos*, with divers other, collected by *Rastal. Tit. return of Sheriffs*, so is the return an Office, *Stawnsf. Prærog. fol. 101*. A Certificate into the Court, that which is done by vertue of this Office, See the Statutes of *Days in Bank, Anno 51 H. 3. and Anno 32 H. 8. Cap. 21*. And in this signification *Hilary Term* is said to have four returns, *viz. Quindena Hilarii, Quindena Purificationis, Octabis Purificationis*; and *Easter Term* to have five returns, *viz. Quindena Paschæ, Tres Paschæ, Mense Paschæ, Quinque Paschæ, and Crastino Assensionis*; and *Trinity Term* three returns, *viz. Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis*; and *Mickaelmas Term* eight returns, *viz. Octabis Michaelis, Quindena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis, Mense Michaelis, Crastino Annularum, Crastino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quindena Martini*.

The other Application of this word is in case of Replevy, for if a Man distrain Cattel for Rent, &c. and afterward justify or answer his Act, that it be found lawfull, the Cattel before delivered to him that was distrained on security given to follow

R E.

the Action, shall now be returned to him that distrained them, *Brook. Tit. Return d'Avers, and Hommes, fol. 218*. You may find this word often used in *Fitz. nat. brev.* as appeareth in the word *Return* in his Table: But in all those Places, it hath the one or other of these two Significations.

To return, Retorno, are.

A return from a place, *Reditus à loco*.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cattel of another, and unjustly detaining of them, *contra vadium & Plegios*, and appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, by reason that the Plaintiff maketh default, and it lyeth for the return of the Cattel unto the Defendant, whereby he was summoned, or which were taken for the security of his appearance upon the Summons, *Regist. Judic. fol. 4. a.*

Returnum Irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial sent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Restitution or return of Cattel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as damage feifant, and so found by the Jury before Justices of Assize in the County, for which see the *Regist. Judicial, fol. 27. a. b.*

R E V.

Reuben (a man's name) *Reuben*, Indecl.

Revels, Revella, orum, n. 1. fol. 89. (i. e.) sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, &c. used in the King's House, the Inns of Court, or Houses of other Great Personages.

R E.

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um.
To reverse, Everto, ere. Abro-
 go, are.

Reversion, Reversio, onis, f.

To revert, Revertō, ere.

Revived, Redivivus, a, um.

Revocation, Revocatio, onis, f.

To revoke (or call back) Revoco,
 are.

R E W.

A Reward, Præmium, ii, n.

To reward, Præmior, ari.

R E Y.

*A reyn (or drain for the avoid-
 ing of superfluous moisture)* Obex
 Aquarius.

Reynold (a man's name) Rey-
 noldus, i, m.

R H E.

*Rhead River (in Northumber-
 land)* Rheadus.

Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.

A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m.

Rhetorically, Rhetoricè, adv.

Of or belonging to Rhetorick,
 Rhetoricus, a, um.

R I B.

A riband, Lemniscus, ci, m.
 Vitta, æ, f.

A rib, Costa, æ, f.

*Ribel river (or Rhibel mouth in
 Lancashire)* Belisama, Bellisama.

Ribblechester (in Lancashire)
 Coccium, Goccium, Ribodunum,
 Rigodunum.

R I C.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra,
 æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.

Rice (a man's name) Ricus,
 ii, m.

Rich (or wealthy) Dives, tis, adj.

Riches, Divitiæ, arum, f.

Richberge, Richborough. See
 Reptacester.

Richmond in the North, Rich-
 mundia.

R I.

Richmond (in Surrey) Rich-
 mondia, Richmunda Shenum.

R I D.

A riddle, Ænigma, atis, n.

To ride, Equito, are.

To ride away, Abequito, are.

A rider, Equitator, oris, m.

*A rider of a Horse (or Stable-b-
 Equiso, onis, m.*

A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.

A riding Cap, Galericulus
 li, n.

A ridge of Land, Riga, æ,
 Lex 111. Porca, æ, f.

*The ridge (or top of an Hill,
 House)* Fastigium, ii, n.

R I E.

Rie river (in Yorkshire) Rhiu

R I F.

Rifling, Riflura, æ, f. *Plac-*
Cor. 79. Brac. 144.

R I G.

Right, Jus, juris, n.

By Colour of a supposed Est
or Right (usually taken in
worst part) Colore.

Right (or just) Rectus, a, um

Right against (or Opposite) C-
 tra, Adversum.

R I M.

A rime, Rima, æ, f. *Lex 1*

R I N.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.

A little ring, Annellus, li,

A wedding ring, Annulus
 nubus.

A sealing ring, Annulus Si-
 laris.

A ring Box, Annularium, i

A ring which Women wea
their Fore-finger, Corianus, i,

A seller of rings, Annula-
 ii, m.

A ring with a Sapphire, An-
 ulus aureus cum Sapphiro in
 dem fixo.

R I.

A ring that Smiths tie Horses to, *datum*, i, n.

The staple-ring or chain that setteth to Yokes, *Ampron*, onis,

A ring of a door (or hammer) with which men knock at the door) *nix*, cis, f.

The Iron rings in which the guds of a wheel Spindle turn, *Aræ*, arum, f.

An Ear-ring, *Inauris*, is, f. f or belonging to a ring, *Annu-*

s, re, adj. *Annularius*, a, um. *inged* (wearing rings) as *s* when they are tyed up, *An-*

atus, a, um. A ring-leader, *Præfultor*, oris, *Coryphæus*, i, m.

A ring-worm (or tetter) *Impe-*

R I O.

A riot, *Riottum*, i, n. *Cow-*

o. Pace Regis. 30. Riottum, i, *Keil. 194. Pace Regis. 26. Riota*, f. Riot is where three at the least or more do some unlawful, it comes from the French word *Riotter*, *id est*, *Rixari*, to fight or brawl, *Cock on Lit. Lib. Sect. 50.* It signifieth in our common law, the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. dictments, Sect. 65. p.* The differences and Agreements between a Riot, a Rout, and unlawful assembly, see in *Lamb. Einar. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c.* see the statute 1 M. 1. cap. 12. and *Kitch. 19.* who giveth these Examples of Riots: The breach of inclosures or banks, or Conduits, Parks, Pounds, Houses, Barns,

R I.

the burning of stacks of Corn, *Lamb. ubi supra*, useth these Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see *Rout*. See also *Crompt. Justice of Peace*, divers cases of Riots, &c. fol. 53.

Riotously, *Riotosè*, adv. *Pace Regis. 30.*

To rip (that which is sewed) *Diffuo*, ere.

Ripped, *Diffutus*, a, um. *Re-*

futus, a, um. A ripier (one that carries fish about) *Riparius*, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Custom) *Ritus*, us, m.

Rites, *Iusta*, orum, n.

Riton upon *Dansmore* (in Warwickshire) *Rugnitunia*, *Rütunia*, *Ruitonia*.

R I V.

To rive in pieces, *Discerpo*, ere, *Proscindo*, ere. *Lacero*, are.

A river, *Rivus*, vi, m. *Fluvius*, ii, m. *Flumen*, inis, n. *Amnis*, is, m.

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) *Ostium*, ii, n. *Faucis*, is.

The middle of the breadth of the river, *Filum aquæ*, 2 *Mon. 209. Ra. Entr. 666.*

The Bank of a river (or the river it self) *Riparia*, æ, f. 2 *Inst. 30. 474, 478. 2 H. 4. 8. Pry. 185. bis, 383.*

Places before the river banks, *Paripia*, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) *Rivulus*, i, m.

The Chanel of a river, *Affluens*, *ior*, *issimus*, adj. *Alveus*, ei, m.

A river that floweth over the banks, *Expanditor amnis*.

The

R O.

The turning of a river another way. Diverticulum fluminis.

Of a river, Fluvialis, le, adj.

Full of rivers, Fluminosus, a, um.

River by river, Rivatim, adv.

To rivet, Depango, ere.

Riveted, Depactus, a, um. Impetratus, a, um.

A riveting, Depactio, onis, f.

Rivets (or splints in barnes)

Clavi, orum, m.

R O A.

A road for Ships, Navale, is, n. Statio, onis, f.

Road (or high way) Via Regia.

To roast, Asso, are. Torreo, ere.

Torrefacio, ere.

Roasted, Assatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.

Roasted meat, Assatura, x, f.

Carnes assatæ.

Roast beef, Bubula assa.

Thoroughly roasted, Inassatus, a, um.

Roasted under ashes, Subcineritius, a, um.

A roasting, Assatio, onis, f. Adustio, onis, f.

A roaster, Assator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, x, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Tra-bea, x, f.

To rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.

He hath robbed, Robbaverit, Pry. 153. Brac. 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m. Terms de Ley. Cow. 84.

Robbers, Robbatores, m. Pl. Ry. 178.

A robbery, Roboria, x, f. Roberia, x, f. Reg. 272. Co. Lit. 288. Dyer, 213.

R O.

Robaria, x, f. In our common Law is a Felonious taking away of another Man's goods from Person or presence, against will, putting him in fear, and purpose to steal the same Goods. *West. Part. 2. Symb. Tit. Ind. ments, sect. 60.* This is sometimes called violent Theft, *Idem,* which is Felony for two per *Kitch. fol. 26. and 22. lib. a. 39.*

Robbery is so called, because Goods are taken as it were de robe, from the Robe, that is from the Person, *Leigh. Phil. Com. 207.* Either because they have reaved the true Man of some of his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken out of some part of his Garment or Robe about his Person, *Sir Edward Cook's third part of Inst. ch. 16.*

A robbery was done in *Janua* after the Sun-setting, during twilight, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer for it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or about their Works or business, and with this accords the *Book in 3 Ed. 3. Tit. Coronne 22.* That if one kill another at that hour of the Evening and escape by the common Law the Town shall be amerced, for this is contained in the Law part of the *D. Cook 7th Rep. Ashpoole's case.* A Man in time of Divine Service upon the Sabbath-day was robbed *Mountague,* Chief Justice, was of Opinion, that the Hundred should not be charged, but *Doderidge, John Crook,* and *Hawtain,* Justice

R O.

of contrary Opinion, that Hundred should be charged, so it was adjudged, *termino velis*. This is altered of late, though the thing so taken, be of the value but of a penny, it is Felony, for which the offender shall suffer Death, and not have the benefit of his King, not so much for the value of the goods taken, as for terrifying the party robbed, a putting him in dread and fear of his *Stawnsford, Dr. & Stud.*

Who robbeth any dwelling house, or Out-house belonging in the Day time, of the value 5 s. whether it be Money, Goods or Cattels, shall not have Mercy, 39 *Eli2. 15. c.*

A Bailiff of a Mannor, or a Steward, or a Factor of a Merchant, or the like Accountant be charged, he shall be discharged of upon his account. But otherwise it is of a Carrier, for whom his hire, and thereby implethly undertaketh the safe delivery of the Goods delivered to him, and therefore he shall answer the value of them, if he be charged of them, *Cook, 4th Rep. Cogges's case. 83. B. and on Lit. 1. cap. 5. sect. 123.*

If Goods be delivered to a person to be safely kept, and after the goods are stolen from him, he shall not excuse him, because of his acceptance, he undertook to keep them safely, and therefore he must keep them at his own charge.

It is if Goods be delivered to a person to be kept: For to be kept, to be safely kept is all one in law. But if Goods be delivered

R O.

to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be stolen from him without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged, *Idem Ibid.*

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be stolen he shall be discharged, because he hath a Property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwise than his own: But if he that gaged them tendered the Money before the stealing, and the other refused to deliver them, then for this default in him he shall be charged.

If *A.* leave a Chest locked, with *B.* to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not *B.* what is in the Chest, and the Chest together with the Goods of *A.* are stolen away, *B.* shall not be charged therewith, because *A.* did not trust *B.* with them, as this case is.

R O C.

Roch (the Family) De Rupe and Rupibus, Rupinus.

Rochester (in Northumberland) Bramanium, Bremenium.

Rochester City (in Kent) Darvernium Dorobrevum, Durobrevus, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrovæ, Duropronis, Duroprovis, Hrosi vel Rhesi Civitas, Roffa, Roibis, Roffi civitas.

Bishop of Rochester, Episcopus Roffensis.

A rochet, Rochetum, i, n.

A rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.

R O D.

A Rod, Virga, æ, f.

A rod or perch of Land, Roda terræ.

Rodney (the Family) De Radeona.

R O E.

R O.

R O E.

A roe or roebuck, Caprea, æ, f.
Capreolus, li, m.

R O G.

Roger (a man's Name), Roge-
rus, i, m.

A rogue, Rogus, i, m. *Lex*
112. Vagrants.

R O L.

To roll, Volvo, ere.

To roll (or wrap about) Circum-
volvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll from a place, Evolve, ere.

To roll smooth Lands (or break
clods with a Roller) Deocco, are.

To drive a thing on rolls, Pha-
lango, are.

Rolled, Volutus, a, um.

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f.

Rollers on which Ships are run
a-shoar, or into the Sea, Phalange,
arum, f.

One that turns great Weights on
Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.

A roller of timber to break Clods
with, and make the Ground even,
Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m.

A roll or wreath for a Woman's
head to bear Water, or Milk on.
Arculus, li, m.

A muster-roll, Censura, æ, f.

Master of the rolls, Magister ro-
tularum Curia Cancellaria Do-
mini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

A roll or strickle, to strike any
measure even, Hosterium, ii, n.

A rolling Pin, Magis, idis, f.

A roll (or Catalogue) Rotulus,
li, m. *Lex* 112. It signifieth
with us a Schedule of Paper or
Parchment, turned or wound up
with the hand, to the Fashion of
of a Pipe. So it is used in *Stawns*.
Pleas of the Crown, fol. 11. The
Chequer Roll of the King's house

R O.

out of the Statute, *Anno 3 H.*
cap. 13. which signifieth noth-
but the Catalogue wherein
Names of the King's House
Servants are set down, and *A*
5 R. 2. cap. 14. Stat. 1. there
mention made of the Great B
of the Exchequer, which set
eth otherwise to be called
Pipe. The Rolls is also a pl
destinated by *Edward the Thi*
to the keeping of the Rolls
Records of the Chancery,
Master whereof is the sec
Man in Chancery, and in
absence of the Lord Chance
or Keeper, sitteth as Judge,
ing commonly called the Ma
of the Rolls. See Master of
Rolls, and Chancery.

R O O.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.

A rood of Land, Rodata te
It is ten Perches, the fou
part of an Acre, *Eliz. 5. c.*

A roof (or Covering of a Ho
Tectum, i, n.

A Vaulted roof of an house,
quear, aris, n.

A roof (or cieling) boarded,
bulatum laqueatum.

A roof or cieling fretted, Ven-
culatum Laquear.

A bending roof, Testudinat
i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Tu-
laneum.

A room, Romea, æ, f.

An inner room, Conclave,
Penetral, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Posu-
um, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romæ pra-
ria.

A roost (or Hen-roost) Gal-
rium, ii, n.

R O.

- A root, Radix, icis, f.
 R O P.
 A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m.
 Restis, is, m.
 A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.
 A cable rope, Cucurba, x, f.
 Ludens, tis, m. vel f. Funis Anchorarius.
 A rope like a Chaplet, Serta, x, f.
 A Dancing rope, Catadrönius, m.

A Walker on a rope, (or rope-ancer) Funambululus, li, m. Peaurista, x, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tyed to a Post or Stone, Prymnelium, n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is band to the Mast, Anquina, x, f. xifera, x, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius anis.

A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, aphon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of Ships, Habear, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A roper (or rope-maker) Restio, nis, m. Restiarius, ii, m.

A rope-seller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funes torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le, dj.

R O S.

Rosamund (a Woman's name) Rosamunda, x, f.

Rose (a Woman's name) Rosa, x, f.

Rosemary (a Woman's name) Rosamaria, x, f.

Resin, Roslinum, i, n. Dyer, 5. Relina, x, f.

Rosland (in Cornwall) and Ross in Pembrookshire) Rosna.

R O.

Ross Bish-prick (in Scotland) Rosna.

R O T.

Rotherbridge (in Suffex) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothsay an Island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rothesia.

Rotler river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.

Round, Rotundus, a, umi.

A round thing, Orbis, is, m.

A rout, Routum, i, n. Keil. 194.

Pace Reg. 26. Routa, x, f. It is so called because they do move

and proceed in Routs and Numbers. It signifieth in our Common Law, an Assembly of three

Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful

act, but yet do it not, Wests part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictment, fol. 65. Lamb. thus saith of it. A

Rout is the same which the Germans yet call Rot, meaning a

Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going about to execute, or executing indeed any Riot or unlawful act,

and saith more, that it is said properly of the multitude that

Assembleth themselves in such disorderly sort for their common

Quarrels. As if the Inhabitants of a Township, do assemble to

pull down a Hedge or Pale, to have their Common, where they

ought to have none, or to beat a Man that hath done them some

publick offence or displeasure.

But the Statute of 18 Ed. 2.

R O.

Stat. 1. Cap. unico, which giveth Process of Outlawry against such as bring Routs into the presence of the Justice, or in a fray of the People, and in the Statute of 2 *Rich. 2. cap. 6.* that speaketh of riding in great Routs, to make entry into Lands, and to beat others, and to take their Wives, &c. do seem to understand it more largely.

It is a Rout whether they put their purpose in execution or not: If so be that they do go, ride, or move forward their meeting, *Brook. Tit. Riot. 4.* and 5.

So that a Rout is a special kind of unlawful assembly, and a Riot the disorderly Fact committed generally by any unlawful Assembly. The one that three Persons at the least be gathered together, the other that they being together, do breed disturbance of the Peace, either by signification of Speech, shew of Armour, turbulent gesture, or actual and express violence. So that either the peaceable sort of Men be unquietted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter sort, and busy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far *Lambert* in his *Eirenar. Lib. 2. cap. 5.* where you may read more worth the noting, *Kitchin* giveth the same Definition of a Rout, *fol. 20.* An unlawful Assembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Persecution, and a Riot, an Execution.

Routously, *Routousè*, adv.

R O W.

To row, *Remigo*, are,

Rowed, *Remigatus*, a, um.

A rower of a Ship, *Remex, igis*, m.

R O.

The master rower, *Pausari* ii, m.

Seats for the rowers, *Transitorium*, n.

A rowing, *Remigatio*, onis

A rowel, *Stimulus*, li, m.

Rowland (a Man's name) *Rowlandus*, i, m.

A Rowney, *Runcinus*, i, (i. e.) a Load-horse, sumpt Horse or Cart horse.

Rowton (in Shropshire) *Rutum*.

R O X.

Roxburg in Teifidale (in Scotland) *Marchidunum*.

R O Y.

Royal, *Regalis*, le, adj. *Bacus*, a, um.

Royal Assent, *Regius Assent*

Is that Approbation which King giveth to a thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he sendeth the especial Writ to the Person for the taking of his duty; the form of which Writ may see in *Fitz. nat. brev. 170. chap.* and also to a Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 8. which sent being once given, the Bill indorsed with these Words, *Roy veult*, it pleaseth the King. If he refuse to agree unto it, thus *Le Roy advisera*, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, *Regalia*, orum. *Ra. Ent. 468. Pry. 146.* Regitates, um, f. It is the Right of the King, *Jura Regis*, or King's Prerogative, and some of these are such as the King grant to common Persons, some high, as may not be separated

R U.

in his own *Crown Privative*, the Civilians term it, though *mulative* he may; see *Bracton*, b. 2. cap. 5. These are in some expressed in the first of *Saetel*, chap. 8. but these *Generalis* are specified more at large by these *Lawyers* that write of this kind, of whom I especially commend *Math. de afflictis* upon the title of the Feuds, *Quæ sint Regia*, being the 33 Title of the first Book as some divide them, according to others the 56 the second Book, where are named in the Text 25 specialties *Royalties*: See also *Hotton's Commentaries* in *Lib. 2. Idor. cap. 56.* see also *Stawnf. erog.*

The Royal Exchange, *Cambium Regale*, *Bursa*, *Excambium Rem Peristilium*.

Royston (Cambridgeshire) *Roisia pidum*.

R U B.

To rub, *Frico*, are.

Rubbed, *Fictus*, a, um.

Rubbidge, *Rubbofa*, æ, f. *Pry. 5. bis.*

R U D.

A rudder or stirrer belonging to oars, *Motaculum*, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, *Clavus*, i, *Camax*, cis, f.

Rudiment, *Rudimentum*, i, n.

R U F.

A ruffian (or debauchee) *Leccator*, is, m. *Meretricarius*, ii, m.

R U G.

A rugg, *Opimentum*, i, n.

A frieze rugg, *Gausapina*, æ, f.

R U I.

To ruin, *Ruino*, are.

Ruine (or fall) *Ruina*, æ, f.

R U.

R U L.

To rule (or govern) *Rego*, ere.

Rule (or Domination) *Dominatio*, onis, f.

To rule (or have Sovereign Authority) *Regno*, are.

A rule to rule by, *Regula*, æ, f. *Norma*, æ, f.

A Carpenter's (or Mason's) Rule *Amullis*, is, f.

A rule or instrument to measure Land, *Gnoma*, æ, f.

Made even or right by Rule or Square, *Normalis*, le, adj. *Regularis*, re, adj.

Rule by rule, *Regulatum*, adv.

A rule (or direction) *Præscriptum*, i, n.

R U M.

To ruminate, *Rumino*, are.

A rumor, *Rumor*, oris, m.

A rumor-raiser, *Coryphæus*, i, m. *Auctor turbarum*.

R U N.

A runaway, *Transfuga*, æ, c. 2.

A running away, *Fugitas*, atis, f.

To run, *Curro*, ere.

Runners (or Coursers) *Proclastæ*.

The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill) *Catillus*, li, m.

Runnet, *Quactum*, i, n.

A runlet, *Orcula*, æ, f. *Amphora*, æ, f.

R U P.

A rupture, *Ruptura*, æ, f.

A Rupture (or Burstennes) *Hernia*, æ, f.

R U S.

Rushden (in Hertfordshire) *Vallæ Scirpinæ*.

The rust of Iron, *Rubigo*, inis, f. *Ferrugo*, inis, f.

To rust, *Rubigino*, are.

Russet, *Russetum*, i, n. 2 *Mon.*

S A.

Of Russet Cloth, Ruffetorum pannorum, Mag. Chart. cap. 25. 2 Inst. 41.

Somewhat russet, Ruffalus, a, um.

R U T.

Rutland, Rutlandia.

R Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A B.

S *Abin (a Woman's name) Sabina, x, f.*

Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sabrina, x, f.

S A C.

A sack, Saccus, i, m.

A little sack, Sacculus, li, m.

A leather sack, Culeus, ei, m.

The Mouth of a sack, Lura, x, f.

Merchandize of sacks, Saccaria, x, f.

A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.

Put in a sack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a sack, Saccarius, a, um.

A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.

A sachel, Saccipium, iis, n.

Sack (a Wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispaniense.

To sack (or waste Countries or Cities) Diripio, ere. Depopulor, ari.

Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, a, um. Populatus, a, um.

A sacker (or waster) Depopulor, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A sacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To strain through a sack, Saccello, are.

Sacred (or holy) Sacer, ra, rum. Consecratus, a, um.

To make sacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (stealing of holy things)

Sacrilegium, ii, n.

A sacrilegious Person, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A.

S A D.

A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. Sella Equi. Scordiscus, ci, m.

A pack-saddle, Clitella, aru f. Sagina, x, f.

A side-saddle, Sella muliebri

A saddle-cloth, Instratum, i,

The fore part of the saddle, Atella, x, f.

The saddle bow, Sellæ arcus.

A saddle-tree, Sellæ lignea f ma.

To saddle an Horse, Equum f nere, Equo. Ephippium impone

Saddled, Ephippiatus, a, um Instratus Ephippius.

A saddler, Ephippiarius, ii, Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiscap

ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sanitatis, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Waldena.

S A L.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem Pron. Rel. usually and most

properly Item in Declarations Pleadings is attributed to Pl

tiffs or Demandants, declaring Pleading; Prædictus, to De

dants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; Præfatus to Per

named not being actors; yet the same Persons, Lands,

come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadi

usually and most properly Idem used.

Said is sometimes omitted in Pleadings, and quidem used

stead thereof, especially in beginning of a Sentence; as

quidem Finis, for which said. Quæ quidem Indentura, w

id Indenture, *Quod quidem Recordum*, which said Record, *Quidam locus*, which said place.

To sail, Navigo, are.

To sail beyond, Præternavigo, e.

To sail by or before, Prænavigo, e.

To sail to, Adnavigo, are.

To sail through, Pernavigo, are.

To sail forward, Provehor, eris.

To sail over, Trajicio, ere.

To hoist sail, Dare vela, Panore, five extendere vela, velifico, re.

To strike sail, velum contrahere, vela demittere.

A Sail of a Ship, velum, i, n.

Anteum, ei, n.

The main sail, Artemon, onis, Scatium, ii, n.

The top-sail, Thoracium, ii, n. Apparatus, i, m.

A sail wherewith the Course of a ship is holpen, when the Wind is weak, Acatium, ii, n.

The sail in the fore-part of a ship, called the sprit-sail, Mendum, ii, n.

A small sail called a Trinket, Dolo, onis, m.

The third sail behind, or the middle-sail, Epidromus, i, m.

The sail-yard, Antenna, æ, f.

The two ends of the sail-yard, Ceruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.

The bonnet or enlargement of the sail, Orthiax.

The band or cord wherewith the sail of a Ship is tyed to the Mast. Anquina, æ, f.

Of a sail, Velaris, re, adj.

Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.

Sailed through, Pernavigatus, a, um.

A sailer, Navigator, oris, m.

A sailing, Navigatio, onis, f.

A sailing by, Prænavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing beyond, Præternavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing through, Pernavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing about, Përiplous.

Saint Alban (the Family) De Sanct. Albano.

St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Fanum Sancti Albani. Villa Albani.

St. Andrews (in Scotland) Andreapolis, Fanum Reguli.

Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire, Asaphensis.

St. Barbara, contracted to St. Barb, and corruptly Simbarb (the Family) De Sancta Barbara.

St. Clare, corruptly Synclere (the Family) De Sancta Clara.

St. David's (in Wales) Menevia, Oppidum Sti. Davidis.

St. David's Head, (a Promontory (in Pembrokeshire) Octopitarum Promont.

Of St. David's, Menevensis.

St. Edmondsbury in Suffolk, Curia Edmundi Burgus. Villa Faustini. Villa Regia.

St. Faith (the Family) De Sancta Fide.

St. Foster (the Family) De Sancto Vedasto.

St. Hellen's head, Boræum Prom.

St. John's foreland (in Ireland) Isannium, Isanium, Isannium.

St. John town (in Ireland) Sti. Johannis Fanum, Perth, Perthum.

St. Ives (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Ivonis Perthæ. Slepæ.

St. Lantwit (in Glamorganshire) Fanum Sti. Iltuti.

St. Land,

S A.

St. *Laud*, commonly *Sentlo* (the Family) De Sancto Laudo.

St. *Leger* or *Sellenger* (the Family) De Sancto Leodogario.

St. *Lis* (the Family) De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvanectensis.

St. *Mark* (the Family) De Sancto Marco.

St. *Maur* or *Semour* (the Family) De Sancto Mauro.

St. *Mawes Castle* (in Cornwall) Mauditi Castrum.

St. *Michael's Mount* (in Cornwall) Mons Michaelis.

St. *Morrice* (the Family) De Sancto Mauricio.

St. *Neots* (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Neoti.

St. *Omer* (the Family) De Sancto Audomaro.

St. *Owen* (the Family) De Sancto Audoeno.

St. *Patrick's Purgatory* (in Ireland) Regia Regalis.

St. *Quintin* (the Family) De Sancto Quintino.

St. *Semarc* (the Family) De Sancto Medardo.

St. *Sentlew* (the Family) De Sancto Lupo.

St. *Singlis* in Ireland (the Family) De Sancto Gelasio.

St. *Alban Woodstreet*, St. Albani in vico Ligneo Parochia.

St. *Alphage*, St. Alphagii.

St. *Andrew Holborn*, St. Andrewæ in Holborn.

St. *Andrew Hubbard*, St. Andreas Hubbardus.

St. *Andrew Undershaft*, St. Andrewæ sub malo cereali.

St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, St. Andrewæ ad Vestiarium.

St. *Ann Aldersgate*, St. Annæ intra Portam Alneam.

St. *Ann Black-fryars*, St. Annæ nigrorum Monachorum.

S A.

St. *Ann Westminster*, St. Annæ Westm.

St. *Antholin*, alias *Anthony* St. Anthonii.

St. *Austins*, St. Augustini.

St. *Bartholomew-Exchange*, St. Bartholomæi pone Peristylium.

St. *Bartholomew the Great*, St. Bartholomæi magni.

St. *Bartholomew the Less*, St. Bartholomæi Parvi.

St. *Bennet Fink*, St. Benedicti Finchus.

St. *Bennet Grace Church*, St. Benedictus in Graminoso vico.

St. *Bennet Paul's-Wharf*, St. Benedictus ad Ripam Paulinam.

St. *Bennet Shere-hog*, St. Benedictus Sherhogus.

St. *Botolph Aldersgate*, St. Botolphi Alneæ portæ.

St. *Botolph Aldgate*, St. Botolphi ad veterem portam.

St. *Botolph Billingsgate*, St. Botolphi ad Portam Belini.

St. *Botolph Bishopsgate*, St. Botolphi ad Episcopi portam.

St. *Bridget* alias *Bride*, St. Bridgettæ.

St. *Christopher's*, St. Christophori.

St. *Clement Danes*, St. Clementis Danorum, Dacorum.

St. *Clement East-Cheap*, St. Clementis in foro Orientali.

St. *Dionys Back-Church*, St. Dionysius Ecclesiæ Back-Church.

St. *Dunstan East*, St. Dunstan in Oriente.

St. *Dunstan West*, St. Dunstan in Occidente.

St. *Edmund Lumbard-Street*, St. Edmundi in Lumbard-street.

St. *Ethelburg*, St. Ethelborvirgo.

St. *Faith*, St. Fidei.

St. G

St. Gabriel Fen-Church, St. Gabriel in vico Palustri.

St. George Botolph Lane, St. eorgius in Botolphi viculo.

St. George's Southwark, St. eorgii in Australi opere.

St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Ægi i ad Portam membris capto-
im.

St. Giles in the Fields, St. Ægi i in Campis.

St. Gregory's by Paul's, St. Gre- gorii juxta Templum Paulinum.

St. James Clerkenwell, St. Jaco- is ad Clericorum fontem.

St. James Duke's place, St. Ja- bus ad Ducis hospitium.

St. James Garlickbyth, St. Ja- bi ad Montem allii.

St. John Baptist Walbrook, St. hannes Baptista prope Galli-
rrentem.

St. John Evangelist, St. Johan- s. Evangelistæ.

St. John Zachary, St. Johannis acharii.

St. John at Hackney, St. Johan- s de Hackney in Com. Middle-
x.

St. John Wapping, St. Johannis iud Wapping.

St. Katherine Coleman Street, Catharina Colmanni.

St. Catherine Cree-Church, St. atharina Christi Ecclesie.

St. Katherine's Tower, St. Ca- tharina juxta Turrim.

St. Lawrence Fury, St. Lau- rentius in Judaismo.

St. Lawrence Pountney, St. Lau- rentii Pountneius.

St. Leonard East-Cheap, St. Leo- ardi East-cheap.

St. Leonard Foster-lane, St. Leo- ardi Foster-Lane.

St. Magdalen Bermondsey, St.

Magdalene de Bermundi insula.

St. Magnus, St. Magnetis.

St. Margaret Lothbury, St. Margaritæ in Lothbury.

St. Margaret Moses's, St. Mar- garitæ Mosis.

St. Margaret New-fish-street, St. Margarita in Novo toropiscario.

St. Margarets Pattons, St. Mar- garita à Gallicarum venditione.

St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Margaritæ Westmonasteriensis.

St. Martins Ironmonger-lane, St. Martini in Ferrariorum vi-
culo.

St. Martins Ludgate, S. Mar- tini ad Luddi portam.

St. Martins Orgars, St. Martini Orgari.

St. Martins Outwich, St. Mar- tini Outwichi.

St. Martins Vintrey, St. Mar- tini in Vinariis.

St. Martins in the Fields, St. Martini in Campis.

St. Mary Abchurch Parish, Pa- rochia St. Mariæ abbatis Eccle-
siæ.

St. Mary Aldermanbury (St. Ma- riæ in Aldermannorum burgo.

St. Mary Aldermary, St. Mariæ senioris Mariæ.

St. Mary Le-Bow, -St. Mariæ de Arcubus.

St. Mary Bothaw, St. Mariæ à lintris Statione.

St. Mary Cole-Church, St. Ma- riæ Cole-Church.

St. Mary Hill, St. Mariæ in Collem.

St. Mary Islington, St. Mariæ Islington ad villam insularem.

St. Mary Monthaw, St. Mariæ de Monte alto.

St. Mary Newington, S. Mariæ ad villam novam.

St. Mary

S A.

St. Mary Savoy, st. Mariæ de Sabaudiâ.

St. Mary Somerset, St. Mariæ Somerseti.

St. Mary Staying, st. Mariæ Staining.

St. Mary White - Chappel, St. Mariæ de alba Capella.

St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Mariæ ad lanæ trutinam.

St. Mary Woolnoth, st. Mariæ Woolnothi.

St. Matthew Friday-street, St. Matthæi in Friday-Street.

St. Maudlins Milk-street, St. Magdalenzæ in vico lacteo.

St. Maudlins Old-fish street, St. Magdalenzæ in veteri piscario foro.

St. Michael Bassishaw, St. Michaelis Bassishaw.

St. Michael's Cornhill, St. Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.

St. Michael's Crooked Lane, St. Michaelis in curvo viculo.

St. Michael Queen-byth, St. Mariæ ad Ripam Reginalem.

St. Michael Quern, St. Mariæ ad Pladum.

St. Michael Royal, St. Mariæ in Riola.

St. Mildred Poultry, St. Mildredæ in Foro Gallinario.

St. Nicholas Acorns, st. Nicholai de Achona.

St. Nicholas Coleabby, St. Nicholai aureæ abbatiz.

St. Nicholas Olaves, St. Nicholai Olavi.

St. Olaves Hart street, St. Olavi in Cervina platea.

St. Olave Jury, St. Olavi in Le Jewry.

St. Olave Southwark, St. Olavi in Australi opere.

St. Olave Silver-street, St. Olavi in argenteo vico.

S A.

St. Paul Shadwel, St. Pauli Shadwel.

St. Pancras Soper Lane, St. Pancrasii in vico Smegmatico.

St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Pauli in Coventuali horto.

St. Peter's Cheap, St. Petri foro.

St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Petri Cornhill.

St. Peter Paul's Wharf, St. Petri prope Paul's Wharf.

St. Peter's Poor, St. Petri in peris.

St. Saviour's Southmark, Mariæ Salvatoris in Austro opere.

St. Sepulchres Parish, St. Sepulchrorum Parochia.

St. Stephen's Coleman-street, Stephani in vico Colmanni.

St. Swithin, St. Swithini.

St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomæ Apostoli.

St. Thomas Southwark, St. Thomæ in Australi opere.

St. Vedast, alias Foster, St. Vedasti.

S A K.

Cause or sake, Saca vel Saca, f. (i. e.) a Plea in a Court, alio forfeiture or amerciament.

A saker (or a piece of Ordnance called a saker) Hierax.

S A L.

A salary, Salarium, ii, n.

A sale (or selling) Venditio, f.

To stand or be set out to sale, Prosto, are.

Any thing that is set to sale, Promercialis, le.

Saleable, or that may be sold, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Sale Cloathes, Vestes proccales.

S A.

Salisbury City (in Wiltshire) Mesbaria, Salisburia, Saresbera, Sarisburia, Severia.
Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbioinum, Sorviodunum, Sorurodum.
Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus salisburienfis.
A sallet of herbs, Acetaria, o. m, n.
To sally out, Erumpo, ere. Exerro, ere.
Sallies, Excursionēs.
Salt, Sal, alis, m. & n.
To salt or season with salt, Salio, 2.
Bay-salt, Sal popularis, Sal immunis.
The Sea-salt, Salum, i, n.
A Corn of salt, Grumus salis, ica salis, Granum salis.
Salt digged out of the Ground, l fossilis, Sal fossititius.
White salt, Salis flos, Sal purus.
Salt making, Salsaria, x, f.
Salt-petre, Sal petræ.
A salt pit, Salina, x, f.
Salt-water, Aqua Salsa.
Any thing that is salt, either Fish Flesh, Salsamentum, i, n.
A Garner, or Room to keep salt, Salis repositorium.
Salt Meats, Salsuscula, orum, n.
Saltness, Salsitudo, inis, f.
Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salsilaa, inis, f.
Salt springs, Salsulæ, arum, f.
Full of salt, Salsuginosus, a, um.
A salting (or seasoning) Salsura, f. Salitura, x, f.
Salt, Salsus, a, um.
Salted, Salius, a, um.
A salter (or seller of salt) Salsamentarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n.
A salt seller, Salinum, i, n. Saliurium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 666.

S A.

A little-salt seller, Salillum, li, n.
A salting Tub, Vas Salsamentarium.
Belonging to salt, Salinarius, a, um.
Of or for salting, Salsamentarius, a, um.
Saltmarsh (the Family) De Salso Marisco.
Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money allowed for rescuing a Ship from Enemies.
Salva guardia, Is a security given by the King to a stranger, fearing the violence of some of his Subjects, for seeking his Right by course of Law. The form whereof see Reg. Orig. fol. 26. a. b.
A salve (or Ointment) Unguentum, i, n.
A salve (or Plaister) Emplastrum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Limentum, i, n.
A salve for the Eyes, Collitium, ii, n.
Salmev Isle (near Milford-haven), Sylimnos.
Salney (in Bedfordshire) Salenæ, Salinæ.
Salwarp River (in Worcester-shire) Salwarpus.

S A N.

Sand, Arena, x, f.
Sandwich (the Family) De Sandwicho.
Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Ammonis, Sabulovicum Sandicum, Sandovicus, Sanwicum.
Sandon (in Hertfordshire) Mons Arenosus, Caer Severus.
A sand-Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.
A Sand-pit, Sabuletum, i, n. Arenifodina, x, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. Fle. 163.
Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

O o

S A R.

S A.

S A R.

Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, æ, f.

A Sarplar, Sarplera lanæ (i. e.)
a Pocket of Wool, being half a sack, 40 Tods.

S A T.

A satchel (or snap-sack) Sacculus, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pera, æ, f.

Satin, Tramofercum, ci, n.

Figured satin, Tramofericum Palmatum.

A satisfaction, Satisfactio, onis, f.

To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.

Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

S A U.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.

A sausage, made of Pork, &c.
Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, æ, f. Sallicia, æ, f. Farcimen, inis, n.

A maker of sausages, Tucerarius, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.

Sause, Condimentum, i, n.

All kind of sharp sauces, Embamma, atis, n.

A dish full of sauce, Uncta Pattella.

To sauce, Conditio, ire.

To dip in the sause, Intingo, ere.

A seller of sharp sause, Oxypöröpolä, æ, m.

Saused, Conditus, a, um.

A sauser, Scutella, æ, f. Tryblium, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.

Saul (a Man's Name) Saulus, i, m.

Savoy (the Family) De Sabaudia.

The Savoy (in London) Sabaudia.

S A W.

To saw, Serro, are. Serra secare.

To saw asunder, Serra dissecare.

A saw, Serra, æ, f.

A little saw (or hand saw) Serula, æ, f.

S C.

A whip saw, Runcina, æ, f.
Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runcinatus, a, um.

Saw dust, Serrago, inis, f.

A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.

A sawing, Serratura, æ, f.

Sawtre, (in Huntingdonshire) Saltria.

S A Y.

Say (the Family) De Saio.

Of Say-Abbey, Sagienfis.

Sayne Isle near Brest in Brittain Sena, Sonnos.

S C A.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.

A scabbard of a sword, Vagium, æ, f.

A little scabbard, Vagium, æ, f.

A scaffold, Fala, æ, f. Catastrum, æ, f. Fori visorium.

To scald, Glabro, are.

To scale Walls, Scando, ere.

The scale of a Fish or Beast, Squama, æ, f.

Scales (the Family) de Scalariis.

A scalping Iron for a Surgeon Scalprum, i, n. Runcina, æ,

Scandalum Magnatum, Is
especial name of a wrong done to any high Personage of Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles, also of the Chancellor, Treasurer, the Privy Seal, Stewards of the King's House, Justice of the Bench, or of the other, and other Great Officers of the Realm. *false News, or horrible or Messages, whereby Debates Discords betwixt them and Commons, or any scandall their Persons might arise,* 2 Rich. 1. cap. 5.

A scandal, Scandalum, li,

A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.

S C.

A scarf, Mitella, æ, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. *Pry*.
Coccum, i, n.
Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. *Cow*.
 4. Money paid for offering or
 ewing Merchandize for sale.
A scavenger, Purgator Luti
 viis.

S C E.

A Scepter, Sceptum, i, n.

S C H.

A schism, Schisma, atis, n.
Schismatical, Schismaticus, a, um.
A School, Schola, æ, f.
A school-master, Ludimagister,
 i, m.
A school-fellow, Condiscipulus,
 m.
A school fellowship, Condiscipu-
 tus, us, m.
Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.
A scholar, Discipulus, li, m.
 holaris, is, m.
Scholar-like, Scholasticè, adv.
Scholar's commons, Victulus, li, m.

S C I.

The sciatica (or Gout in the hip)
schias, adis, f. Ischiadicus dolor.
Science, Scientia, æ, f.
Scire facias, Is a Writ Judi-
 most commonly to call a Man
 shew cause unto the Court,
 hence it is sent, why Execution
 a Judgment passed, should not
 made. This Writ is not
 anted before a Year and a Day
 passed, after the Judgment gi-
 en, *Old. nat. brev. fol. 151.*
Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth
 ter a Year and a Day from the
 ine levied, otherwise it is all
 e with the Writ *Habere facias*
isnam, *West. part 2. Symb. Titu-*
Fines, Sect. 137. See Anno 25
l. 3. Stat. 5. cap. 1. Anno 39
liz. cap. 7. the Register Origin-

S C.

nal and Judicial, also in the Ta-
 ble sheweth many other diversifi-
 ties of this Writ, which read.
 See also the new Book of Entries,
verbo Scire facias.

Scituated, Situatus, a, um.

A scite, Situs, i, m. *Lex 117.*

S C O.

A Scoffer, Scurra, æ, m.

To sconce, Mulctare pecunia.

Scone (in Scotland) Scona.

A scoop for Corn, or such like,
Rutellum, i, n.

The scop wherewith they draw up
water to wet the sails, Haultrum,
 i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A Scot, Scota, æ, m. *1 Mon.*
 413. 1006.

A scot, custom or tollage, Sco-
 tum vel Scottum, i, n.

A scot or reckoning, Symbolum,
 li, n.

Scotch, Scoticus, a, um.

Scotland, Albania, Caledonia,
 Scotia, æ, f.

Scottish Sea, Caledonius Ocea-
 nus.

Scots, Scoti.

To scour or cleanse, Escuro, are.
 Mundo, are. Polio, ire.

Scoured, Deterfus, a, um.

New scoured (or polished) Inter-
 polus, a, um.

A scourer (or Polisher) Inter-
 polator, oris, m.

An barnes's scourer, Armarius,
 ii, m.

He that scoureth Rust, Ærugi-
 nator, oris, m.

A scouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.

A scouring or polishing of things,
 Interpolatio, onis, f.

To scourge, Flagello, are.

A scourge, Flagellum, i, n.

A scourge made with Leather
 thongs, Scutica, æ, f.

A scourge made of Neat's Leather, Taurea, x, f.

Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.

A scout, Exploator, oris, m. Emiffarius, ii, m. Antecursor, oris, m.

Scout-watches, Excubiæ, arum, f.

S C R.

To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.

To scrape off, as with a Horse-Comb, Dilstringo, ere.

Scraped, Rasus, a, um.

Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.

A scraper, Rator, oris, m.

A scraping, Rasura, x, f.

A scraping out, Obliteratio, onis, f.

Scraps (or Reliques of Victuals) Fragmenta, orum, n.

A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A screw (or vice to wind up and down) Coclea, x, f.

A scripp, Scirpus, i, m.

A Scrivener, Scriba, x, m. Scriptor, oris, m. Librarius, ii, m. Bibliographus, i, m.

A Scrivener's shop, Trapeza, x, f.

A scroll (or Bill) Scheda, x, f.

A scruple (or doubt) Scrupulus, li, m.

A scruple the third part of a dram, scrupulus, li, m.

A scrutiny (or search) Scrutinium, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

S C U.

The skull of the Head, Cranium, ii, n. Calvaria, x, f.

A sculler (or boat so called) Linter, tris, m.

A sculler (or he that driveth such a Boat) Navicularius, ii, m. Remex singularis.

A little scull to row with, Tonfæ, arum, f.

The scullery (or place where the Vessel is laid) Scutellarium, ii, n.

A scullion, Lixa, x, m. Furnarius, ii, m.

Scullions, Focarii servi.

A scullion Wench, Furnaria, x,

The scullery, Lavatrina, x, f.

Scumm, Spuma, x, f. Excrementum, i, n.

To scumm, or take away the scumm, Despumo, are, Defæc are.

A scummer, Despumatorium, ii, n. Spatha, x, f.

Scurf in the head, Porrigo, ini:

The scurf (or scab of a wound) Crusta, x, f.

The scurvy, Scorbutus, i, m.

A scutcheon in the midst of Timber Wall, where the Posts rest, Tholus, i, m.

A scutcheon, Coat of Arms, shield, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum, i, n. Stemma, x, f.

A scuttle, Sportula, x, f. Sportula, x, f. Corbis, is, f.

The scuttles (or Hatches of a Ship) Pergula, x, f.

The scuttle of the Mast of a ship, Carchesium, ii, n.

S E.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for him that is charged with the Death of another, saying that he was driven unto that which he did by his own defence: The other assailing, that if he had not done as he did, he must have been in peril of his own Life: Where danger ought to be so great, as appears inevitable, Stawnsf. Plea of the Crown, Lib. 1. cap. 7. If he do Justify it to be done for his own defence, yet he is forced to procure his Pardon of Court from the Lord Chancellor,

S E.

forfeith his Goods to the King,
as the Author saith in the same
place.

S E A.

The sea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i,
Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m.
l. caret.

The main sea, Altum, i, n.
A Bosom (or Gulf of the sea)
Adria, æ, f.

*The sea which encompasseth the
Earth*, Oceanus, i, m.

The deep sea, Profundum pe-
agus.

The deep Channel of the sea,
Vectes, is, m.

An arm of the sea, Æstuarium,
i, n.

The sea-bank, coast, shoar or side,
Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.

The sea-coast, Acta, æ, f.
A sea-bank, Ægialus, li, m.

A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n.

*A dangerous sea, in which
wrecks often happen*, Naufragum
Mare.

To sail over the sea, Transfreto,
are. Perfreto, are.

The first day of putting to sea,
Navigationis natalia.

A passing over the sea, Perfretio,
onis, f.

Sea-sickness, Nausea, æ, f.

One apt to be sick at sea, Nau-
seator, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the sea, Ma-
rinus, a, um.

Of or belonging to the sea-bank,
Littorosus, a, um.

On the sea side or Coast, Mariti-
mus, a, um.

*Partly belonging to the sea, and
partly to the Land*, Semimarinus,
a, um.

That cometh from beyond sea,
Transmarinus, a, um.

S E.

Between two seas, Bimaris, re,
adj.

Sea charts, Chartæ marinæ.

*Seamen (or Mariners) that look
to the Ports or Havens*, Buscarli,
orum, m.

Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbo-
nes fossiles.

A seal, Sigillum, i, n.

To seal or sign, Sigillo, are.

To seal (or set to his sign or seal)
Subsigno, are. Subscribo, ere.

The print of a seal, Signaculum,
li, n.

Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Sig-
natus, a, um.

A sealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is
an Officer in Chancery, whose
duty is to seal the Writs and In-
struments there made.

A seal-ring, Annulus signatorius.

A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.

Seam-rent (or ripped) Vestis
diffuta.

A seam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen-
inis, n.

Seamed (or that hath seams)
Sutus, a, um. Consutilis, le, adj.

Without seam, Inconsutilis, le,
adj.

To seam-vent or rip, Resuo, ere.

A seam (or closure of any thing)
Commissura, æ, f.

A seam of coals, Cursus Car-
bonum.

A seamster, Sutrix, icis, f. Fila-
trix, icis, f.

A seamster's shop, Suterium, i, n.

To search, Scrutor, ari. Explo-
ro, are.

To search (or examine diligently)
Excutio, ere.

A search (or searching) Scruti-
nium, ii, n.

A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m.

To sear, Sicco, are.

To

S E.

To sear with a searing Candle,
Cero, arc. Incero, arc.

A searing-iron, Cauterium,
ii, n.

A searing, Ustio, onis, f.

Seared, Cauteriatum, a, um.

A searcloth, Cerotum, i, n.

An embalming searcloth, Cero-
tum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with searcloth,
Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A searce (or sieve to sift withal)
Cribrum, i, n.

Searge (or sarge) a kind of Cloth,
Rasulus pannus.

To season (as to season meat)

Conditio, ire.

Seasoned, Conditus, a, um. Sa-
poratus, a, um.

A seasoner, Conditor, oris, m.

A seasoning, Conditura, æ, f.
Condimentum, i, n.

Season (or time convenient) Op-
portunitas, atis, f.

Seaton (in Devonshire) Mori-
dunum, Ridunum.

A seat, Sedes, is, f.

A seat of a King, Solium, ii, n.
Sella eburnea.

A seat or seats whereon one only
may sit, Sella, æ, f.

A seat (or bench) of Marble,
Abacus, ci, m.

A seat in a Porch or other such
like place, Præstega, æ, f.

A seat or the seats in a Barge,
Boat or ship, wherein the Mariners
do sit, Transtrum, i, n.

Seasonable time, Tempus sea-
sonabile, Ra. Entr. 667.

Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.

The seventh, Septimus, a, um.

Seventeen, Septendecim, adj.
Indecl.

Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.

Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a, um.

S E.

S E B.

Sebastian (a man's name) Se-
bastianus, i, m.

S E C.

Seckington (in Warwickshire) Se-
cundunum.

Secluded, Seclusus, a, um.

The second, Secundus, a, um.

Second deliverance, Secunda d-
liberatione, Is a Writ that lyeth

for him, that after a Return
Cattel replevied, adjudged to

him that distrained them, by re-
son of a default in the Party that

replevied, for the replevying
the same Cattel again, upon fi-
curity put in for the redelivery

of them, if in case the distress be
justified. New Book of Entries

verbo Replevia, in second deliv-
erance, fol. 522. col. 2. V. Dier. fo

41. n. 4, 5.

The secondine or after-birth, Is
three skins wherein an Infant lyeth

while it is in the Womb, or when
cometh into the World, Secunda

arum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a, um. A
canus, a, um.

A secret, Arcanum, i, n. S-
cretum, i, n.

A Publisher of secrets, Vulg-
tor, oris, m.

Secretly, Secretò, Arcanè, ad-
ditè, adv.

A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, m.

A chief secretary, Primarius
cretarius Domini Regis.

A principal secretary, Un-
principalium secretariorum D-

mini Regis.

A sect, Secta, æ, f.

A sectary, Sectarius, ii, m. M-
tarius, ii, m.

Secta ad Curiam, Is a Writ that
lyeth against him, who refuse

S E.

to perform his suit, either to the County or Court Baron, *Fitz.nat. rev. fol. 158.*

Seita facienda per illum qui habet eniciam partem, Is a Writ to compel him, the Heir that hath the Elder's part of the Co-heirs, to perform service for all the Co-arceners, *Regist. Orig. fol. 77. a.*

Seita molendini, Is a Writ lying against him that hath used to grind at the Mill of *A.* and after goeth to another Mill with his Corn, *Regist. Orig. fol. 153. Fitz. at. brev. fol. 122.* but it seemeth by him that this Writ lyeth especially for the Lord against his Rank Tenant, who holds of him by making sute to his Mill, *eodem. id.* the new Book of Entries, *verbo, Seita ad molendinum.*

Secular, *Secularis*, re, adj.

A Secondary, *Secundarius*, ii, m. Is the Name of an Officer next unto the Chief Officer, as the secondary of the Fine Office, the secondary of the Compter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of London, in each of the two Compters. Secondary of the Office of the Privy Seal. *Anno Ed. 1. cap. 1.* Secondaries of the Pipe two, Secondaries to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer, *Cambd. Brit.*

Secure, *Securus*, a, um.

To secure, *Securo*, are. *Co. Ent. 30.*

A securing, *Securantia*, æ, f.

To give faith and security to a thing, *Affido*, are, *Affiducio*, are.

S E D.

A sedan, *Carpentum*, i, n. *Sella Gestatoria*.

S E.

Sedge (or shear-grass) *Carex*, icis, f.

A sedge-bush, *Carectum*, i, n.

Sedition, *Seditio*, onis, f.

To seduce, *Seducio*, ere.

S E E.

To see, *Video*, ere.

Seed, *Semen*, inis, n.

A seed-plot, *Seminarium*, ii, n.

To bring forth seed, *Semento*, are.

A bringing forth seed, *Sementatio*, onis, f.

Seed sown (or seed-time) *Sementis*, is, f.

To seal, *Camero*, are. *Laqueo*, are.

Sealed, *Cameratus*, a, um. *Laqueatus*, a, um.

A seeling, *Concameratio*, onis, f.

The seeling of a Parlor or other like place, *Laquearium*, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in Northumberland) *segedunum*.

S E I.

Sejanus (a Man's Name) *sejanus*, i, m.

Seignior, *Dominus*, i, m. It signifieth in the general signification, as much as Lord: But particularly, it is used for the Lord of the Fee, or of a manor, even as *Dominus* or (Senior) among the Feudists, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reason is (as *Hotman* saith) because having granted the use and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (*i. e.*) *Dominium*, he still retaineth in himself, see *Hotman* in *verbis feudal. verb. Dominus & Senior*. Seignior in gross, seemeth to be he that is Lord, but of

S E.

no mannor, and therefore can keep no Court, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 3. 6.*

Seignory, Dominum, ii, n. It signifieth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordship. *Seignory de Sokeman's, Kitch. fol. 80.* *Seignory* in Grosſ seemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Mannor, but immediately in his own Person, &c.

To seiſe (take hold on, or take into Poſſeſſion, Seiſo, ire.

To be ſeiſed of Lands, &c. Seiſor, iris.

Seiſed or Poſſeſſed of Lands, &c. Seiſtus, a, um.

Seiſin, Seiſina, æ, f. *Seiſin* or *Seiſon*, is common as well to the English or French, as signifieth in the Common-Law Poſſeſſion, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 12. ſect. 233.* *Seiſina* is derived of *Sedendo*, for until he have ſeiſin, all is labour and grief, but when he hath ſeiſin, he may *ſedere* & *acquieſcere*, *Cook's 6th. Rep. Brediman's caſe.*

S E L.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltſhire) Selburgi Tumulus.

Seldom, Rarus, æ, um. *Infolens*, tis, adj.

Seldomneſs, Inſolentia, æ, f.

A ſelion of Land, Selio, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, ſometime half an Acre, ſometime more, ſometime leſs, *Weſt. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Recovery, ſect. 3.* There *Crompton* in his Jurisdiction, *fol. 221.* ſaith, that a *Selion* of Land cannot be in demand, becauſe it is a thing uncertain.

To ſell, Vendo, ere. Venundo, are.

S E.

To ſell at an outcry, Subhaſte are. Anctionor, aris.

To ſell Wine and other Viſtual Cauponor, ari.

To buy at firſt hand, to ſell again by retail, Promercor, ari.

A ſeller, Venditor, oris, m.

A turning back upon the ſeller Redhibitorius, a, um.

A ſelling, Venundatio, onis,

The ſelling of old things, Scrutaria, æ, f.

Selfey (in Suffex or Kent) Selesia. Vituli Inſula.

S E M.

A ſeme of corn, Summa, æ, (i. e.) Eight Buſhels, an Horſe load.

A ſeme of Fiſh, Sema Piſcium Ra. Ent. 256.

Semiramis (a Woman's Name) Semiramis, is, f.

A ſemitar, or ſhort Perſian ſword Acinacis, is, f.

Sempiternal, Sempiternus, um.

S E N.

The ſenate, Senatus, ūs, m.

A ſenator, Senator, oris, m.

To ſend, Mando, are. Mitto, eri.

A ſeneſchal (or ſteward) Senecchallus, i, m. Seneshallus, i, m.

Seneca (a Man's Name) Seneca, æ, f.

Senſeleſs, Inſenſatus, a, um.

To ſentence, Sententio, are. R. Entr. 413.

A ſentence (or judgment) Sententia, æ, f.

S E O.

Seoſey (in Suffex) a Biſhop's See Sileſia.

S E P.

To ſeparate, Separo, are.

September, September, bris, m.

A ſepulchre, Sepulcrum, i, n.

S E C.

S E.

S E Q.

A sequel, Sequela, x, f.

To sequester, Sequestro, are.

A sequestration, Sequestratio, nis, f. Sequestrum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 24.

S E R.

A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.

The King's Serjeant at Law, Ums Servientium Domini Regis ad Legem. This word Serjeant is diversly used in our common Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Coife, is the highest degree taken in that profession next to the Judges, as Doctor in Divinity, or the Civil Law, &c. and to these as Men best learned, and best experience of others, there is one Court severer to plead by themselves, viz. the Common Pleas, where the Common Law of England is most strictly observed. These are made by the King's Mandate or Writ directed unto them, commanding them upon a great Penalty, to take upon them that degree, by day certain therein assigned, *Dyer fol. 72. Num. 1.*

And of these one or two, are the King's Serjeants, being commonly chosen by the King out of the Rest, in respect of their great Learning, to plead for him in all his Causes, as nameliy in Causes of Treason, *Stawnsf. Pl. Cor. Lib. cap. 1.* and of these there may be more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of Serjeants at Law, the Lord Cook in the Preface to one of his Reports, saith thus. It is evident by the Book of the Mirror of Ju-

S E.

stices, *Lib. 2. cap. des loiers*, which treateth of the Laws of this Realm, and the Ministers thereof, long before the Conquest, that Serjeants at Law, were of Ancient times called, Narratores, Countors or Counteurs, because the Count or Declaration comprehended the substance of the Original Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit, of which part, as of the worthiest, they took their Denomination, and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called *Libellus*, and they lost not that Name in the Reign of King Edward the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of *W. 1. c. 29. Anno 3 Ed. 1.* for there he is called Serjeant Counter, *serviens narrator*: And by the Statute of *Articuli super chartas, cap. 11. Anno 28 Ed. 1.* they are called Counters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of *Ed. 1.* they have always been called *servientes ad Legem*, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their sound advice in Law.

A serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whose Office is to attend the Person of the King, *Anno 7 H. 7. cap. 3.* to arrest Traytors, or great Men that do, or are like to contemn Messengers of ordinary condition for other causes, and to attend the Lord High Steward of England, sitting in Judgment upon any Traytor, and such like, *Stawnsf. Pl. Cor. lib.*

lib. 3. cap. 1. of these by the Statute, *Anno 13. R. 2. cap. 6.* there may not be above 30. in the Realm.

There are also two of these Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Commandments, especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either House shall think good to enjoin them. See *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 9.* See also *Vowel's* alias *Hooker's* Book of the Order of the Parliament.

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery, who is called *Serviens ad Clavam*, Serjeant of the Mace, as the rest may be, because they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by *Subpœna*, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect. 17.*

Then, there are Serjeants that be the Chief Officers in their several Functions, within the King's Household, which are chief in their places, of which sort you may read many named in the Statute, *Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 12.*

In War also there are Serjeants of every Band or Company.

There is also an Inferior Serjeant of the Mace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of London (and other Towns Corporate) that serve the Lord Mayor or other head Officer, both for Menial attendance and matters of Justice, *Kitch. fol. 143.* and

these are called, *Servientes ad Clavam*, Serjeants of the Club and Mace. New Book of Entries *verboscire facias in Mainpernor. fol. 538. cap. 3.* and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, for in this word mentioned Serjeant *quasi ferrer les gens*, to Lock shut up such as they meet with.

A serjeant that arrests Person
Rabdūchus, i, m. Appāritor, or m.

Serjeanty, Serjantia, æ, f. (i.) a kind of Tenure, br doing for service to the King.

A sermon, Concio, onis, f.

A servant, Servus, i, m. Famulus, li, m.

A Woman-servant, Serva, æ, f.

An under servant, Submissorator, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table
Pantheætæ, arum, m.

A servant in Ordinary, Ordinarius Serviens — *Per nomen Thomæ Twiss de Eltham, in Com. Cantinius, Ordinarius Serviens Serenissime Domine Regine Elizabethæ &c. W. Tit. Dower Inter Twiss Cotton.*

To serve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii, n.

Servientibus, are certain Writs touching Servants and their Masters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 189.* and *191.*

S E S.

Sessions, Sessiones, signifieth our Common Law, a sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission: As the Sessions of *Gloucester* and *Terminer* Quarter Session otherwise called General Session *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4.* or *Open Sessions, ibidem.*

Opposite thereunto are especially, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. *Crompt. Justice of Peace, fol. 110.* What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see *Crompt. fol. 109.* *Privy Sessions* or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing of Servants, *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 2. in fine.*

S E V.

A sewer, drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa el Sewera, æ, f.

Sevenshale (in Northumberland) Innunum.

Severn River, Sabriana, Sabri- a, Saverna.

Severn sea, Mare Sabrinianum.

To sever (or set apart) Severo, re.

Several. Separalis, le, adj.

A severer, Discretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

A sewer, Sewera, æ, f. Cow. 240.

Q. Co. 143. Lex 115. Suera, æ,

Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath

two significations with us: One

applied to him that Issueth or

cometh in before the Meat of the

King, or other great Personage,

and placeth it upon the Table;

the other to such passages, or

utters, as carry Water into the

Sea or River, Anno 6 H. 6. cap.

which is also used in Common

speech for Commissioners Autho-

rised under the Great Seal, to

be Drains and Ditches well kept

and maintained in the Marsh and

Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preserving of the grass for food of Cattle, Stat. Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 5.

To sew (or stitch) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, ere. Confuo, ere.

To sew up again, Resuo, ere.

Sued, Sutus, a, um. Confutus, a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Assu- tus, a, um.

A sewing, Sutura, æ, f.

Sewer, Sevum, i, n.

S E X.

A Sexton of a Church, Ædituus, i, m. Sacrista, æ, m.

The sextry (or Vestry in the Church) Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacri- stia, æ, f.

S H A.

A shale, Siliqua, æ, f.

A shallop, Paro, onis, f.

A shallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The Shambles, (or place where *Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, ii,* n. Macellum, i, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

Of the shambles, Macellarius, a, um.

Shame (or dishonesty) Ignomi- nia, æ, f.

Pass shame, Expudoratus, a, um.

The shanck (or the Leg from knee *to Ankle) Tibia, æ, f.*

The shanck, shaft or Body of a *Candlestick or Pillar between the* *Chapter and the Base, the spindle* *that winding stairs go about, Sca-* pus, i, m.

Shanon River (in Ireland) Sa- cana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Si-
netus, Socinos.

A shape, Species, ei, f.

To set the shape of a thing before *one, Præfiguro, are.*

S H.

To share (or divide into shares)
Partio, ire.

Shared, Partitus, a, um.

A sharer, Partitor, oris, m.

A share (or portion) Portio,
onis, f.

Sharp crees, imbrices lapidei.

To sharpen, Acuo, ere.

To shave (or scrape) Rado, ere.

A Fryner's Plane (or instrument
to shave with a Razor) Detondere
Novacula.

To shave thin (or close) Rasito,
are.

Shaven, Rasus, a, um. Radu-
lanus, a, um. Tonsus, a, um.

A shaver, Rasor, oris, m.

A shaving, Rasura, æ, f.

A shaving cloth, Linteum ton-
forium.

The shaving of any thing, Ra-
famen, inis, n.

A shaving Instrument, Radula,
æ, f.

A shaving Knife, Scalprum,
i, n.

Any thing that is shaved off, Ra-
mentum, i, n.

Belonging to shaving, Rasorius,
a, um.

S H E.

A sheaf, Garba, æ, f.

A sheaf of arrows, Pharetra,
æ, f.

He that carrieth a sheaf of ar-
rows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To shear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A shearer, Tonfor, oris, m.

A sheerman, Pannitonfor, oris, m.

A pair of shears, Forfex, icis, f.

A little pair of shears, Forficu-
la, æ, f.

A shearing, Tonsura, æ, f.

A sheath (or scabbard) Vagina,
æ, f.

A little sheath, Vaginula, æ, f.

S H.

To sheath (or put into a sheath)
Vagino, are, Recondere in Vag-
nam.

A sheath-maker, Vaginarium
ii, m.

Sheathed, Vagina tectus, v
clausus.

S H E.

A shed, Casale, lis, n.

A little shed, Callitium, ii,

she, Illa, æ, f.

A sheep, Ovis, is, f.

A little sheep, Ovicula, æ, f.

A flock of sheep, Collecta O-
um, Reg. 120.

A sheep coat, also a sheep wa-
Ovile, is, n.

A sheep-hook, Pedum, i, n.

A shepherd, Pastor, oris,
Opilio, onis, m.

Of, or belonging to sheep, Ov-
nus, a, um.

Sheep shearing, Ovitonsura, a

A sheet, Lodicum Linea, L-
teamen, inis, n.

A sheet of Paper, vid. Paper.

A sheet of Lead, Lamina plu-
bi.

A shell, Testa, æ, f.

A shelf, Abacus, ci, m. Rep-
sitorium, ii, n.

Shelney (in Hertfordshire) S-
loniacæ; Sullonicæ.

Shene (or Richmond in Surr-
Shenum.

Sheppey Island (in Kent) Coun-
Insula Ovium, Ovinia insu-

Toliapis, Toliatis.

A sheriff, Vicecomes, itis, n.

Sheriff or Shrieve, is deriv-

of two Saxon Words, viz. Shi-

comitatus, which cometh of the

Saxon verb, shiram, id est, parti-

because the whole Realm is par-

ed, and divided into Shires, a

Reve, praefectus, or prapositus,

as Sheriff is *præfektus provincie*, or *Comitatus*, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent are, *Commisimus vobis custodiam Comitatus nostri*, and he hath *trilicem custodiam*, a threefold Custody.

1. *Vitæ Justitiæ*; for no suit begins, and no Process is served out by the Sheriff.

2. *Vitæ Legi*, he is after long suits, and chargeable, to make Execution, which is the Life and Fruit of the Law.

3. *Vitæ Republicæ*, he is *Principalis conservator pacis* within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth. He is called in Latin *Vice-comes*, *id est*, *Vicocomitis*, that is instead of the Earl of the County, who in Ancient times had the Regiment of the County under the King. Sheriffs were great Officers, and Ministers of Justice long before the Conquest, and Justices of Peace had not their being until almost 300 Years after, *viz.* in the first Year of Edward the Third, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 1. sect. 248.* *Cook's Preface to third Rep.*

When the King makes a Sheriff, *Durante bene placito*, although he may determine his Office at his pleasure, yet he cannot determine this in part, nor abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or apurtenant to his Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, *Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's Case.*

The Sheriff's turn, *Turnum vicocomitis.*

A Sheriffwick, *Vicocomitatus*,

tis, m. Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & præfenti Charta nostra confirmasse civibus Londõn. Vicecomitatum Londõn, & Middlesexie, cum omnibus rebus, & consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vicecomitatum infra Civitatem & Extra, &c. *Chart. concess. Civibus London. Anno 11 H. 3.*

Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) *Clarafontanus*, *Clarus fons*, *Schirburnia*.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) *Limpida Sylva*.

Shetland Isles, *Thule*.

To shew, *Monstro*, *arg. Ostendo*, *ere*.

S H I.

A Shield, *Scutum*, i, n.

The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) *Ochanus*, i, m.

Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) *Scutagium*, ii, n.

Shift, *Machina*, æ, f. *Versutia*, æ, f.

Shifted, *Versutus*, a, um. *Excambiatas*, a, um.

A Shilling, *Solidus*, i, m.

A shingle (or Tile of cleft wood) *Scandula*, æ, f.

Covered with shingles, *Scindularis*, re, adj.

The shingles (a Disease) *Herpes*, *etis*.

The shin-bone, *Tibia*, æ, f.

The shin, *Crea*, æ, f.

A Ship, *Navis*, is, f.

A little ship, *Navicula*, æ, f.

A ship of Burden, *Navis Oneraria*.

A Pinace (or swift ship) *Legia*, æ, f.

A little Shoar-ship, *Astula*, æ, f.

A smalk (or small ship) *Halias*, adōs, f.

The Admiral's ship, *Navarchis*, dis, f.

A ship to transport Soldiers, *Navis Militaris*.

A great ship, *Cyferum*, i, n.

A great ship slow to sail, *Corbita*, x, f. *Gaulus*, i, m.

A ship of War, *Prædiaria Navis*.

A little ship called a Galeot, *Phælus*, li, d. g.

A little ship called a Foist, *Liburna*, x, f.

A ship (or Barge) that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with Gorgeous Chambers, and other Ornaments, *Navithalamus*, i, m.

A ship (or Vessel) for Passage, that goeth with Oars and Sails together, *Navis actuaria*.

An open or uncovered ship, a ship without a Deck, *Aphractus*, i, m. *Navis aperta*.

A covered ship, a ship with a Deck, *Navis contrata*.

A ship stemm'd, beaked, or pointed with brass, or having an Iron Nose, *Navis rostrata*.

A Pirat's ship, *Myopara*, x, f. *Navis prædatoria vel Piratica*.

A spial ship, *Catastropium*, ii, n. *Navis speculatoria*.

A well rigged ship, *Decentrix*, icis, f.

A ship having two ranges of Oars, *Biremis*, is, f.

A ship having three Oars on a side, *Quadriremis*, is, f.

A ship-boat, *Scapha*, x, f.

To ship, *Shippo*, are, 2. R. 3. 11. *Eshippo*, are. Ra. Entr. 409.

A ship Laden, *Navis cartata*.

A ship unladen, *Navis discartata*. Ry. 251. 184.

A ship calked, *Serilla*, x, f.

A Ship-Master, *Naviculato* oris, m. *Navarchus*, i, m. *Nac* clerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ship or Barge by a Rope; or that draweth Part into a ship, *Helciarius*, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Stern (a Master or Governor of the ship), *Gubernator*, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh ships) *Naupegus*, i, m. *Bacarius*, ii, m.

The art of governing a ship, *Navicularia*, x, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Master of ship) *Naviculariani facere*.

A Ship-Boy, Drudge or slave a ship, *Mesonauta*, x, m.

The hind-deck, tail or steerage a ship, *Puppis*, is, f.

The fore-deck of a ship, *Pro* x, f.

The upper deck of a ship, *Cat* strōma, atis, n.

The Hatches of a ship, *Agea*, x Pergula, x, f.

The Rowers seats in ships, *Tra* strā, forum, n.

The stern of a ship, *Clavus*, m. *Serraculum*, li, n. *Gubernaculum*, i, n.

The stem of a ship, *Rostrum* in, n. *Corymbus*, i, m.

A ship's Company, *Navis* co ventus.

The keel of a ship, *Carina*, x; *Ceola fregatina*, *Spel.* 156. *Ti* pis, is, or, ios, f.

A Purser of a ship, *Quæ* stor oris, m. *Receptor generalis*.

A Navy of ships, *Classis*, is, i

A ship Rope, *Curcuba*, x, f.

A stool, wont to stand in the fore part of a ship, *Selis*, is, f.

The Helm of a ship, *Servaculu* li, n.

S H.

The Helm-stock, Ansa gubernaculi.

The ship's Rudder, Adminicula gubernandi.

A ship Victualled, Tacked and apparelled, Cibata, Velata & Parata, Fo. 136.

The Sail-yard belonging to a ship, antenna, x, f.

The shrowds of a ship, Funes, m, m. pl.

To slack the shrowds, Funes laxare.

To set the shrowds to rights (or tight) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a ship, Sentina, x, f.

All the Tackling of ships, Aramenta navis, hernelia ad Nam spectantia, Ry. 188.

The Grapple of a ship, Harpago, iis, m.

A Pole belonging to a ship, Conis, i, m.

A Pully belonging to a ship, rochlea, x, f.

The Sail of a ship, Velum, i, n.

Sail-cloths, Vela, orum, n. pl.

To set sail, Vela dare.

The Mast of a ship, Malus, i, m. lamilla, x, f.

The mizzen-mast sail, Dalum, i, n.

The main ends of the sail-yard, orna antennarum.

Bands fastning the sail-yard to the mast, Anchoræ.

The utmost part of the ship that lies upon the Water, Cuba, x, f.

The Foot-Oaks of ships, Statumina navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts, to receive the ropes, Lix, t. Pl.

The tryal of a ship after launching, yrocinum navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of Ships, also the Beaks of fore-ships, Acrostolia, orum, n.

S H.

A fleet of Ships, Classis, is, f.
A Haven for ships, Naustibulum, li, n.

A Ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m.
The Transomes in a ship whereon the Hatches are made, Canonia, orum, n.

The laying of a ship in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.

The filth coming out of the ship's Pump, Nautea, x, f.

The sounding-line of a ship, Bolls, is, f.

The Lading of a ship, Mercatura, x, f.

To ballast a ship, Saburro, are.

The ballast of a ship, Saburra, x, f.

To carene ships, Rates inficere.

To navigate a ship (sail, cruise under) Navicular, ari.

To go a ship-board, Navem conscendere.

To join ships together in a Navy, also to call together, Conclasso, are.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.

Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, a, um.

Goods, ship wrecked, Bona wreckata, s. Co. 106.

To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, ari.

One escaped out of ship-wreck, Naufragus, i, m.

To sink a ship, Deprimere navem.

Belonging to a ship (or mariner) Nauticus, a, um. Navalis, le, adj.

A Shire (or County) Shira, x, f. Lex 116.

A shirt, Camisia, x, f. Subucula, x, f. Surcariura, ii, n. Supparum, i, n. Indusium, ii, n.

A half shirt, Curtum indusium.

S H O.

A shock of Corn, Acervus, i, m.

A Shoe, Calceus, i, m.

A Shoe-sole, Solea, x, f. Fulmenta, x, f.

The

S H.

S H.

The upper Leather of a shoe, Obstrigillum, i, n.

A single soled shoe, Endromides, is, f.

A high shoe, Pero, onis, f.

One wearing a high shoe, Peronatus, a, um.

A wooden shoe, Calopodium, ii, n. Crepida, æ, f.

A Horse-shoe, Solea ferrea, Calceus equinus.

To put off (or pull off) the shoes, Discalceo, are.

To put on a shoe (or shoes) Calceo, are.

To shoe a Horse, Ferreis soleis Equum munire.

A shoe-buckle, Ligula calceorum.

A shoe-string (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.

A Country shoe with one sole, Carbatina, æ, f.

A shoe Last, Mustricilla, æ, f.

A Patch that is set on a shoe, Piētatiuncula, æ, f. Suppagmentum, i, n.

A Shoe-maker (or Cordwainer) Sutor, oris, m. Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Calceolarius, ii, m.

A maker of shoes, either Horse-shoes or pattins, Sōlēarius, ii, m.

The King's shoe-maker, Zangarius, ii, m.

A shoe-maker's thread with a Bristle at the end, Cheleuma, æ, f.

To bristle a shoe-maker's thread, Infeto, are.

Shoe-maker's Wax, Cerotum Sutorium.

A shoe-maker's Paring-knife, Smilium, ii, n. Scalprum Sutorium.

A shoe-maker's round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.

A shoeing-horn, Cornu calceatum, Calcipes, is, f. Calceatorius, ii, n.

To underlay shoes, Refarci calceamenta.

To shoot an arrow, Sagitto, and Jaculor, ari.

A shoot (or young twig) Sursus, i, m.

A shooter (or Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

The shooter of a Lock, Pessulus, li, m.

A Shop, Shopa, æ, f. 10. 133. Lex 116. Officina, æ, f.

A shop, stall, shed or standing Sēlda, æ, f. Lex 114. Shopa feldā, Ra. Entr. 558. Solda, æ, f.

The Shore about Kent, Totofium.

A Shore, Litus, oris, n. Aē

Short, Curtus, a, um. Breve, adj.

A cutting short, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A shot or reckoning, Symbolus, i, n.

Shot to shoot with, Glans, dis

A shovel (or spade) Pala, æ, Rutrum, i, n.

A Fire-shovel, Batillus, li, n.

A little shovel, Rutellum, li, n.

A shoulder, Humerus, i, m.

The shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, Mantles to throw about the shoulders, Vestes Scapulares.

Showre river (in Ireland at Waterford) Suirius.

S H R.

A shred (any thing cut or part away) Resegmen, inis, n.

Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) Pōguernum, Salopesbiria, Salop

Scrobberia, Scrobbesbiria, S pesbaria.

Shr

Shropshire, Salopiz Comitatus.
Shrovetide, Carnisprivium, ii, n.
 carnivale, is, n.

A shrub, Arbuscula, æ, f.
A shut belonging to a Mill, Cal-
 lis, is, c. g.

Shuts, Secluforia Clauftra.
A Weaver's shuttle, Liciatorim,
 ii, n. Radius textoris.

A small shuttle, Radiolus, li, m.
 S I B.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibyl-
 æ, f.

Sick, Ægrotus, a, um. Mor-
 dus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.

One that looks to sick People, In-
 marius, ii, m.

To be sick, Ægroto, are.

Sickness, Ægrotatio, onis, f.
 orbus, i, m.

Sickly, Ægrotè, adv.

A sickle (or fythe) Falx, cis, f.
 turni dens.

A little sickle (or Hook) Falcula,
 f. Falcicula, æ, f.

Sicut alias, Is a Writ sent out
 the second place, whereas the
 first sped not, *Cook Lib. 4. fol. 55.*

It is so called of these words
 pressed in it, as for example.

Willelmus Dei Gratia, &c. Viceco-
nti Kanc. salutem, Præcepimus

(sicut alias præcepimus) quod
omittas propter aliquam li-

teritatem in Balliva tua, quin eti-
am ingrediaris & capias A. B.

de C. in Comitatu tuo La-
wer, &c. as in the first Capias.

amb. in his Tractate of Proces-
in the end of his Eirenarchia.

S I D.

A side, Latus, èris, n. Costa,
 f.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Pa-
 na, æ, f.

A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiæ

assistens, or Questmen, be those
 that are yearly chosen according
 to the Custom of every Parish, to
 assist the Church-Wardens in the
 Inquiry, and presenting such Of-
 fenders to the Ordinary, as are
 punishable in the Court Christianis

He that is on both sides, Ambi-
 dexter, tri, m.

Sider (drink made of Apples)
 Siceræ, æ, f. Pomatium, ii, n.

S I E.

A sieve, Cribrum, i, n.

A meal sieve, Subcerniculum,
 li, n.

A ranging sieve, Sifactæa, æ, f.
 Ruderarium, ii, n.

An hair sieve, Cribrum Seta-
 ceum.

A sieve to winnow Vetch, Cria-
 brum vicarium.

A sieve to winnow Darnel, Cria-
 brum Lolliarium.

A very fine sieve, Nebula lineas

A boulding sieve, Cribrum fari-
 narium.

A little sieve, Cribrellum, i, n.

A sieve maker, Cribrarius, ii, m.
 Rudiarius, ii, m.

Of a sieve, Cribrarius, a, um.

S I G.

A signal that the Master gives
the Mariners to do any thing, Chi-
 rembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, æ, f.

(i. e.) a signing, subscribing, a
 sign Manual, ones hand or mark
 set unto a writing, a signing of

a Notary, and among Printers
 the Signature is the Mark or
 Letters that they set at the bot-

tom of every Sheet printed, as
 A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires
 by, and thereby to know whe-

ther their Books be perfect when
 they are fully Printed.

A sign or token, Signum, i, n.
To sign, or subscribe a Letter, Writing or Bill, to set his Mark, stamp, or hand unto, Signo, are.

The King's Signet, Signetum Regis, Ra. Entr. 443. 2 An. 120.
Signettum Regis, Pry. 36.

Significavit, Is a Certificate made by the Bishop into the Chancery Court, that a Person stands Excommunicate, which is thence transmitted into the King's Bench, and thereon an *Excommunicato cap. issues*.

Sigismund (a Man's Name) Sigismundus, i, m.

Silceaster or Silcester (in Hampshire) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonus.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.

To keep silence, Sileo, erē.

Silent, Silens, tis, adj.

Silently, Tacitē, adv.

Silk, Sericum, ci, n.

Course silk, Plocum, ci, n.

A Garment of silk, Vestis Serica.

A silk-weaver (or silk Merchant) Sericarius textor.

A silk-man, Sericarius, ii, m.

A silk woman, Sericaria, æ, f.

Clothed in silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Silken or of silk, Sericus, a, um.

One that worketh in silk twisted with Gold, Polymitarius, ii, m.

A sillabub, Oxygāla, æ, f.

Silvanus (a Man's Name) Silvanus, i, m.

Silver, Argentum, i, n.

Pure silver, Merum argentum.

Quick silver, Argentum vivum, Hydrargyrum, i, n.

A silver-smith, Argentarius, ii, m. Argentifex, icis, m.

A silver-mine, Argentifodina, æ, f.

Silver Foam (or spume) Arthritis, idis, f.

To cover (or overlay with silver) Argentō, are.

Covered with silver, Argentus, a, um.

Vessels of silver, Vasa Argenti
Silver spoons, Cochlearia gentea.

Silvester (a Man's Name) vester, tri, m.

S I M.

A Simbal, Cymbalum, li, r.

A simmel (bun or Cracknel) Cylra, æ, f. Simila, æ, f. Crulum, li, n. Simniellus, i, m.

Simeon (a Man's Name) Simeonis, m.

Simon (a Man's Name) Simonis, m.

St. Simon and Jude's day, festum Sanctorum Simonis & Apostolorum.

Simony, Simonia, æ, f.

S I N.

Since, Post, præp.

Since that, Siquidem.

Not long since, Paulo ante, ita pridem.

A sinew, Nervus, i, m.

A singer of merry Songs, Harcedus, i, m.

A Woman that sings Ballads (shows any sights) Circulatrix, icis, f.

A sink, Sentina, æ, f. Latræ, f.

The sink of a Kitchen, Latrina, æ, f.

The sink or Gutter of a Town Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, n.

A sink-hole, Fusorium, ii, Os latrinæ.

Sinodun-hill, near Walling (in Berkshire) Sinnodunum.

S I.

S I R.

A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.
A Siringe, (or *Squirt*) Syrin-
 æ, f.

S I S.

A Sister, Soror, oris, f.
A Sister in Law, Glos, otis, f.
A Sister's son (or *Cousin-German*
the Mother) Consobrinus, i, m.
A Sister's Daughter or *Cousin-*
rman by the Mother) Consobri-
 æ, f.

S I T.

Sitfult (or *Cecil the Family*) Sit-
 us, alias Cecilius.

A sithe, Falx fœnaria, Fœnifeca.
A sithe to cut Bushes, Runeo,
 is, m.

A sithe-maker, Faber falcarius.
To sit, Sedeo, ere.

Six (in number) Sex, adj. In-
 cl.

Six times, Sexies, adv.

Sixth, Sextus, a, um.

Sixteen, Sexdecim. Indecl.

Sixty, Sexaginta.

Sixtieth, Sexagesimus, a, um.

S K I.

Skie Island, one of the *Hebrydes*,
 buda, Hebuda, Hebuda prima,
 ebuda Orientalior.

A skillet, Ollula, æ, f. Cacabus
 m.

A skin (or *hide*) Pellis, is, f.

The skin of a Man or Woman,
 utis, is, f.

The skin of a Beast, Corium,
 n.

A skinner, Pello, onis, m.

A skinner's Trade, Coriaria, æ, f.

A little skin, Pellicula, æ, f.

Of a skin, Pelliceus, a, um.

A skirt, Fimbria, æ, f.

A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A hand-skreen, Antifera, æ, f.

S M.

S L A.

To slander, Scandalizo, are.

Slander, Scandalum, li, n.

A slanderer, Famicida, æ, m.
 Obtrectator, oris, m.

A slate (or *shingle*) Scandula, æ, f.

He that slates Houses, Scandu-
 larius, ii, m.

A slaughter-house, Laniena, æ, f.
 Carnificina, æ, f.

S L E.

Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.

A sleeve, Manica, æ, f.

Slegab-bay (in Ireland) Libo-
 eus.

Slight of hand, Astutia, æ, f.

S L I.

A slice, Rudicula, æ, f.

A slice (or *shred*) Segmentum,
 i, n.

A sling, Funda, æ, f. Balistrum,
 i, n.

To sling, Balistro, are.

A slinger, Funditor, oris, m.

A slipper (or *Pantoffle*) Crepi-
 da, æ, f. Sandalium, ii, n.

A slipper-maker, Crepidarius,
 ii, m.

A slit, Fissura, æ, Rima, æ, f.

A slokster, Plagiarius, ii, m.
Mango, onis, m. (i. e.) One that
 enticeth Men's Servants away.

S L U.

A sluice to let in or cut Water,
 Exclufa, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 9 Reg.
 96. bis. Exclufagia molendini, 1.
 Mon. 587. 720. 760. 2 Mon. 8.
 Emiffarium, ii, n.

S M E.

A sweet smell, Fragrantia, æ, f.

S M I.

An Iron-smith, Ferrarius Faber.

A smith that works on the An-
vil, Incudo, onis, m.

A Copper-smith, Ærarius, ii,
 m.

S M.

A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m.
Faber Clavicularius.

A smith's buttress to pare Horse Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A smith's shop, Shopa Ferraria.

S M O.

To smoak (or dry in the smoak) Infumo, are.

A smoker, Fumator, oris, m.

Smoaked, Fumatus, a, um.

A smock, Subucula muliebris, Camisia seu Indusium mulieris.

S N A.

A snaffle (that part of the bridle which the horse chomps), Salivare, is, n.

A snapsack, Saccipium, ii, n.

A snare, Laqueus, ei, m, Pedica, x, f. Decipula, x, f.

S N O.

A snout, Rostrum, tri, n.

Snowden hills (in Caernarvan-shire) Nivicollini.

Snowden Forest (in Caernarvan-shire) Snaudonia.

S N U.

To snuff a Candle, Emungo, ere.

Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.

So as, so that, Ita quod.

So much, so far, In tantum, Reg. 94. 97. Saep, 106. In tantum, Reg. 92. 94.

So often as, Toties quoties.

So that they could not, or might the less, Quominus potuerunt, Reg. 106.

S O C.

Socage, Socagium, ii, n. Lex 117. Soccagium, ii, n. a Tenure of Lands for some small Services of Husbandry performed to the Lord.

Society, Societas, atis, f.

S O.

Society and Company, Societas & Communitas.

A Woolen sock, Soccus, ci, i, Sculponea, x, f. Udo Silicius.

A Linnen sock, Linipidium, ii, m.

A sock-man (or Tenant in socage) Socmannus, i, m.

S O D.

Sod (or sodden) Coctus, a, u.

Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomitia, x, f.

A sodomite (or buggerer) Sodomitia, x, m. Pæderasties.

S O K.

A soke, Soca, x, f.

S O L.

A solar (Garret, or upper Room) Solarium, ii, n. Lex 117. Solarium, ii, n. 10. Co. 133. Co. Ent. 377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.

To solder, Ferrumino, are. Soldido, are.

A solderer, Ferruminator, ris, m.

A soldering, Ferruminatio, onis

Sold, Venditus, a, um.

A thing set out to be sold, Pignus, ii, n.

To solemnize, Solempnizo, a.

A solemnization, Solempnitio, onis, f.

To sollicite, Sollicito, are.

A solicitor, Solicitator, oris, Lex 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitator Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway fryth (in Scotland) Solvathianum æstuarium.

S O M.

Summer, Æstas, atis, f.

Somersetshire, Somersata, Seme-feta, Somersætania, Somersetter-comitatus, Somertunenſis comitatus.

Somerſet

S O.

somerton (in Lincolnshire) Soma-
dunum.

S O N.

A son, Filius, ii, m.

A son-in-law, Gener, ri, m.

A son-in-law (or *son by a former*
ed) Privignus, is, m.

S O O.

A soothsayer, Auspex, icis, m.
ariolator, oris, m.

S O P.

A little sop (or *sippet*) Ofella, x, f.
Sope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma,
tis, n.

Sope-balls, Mattiacæ pilæ.

To sope, Smegmate obluere.

Washed with sope, Smegmate
blitus.

A sope-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to sope, Smeg-
maticus, a, um.

Sophia (a *Woman's Name*) So-
hia, x, f.

A sophister, Sophista, x, m.

S O R.

A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.

Sorcery, Veneficium, ii, n.

A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

S O U.

Sovereign, Supremus, a, um.

Sovereignty, Primatus, us, m.
principatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. *Ra.*
Entr. 493. *Co. Entr.* 436.

A souldier under a Captain, Sol-
larius sub conductu Capitanei.

A Company of souldiers under one
standard, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of souldiers, Banda, x, f.
& Bandus, i, m. Turma, x, f.

An host of souldiers, Exercitus,
is, m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather-beaten sould-
ier, Miles Veteranus.

A heartless souldier, Socors Miles.
Souldiers postures, Armaturæ ge-
tus.

S O.

To make a souldier, Quirinor, aris.
To List souldiers, Scribere milites,
The discharging of a souldier from
service, Emeritio, onis, f.

The place where Common souldi-
ers are Mustered and Paid, Deribi-
torium, ii, n.

An Engine made of boards and
covered with raw Hides to defend
the Souldiers at a siege, Testudo
Militaris.

The Watch word (a *Private token*
among souldiers) Tessera Milita-
ris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watch-
word to souldiers, Tesserarius, ii, m.

South, Auster, tri, m.

South part, Pars Australis, Me-
ridionalis.

South-East part, Pars Euronota-
lis.

South-West part, Pars Notoze-
phyralis.

South Westernly, Africius.

Southampton Town (in Hamp-
shire) Avondunum, Clausentum,
Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Tri-
santon, Trisantonis portus.

Of Southampton, Southantunen-
sis.

Southerland (in Scotland) Sou-
therlandia.

South Eske River (in Scotland)
Tavus.

Southwark (in Surrey) Sude-
verca.

S O W.

A Sow, Sus, suis, c. g.

A sow great with pig, Sus præg-
nans.

A sow that never farrowed but
once, Porcetra, x, f.

A sow that hath had Pigs more
than once, Scrofa, x, f.

A little sow, Porcula, x, f. Por-
cella, x, f.

S O.

A sow pig, Suilla, x, f. Sacula, x, f.

Of or belonging to a sow, Suillus, a, um.

To sow (as to sow Corn, &c.) Semino, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.

To sow (or set in Beds) Consero, ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.

A sower, Sator, oris, m. Seminator, oris, m.

A sowing (or planting) Satus, us, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Seminalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Satorius, a, um.

Sowse, Omasum, i, n. Succedia, x, f.

A sowse-feller, Oxyporopola, x, m. Omasarius, ii, m.

S P A.

A space, Spatium, ii, n.

A spade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, x, f. Besca, x, f. Sappa, x, f.

A spangle, Bractea, x, f.

A span, from the Thumb to the fore-Finger's end stretched out, Spithama, x, f. Palmus, i, m.

A spaniel, Hispaniolus, li, m.

A Water-spaniel, Canis Anatinus.

To spar (or shut) Obdo, dere. Opeffulo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood) Vectis, is, m.

The spar or bolt of a door, Obex, cis, d. g. Repagulum, li, n. Pefulum, li, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A spark, Scintilla, x, f.

A sparrow-Hawk, Esparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, eris.

S P.

A speaker, Loquutor, oris, m. Locutor, oris, m.

A spear, Hasta, x, f. Lancea, x, f.

A little spear, Hastula, x, f.

A long spear, Sarissa, x, f.

A boar-spear, Excipulum, li, n. Venabulum, li, n.

A spear with a barbed head Tragula, x, f.

A French spear, Materis, is, f.

A Trout or Eel-spear, Fuscina, x, f. Tridens, tis, m.

A spear (or long Pole to Gag water) Contus, i, m.

A spear-staff, Hastile, lis, n.

A spear with an Iron head, Hasta præferrata.

The Point (or bead) of a spear Cuspis, idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancearius, ii, m. Hastarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le, adj.

A specialty (or writing under seal) Specialitas, atis, f.

To specify, Specifico, are.

A spectacle, Spectaculum, li, n.

A Pair of spectacles, Specillum, li, n. Ocularium Specillum.

A spectacle-maker, Specularius, ii, m. Faber oculus.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis.

A speech, Sermo, onis, m.

To spell, Syllabico, are.

Spenser or le Despenser (the Family) De Despenser & Dispensator.

To spend, Dispendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced sauce or Pickle, Conditura, x, f.

A spicer, Aromatopola, x, m.

A spicery (box or place to keep spice in) Narthecium, ii, n.

A spie, Speculator, oris, m.

S P.

data scopus, i, m. *Emiffarius*, ii, m.
A spigot, Siphon, onis, f. *Epi-
 omium*, ii, n.
A spike, Clavus trabalis.
A spindle, Fufus, fi, m.
A little spindle, Fufillus, li, m.
A spindle to wind yarn on, Ala-
 rum, i, n.
A spindle full, Pensum, i, n.
A spindle-maker, Fufarius, ii, m.
Spine (the Family) De Spineto.
To spin, Neo, ere. Filo, are.
A spinner, Lanifca, æ, f. *Fila-
 iffa*, æ, f. *Lanipendia*, æ, f.
A spinning of Wool, Lanificium,
 n.
Spinning and Carding, Lana &
 Tela.
A spinning Wheel, Rhombus, i, m.
A spire (or steeple) Pyramis, idis, f.
A spit, Veru, n. *Obelus*, li, m.
A spitting-Box, Salivarium, ii, n.
A spittle for sick Folks, Hospiti-
 um, ii, n. *Abfo*, onis, m.

S P L.

The spleen (or milt) Lien, ãnis,
 n. *Splen*, ãnis, m.
Splits (or splents) of wood, Af-
 ulæ, arum, f. *Schidia*, orum, n.

S P O.

To spoil, Spolio, are.
Spoil, Spolium, ii, n.
Spoiled, Spoliatus, a, um. *Depo-
 pulatus*, a, um.
A spoiling, Spoliatio, onis, f.
Depopulatio, onis, f.
A spoke of a Wheel, Radius, ii, m.
A Weaver's spole, spola, æ, f.
Panus, i, m.

Spoliation, Spoliatio, onis, f. Is
 a Writ that lieth for an Incum-
 bent against another Incumbent,
 in case where the Right of the
 Patronage cometh not in debate.
 As if a Parson be made a Bishop,
 and hath a Dispensation to keep

S Q.

his Benefice still, and afterward
 the Patron present another to the
 Church, which is Instituted and
 Inducted, the Bishop shall have
 against this Incumbent a Writ of
 Spoliation in Court Christian.
Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 36. See more
 in New Terms of Law.

A sponge, Spongia, æ, f.
A spoon, Cochlear, aris, n.
A spoon-maker, Cochlearius,
 ii, m.
A spot, Labes, is, f.
*A spouse (bride-groom, or new
 Married Man)* Sponsus, i, m.
A spouse or Bride, Sponsa, æ, f.
A spout or Cock in a Conduit, E-
 pistomium, ii, n.

*Spouts (or Gutters) by which wa-
 ter cometh down from Houses*, Col-
 liquiæ, vel Collicia, arum, f.

*The mouth of spouts in buildings
 like Anticks or Leopards faces*, Per-
 sonæ, arum, f.

S P R.

A spring or fountain head, Fons,
 tis, m. *Scatebra*, æ, f.
A little spring, Fonticulus, li, m.
*A spring-tide where the water
 riseth*, Eluvio, onis, f.
The spring, Ver, veris, n. plur.
 caret.

S P U.

Spun, Netus, a, um.
A Spur, Calcar, aris, n. *Stimu-
 lus*, li, m.
*Spurs set on a fighting Cock that
 wanted spurs*, Plectrum, tri, n.
*An Ice-spur, or shoe with Iron
 Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal*,
Encentris, is, f.
To spur, Extimulare cum Cal-
 caribus.

S Q U.

A Squadron, Agmen quadra-
 tum.

To

S Q.

S T.

To make square, Quadro, are.

A square, Quadra, x, f. Norma, x, f.

A square Court, Impluvium, ii, n.

A square at the bottom of a Pillar, Abacus, ci, m.

Thin squares of Marble, Crusta Marmoris.

Square (or squared) Quadratus, a, um.

A squaring, Quadratura, x, f.

A squirrel, Sciurus, i, m.

S T A.

To stab with a Dagger or suchlike, Pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.

Stabbed, Confossus, a, um. Sica confectus.

A stable, Stabulum, li, n.

To stable (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.

To be set up in a stable, Stabulor, ari.

A groom of a stable, Equiso, onis, m.

A groop in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.

A stack, Acervus, i, m.

A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta fœni.

A staff, Baculum, li, n.

A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.

A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f. Manutentum, i, n.

A Hunting-staff, Venabulum, li, n.

A staff to drive Cattel with, Agolum, li, n.

A bearing staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.

A Bishop's staff (or Crosier) Lituus, ui, m.

A staff to beat Flax with, Scutula, x, f.

A Plough-man's staff to cleanse the Coulter, Rulla, x, f.

Stafford Town, Staffordia.

Staffordshire, Staffordia comitatus.

A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scena, x, f. Proscenium, ii, n.

The Box near the Stage, Podium, ii, n.

A stage whereon Pageants are set, Pegma, atis, n.

A stage-Player, Histrionis, i.

Belonging to the stage, Scenalis, adj.

A stair, Scala, x, f. Gradus, us, r.

A winding stair, Scala Antricularia, Cochleum, ei, n.

A pair of stairs, Par Scalarum.

Half paced stairs, Scalæ Dimidiatæ.

The top of stairs, Culmen scalarum.

The back stairs, Postica palatii.

A stair-case, Foramen scalarum.

A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, i.

Stake-hole, Estoverium Surorum.

A stake or post whereunto they bind Cattel in stables, Vacerra, x, f.

A stake or fork for the burdles of a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.

Staked, Palatus, a, um.

A stall, Stalla, x, f. Ra. Entom. 667. Lex. 119. Stallum, i, n.

mon. 657. (i. e.) a stall in a Fair or Market.

Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. Lex. 118. Cow. 24. 5. Is money paid

for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs or Markets.

An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. S. S. ginarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's stall, Macera, x,

A stalling of Cattel, Stabulatio, onis, f.

To stamp (or beat small) Contundere, ere.

Stamped (or Pounded) Contusus, a, um.

S T.

A Standard, Standarda, æ, f.
 Ry. 555, 568, 569. Standardum,
 n. Spel. 71. Pry. 24. Fle. 71.
 Vexillum, li, n.

A standard-bearer, Vexillarius,
 i, m.

*He that goeth before the standard
 & defend it*, Antesignanus, i, m.

A stand for Ale or Beer, Talea, æ,
 Fulcrum, i, n. Sessibulum, li, n.

A little standing out, Prominu-
 us, a, um.

A standish, Atramentarium, ii, n.
*Standrope or Stainthorp (in the
 Bishoprick of Durham)* Vicus Sax-
 us.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stan-
 ordia.

A staple for Wares, Stapula, æ, f.
 Tow. 245. Lex 118. Statutum
 apulæ, Reg. 151, 152.

*Starboard (or right side of the
 ship)* Dextra Navigii, Latus dex-
 rum Navigii quod Nauclerus oc-
 upat, locus Naucleri.

Starch, Amylum, li, n.

A stationer, Bibliopola, æ, m.
 librarius, ii, m.

*A Statuary (a carver or maker of
 statues or Images)* Statuarius, ii, m.

A Statue (or standing Image)
 statua, æ, f.

A statue without hands, Her-
 nula, æ.

A Statute, Statutum, i, n. *Sta-
 tuto Stapulae* and *Statuto Merca-
 torio*, are Writs for the Imprisoning
 of them that have forfeited
 Statute Staples, or Statute
 Merchant.

S T E.

A dish of Steakes, Cremium, ii, n.

To steal, Furor, ari.

A stealer, Furator, oris, m.

A stealing, Furatio, onis, f.
 Furturnum, i, n.

S T.

*A Steed or great horse for service
 in Wars or other ways*, Equus Bel-
 lator.

Steel, Chalybs, ybis, m.

A Steel to strike fire with, Igni-
 tabulum, li, n. Fugillus, i, m.

The steel-yard in London, Guid-
 halda Teutonicorum.

To steep, Stipo, are.

A steeple (or spire) Campanile,
 lis, n. Turris Campanaria.

A Steer, Juvenus, i, m.

A stem or stalk of any Herb,
 Caulis, is, m.

Stene (in Northamptonshire) Ste-
 num.

A Step-father, Vitricus, ei, m.

A Step-mother, Noverca, æ, f.

A Step-son, Privignus, i, m.

A Step-daughter, Privigna, æ, f.

Stephen (a man's Name) Ste-
 phanus, i, m.

St. Stephen's day, Festum sancti
 Stephani Protomartyris.

Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.

*Sterling Money, fine silver Mo-
 ney*, Sterlingum, i, n.

The stern of a ship, Gubernaculum,
 i, n.

A Stern-man (or Steer-man)
 Gubernator, oris, m.

A Steward, Dispensator, oris,
 m. Oeconomus, i, m. Vicedomi-
 nus, i, m. Massarius, ii, m.

A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.

*Lord Steward of the King's House-
 hold*, Dominus Seneschallus Hof-
 pitii, Domini Regis. See Anno 1
 Mar. 2. Parlam. cap. 4. where
 you may at large read divers
 things touching his Office, as
 also in Fitz. Nat. Brev. fol. 241. B.
 Of this Officer's ancient Power read
 Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 3.

*The Stewardship or Governance of
 a House*, Oeconomia, æ, f.

S T.

To stew (or boil to pieces) Macero, are.

Stewed in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.

A stew (hot-house or bath) Calidarium, ii, n. Vaporarium, ii, n.

S T I.

A stick, Bacillus, li, m.

A stick for setting, Pallinum, i, n.

A stick (or bow) to play upon a Viol with, Dædala, x, f.

Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.

A stick of Eeles, Stica anguillarum. 1 Mon. 137, 329. Sticcus, 2 Mon. 815.

A stie, or swine stie, Hara, x, f.

A stile to go over, Agrestis Scalla, Climax, acis, f.

A stile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.

Stile-bote, Estoverium Climacum.

A still, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.

A Lembeck still, Alembicus, ci, m.

Stilts to go upon, Grallæ, arum, f.

A stilt man (or goer on stilts) Grallator, oris, m.

A stipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.

A stipendiary (he to whom a stipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salararius, ii, m. Pensionarius, ii, m.

Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.

A stirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, x, f. Strapia, x, f. Strepia, x, f.

An Iron stirrop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.

The Yeoman of the stirrop, Strator, oris, m.

A stock, Instaurum, ri, n.

A stocking, Instauramentum, i,

S T.

n. Fle. 157, 159. 1. Mon. 548, 924, 112, 604.

To stock, Instauro, are. Fle. 164.

A stock of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m.

A pair of stocks, Cippus, i, m.

A pair of stocks with a Whipping. Post, Bitus, i, m.

A stocking, (or pair of stockings) Cæliga, x, f. Par Caligarum.

Linnen stockings, Caligæ lineæ

A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarum byssinarum.

A pair of Thread stockings, Pa Caligarum de filo.

Stollen, Furatus, a, um.

The stomach, Stomachus, i, m.

A stomacher, Pectorale, lis, n. Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, m.

A stomacher (or Bib) Fasci pectoralis.

A stone, Lapis, idis, m.

A stone (weight) Petra, x, Fle. 73.

A quarry of stone, Lapidum fodina.

An old stone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.

A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.

A sleek-stone, Lapis Lævigatorius.

Hard and rough hewn Stones Jantilia, orum, n.

Free-stone, Saxum quadratum

Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata

Stone dust, Pulvis Lapideus.

A stone that serveth to work withal, Lapis Operarius.

Made of square stones, Tesserarius, a, um.

A stone-cutter, Lapidicæscor, oris, m.

The stone or Gravel in the Reine Calculus, li, m.

Stony-stratford (in Buckinghamshire) Lactodorum, Lactodurum

Lact

Lactorodum, Lactorudium, Stratfordia Stenica.

Stonebam (in Hampshire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A stool, Sella, æ, f. Sedile, lis, n. Tripodium, ii, n.

A close-stool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A cucking stool, Terbichetum, i, n. A foot-stool, Scabellum, li, n.

A folding-stool (or Chair) Sella plicatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, æ, f.

A cover of a stool, Episcellium, ii, n. Joined stools, Juncta Sedilia.

To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are. A stopping (or shutting up) Oppiatio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f.

A stoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n. Obstructorium, ii, n.

A store (or stock) Staurus, i, m. 2 Cro. 567. 1 Mon. 944.

To have in store, Habere repositum. 1 Mon. fol. 116.

A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repositorium, ii, n.

A store-house for Tackling of Ships, Casteria, æ, f.

A store-house for Armour and Ordinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Two stories, Diltega, orum, n.

Three stories, Triltega, orum, n.

A stove (or hot house) Thermæ, arum, f. Hypocaultrum, i, n. Stuba, æ, f.

The place where smoak comes forth in an hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.

Stoven (or dry withered stump of a Tree) Zuchus & Zuchus, ei, m.

Stour River (in Darbyshire) Sturus. Stour River (in Dorsetshire)

Durus, Starus.

Stouremouth (in Kent) Ostium Sturæ.

Stourton or Sturminster (in Dorsetshire) Sturodonum.

S T R.

To strain Liquor, Colo, are.

To strain through a Cloth, Sacco, are.

A strainer, Colum, i, n.

A strake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel wherein the spoaks be set, Absis, is, f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.

A strand or high shoar, Acta, æ, f. A stranger, Peregrinus, i, m.

Alienigena, æ, f. It signifieth in our Common Law a Man born

out of the Land, or unknown; But in the Law it hath an especial signification for him that is not pri-
vy or party to an Act, as a Stranger to a Judgment, *Old. nat. brev.*

fol. 128. is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this signification it is directly contrary to Party or pri-
vy.

L'Estrange (the Family) Extraneus.

To strangle, Strangulo, are.

The strangury (a Disease) Stranguria, æ, f.

A stratagem, Stratagemata, atis, n.

Strat-flower or strat-flour (in Cardiganshire) Stata florida.

Stratton (the Family) De Stratton.

Stratonice (a Woman's Name) Stratonice, es, f.

Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stramentum, i, n.

To be covered with straw, Straminor, ari. *Fle.* 164.

A straw (or Chaffe) house, Palearium, ii, n.

A straw-bed, Stratum Stramineum.

A stack of straw, Meta Straminis.

Strays (Estrays) Extrahæ, arum, f.

S T.

A streak, Tractus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.

A Streamer in a ship, Supparum, i, n. Aplultre, is, n.

A Street (or paved way) Strata, æ, f. Reg. 98. Platea, æ, f. 2 Inst. 38. Vicus, ci, m.

A little Street, Viculus, li, m. 1 Mon. 138.

The Streights of Calais, Fretum Britannicum, Fretum Gallicum, Fretum Morinorum.

The Streights of Gibraltar, Fretum de Gibraltar.

Stress of Weather, Tempestas Naufraga.

To strike (or smite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, desringere carbasa.

A strickle or strichel, wherewith the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is striked and made even, Hollorium, ij, n. Radius, ii, m.

A string of a Harp (or other Instrument) Chorda, æ, f. Nervus, vi, m.

The string of a Dart, Amentum, i, n.

A Leather string, Corrigia, æ, f. Stropha, æ, f. Lorum, i, n.

To strip or make naked, Nudo, are. Stript or stripped, Nudatus, a, um.

A stroak, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, æ, f. Ictus, us, & i, m.

The mark or print of a stroak, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, issimus. Robustus, a, um.

A Structure, fabrick, frame, or building, Structura, æ, f.

S T U.

Stubble, Stubula, æ, f. Fle. 162, 166. Stipula, æ, f.

A Stud in girdles, or such like, Bulla, æ, f.

S U.

A little Stud, Bullula, æ, f.

A Stud for a Robe Clavus, i, m. Studded, or garnished with studs, Clavatus, a, um, Bullatus, a, um.

A Stud-maker, Bullarius, ii, m. *The Studs of a Buckler*, Militares Claviculæ.

Studs driven into Souldiers Buskins, Clavi Caligares.

A Stud or breed of Horses, Equarix, arum, f.

A Student (or Scholar) Studiosus, a, um, Scholaster, tri, m. Scholasticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n.

To study, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.

A Study, Musæum, i, n.

Studious, Studiosus, a, um.

To stuff, Farcio, ire.

A stuffing, Stuffura, æ, f. Vet. Intr. 228.

S U B.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni, m.

Sub-Deaconship, Subdiaconatus, is, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, m. *Subjection*, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marshal, Submarescallus, i, m. Is an Officer in the Marshall's house, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marshal of the King's house, commonly call'd the Knight Marshal, and hath the Custody of the Prisoners there. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 104.* He is otherwise call'd Under-Marshal.

Submission, Submissio, onis, f. *To submit*, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in false Witness) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um. *A Suborner (or he that Suborneth)*

S U.

Subornator, oris, m. Præva-
tor, oris, m.

Suborning, Prævaricatio, onis,

Writ of *Subpæna*, Breve de

pæna Dolt. & Stud. 48. It is a

it to call a Man into the Chan-

upon such Case only as the

Common Law faileth in, and hath

provided for: so as the Party

hath wrong, can have no or-

ary remedy by the Rules and

Use of the Common Law, *West*.

2. *Symbol. Titulo* Proceed-

in Chancery, *Seft.* 18. where

may read many Examples of

Cases as *Subpæna* lyeth in.

There is also a *Subpæna ad Te-*

candum, which lyeth for the

ing in of Witnesses to testify

a Cause, as well in Chancery

in other Courts. And the name

both these proceed from Words

the Writ, which charge the

ty call'd to appear at the Day

Place assign'd, *Subpæna cen-*

n librarum, &c.

There is mention of a Common

pæna in *Crompton's Jurisd.* fol.

which signifieth nothing else

such a *Subpæna* as every Com-

in Person is call'd by into the

ancery: Whereas any Lord of

liament is called by the Lord

ancellor's Letters, giving him

tice of the Suit intended against

n, and requiring him to ap-

ar. *Crompton eodem*.

The service of a Subpæna or other

rit, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ii, n.

Substance, Substantia, æ, f.

To substitute, Substituo, ere.

To subtract, Subtraho, ere. De-

co, ere.

To subvert, Subverto, ere.

S U.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbia,
orum, n.

S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing)

Succellus, ūs, m. Eventus, ūs, m.

A Successour, Successor, oris, m.

Succour, Succursus, ūs, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (*The Family*) de Sud-
buria.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Secto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshire) Eilime-

nom, Gabrantoncorum, Gabran-

torucorum, Salutaris portus, Si-

nus Portuosus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sevum, i, n.

Meltd suet, Liquamen, inis, n.

S U F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To suffer (or permit) Permitto,

ere.

To suffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficiens, tis, adj.

To suffocate (or Choak) Suffoco,

are.

Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolicia,

Sudovolca.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A suffrage, Suffragium, ii, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A sugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari,

Albanus Pileus, —Dedit & deli-

berasset eidem J. J. filio unam Sac-

charam Collyram (anglice a *sugar-*

loaf.)

A sugar-sop (or *Hony-sop*) Offa

Saporata.

To suggest, Suggesto, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimen-

tum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, *Secta*, æ, f. It

cometh

cometh of the French *Suit* (i. e.) following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers senses. The first is a Suit in Law, and is divided into Suit Real and Personal, which is all one with Action Real and Personal.

Then there is Suit of Court, or Suit Service, that is, an attendance which a Tenant oweth at the Court of the Lord.

The New Expofitor of the Law Terms, maketh mention of Four sorts of Suits, viz. Suit Covenant, Suit Custom, Suit Real, and Suit Service. Suit Covenant he defineth to be when your Ancestor hath Covenanted with my Ancestor to Sue to the Court of my Ancestors. Suit Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been seised of your own Suit and your Ancestors, time out of mind, &c. Suit Real, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, so that they may not be ignorant of things declared there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is called Real, because of their Allegiance, and this appeareth by Common Experience. When one is sworn; his Oath is, that he shall be a Loyal Subject to the King. And this Suit is not for the Land that he holdeth within the County, but by Reason of his Person and his abode there, and ought to be done twice a Year; for default thereof he shall be Amerced and not Distrained. Suit Service, is to sue to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, or to the Lord's Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, by the whole Year, and for default there-

of a Man shall be Distrain'd, and not Amerced. And this Suit Service is by reason of the Tenement of a Man's Land. Moreover, Suit signifieth, the following of one Chase, as fresh Suit. Lastly, signifieth a Petition made to a Prince or great Personage.

A Wife is disabled to Sue without her husband, as much as a Monk is without his Sovereign. But by the Common Law, the Wife of the King of England is Exempt Person from the King and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, no other Feme covert is, and may sue, and be su'd without the King as a Feme Sole by the Common Law, but where the Husband is Banish'd, the Wife may sue and be sued. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. c. 11. Sect. 200. Cook lb. fol. 132, 133.*

Suit of the King's Peace, *Sequitur Pacis Regis*, It is the pursuit of a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrection, Rebellions, Trespasses, *Ann. 6. 2. Stat. 2. cap. 1. & Ann. ejusdem cap. 15. & Ann. 5. H. 2. cap. 15.*

S U L.

Sulwath, see Solwey.

S U M.

A Summary (or Abridgement) Summarium, ii, n.

A Sum of Money, Summa, a To sum, Summo, are.

To summon to appear (to Cito), are.

A Summoner, Summonitoris, m.

A Sumpter Horse, Equus Curarius, Equus Sarcinarius, Equus Sagnarius.

Sumptuous, Sumptuosus, a,

S U.

S U N.

The sun, Sol, solis, m.
Sun-rising, Exortus, ūs, m.
Sun-setting, Occasus, ūs, m.
To sun (or dry in the Sun). In-
), are.
A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

S U P.

Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluous, Ex abundantia, Smith
Peases Case. Leon Hughes *grand*
ridgment, 484. *Tit. Covenants*.
 erfluus, a, um.
Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.
Superiors, Superiores.
A Superscription, Superscriptio,
 s, f.
Superseas, Is a Writ command-
 ing to forbear the doing a thing,
 or to discharge a Person.
A Supper, Cæna, æ, f.
A Funeral Supper, Pollinctum,
 n.
To supplant, Supplanto, are.
A Supplement, Supplementum,
 n.
A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.
A Supplication, Supplicatio, o-
 , f.
To make a Supplication, Suppli-
 are.

applicavit, Is a Writ issuing out
 of the Chancery for taking the Se-
 nity of the Peace against a Man.
 is directed to the Justices of the
 Peace of the County and the She-
 riffs, and is grounded upon the Sta-
 tute *An. 1 Ed. 3. cap. 16.* which
 containeth that certain Persons in
 Chancery shall be assign'd to take
 care of the Peace, *Fitz. nat. brev.*
1. This Writ was of Old call'd
Writ de minis, a Writ of Threat-
 enings, as Mr. Lambert, in his *Eire-
 ch.* noteth out of the Register
 Original, fol. 88.

S U.

To supply, Suppleo, ere.

To support (or uphold) Supporto,
 are.

A Suppository, Suppositorium, ii, n.

To suppress, Supprimo, ere.

Supremacy, Suprematus, ūs, m.

S U R.

Sur cui invita, Is a Writ that
 lyeth for the Heir of that Woman
 whose Husband having alienated
 her Land in Fee, She bringeth not
 the Writ *Cui in vita* for the Reco-
 very of her own Land, for in this
 Case her Heir may take this Writ
 against the Tenant after her de-
 cease, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 193. b.*

Surety-ship, Plegiagium, ii, n.
 Plegiatio, onis, f. *Lex 97. Ra. Entr.*
 467. *Reg. 158. 180. Vadium, ii,*
n. Reg. 93. Ra. Entr. 59. R. y. 247.

A Surety (or Pledge) Plegius, ii,
 m. *Vadius, ii, m. Ra. Ent. 561.*
 4. *Co. 6.*

Entred into Surety-ship, Vadia-
 tus, a, um.

A Surfeit, Crapula, æ, f.

A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chi-
 rurgus, i, m.

Surgery, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A Surplice, Superpellicium, ii, n.
*Camisiola, æ, f. Vestis Linea Reli-
 giosa.*

A Surplusage, Surplusagium, ii, n.

To Surprise, Deprehendo, ere.

A Surrejoinder, Surrejunctio,
 onis, f.

To Surrender, Resigno, are.

A Surrender of an Estate, Sur-
 sumredditio, onis, f.

Surteyes (the Family) Super
 Teisam.

To survey (or over-see) Inspicio
 ere. *Lustro, are, Curo, are.*

A Survey, Supervisus, ūs, m.

A Surveyor, Supervisor, oris, m.

Sur-

S W.

Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecensores.

A Surveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricensis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.

A Surveyor of the High-ways, Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.

To survive, Supervivo, ere.

Surviving, Superstes, itis, adj.

Surrey County, Southeria, Southriona, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.

Of Surrey, Southeriensis, Sudriensis.

S U S.

Susan (a Woman's name) Sufanna, æ, f.

To suspect (or mistrust) Suspicio, ere. Suspecto, are.

Suspected (accused) Arrestatus, a, um. Rectatus, a, um. Spel. 53.

Suspension, Suspendio, onis, f.

Suspicion, Suspicio, onis, f.

Sussex County, Suffexia, Southfexena, Southfexia.

The Wild of Sussex, Wilda Suffexia, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, æ, f.

Suthley or Sudley (the Family) de Suthleia, & Suttleia.

S W A.

To swaddle (or swathe) Fascio, are.

Swaddled, Fasciatus, a, um.

Swaddling (or swathing) Clouts, Fasciæ, arum, f. Spargana, orum, n.

A Swainmote, Swainmotus, i, m. Swainmotum, i, n. *a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Forest.*

A swarm of Bees, Examen, i, nis, n.

Swale River (in Richmondshire) Cataracta, Sualva, Swala.

A swallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timber together, Subcus, udis, f.

A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.

S W.

A Swan mark, Cygninota, 7. Co. 17.

A Swath, Fascia, æ, f.

A little swath, Fasciola, æ,

A swath of Grass, &c. in M

ing, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. A

on Sur le Cafe.
To swath, Sparganizo, are.

S W E.

To Swear, Juro, are.

To sweep, Scopo, are.

A sweeper of the House, Scorius, ii, m.

She that sweeps the House, S

paria, æ, f.
Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orum

Tragemata, tum, n.
S W I.

Swift River (in Leicestersh) Switus.

Swilley lake (in Ireland) Arg

To swim, No, nare. Nato,

A Swimmer, Natator, oris

A swimming, Natatio, oni

A swimming-place, Natatoria,

A Swine, Sus, suis, c. g. I

cus, i, in.
A breed or stock of Swine, H

tium, ii, n.
A Swine herd (or keeper of Sw

Subulcus, ci, m. Suarius, ii, m

A Swine-sty, Porcistetum, i

A swingle-staff (or bat to

Flax) Scutula, æ, f.
A swingle foot, Excudipes,

A swingle-head, Excudia, a

Excussorium, ii, n.
A swingle-tree, Projectorium

n. Excudides, dis, f.
Swithin (a Man's name) S

thinus, i, m.
S W O.
A sword, Gladius, ii, m. E

is, m.
A little sword, Gladiolus, li

T A.

A short sword, Sica, x, f. Semipathium, ii, n.

An Executioner's sword, Clunulum, li, n.

A sword hanger, Scalmus, i, m.

An arming sword, Bellatorius, n. fis.

A two edged sword, Gladius anspis.

A sword-maker, Faber gladiarius.

The Pommel of a sword, Milum, i, n.

A riding sword, Parazonium, n.

A sword player, Gladiator, oris, m.

A Master which teacheth to play sword, Lanista, x, m.

A sword bearer, Ensiser, ri, m.

The act or feat of fighting with a sword, Gladiatura, x, f.

Pertaining to fighting or sword-plays, Gladiatorius, a, um.

S Y R.

A Syringe for the Ears, Orenhites, x, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

T A B.

A *Taber or Tabret, Tympanum, i, n.*

To play on the taber, Tympano, are. Tympanum pulsare.

A taberer (or he that plays on the taber) Tympanistæ, x, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Taitha, x, f.

A table, Tabula, x, f. Mensa, x, f.

A little table, Mensula, x, f.

A round table, Cibilla, x, f.

A table to set drinking Glasses upon, Hialotheca, x, f.

A table with one Foot, Monopodium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table, Mensa delphica, mensa tripodanea.

T A.

A folding table with divers leaves, Caudex, icis, f.

A wainscot table, Mensa undulata, Mensa undatim crispa.

The setting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Cerostratum, i, n.

A table whereon Bankers tell their Money, Trapeza, x, f.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, x, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, um, m. pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Steranere mensam.

To wait at the table, Præministro, are.

A table-cloth, Mappa, x, f. Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella, x, f.

A Table (or Index) in a Book, Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabularium, ii, n. Tabula lusoria, alveus lusorius.

To play at tables, Latrunculis vel scrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A tablet or Jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n. Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, x, f.

Garnish'd with Tablets, Bullatus, a, um.

T A C.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uncus, ci, m.

T A D.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Cacæria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum, Tadecastrum.

T A F.

Taff river (in Glamorganshire) Rastotatibus, Rhatoitatus, Taffus.

Taffety, Taffeta, x, f. Multitia, orum, n. pl.

T A.

Tuff-taffety, Villosa multitia.

Striped taffety, Scutulata, æ, f.

T A I.

Taiesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.

A tail, Cauda, æ, f.

A fee tail, Taliatum feudum, an Estate entail'd (i. e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.

The Plough tail, Bura, æ, f.

T A K.

To take, Capio, ere.

To take away, Abripio, ere. Eripio, ere.

A taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

Tallage, Tallagium, ii, n. Cow. 253. Ry. 254. Lex 122. (i. e.) any kind of toll or tax.

A talley (or cleft piece of Wood to nick up an account on) Tallia, æ, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry. 7. Lex 122. 133.

Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.

Talshide, Taliatura, æ, f. (i. e.)

Talwood or fire-wood cleft and cut into Billets of a certain size.

T A M.

Tame River (in Oxfordshire) another in Staffordshire, Tama.

Tame town (in Oxfordshire) Tama Oppidum.

Tamar river (in Cornwall) Tamara, Tamarus, Tambra.

Tamerton (in Cornwall) Tamarus.

Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamawordina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Tanet, see Thanet.

Tanfield (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda.

A tankard, Cantharus, i, m. Amphora, æ, f.

A Water-tankard, Anclatorium, ii, n. Passacriatum, ii, n.

A tankard bearer, Canthara-

T A.

rius, ii, m. Amphorarius, ii, m.

A tanner or tawer of Leather

Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 602

Coriarius, ii, m.

A tan-house (or house to keep Bark in) Barkaria, æ, f.

A tanner's Craft, Tannaria, æ, f.

To tan, Tanno, are. Reg. 602 Ry. 27.

A tann vat, Labrum coriarium

Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T A P.

A tap or Faucet whereout Liquor runneth, Epistomium, ii, n.

Fistula, æ, f. Tappa, æ, f. 2 Mon 746. Lex 20.

To tap a Vessel, Relinere dolium

The spiggot of a tap, Syphoni obturaculum.

The Cock in a brazen tap, Vertibulum, li, n.

A tap-house, Caupona, æ, f.

A tapster, Promus, i, m. Caupo, onis, m.

A tape to bind the apron about Ligatorium, ii, n. Fascia, æ, f.

A taper (or Wax-candle) Cereus ei, m.

A taper-bearer, Cerocerarius, ii, m. Ceropherarius, ii, m.

A Candlestick whereupon taper are set, Cerocerarium, ii, n.

Tapestry (or Hangings) Plagiarum, f. Aulæum, æi, n. Peristroma, atis, n. Peripetasma, atis, n.

Tapestry or Cloth in which are Pictures wrought with divers Colours, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

Tapestry wrought with Picture of Beasts, Belluata tapetia.

Thick tapestry, Attalica Peripetasmata.

A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, onis, m.

T A R.

T A.

T A R.

- Tares*, Zizania, x, f. Lolium, ii, n.
A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n.
 Parma, x, f.
A target like an half Moon, Pel-
 ta, x, f.
He that useth such a target, Pel-
 tatus, a, um. Peltaista, x, m.
A short target, Ancyle, lis, n.
A little round target, Parmula,
 x, f. Scutulum, li, n.
A target made of Leather thongs
without wood, Scetra, x, f.
A target made of a Bull's hide,
 Taurea, x, f.
Armed with a target (or shield)
 Scutatus, a, um.
A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m.
A target-maker's shop, Shopa
 vel fabrica Scutaria.
Of or belonging to targets (or
shields) Scutarius, a, um.
A Tart, Scriblita vel Strebilita,
 x, f. Chanona, x, f.
A tart-maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

T A S.

- A Task (or charge) that one is en-*
joyn'd to do, Pensum, i, n.
A tassel, Apex, icis, f.
A taster to a Prince, or great
Person, Prægustator, oris, m.
A little cup or taster, Cupillum,
 i, n. Gustatorium, ii, n.
A Wine taster, Meraria, x, f.

T A U.

- A Tavern*, Oenopolium, ii, n.
 Cauona, x, f.
A Wine tavern, Taberna vi-
 naria.
A taverner, Tabernarius, ii, m.
 Caupo, onis, m.
A little tavern, Tabernula, x, f.
A tavern haunter, Attabernio,
 onis, m. Ociltrio, onis, m.
Tavestock (in Devonshire) Ta-
 vistokia.

T E.

Taunton (in Somersetshire) Tho-
 nodunum.

T A W.

- Taw River (in Devonshire)*
 Tawus.
Soft tawed Leather wherewith
they make Gloves and Purfes, Alu-
 ta, x, f.
Any thing made of tawed leather,
 Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.
A tawing, Alutatio, onis, f.
A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Co-
 rarius, ii, m.

T A X.

- To Tax*, Taxo, are.
A tax, Taxa, x, f.
A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex
 122. 1 Mon. 976.
A tax by Plough-land, Caruca-
 gium, ii, n.
Taxors, Taxatores, Ry. 250.
A Land tax, Terragium, ii, n.
A service of Plowing, Reaping,
 &c. which some Tenants perform
 to the Lord.

T A Y.

- A Taylor*, Sartor, oris, m. Ve-
 stiarius, ii, m. Sutor Vestiarius.
A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Wo-
man's taylor) Patagiarius, ii, m.
Merchant taylors of London, Ar-
 mirarii Linearum Armiturarum,
 Mon. 576.

T E A.

- A Teasel (or shear-man's Bur)*
 Hippophas.

T E E.

- A Teem (or Team) of Oxen to*
draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f.
 Protelum, li, n.
Tees river (in the Bishoprick of
Durham) Athesis, Tesa, Teisis,
 Tesis, Teisa.
A row or set of teeth, Sepes den-
 tium.
The fore-teeth, Primores vel in-
 cifores dentes. S 2 The

T E.

The upper or overteeth, Superiores dentes.

The Jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes, Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The sharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tasks or rushes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis, f.

T E M.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, æ, f.

A tempest (or great storm) Tempestas, atis, f.

The temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, seu concordiæ, so call'd from the Knights Templars.

A temple, Templum, i, n.

The temples of the Head, Tempora, rum, n.

Temporal (or that lasteth but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.

The temporalities, Temporalia, ium, n. (i. e.) *Lay Fees that belong to Bishopricks.*

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.

A tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry. 219. 376.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenantis in free socage, Coleberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenantable, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenente aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f. Pilæ lusoriæ certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæristerium, ii, n.

A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m. & f.

T E.

That bath a tenon, Lingulatus, a, um.

A tent or Pavilion, Tentorium, ii, n.

A little tent, Tentoriolum, li, n.

A Souldier's tent, Castra, orum, n.

Merchants tents, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.

A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.

A tent-maker, Scenofactorius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, a, um.

To pitch their tents one against another, Castra castris conferre.

To make tents, Scenofacio, ere.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, li, m.

A long tent for a Wound, Lemniscus, ci, m.

A terture or tenter for Cloth Pannitendium, ii, n.

The tenth or number of ten, Decimus, a, um.

Tenths, Decimæ, arum, f.

A tenure, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Term, Terminus, i, m. Signifieth with us commonly the bound

and Limits of time, as a Lease for term of Life, or term of Year.

Also it is used for the time where

in the Tribunals or Places of Judgment are open to all that

have cause of Complaints or Wrongs, to seek their Right by

course of Law or Action. The rest of the Year is called Vac

ation. Of these Terms there be four in the Year; during which

matters of Justice, (for the most part) are dispatched.

Termor, a Lessee, Terminarius, ii, m.

T E.

A terrace or terras, Agger, eris,
 1. Vallum Terraceum.
A terrace of hard and even'd
with, as in a Bowling-alley, Pa-
 imentum, i, n.
To make a terrace or Floor, Pa-
 imento, are.
Tern river (in Shropshire) Terna.
A terrar, Terrarium, ii, n. (i. e.)
Writing describing Lands.
Terretenant, Terra tenens.
Terrors, Terraria, orum, Co.
 int. 146.
A territory, Territorium, ii, n.
 Mon. 500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.

T E S.

A testament, Testamentum, i, n.
A testator, Testator, oris, m.
Teste is a Word used for the last
 part of every Writ, as *teste me-*
so, &c. if it be an Original Writ;
 or if Judicial, *teste Edwards Cook*,
 or *Henrico Hobart*, according to
 the Court from whence it cometh.
Testification, Testificatio, onis, f.
To testify, Testificor, ari.
Testified, Testificatus, a, um.
A testimonial, or Certificate,
 Testificatio, onis, f. literæ testi-
 moniales.
A testimony, or Witness, Testi-
 monium, ii, n.

T E T.

Tetbury (in Gloucestershire) Te-
 tucuria.
A tetter (or Ring-worm) Impe-
 go, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewksbury (in Gloucestershire)
 Theoci curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames River, Jamesa, Jamissa,
 Tamenis, Tamenis, Thamesis.
Thames Mouth, Æstuarium Ta-
 mese vel Temese.
A thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus,

T H.

i, m. (i. e.) a Noble Man, the Son
 of an Earl, also an Officer or Mi-
 nister of the King.

A part of the King's lands where-
of the Governour was called Thane,
 Thanagium, ii, n.

Thanet (or Tanet Isle, in Kent) A-
 thanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Tha-
 natos, Thanaton, Toliapis.

To thatch, Intego, ere.

Thatched, Intectus, a, um.

Thatched houses, Cannitiæ, arum,
 f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum
 culmis contratum.

A thatching, Tectura, æ, f.

A thatcher, Tector, oris, m.
 Calamarius, ii, m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipu-
 la, æ, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n;
Theft, Furtum, i, n. Latroci-
 nium, ii, n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc proxi-
 me sequens.

Then and so often, Tunc & to-
 ties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hert-
fordshire) Theobaldenses ædes.

Theobald (a man's name) Theo-
 baldus, i, m.

Theodora (a Woman's Name)
 Theodora, æ, f.

Theodore (a Man's Name) The-
 odorus, i, m.

Theodosia (a Woman's Name)
 Theodosia, æ, f.

Theophilus (a Man's name) The-
 ophilus, li, m.

Theory, Contemplation or Specu-
lation, Theoria, æ, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of
an Art without Practice, Theorica.

Thetford (in Norfolk) Simoma-
 gus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Ted-
 fordia, Theodfordum.

of

T H.

T I.

Of *Thetford*, Tetfordensis, Thetfordensis.

T H I.

A *thicket*, Silva, æ, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dumetum, i, n.

A *thief*, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

A *thief-boat*, Ratchetum, i, n. (i.e.) the Ransom of a thief.

The *thigh*, Femur, oris, n. Femur, inis, n. Coxendix, icis, f.

A *thiller*, or *thill-horse*, Veredus, i, m.

A *thimble*, Digitale, lis, n. Digitalium, li, n. Tramellum, li, n.

The *third*, Tertius, a, um.

Thirteen, Tredecim.

The *thirteenth*, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The *thirtieth*, Tricesimus, a, um.

T H R.

A *thrave of Corn*, Trava, æ, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in some places 24.

Thread, Filum, i, n.

Thread spun or Tarn made ready to stuff in the Loom, Stamen, inis, n.

Silk thread, which Silk-women do Weave in Lintles or Stools, Licium, ii, n.

A *skain of thread*, Schanos, i, m. Globus fili.

Waxed thread, Filum paratum.

To *spin or make thread*, Filo, (are.)

To *thread a Needle*, Acum filo trajicere.

To *wind thread in a Bottom*, Glomero, are.

A *Winder of thread*, Glomerator, oris, m.

A *winding of thread*, Glomeratio, onis, f.

Thread wound up, Glomeratum filum.

Thread in a Needle to sow with Acia, æ, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

Threads of Gold, Aurea stam.

Thread by thread, Filatim.

To *threaten, or Menace*, Minari. Minas proponere.

A *threatner*, Minator, oris,

A *threatning*, Minatio, onis,

Three, Tres.

Three Months space, Trimes spatium, Ry. 299.

To *thresh*, Trituro, are, tribulo,

Thrested, Tritus, a, um. Tritatus, a, um.

A *thresher*, Triturator, oris. Tritor, oris, m. Flagellator, ris, m.

A *threshing*, Tritura, æ, Trituratio, onis, f.

A *place where threshing Instruments are laid up*, Tribularit ii, n.

A *threshold*, Limen, inis, n. minare, is, n. Hypothirum, i,

To *make a threshold*, Limi are.

A *throne*, Thronus & Thronus i, m, & n. Solium, ii, n.

The *throat*, Guttur, uris, n. la, æ, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Isle, Thula, Tilæ.

A *thumb*, Pollex, icis, m.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbals, see *Theobalds*.

T I D.

The *tide when the Water beth and Floweth*, Fluxus & fluxus Maris, Venilia.

A *spring tide*, Æstus Marina malina, æ, f.

T I K.

The *tick of a Bed*, Culcitra, a

T I L.

A *tile*, Tegula, æ, f.

T I.

*A Gutter tile, or Roof tile being
if crooked, Imbrex, icis, m.*

*A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbri-
rius, ii, m.*

Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.

*In manner of a Roof tile, Im-
leatim, adv.*

A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.

To cover with tile, Imbrico, are.

A tile Kiln, Fornax Tegularis.

A square paving tile, Tessera, æ, f.

*A Wooden tile or Shingle, Scan-
la, æ, f.*

*To till, Colo, ere, Terram vel
rum subigere.*

*Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Cul-
a, æ, f. Agricultura, æ, f.*

*A piece of Forest or Wood-land
ibbed up, and cleared of Bushes
I fitted for tillage, Attartum,
l.*

A tiller of Land, Cultor, oris, m.

Till or Until, Donec.

Till now, Adhuc, adv.

A till in a Chest, Capsella, æ, f.

upfula, æ, f.

*To tilt a Barrel, Cadum incli-
re.*

A tilt-yard, Catadromus, i, m.

T I M.

*Timber, Maeremium, ii, n. Co.
t. 53. Lex 81. Materies, ei, f.*

*Any timber to build with, Tig-
m, i, n.*

*Any great piece of timber, the
right piece of timber in the Inner
e, which by some are call'd Foot-
cks, Stamina, orum, n.*

*The laying of timber over the
ow or Coping of a Wall, Proje-
ra, æ, f.*

*A roller laid under timber for
more easy conveying of it, Hy-
mochlium, ii, n.*

*Timbred, or made of timber,
ateriatus, a, um.*

T I.

*A timbring, or work made of
timber, Materiatio, onis, f.*

A sawer of timber, Pristes, is, m.

*To cut timber, or Wood for work,
Materior, ari.*

*A timbrel, Tympanum, i, n. Cre-
pitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.*

*A timbrel whereon Maids play
with their Fingers, Crusma, atis, n.*

*A brazen or Iron timbrel, Sistrum,
i, n.*

*To play on a timbrel, Tympani-
zo, are.*

*A Timbrel player, Tympanista,
æ, m.*

Time, Tempus, oris, n.

For a long time, à diu,

*Time out of mind, à Condito
xvo.*

*Timothy (a Man's name) Timo-
theus, ei, m.*

T I N.

A tincture, Tinctura, æ, f.

Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.

A tinder-box, Igniarium, ii, n.

Tine River (in the North) Tina,

Tinna, Tinus.

*Tinmouth near Newcastle, Tine-
mutha, Tunnocellam, Tunocellum.*

*A tinker, Sarcitor ahenorum,
Sartor vel circuitor ærarius.*

Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.

Tinn, Stannum, i, n.

*A Mine of Tinn, Minera tinnæi,
Plo. 319. Stagnarium, ii, n.*

Tinn-work, Opus Stannarium.

*To tin (or cover with tin) Stan-
no linere vel inducere.*

Made of tin, Stanneus, a, um.

A tinner, Stannarius, ii, m.

T I P.

*Tipperary County. (in Ireland)
Tipperariensis comitatus.*

A tippet, Flammeolum, li, n.

*A tippling-house, Domus Tipu-
laria, cauponula, æ, f.*

T I R.

T I.**T I R.**

Tirconel (in Ireland) Conallea.

T I S.

Tissue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, icis, f. Textile, lis, n.

T I T.

Titchfield (in Hampshire) Titchfelda.

Tithes, Decimæ, arum, f.

To tithe or take away the tenth part, Decimo, are.

A tithing, Tithinga, x, f. 2 Inst. 73. Decenna, x, f.

A tithing-man, Decennarius, ii, m.

A title, Titulus, li, m.

Intituled, Intitulatus, a, um.

A tittle (or speck) Punctum, i, n.

T O.

To, ad, Præp.

T O B.

Tobacco, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana x, f.

A tobaccoist, Nicotianista, x, m.

A tobacco-pipe maker, Tubularius, ii, m.

Toby (a man's name) Tobias, x, m.

T O D.

A tod, Todda, x, f. 1 Bul. 131.

A tod of Wool, containing 28 pound, Todda lanæ, Ash. 88.

T O E.

A toe, Digitus pedis.

The great toe, Hallus, i, m. Pollex pedis.

T O F.

A toft, Toftum, i, n. 10. Co. 133. (i. e.) a Messuage or rather the ground where the old Messuage stood.

The owner of a toft, Toftmanus, i, m.

T O G.

Together, Inſimul.

Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

T O.**T O I.**

Toils, Nets or Haies, where Woods, Parks or Forests are beset take Wild beasts, Indago, inis, f.

T O L.

Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i 8 Co. 46. Lex 125. Ry. 10.

427. Tholonium, ii, n. 8 Co.

Ry. 11. 13. 48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two significations: First, it is used for a Libe

to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor, Lamb.

chainom. fol. 132. which seems to import so much as a Fair or

Market. The words are the Thol (quod nos dicimus Tholoni

est scilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra)

In the second signification it is used for a Tribute or a Cust

paid for Passage, Sc. Bracton

The Expolitor of the Term Law saith thus. Toll or Tolne,

most properly a payment used in Cities, Towns, Markets &

Fairs, for Goods and Cattel brought thither to be bought &

fold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller

except there be some Custom otherwise.

Toll for Grist, Multura, x. Reg. 127. 153. Lex 88. Multura

x, f. Ra. Ent. 9.

A toll for carrying on horseback, Summagium, ii, n.

Toll paid for weighing Wine, Tronagium, ii, n.

Toll paid by Merchants for passage, Diabaticum, ci, n.

A toll for going through Forest with Carts or Horses loaded, Cominagium, ii, n.

A toll for passage through another man's ground, Paagium, ii, n.

T O.

A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.

A toll gatherer, Telonarius, ii, m.

A toll, Tolta; æ, f. i Mon. 763. ex. 125.

T O M.

A tome, a Part (or one Volume of Book) Tomus, i, m.

T O N.

A pair of tongs, Par forcipium.

The tongue, Lingua, æ, f.

Tonnage, Tonnagium, ii, n. It is a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonnage and such like Vessels from one Nation to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. An 12 Edw. 4. c. 3. An. 6 H. 8. c. 14. An. Jac. c. 33.

T O O.

A tooth, Dens, tis, m.

A tooth-picker or scraper, Densifalpium, ii, n.

The tooth-ach, Odontalgia, æ, f.

Pinchers to pluck out a tooth, Odontagra, æ, f.

T O P.

The top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Culmen, nis, n.

A top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.

The top head of a Pillar, Capitelum, i, n.

The top of the Mast of a ship, Carthesium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.

Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logic, Topica, orum, n.

T O R.

Torcester (in Northamptonshire), Torcestria, Tripontium.

A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4. Co. 98. Fax, facis, f.

A little torch, Facula, æ, f.

A torch or taper-bearer, Facularius, ii, m.

T O.

A torch-maker, Lychnopœus, i, m.

T O S.

To tost, Torreo, ere.

A test, Tottus panis.

Tosted, Tostus, a, um.

A testing-iron, Tostorium, ii, n. Artopta, æ, f.

T O T.

Totnes (in Devonshire) Totonehum.

T O U.

A touch-stone, Lydius lapis.

Tournament (a Martial Exercise on Horseback) Torncamentum, i, n.

T O W.

To tow a ship, Remulco, are.

A Tower, Helciarius, ii, m.

Tow or birds, Stupa, æ, f. Lini floccus, Lina, stupa.

Little tow or birds, Stupula, æ, f.

Towage, Towagium, ii, n. Ry. 29. *Thowagium batellorum,* Ry. 27. (i.e.) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manu-tergium, ii, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Extergimentarium, ii, n.

A tower (or steeple) Turris, is, f.

A little tower (or turret) Turricula, æ, f.

A watch tower, Specula, æ, f. Pharus, ri, d. g.

Womens towers (or Hairs hanging over the forehead) Ananix & anantix, arum, f.

A town, Villa, æ, f.

A country town or Village, Villata, æ, f.

A little town, Oppidulum, li, n.

A town incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ii, n.

A townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

T t

Towers,

T R.

Towers (the Family) de Turri.

T R A.

A trace (or track) Tracea, æ, f. Brac. 106. bis Vestigium, ii, n.

To trace, track (or seek out by the footing, Investigo, are.

Traced, Investigatus, a, um.

A tracer, Investigator, oris, m.

To trade, Mercandizo, are.

A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.

Trades, Mysteria, orum, n.

A tradesman, Opifex, icis, m. Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, æ, f.

A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, commercium, ii, n.

To traffick, Negotior, ari. Mercaturam facere. Negotium tractare.

A tragedy, Tragœdia, æ, f.

A writer of tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.

A traie, whereon Meat sodden or roasted is put, Trulla, æ, f. Concha, æ, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A traie used to carry Mortar in to Masons, Quailus, i, m.

A trail or Border about a Woman's Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed, or that hath trails or borders finely wrought, with many small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A trainband, Cohors disciplina-ta vel selecta.

A train or Company of Servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman, Strepitus, us, & i, m. Pompa, æ, f.

The train of a Woman's Gown, Sirma, atis, n.

He that beareth a Noble woman's train, Sirmatophorus, ri, m.

The train of an Army, Impedi-menta, orum, n.

To train up, Trano, are. Instruo, ere.

Trained up, Instructus, a, um.

T R.

A training up, Disciplina, æ, f.

A traitor, betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Traditor, oris, m. Proditor, oris, m.

A traitor to his Father, Antipater, tris, m.

A traitor which flyeth from his Captain in Battle, and fleeth to his Enemies, Transfuga, æ, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Disloyalty, Perfidiosus, a, um.

Pertaining to a traitor, Prodi-torius, a, um.

Traiterously, or disloyally, Perfi-diosè, Proditorie.

A Tramel Net, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, æ, f.

A Tramel for a Pot-banger Cremaster, steris.

To transcribe or copy out of one thing into another, Transcribo, ere.

To translate from one Language to another, Interpretor, ari. Ver-to, ere.

Translated, Translatus, a, um. Versus, a, um.

A translator or Interpreter, Tran-slator, oris, m.

A translation, Translatio, onis, f. Interpretamentum, i, n. Ver-sio, onis, f.

To transmit, Transmitto, ere.

Transmutation, Transmutatio, onis, f.

A transom, or Beam going over-thwart an House, Transtrum, i, n.

The transom, or cross piece of Jacob's staff, Transversarium, ii, n.

A transom, or Lintle over a door, Superliminare, is, n.

A transom, or piece of timbe four Inches thick, Trientalis mate-ria.

The transoms in a ship whereon the Hatches be made, Canonia.

To transport, carry or convey over, Transporto, are.

Transported, Transportatus, a, um.

To trap, barb or dress Horses with trappers, Ephippio, are.

Trapped, barbed or dressed with trappers, Ephippiatus, a, um. Phaleratus, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or barbs for Horses, Phaleræ, arum, f. Lorica equi. Strata, orum, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horses trapped with costly Harnesses, Ephippiarii, orum, n.

To trap, or take in a trap, Irretio, ire.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, Irretitus, a, um. Captus, a, um.

A trap, Snare or Gin, Decipula, æ, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

The Snare or fall of a trap, Rupi-
pius, ii, m.

A trap for Mice or Rats, Muscipula, æ, f. Muriſtrecula, æ, f.

A traverse, Traversia, æ, f. It took the name of the French *de traverse*, which is no other than *de traverso* in Latin, signifying, on the other side, because as the Indictment on the One side chargeth the Party, so he on the other side cometh in to discharge himself. *Leigh. Phil. Com.* fol. 228. It signifieth in our Common Law some time to deny, some time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Traversing a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverse are in Lawyers French *Sansceo*; and *absq; hoc*, in Latin. See *Kitchin*, fol. 227. *Titulo affirmationis & negationis.*

To traverse an Indictment, is nothing else but to make Contradiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Presentment against *A.* for a High-way overflown with Water, for default of scouring a Ditch, &c. *A.* may traverse either the matter, *viz.* that there is no High-way there, or that the Ditch is sufficiently scoured, or otherwise he may traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground. *Lamb. Eirenarch. Lib.* 4. cap. 13. pag. 521, 522. Of Traverse see a whole Chapter in *Kitch.* fol. 240. See the new Book of Entries *Verbo* Traverse.

To traverse, Traverso, are. Difratio, are.

A traveller of Countries or Journeys, Viator, oris, m.

A traveller on the High-way, Hodæporus, i, m.

To travel, or go on a Journey, Itineror, ari.

T R E.

Treacle, Theriaca, æ, f.

The treadle of a Weaver's Loom, Inſile, lis, n.

Treason, Proditio, onis, f. Treason is deriv'd from *trahir*, which is Treacherously to betray, *Trahison per contractiorem*, Treason.

If a Man be arraign'd for High Treason, and stands Mute, or will not directly answer to the Crime, Judgment shall be given upon him, as upon a Traitor Convict. *Fatetur facinus qui Judicium fugit. L. Dyer.*

In Treason concealment is as Capital as the Practice. Here are no Accessaries, all are in a like Predicament of offence and danger of Law, in *Majori proditione omnes sunt principales.*

T R.

It is either High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in respect of the King which is the Highest Person: Petty in regard of the Inferiority of the Persons against whom it is committed. Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto nisi in causa proditionis.

To intend or Imagin the Death of the King or Queen, though it be not effected, yet if this be declar'd by an open Act, or utter'd by words, or Letters, it is Treason.

Proditorie must necessarily be used in every Indictment of Treason.

A Man that is a Traitor Convicted and Attainted, hath his Judgment to be drawn upon a Hurdle from his Prison to the Place of Execution, as being unworthy to tread any more upon Mother Earth, and that Backward, with his Head downward, for that he hath been Retrograde to Natural Courses; after hang'd up by the Neck between Heaven and Earth, as deemed unworthy of both; his privy Parts are cut off, as being unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave any Generation after him: his Bowels and Intraills burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed such horrible Treason; then his Head cut off that imagin'd the mischief. *Stawnf. pl. of Cor. lib. 3. cap. 19. with Dr. Boys his Gloss. vid. Petit Treason.*

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches) Thesaurus, ri, m.

A treasure-house, Thesauraria, æ, f. R.y. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thesaurarius Angliæ. He

T R.

is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greatest Men in the Land, under whose charge and Government is all the Prince's Wealth contain'd in the Exchequer, as also the Check of all Officers any way Employ'd in the Collecting of the Imposts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. *Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14. also more belonging to his Office, see Anno 20 Ed. 3. c. 6. & Anno 31 H. 6. cap. 5. & Anno 4 Ed. 4. cap. 1. & Anno 17 ejusdem cap. 5. & Anno 1 R. 2. cap. 8. & Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 20. & Anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 13.*

This high Officer hath by virtue of his Office, the nomination of the Escheators yearly throughout England, and giveth the places of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He sitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court ordereth things to the King's best Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 *l.* and under; and by Commission from his Majesty, he with others joyned with him, letteth Leases for Lives or Years of the Lands that came to the Crown by the Dissolution of Abbeys: He by his Office giveth Warrant to certain Men to have their Wine without Impost. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treasurer of the King's Household, Thesaurarius Hospitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Household,

hath

T R.

ath Power with the Comptrol-
er, and the Steward of the Mar-
tialsea to hear and determine
reasons, Misprisions of Treason,
murder, Homicide, Bloodshed
committed within the King's Pa-
ce, *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib. 3. ca. 5.*

To treat of, or handle a matter,
tracto; are.

A treatise, or handling of the
matter, Tractatus, ūs, m.

A treaty, or truce after Battel,
tœdus, eris, n.

A tree, Arbor, oris, f.

A little tree, Arbuscula, æ, f.

The twig of a tree, Virga, æ, f.

The stock or main body of a tree,
Caudex, icis, m.

The stock or stump of a tree
without Boughs, Truncus, ci, m.

The main bough or branch of a
tree, Ramus, i, m. Brachium ar-
boris.

A scared or dead bough cut off. and
opt from the tree, Ramale, lis, n.

A bough or branch broken, or
pluckt away with the Fruit there-
upon, Termes, itis, m.

The bark, or outward Rind of a
tree, Cortex, icis, m.

The inner Pill (or Rind) of a
tree, Liber, bri, m.

The Pith (sap or Life) of a tree,
Medulla arboris, fructus, matrix.

A tree with young Fruit on it,
Arbor Prægnans.

A low tree, Humilis Arbor.

To set a place with trees for
Vines to grow by, Arbussto, are.

To top trees, Toppare arbores,
Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

To grow to the bigness of a tree,
Arboresco, ere.

A Nursery of young trees, Arbo-
retum, i, n.

A Lopper of trees, a Dresser or

T R.

Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.

A Grove of trees, Arbustum,
i, n.

An Alder-tree, Alnus, i, f.

An Apple-tree, Malus, li, f.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, i, f.

A Wild-ash-tree with broad
leaves, Ornus, i, f.

The place where ash-trees grow,
Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.

A Grove where Beach-trees
grow, Faginetum, i, n.

A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla,
æ, f.

The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Broom-tree, Genista, æ, f.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chesnut tree, Castanea, æ, f.

A Cypress-tree, Cupressus, li,
vel ūs, f.

A Damson-tree, Prunus, i, f.

An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

An Elm Grove (or place set full
of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.

The Ivy-tree, Hedera, æ, f.

A Juniper-tree, Juniperus, ri, f.

A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.

A Medler-tree, Mespilus, li, f.

An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.

The place where Oaks grow, Quer-
cetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.

An Osier or twig, Vimen, inis, n.

The place where Osiers and twigs
are set to bind Vines, Virgetum, i, n.

A Peach-tree, Malus Persica.

A Pear-tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Plum-tree, Prunus, i, f.

A Place set about with Plumb-
trees, Prunetum, i, n.

A Poplar-tree, Populus, li, f.

The white Poplar-tree, Farsugi-
um, ii, n.

A Place where Poplar-trees grow,
Populetum, i, n.

T R.

A Quince-tree, Cydonia, æ. f.
A Sallow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salictum, i, n.
A Servise-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where Servise-trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk-tree, Myrica, æ, f.
A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vineæ, æ, f.
A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut trees grow, Juglandiarium, ii, n.
A Warden-tree, Volemum, i, n.
A Willow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salictum, i, n.
A Withe (or Osier) tree, Siler, cris, n.
A Yew-tree, Smilax, acis, f. Taxus, xi, f.
A treen (or wooden Dish) Catinus ligneus.
A trench, Trenchæa, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 44 i. Reg. 127. 252. 10. Co. 143. Trenchia, æ, f. Fo. 396. 1 Mon. 911. Militare Sepimentum. Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To Fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, are. Prævallo, are.
A trencher (to eat Meat on) Quadra, æ, f.
A round trencher, Orbis mensarius.
A Plate trencher, Scutella, æ, f.
A Trendel of a Mill, Molucrum, i, n.
Trent River, Trehenta, Trenta, Terentus.
A trespass, Transgressio, onis, f. The Law adjudgeth every Trespass to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that saith the Defendant took his Horse with Force and Arms (tho' he came without Weapons) saith truly that he took him with

T R.

Force, as the Law meaneth Force. *Doct. & Stud. cap. 14. vi & armis* be not in the Writ, shall abate. *Fitz. Nat. brev.*

The Law accounteth all to *vi* which is contrary to *Jus*. I but Hawk or Walk for my pastime or Recreation over another Man's Ground, he may have his Act of trespass against me, *quare vi armis*, for tho' I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might Pass upon his Ground without licence, *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 2*

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, *ceperunt abduxerunt*; for a dead thing, *perunt & asportaverunt*. *Fitz. He. Nat. Brev. Tit. Tresp. Transgressio dicitur à transgrediendo*, because he over passeth that which is Right. *Cook on Lit. p. 57.*

A tressel (or three footed stool) Tripus, i, m.

A tressel (for a table), Trapezophorus, i, m.

Tressels, Treffloria, orum, n. *Fle. Womens tresses*, Treffloria Mulierum, Fle. 69.

T R I.

A triangle (or Figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, li, n.

Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. *Triangularis*.

Tribute, Tributum, i, n. *Vegetal*, alis, n.

A Trigger (or Instrument put into the Cart wheel, lest the Cart be overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.

To trim (as Barbers do) Truncare, ere. *Ornare comam & barbam*.

To trim up a thing to make it seem fairer, Mangonizo, are.

Trinity House, Domus Trinitatis.

T R.

Is a certain House at *Debt* which belongeth to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring men, that have Power by the King's Charter, to take knowledge of those that destroy Sea-ships, and to redress their wrongs, as also to correct the faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *Ann. 8 Eliz. cap. 13. Anno 35 ejusd. p. 6.*

A tripe, Omasum, i, n.
A tripe laid in soufe, Omasum inditum.

A tripe-Woman (she that sells tripes) Allantopolis, is, f.

The Place where Tripes are sold (such as Field-lane) Allantopolium, n.

A triumph, Triumphus, i, m.

To triumph, Triumpho, are.

Trifram (a man's name) Triframus, i, m.

T R O.

A trochisk, a Medicine made round like a top, or Bunn of Bread, trochiscus, ci, m.

A troop or Company, of Soldiers, agmen, inis, n. Turma, x, f.

To trouble (or molest) Vexo, are. Disturbo, are. Turbo, are.

Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.

A kneading-trough, Artopta, x, Maetra, x, f.

A trough (or Binn) to keep Corn, Alveus, ei, m.

A trough to feed Swine, Aquaculus, i, m.

A trough of Stone, Lapista, x, f.

A trowell, Trulla, x, f.

T R U.

A truant (or Loyterer) Emanator, oris, m.

A truce, Treuga, x, f. Armistitium, ii, n.

T R.

Indulxiæ, arum, f. pugnae cessatio.

True, Verus, a, um.

Truly, Quidem, adv.

Trumpery (or old Baggage) Scrutata, orum, n.

A trumpet, Tuba, x, f. Buccina, x, f.

To sound a trumpet, Buccino, are. Clango, ere.

The stopple of a trumpet (or wind Instrument) Tappa, x, f.

A trumpeter, Buccinator, oris, m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpicta, x, m.

A trumpet-maker, Aerator, oris, m. Tubarius, ii, m.

To sound the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccina, Clasticum canere.

The sound of the Trumpet when they blow to the Battel or Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Clasticum, ci, n.

The sound of the trumpet, Clangor Tubæ.

A Writted or Crooked trumpet, Lituus, ui, m. Concha, x, f.

A truncheon (or Stake) Talea, x, f. Clava, x, f.

A little truncheon, Talcola, x, f.

A trunk or Chest covered with Leather, Riscus, ci, m.

A trunk-maker, Riscarius, ii, m.

To truss or tye up, Substringo, ere. Ligulas stringere.

To truss up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.

To truss, stuff, or make a Fardel, Suffarcino, are. Convaso, are.

Trussed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.

Trussed (or girt about) Succinctus, a, um.

A trussing point, Ligula, x, f. Strigmentum, i, n.

A truss (Fardel or Burden) Sarcina, x, f.

T U.

A truss of Hay, Fœni manipulus.

A truss for such as are bursten, Herniosorum Fascia.

A truss whereunto a man's horse is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A trussing up, Subligatura, æ, f. Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To trust (or have a sure confidence) Fido, ere. Confido, ere.

Trust (or Fealty) Fidelitas.

Trusted, Ficus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

Trustees, Fiduciarii.

Trusty (sure or faithful) Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.

To try a Cause, Trio, are.

A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. (i. e.) the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to try, Paratus sacramentum recognoscere.

A tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i. e.) one chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no. *vid. Brook titulo challenge, fol. 122. Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 158. Spel. 204. Doct. & Stud. 20.*

T U B.

A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, æ, f. Vas, asis, n.

A tub fit for serviceable washing, or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n. Baptisterium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) tub, Cucuma, æ, f. Liximatorium, ii, n.

A tub set under the tap to receive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Excipulum, li, n.

A meal-tub, Cumera, æ, f.

A Powdering-tub, Orca, æ, f. Carnarium, ii, n.

An open Tub or Stand, Aquiminarium, ii, n.

T U.

T U C.

A tucker (or Fuller) Fullo, onis, n. *Tuckers (or Fullers Earth*, Fullonica, æ, f. Fullonium, ii, n.

T U E.

Tuede or Tees (in the Bishopric of Durham) Tuedis.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

T U F.

A Tuft (or Crest) Crista, æ, Apex, icis, f.

A tuft of Grass, Cespes, itis, n.

T U I.

Tuition (or safe keeping) Tutelæ, f. Tuitio, onis, f.

T U M.

A tumb, Tumba, æ, f. Tumululus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.

To put in a tumb, Intumbo, are. Tumulo, are.

A tumbler, Hister, ri, m.

A tumbler which danceth through a Hoop, Petaurista, æ, m. Cybister, ri, m.

A tumbler that walketh on Rope, &c. Neurobata, æ, m. Fambululus, li, m.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Vetagus, gi, m.

A tumbrel (or Cucking-stool) Turbellum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 540. Com. 265. Terbichetum, i, n. Tribichetum, i, n. Turbichetum, i, n.

It is an Engine of Punishment which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frankpledge for the bridling of Scolds and Unquiet Women, *Kitchin, fol. 13.*

A tumour, or swelling, Tumor, oris, m.

A tumult, Tumultus, ūs, m. *Tumultuously*, Tumultuosè, ad.

T U N.

A tune, Tonus, i, m.

To tune (or measure, also to tune or accent) Modulor, ari.

T U.

To set a tune to one, Præmodulator, ari.

Tuned, Modulatus, a, um.

He that tuneth in measure, Modulador, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulatio vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, x, f. 2 Mon. 28. (i. e.) a Measure containing 152 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunnagium, ii, n. Lex. 27. a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carried in Tunns or such like Vessels, from one Nation to other Nations after a certain Rate in every Tunn. Anno 12 Ed. cap. 3. Anno 6 H. 8. cap. 14.

Anno 1 Jac. cap. 33. also a Duty due to the Mariners for unloading their Ship arriv'd in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is pour'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, li, n. Infusorium, ii, n. Tonelius, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarium, ii, n. Spiramentum, i, n.

A tunnel in the Roof to let out moak, Epigastorium, ii, n.

T U R.

Turbary, Turbaria, x, f. Co. 55. Ry. 339. Ra. Ent. 540, Liberty of digging Turves.

Common of Turbary, Communia Turbaria.

Turbage, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex. 27. 1 Mon. 632.

Turbervil (the Family) de Turda villa.

Turchil (the Family) Turchetis.

A turf, Turba, x, f. Gleba, x, f. Erricidium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

T U.

A Turner's Instrument, wherewith they make things smooth by turning up and down, Tornus, i, m.

That is wrought (or made with a wheel or turn) Tornatus, a, um. Tornatilis, le, adj.

Turners work, Opera Tornatilia, Toreumatum, ti, n.

A turn broach, Tornarius, ii, m.

To turn up and down, Affurcillo, are.

A Turnkey, Clavicularius, ii, m.

Turn, Turnum, i, n. Is the Sheriff's Court kept every year twice, once after Easter, and again after Michaelmas, Mag. Charta, cap. 35. and that within one Month after each Feast, An. 3 Ed. 3. c. 25. from this Court are Exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women; and all such that have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Turno Vicecomitum, Is a Writ that lyeth for those that are called to the Sheriffs Turn out of their own hundred. Regist. Orig. fol. 174.

A turnet of Wood, Fala, x, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overseers of Orphans, Authores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound to give an account of his Ward.

Analogista, x, m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North) Tueda, Tuedis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.

The Feast of twelfside, Festum Epiphania Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indecl.

The twentieth, Vicefimus, a, um.

T W.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, f.
A young twig (or Osier) Vimen, inis, n. Surculus, li, m.

The twig of a tree cut off, Samentum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepusculum, li, n.

Twinhamburn (in Dorsetshire) Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li, m.

To twist, Torqueo, ere.

Twisted, Tortus, a, um.

T W O.

Two, Duo.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thuetmonia, Twomondia.

T Y R.

A Tyrant, Tyrannus, i, m.

Tyranny, Tyrannis, idis, f.

T Y T.

Offerings and all small Tytbes due to the Priest, Altaragium, ii, n. Obventio Altaris.

Not tytbeable, Indecimabilis, le. vid. *Tytbes.*

V A C.

A Vacation (or the time between the Terms) Vacatio, onis, f.

V A G.

A Vagabond, Vagabundus, a, um.

V A I.

A Vail, Velum, i, n. Velamen, inis, n.

Belonging to a vail, Velaris, re, adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwall) Fala.

Valemouth (or Falmouth in Cornwall) Voluba.

Vale of the Cross (in Denbighshire) Vallis Crucis.

Valence (the Family) de Valentia.

Valentine (a man's name) Valentinus, i, m.

V A.

Valentine's day, Festum sancti Valentini Episcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber) Valettus, i, m. Valecta, x, m. also a Bencher's Clerk.

Valetor, or Vautor (the Family) de Valle Torta.

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, is, f.

Value, the worth of any thing, Valentia, x, f.

Valuable, Valibilis, le, adj. Vet. Intr. 185.

V A N.

A Vane (or weather-cock) Triton, onis, m.

Vandeles (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vinduglessus.

A Van-guard (or the foreward in Battail, Antegardia, x, f. Kit. 208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord, Vassallus, li, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpimanus, i, m.

V A T.

A Vate (or Fat) Vas, asis, n. Labrum, i, n. Vas pressorium.

A great dying Vate, Ahenum, i, n.

A Cheese Vate, Casearium, ii, n.

V A V.

A Vavafour, one in Dignity next a Baron, Vavafor, & Valvafor, oris, m.

The Estate (or Lordship of such a one) Vavaforia, x, f.

A Vault (or Roof) Fornix, icis, m.

A Vault low in the Ground, Crypta, x, f. Hypogænum, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Testudineatus, a, um.

To make a Vault, Fornico, arc.

Vaux (the Family) de Vallibus.

U D D.

An Udder, Uber, eris, n.

V E A.

V E.

Veal, Caro vitulina.

To Veer a Cable, or to roll it up in a round Circle, Gyrate Rudentem.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, x, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, x, f. Pergamena, x, f.

Velvet, Velvetum, i, n. Ra. Ent.

Velvettum, i, n. Co. Entr. 565.

Holosericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Venial (or pardonable) Venialis, le, adj.

Venire facias, Is a Writ

judicial and goeth out of the Re-

cord lying where two parties plead

and come to Issue, *scilicet*, upon

the saying of the Country, for then

the Party Plaintiff or Defendant

shall have this Writ directed to

the Sheriff, that he cause to come

2 Lawful Men of the same Coun-

ty to say the Truth upon the said

Issue taken. And if they come not

at the day of this Writ returned,

then shall go out a *Habeas Corpora*,

and after a distress, until they

come, *Old. Nat. brev. fol. 157.*

Venison, Caro Ferina.

Venison Season in Winter, Feri-

sona, x, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n.

Ventre inspiciendo, Is a Writ for

the Search of a Woman, that faith

she is with Child, and thereby

withholdeth Land from him that

is the next Heir at Common

Law. *Regist. Orig. fol. 227. a.*

Venus (a Woman's name) Venus,

is, f.

V E R.

A Verderer, Viridarius, ii, m.

o. 168. 1 Mon. 574.

A Verdict, Verdictum, i, n. It

V E.

is the answer of a Jury or Inquest made upon any Cause Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Consideration of Tryal.

The Verge (or Compass of the King's Court being 12 miles about)

Virgata, x, f.

Vergers, Virgatores, Lex 129.

Vergivian, or Western Sea, Oceanus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.

To verify a thing, Verifico, arc.

Verily (or truly) Verè, adv.

Verjuice, Omphacium, ii, n.

Vernish, Vernix, icis.

By vertue of a Deed, Feoffment, Lease, &c. Virtute.

Virtuous, Vertuosus, a, um.

Verulam, an ancient City near St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Cas-

sivelauni oppidum. Verolanium.

Verulamium. Virolanium. Uro-

lanium. Urolanium.

V E S.

Vesey (the Family) de Vesci.

A vessel of what kind so ever, Vas, valis, n.

A little vessel, Vasculum, li, r.

An Oyl Vessel made of Leather, Scortia, x, f.

A Wine Vessel, Vinarium, ii, n.

A great vessel for Wine, as a Vat, Orca, x, f.

A vessel with cold Water to rinse

Cups in, Luterium, ii, n. Baucalis, is, f.

A vessel to wash Feet, Podoniptrum, i, n.

A vessel used by Goldsmiths to wash away Dross, Thermastris.

He that makes vessels of Silver or Gold, Vascularius, ii, m.

A vessel of any sort to Sail in, Navigium, ii, n.

A vessel or Ship to carry Anchors in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel) Ratiarius, ii, m.

A vestry in a Church, Vestiarium, ii, n. Sacrarium, ii, n.

A vestry keeper, Sacrista, x, m.

A vestment, (or Garment) Vestimentum, i, n.

Vesture, Vestura, x, f. (i. e.) Possession, or admittance to a Possession, *West. 2. chap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. 1.*

The Corn that grows on it, Vestura terræ.

A vetch, Vicia, x, f.

A place sowed with vetches, Vicarium, ii, n.

Of vetches, Vicarius, a, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagium, ii, n. Reg. 191. Pry. 85. 121. 2 Mon. 367.

A vial (or Glass) Phiala, x, f. Lecythus, i, m.

A vial with a Big Belly, Ampulla, x, f.

A vial-maker, Ampullarius, ii, m.

V I C.

A Vicar, Vicarius, ii, m.

A vicarage, Vicaria, x, f.

Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamerarius Hospitii Domini Regis, An. 13 R. Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his absence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers appertaining to that part of his Majesty's Household which is called the Chamber, wherein is concluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Presence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Galleries, &c. thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy-closet, &c. and in the Lord Chamberlain's absence, he Command-

eth and Overseeth the Attendant of all to whom it appertaineth to be ready, and waiting on his Majesty going to the Chappel, or to speak with Ambassadors, or else Walking or Riding forth.

A Vicechancellor, Vicecancellarius, ii, m.

A vicecount (or viscount) Vicecomes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. Cambden saith, is an old name of Office, but a new name of Dignity never heard of amongst us until H. 6. his days, but this Degree of Honour is more ancient far in other Countries. *Cassan. in gloria mundi, part 5. confid. 55.*

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A viceroy, Prorex, egis, m. Sur-regulus. li, m. Vicarius regis.

A victory, Victoria, x, f.

Vistuals, Vistualia, orum, n.

A victualler, one that sells victuals, Vistualarius, ii, m. Lex 130. Vitellarius, ii, m. Opopæus, cxi, m.

A vittualling, Vitellatio, onis, f. Ra. Ent. 211.

A vittualling-house, Domus vistualaria, Caupona, x, f.

A vittualling (or Ale) house, Gutturilla, x, f.

V I E.

Vies or Devises (in Wiltshire) Castrum de vies, Devise, Deviso.

A viewing of Urin, Inspectio lotii.

A view of Frank Pledge, Visus Franci Plegii.

V I G.

By vigor (or force) Vigore.

V I L.

A village belonging to some town or mannor, Berwica, x, f. Villa Frumentaria.

V I.

A little village, Villula, x, f.
 Mon 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.
A Villein, Villanus, i, m.
Villenage, Villenagium, ii, n.
 . e.) *Servile Tenure*.

V I N.

Vincent (a Man's name) Vintius, ii, m.
A vine, Vitis, is, f.
*A vine running upon a Latticed
 ame*, Brachiata vinea.
A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vi-
 ca, x, f.
A vine-dresser, Vinitor, oris, m.
To Prune a vine, Castrare vi-
 m.

Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.
A vinegar-maker, Acetarius,
 , m.
A vintner, Vintenarius, ii, m.
Lat. de Collistrigio, Vinarius,
 , m.

V I O.

A viol to play on, Pandura, x, f.
 Cithara, x, f.
*A viol-maker (or he that playeth
 on a viol)*, Pandurarius, ii, m.
To play on a viol, Pandurifo,
 re.

V I P.

*Vipont, or Vipount (the Family)
 e veteri Ponte*.

V I R.

The virginals, Clavecymbalum,
 , n.
A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.
*The Feast of the visitation of the
 blessed virgin*, Festum visitationis
 eatæ Mariæ virginis.

Virgil (a Man's name) Virgilius,
 i, m.

V I S.

A visne (or venew) Visnetum,
 , n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i. e.) a
 Neighbour place, or a place near
 t hand, *An.* 16 *Ri.* 2. *cap.* 6.

U N.

V I T.

Vital (a Man's name) vitalis,
 lis, m.
Vitsan (in France near Callis)
 Iccius portus, Itius, Itium Galliæ.
 Itinus portus.

V I Z.

A vizard (or Mask) Larva, x, f.

U L C.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.
The Cavities of an ulcer, Sinus
 ulceris.

*An ulceration breaking out in
 Scab or Sore*, ulceratio, onis, f.
To ulcerate, ulcero, are.

U L S.

Ulster (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ul-
 tonia.

U M P.

*An umpirage (or award made
 by an umpire)* Umpiragium, ii, n.
An umpire, umpirator, oris, m.

U N A.

Unaccustomed, Insuetus, a, um.
Unadvised, Inconsideratus, a,
 um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

U N C.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (i. e.)
an Uncle by the Mother's side.
An Uncle (or Father's Brother)
 Patruus, ui, m.

*The Great Uncle (or Grandfa-
 ther's Brother)* Propatruus, ui, m.

*The Great Uncle (or Grandmother's
 Brother)* Proavunculus, li, m.

U N D.

To Underprop, Præfulcio, ire.
*An underpropping (or underset-
 ting)* Suffultura, x, f. Fulcrum,
 i, n.

To underset (or set under) Sup-
 pono, ere.

To understand, Intelligo, ere.
An understanding, Intellectus,
 us, m.

Under-

U N.

Under-Treasurer of England, *Vicethesaurarius Angliæ An. 39 Eliz. cap. 7. & An. 43. ejusdem.* This Officer as some think was first Created in the time of King *Henry the Seventh*, to Chest up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the Money in each Chest, and to see it carried to the King's Treasury in the Tower, for the ease of the Lord Treasurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a Man of great Service and Trust. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King *Henry the Seventh's* days, yet not named Treasurer of the Exchequer till *Q. Elizabeth's* time, where he is termed *under-Treasurer of England*, notwithstanding *Anno 35 Eliz.* he is also written Treasurer of the Exchequer. Read the Statutes, *Anno 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 17. & 27. ejusd. Stat. 2. cap. 18. 1 Rich. 2. cap. 5. 4 Hen. 4. cap. 18. 8 Hen. 6. cap. 17. 27 Hen. 8. cap. 11.* with divers other Places that seem to approve this to be true.

U N I.

Universal, *Universalis*, le, adj.
An university, *Academia*, x, f.
Universitas, atis, f.
Unjust, *Injustus*, a, um.
Unjustly, *Injuste*, adv.

U N K.

Unknown, *Incognitus*, a, um.

U N L.

Unlawful, *Illicitus*, a, um.
Unlearned, *Indoctus*, a, um.
Unlike, *Dissimilis*, le, adj.
Unlimited, *Interminatus*, a, um.
To unload, *Discarco*, are. Ra.

V O.

Entr. 3. 409. Lex 44.

An unloading, *Disarcatio*, onis, f.

U N P.

Unplowed; *Inaratus*, a, um.

U N S.

Unfold, *Invenditus*, a, um.

U N T.

Untouch'd, *Intactus*, a, um.

Untrue, *Falsus*, a, um.

V O I.

A voidance, *Vacatio*, onis, f. It is a want of Incumbence upon a Benefice, and this voidance is double: either in Law, or in Fait or Deed: In Law, as when a man hath more Benefices incompatible; in Fait, or in Deed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived, *Brook Titulo, Quare impedit.* 51.

Void, *Vacuus*, a, um.

To make void, *Frustrro*, are. *Frustratoria dilatio.* Ra. Entr. 603.

V O L.

A volunteer, *voluntarius*, ii, m.

V O U.

To vouch (*Call, or Warrant*) *Voco*, are.

A Voucher (*or he that voucheth*) *Vocans*, tis, m. *Advocator*, oris, m. *Spel.* 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. *New Book of Entries verbo voucher. Voucher de Garantie. Britton cap. 75. in Latin, Advocatio ad Warrantizandum*, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call'd, of whom he or his Ancestor bought the Land or Tenement in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right against

U P.

U T.

ainst the Demandant, or to yield
him other Land. *Bracton* writeth
a large Treatise of it, *Lib. 5.*
tract. 4. per totum. See *Littleton*
in the last Chapter of his Tenures,
tit. 7. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 134. de
Warrantia Charta.

There is a common Voucher and
double Voucher. *Cook Lib. 2. Sir*
Hugh Cholmley's case, fol. 50. b.
This is very answerable to the
Contract in the Civil Law, where-
by the Buyer bindeth the Seller,
sometime in the simple value of
the thing bought, sometime in
the double, to Warrant his secure
enjoying of the thing bought.
But this difference is between the
Civil and Common Law, that
whereas the Civil Law bindeth
every Man to Warrant the secu-
rity of that which he selleth, the
Common Law doth not so, ex-
cept it be especially Covenanted.
The Party that voucheth in this
Case, is called the Tenant; The
Party vouched is termed the *vou-*
chee; The Writ whereby he is
call'd, is termed *Summoneas ad*
Warrantizandum, vid. Terms of
Law, verbo voucher, and Lambert
in his Explication of Saxon Words,
verbo advocare. vide Warranty.

A *vouchee*, *Advocatus, i, m.*
Spel. 23.

U P H.

An *upholster*, *Culcitrarius, ii, m.*
Tapetiarius, ii, m. Plumarius, ii, m.

An *upholster's Trade*, *Plumari-*
um, ii, n.

U P L.

Upland (Highland) *Uplanda, x, f.*

U R B.

Urban (a man's name) *Urbanus,*
m.

U R D.

Urdhead a Promontory (in Scot-
land) *Berubium.*

U R E.

Ure river, in Yorkshire, *Urus.*

U R I.

Urine, Urina, x, f.

An urinal, Urinarium, ii, n.

The sediment at the bottom of an
Urinal, Hypotacis, is, f.

U R S.

Ursley (a Woman's name) *Ursula,*
x, f.

U S A.

An usage, Usagium, ii, n. 1 Mon.
502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. Usuagi-
um, ii, n. 1 Mon. 504. 981.

U S H.

Ushant Isle on the Coast of France,
Axantos, Uxantissena.

An usher of a School, Hypodidac-
calus, li, m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.

U S K.

Uske Town (in Monmouthshire),
Castrum Oſcæ, Burrium.

Uske River (in Monmouthshire)
Isca, Oſca.

U S U.

Usury, Usura, x, f.

To lend upon usury, Usuro, are.

An usurer, Usurarius, ii, m.

A griping Usurer, Ærarius mer-
gus.

Usurpation, Usurpatio, onis, f.

U T E.

Utensils, Utensilia.

To utlaw, Utlago, are.

Utlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An utlawry, Utlagaria, x, f.

Utlagatio, onis, f. Placit. Cor. 18.
Lex 131. It is a Punishment for
such as being called in Law and
Lawfully fought, do contemptu-
ously refuse to appear. He that is
sued, must be called at five Coun-
ties, a Month being between eve-

W A.

ry County, to answer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, *pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat, nec legi, & extunc utlagabitur*, and shall lose all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements, *vide* Terms of Law, *Titulo* Utlagarie. *vid.* Outlawry.

U T T.

To utter, Uttero, are.

The uttermost, Extremus, a, um.

Uttoxiter (in Staffordshire) Eto-
cetum.

V U L.

Vulgar, Vulgaris, re, adj.

The vulgar Tongue, Lingua
Vulgaris, Lingua vernacula.

U V U.

The Uvula (or Palate of the
Mouth) Uvula, x, f.

U X B.

Uxbridge (in Middlesex) Uxi-
nus Pons.

W A D.

TO Wade, also to wade over,
Vado, are.

W A F.

A wafer, Libum, i, n.

Wasters, Wastores, m. pl. Offi-
cers that Guarded our Fishermen
chiefly on the Coast of Norfolk and
Suffolk.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pledges to do
any thing, Vadio, are.

To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.

To wage deliverance, Vadiare
Liberationem averiorum.

Wager, a giving Security, or
putting in Pledges to do a thing,
Vadiatio, onis, f.

Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

W A.

Wager of Battel, Vadiatio duelli.
To lay a wager, Fortunæ depo-
nere.

Wages, Salarium, ii, n. Stipen-
dium, ii, n. Merces, edis, f.

A Wagon, Rheda, x, f.

A Wagoner, Rhedarius, ii, m.

The Rack staves of a wagon, Scir-
piculus, li, m.

A seat in a wagon, Effeda, x, f.

W A I.

A Waife, Waivium, ii, n. 2 Inst.
163. Brac. 8. Wavium, ii, n. It is
properly, when a Thief being pur-
sued and having stolen Goods a-
bout him, doth leave or forsake
them, that he may fly away, Cook
5. Rep. Foxley's Case.

Wainage, Wanagium, ii, n. (i.e.)
the Furniture and appurtenances
of the Wain, also Land Tilled,
and the Profits arising from it.

A wain, Plaustrum, i, n.

A wain-driver, Plaustrarius, ii, m.

A wain-house, Wannagium, ii, n.

Wainscot, Tabulatum, i, n. O-
pus Intestinum.

To wainscot, Contabulo, are. O-
pere intestino vestire parietes, Ta-
bulis parietes vestire.

A wainscoting, Incrustatio ma-
teriaria.

A waiter, Anclator, oris, m.

A waiting-woman, or Gentle-
woman's Maid, Pedisequa, x, f.

To waive, Waivio, are.

Waive, the waiving of a Woman,
as outlawing is of a Man, Waiviar-
ia, x, f. Waive is a Woman that
is Outlaw'd, and she is called
Waive, as left out or forsaken of
the Law, and not an Outlaw, as
a Man is, for Women are not sworn
in Leets to the King as Men are,
which be of the age of 12 Years
or more. Cook on Lis. Lib. 2. cap. 11.
Sect. 186.

W A.

A Woman waived, Fæmina waiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being sued in Law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is said in such contempt Outlawed, and a Woman waived, Regist. Orig. fol. 132. b. and 277. a. the reason whereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 161 a.

Goods waived, Bona waiviata. 1 Co. 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (in Yorkshire) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wald (plain or down) Walda, æ, f.

Walden, See Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, æ, f. Davis, 35. Cambria, Gualæ, Guinethia, Gwallia.

A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Cloyster before a Church, Propylæum, i, n.

An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xystus, sti, m.

Walking under Piazza's, Subbasilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To wall in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Parieto, are.

A wall, Paries, etis, m. Wallia, æ, f. Reg. 92. 108, 127. 5. Co. 100. Ry. 548. Ac walliæ videlicet decem virgatæ in Longitudine &

W A.

tres virgatæ latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum aquaticorum fuerunt fractæ, diruptæ & spoliatæ, Sc. Hist 14. and 15. Car. 2. Rotulo 726. Modus intrandi, fol. 120.

A Wall about a House, Dissepium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries testaceus, Paries lateritius, Muri cœtiles.

A wall of stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, æ, f.

A partition-wall, Paries intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall serving for Rooms, Paries medianus.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint-stone, Sili-catus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cæmenticius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parietes arrectarii, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Tooting of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.

An arched Wall, Paries fornicatus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjectus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Erocetum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus.

Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, æ, f. Bifac-cus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Victuals in, Coarycium, ii, n.

Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatorius, a, um.

Wallingford (in Berkshire) Cale-na, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Gal-leva.

W A.

Walsingham (in Norfolk) Parathalassia.

Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.

Walter (a man's name) Walterus, i, m.

Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.

Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandalis.

Wandlesbury (a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge) Vandelbiria.

Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

W A P.

A wapentake (or Hundred) Wapentakium, ii, n. *Cow.* 277. Wapentagium, ii, n. 2 *Inst.* 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, æ, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in *London*, which is a Portion of the City committed to the special Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in such sort that every one knoweth the Ward assigned unto him, and hath dwelling within the same compass some Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that respect a Deputy unto the said Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of these Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, besides other Liberties and the Suburbs, *Stowes's Survey of London.*

W A.

A ward (or rather a Valet) Quasi Vassalatus, Vassettus, i, m.

Wardmote, Wardemotus, i, m. The Court of every Ward in *London.*

Wardpenny, Wardagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money paid for the Warding of a Castle.

A warden, Guardianus, i, m. *Cow.* 128. *Spel.* 324.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.

Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prisons Domini Regis de le Fleet.

Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de *Wal-tham.*

A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesiæ.

A warden (Fruit) Volemum, i, n.

The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, æ, f. Vestiarium, ii, n.

Keeper of the wardrobe, Custos Garderobæ Domini Regis.

Ware Town (in Hertfordshire) Wara.

Ware that is bought and sold, Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx, cis, f.

A ware-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Receptaculum, li, n.

A ware-house-man, Solidarius, ii, m.

Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.

A seller of wares, Venditor, oris, m.

A warming-pan, Thermoclinium, ii, n. Caleficium Lectuale.

Warminster (in Wiltshire) Verlucio.

A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.

A warranty, Warrantia, æ, f. 2 *Inst.* 137. *Ry.* 92. *Co. Lit.* 383. *Lex.* 131.

A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same.

There are two kinds of warranties, viz. Express by deed, Lineal, Collateral, Implied by Law, viz. that commenceth by Disseisin, Co. 1. Inst. 365. a. It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for be the Heir Lineal or Collateral, if by Possibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (i. e.) if one claims the Land not as Heir to him that made the warranty, in respect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, Co. 1. Inst. 370. a.

A warranty is not called Collateral in respect of the Blood, for the warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and the warranty may be Lineal albeit the Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom the warranty doth fall. Co. 1. Inst. 376. a.

A warranty that commenceth by Disseisin is Regularly when the Conveyance whereunto the warranty is annexed, doth work Disseisin. Co. 1. Inst. 365. b.

To warrant, Warrantizo, are.

A warranty in deed or an Express warranty is created only by this word, Warrantizo, but warranties in Law are created by many other words, Co. 1. Inst. 384. a.

He that makes a warranty
Warrantus, i, m.

Warrantia chartæ, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c.

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarranty) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, æ, f. Bellum, i, n.

In warlike manner, Modo Guer-rino, Ry. 246. 253. Spel. 314. Pry. 61.

To make war, Bello, are. Belligero, are.

A civil war, Bellum intestinum.

A jack (or horse-man's Coat of defence) in war, Wambasium, ii, n.

A warrior (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Præliator, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Classarius, ii, m. Navis præfidaria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrense.

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

A nimble charger in the war, Concurfator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armaturæ omnes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equus, Equus agminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix trimis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.

W A.

Warren (a man's name) *Warinus*, i, m.

A warren, *Warena*, x, f. *Reg.* 93. 96. 109. 110. *Vivarium*, ii, n. *Lex* 130. 2 *Inst.* 100.

A Warrener, *Warennarius*, ii, m. *Placit. Cor.* 140. *Stat. de Malefac. in parcis.*

Warwick Town (in *Warwickshire*) *Præsidium*, *Verovicum*, *vervicus*, *Warwicus*.

Warwickshire, *Warwicana Provincia*, *Warwici comitatus*.

W A S.

A wafe (or *wreatb*) to be laid under a *Vessel*, that is born on the *Head*, *Cesticillus*, i, m.

To *wash*, *Lavo*, are.

To *wash all over*, or *clean*, *Diluo*, ere.

A wash-ball, *Smegma*, atis, n.

A feller of wash-balls, *Smegmatopola*, x, m.

Washed, *Lotus*, a, um. *Lavatus*, a, um.

A washer, *Lotor*, oris, m.

A wash-house, *Lavatrina*, x, f.

A washing, *Lavatio*, onis, f. *Lotio*, onis, f.

A washing-place, *Aquarium*, ii, n.

A washing-beetle, *Pala lotoria*.

The washes (in *Norfolk*) *Metarris æstuarium*.

The waste (or *middle*) *Cinctura*, x, f. *Cingulum*, li, n.

To *wast* (usually applied to *Executors*) *Devast*, are.

Wast made upon Lands or woods, by a *Tenant for Life*, *Estrepamentum*, i, n.

The waste of woods and hedge-rows that Cattle feed on, *Pennagium*, ii, n. *Penagium vel Pannagium*, ii, n. It also signifieth

W A.

the *Money* that is given for it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods, *Imbellatio*, onis, f.

Wast, *Vastum*, i, n. *Waste* is where *Tenant for term of years*, *Tenant for term of Life*, or for term of another's *Life*, *Tenant in Dower*, or *Tenant by the Courtesie*, &c. commit *waste* to the prejudice of the *Heir*, or of him in the reversion or remainder, *Kitchin* fol. 168, &c. *usque* 172. doth make *waste* or *spoil* of *Houses*, *Woods*, *Gardens*, *Orchards*, viz. by pulling down the *House*, cutting down *Timber*, or suffering the *House* to fall, or digging up the ground, then he in the reversion shall have a *Writ* of *waste*, and shall recover the place where the *waste* is done and *treble damages*. But if a *Man* cut down *Timber* and repaireth old *Houses*, this is no *waste*. But if he with the *Timber* build a new *House*, then the cutting down of the *Timber* is *waste*.

A waste in the *Forest* is, where a *Man* cutteth down his own *Woods* without *Licence* of the *King* or of the *Lord Chief Justice* in *Eyre* of the *Forest*, *Manwood* 1. *part.* *Forest Laws*, pag. 172. Or in the *Forest* plough up his own *Meadow* or *Pasture* and converts it into *Tillage*, *part.* 2. *cap.* 8. *num.* 4, and 5.

Brook holds that the *Executors* shall have *glass*, for the *House* (saith he) is perfect without it *Brook's abridg. Tit. Chattels*, pag. 135. *B.* Yet it was adjudged in the common *Pleas*, that a *waste* may be committed in *Glass*, annexed to the *Windows*, for it is parcel

parcel of the House, and shall descend as parcel of the Inheritance to the Heir, and Executors shall not have it, and although that the Lessee himself at his own Costs, put the glass in the Windows, yet this being once parcel of the House, he cannot take away this, or waste it. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 67.* Glass annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the Lessor or Lessee, cannot be removed by the Lessee, for without glass it is no perfect House, and by a Lease or Grant of a House this shall pass as parcel of it, and the Heir shall have it, and not the Executors, and peradventure a great part of the Costs of a House consists of Glass, and if they be open in a Tempest and Rain, waste of the Timber of the House will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlakenden's case, fol. 63, 64.*

Also it was resolved, that if Wainscot be annexed to a House by the Lessor or Lessee, it is part of the House, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be fastned with great or little nails, or by Screws or Irons put through Posts or Walls. But if it be any of these ways, or any other, fixed to the Posts or Walls of the House, the Lessee cannot remove this, but he is punishable in an action of waste, for this is part of the House, and by Lease, or Grant of the House shall pass as parcel.

By an Action of waste at our Law, the Plaintiff, if it be found for him, shall recover Treble damages, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 58. b.*

For permissive waste no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waste, a general action of Trespass lies, *Cook lib. 5. Rep. Countess. de Salop, fol. 13.*

If a House be uncovered (whereby the Spars or Rafters, or other Timber of the House are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no waste in the Tenant to suffer the same to fall down. But though the House be Ruinous at the Tenant's coming in, yet if he pull it down, it is waste, unless he re-edify it again.

Though there be no Timber growing upon the ground, yet the Tenant at his peril, must keep the Houses from wasting. If the Tenant do, or suffer waste to be done in Houses, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waste against him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit vastum*, but the special matter, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 67.*

A wall uncovered when the Tenant cometh in, is no waste, if it be suffered to decay. If the Tenant cut down, or destroy any fruit-Trees growing in the Garden or Orchard, it is no waste. *Id. ib.*

If the Tenant build a new House it is waste, and if he suffer it to be wasted, it is a new waste.

Waste properly is in Houses, Gardens, in Timber-Trees, *viz.* Oak, Ash and Elm; either by cutting of them down, or Topping of them, or doing any act whereby the Timber may decay. *Cook Id. ib.*

W A.

If a House be ruinous at the time of the Lease made, if the Lessee suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Case, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground so letten, and repair it, he may well justify it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook Id. ib.*

Waste in another signification, as Year, Day, and Waste, *annus, dies & vastum*, is a punishment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treason, or Felony, whereof you may read *Stawns. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap. 30.*

A waste-coat, Subucula, x, f.
Inducula, x, f. Esophorium, ii, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigilo, are.
To watch and work by Candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch-man, Vigilarius, ii, m.
A scout-watch, Speculator, oris, m.

A watch-word, Symbolum, li, n.
He that bringeth or giveth the watch-word, Tesserarius, ii, m.

A watch-tower, Specula, x, f.
To watch about the King whilst asleep, Advigilare somno Regis.

A watch-house, Vigilarium, ii, n.
A watch (or Clock that strikes not) Horarium, ii, n. Horologium viatorium.

A watch going seven days, Horologium motionem habens per septem dies.

A watch with the days of the month, &c. Horologium mon-

W A.

trans dies mensis, ætatem Lunæ, ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

Water, Aqua, x, f.
River-water, Aqua fluminea.
Spring-water, Aqua fontana.
Well-water, Aqua puteana.

An Instrument to gage water, Watergagium, ii, n.

A water-gang (or water-course) Waterganga, x, f. Waterganga, x, f. Watergangium, ii, n. Aquarum curfus.

A little Current of water dry in the Summer, Sikettus, i, m.

An overflow of water, Rufullum aquæ, *Fle. 268. 2 Mon. 913.*

A vessel of water, Soricula, x, f.
A thing to sprinkle water with, Aspergillum, li, n.

A water-Conduit, Cancellus, onis, m.

A water-wheel, Rota aquatica.
A water-course to a Mill, Gurges molaris.

A water-pot, Aqualis, is, m.
The water pot or thing that Birds drink in, being fastened to their Cage, Potristris, is, m.

A water-trough, Aqualiculum, li, n. Alveus aquarius.

He that searches and scours water-channels, Hydrophanta, x, m.
A water-man (or Boat-man) Remex, igis, m.

A waterman's Pole, Contus, i, m.

Waterdone (in—) Aquaduentis saltus.

Waterford (in Ireland) Batillordia, Dunum, Manapia, Waterfordia.

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) Waterfordiënsis Comitatus.

Watling-

W A.

Watling-street-way, Vetilingiana via, via Consularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) Avona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, α , f.

To wax (or dress with wax) Cero, are.

Covered with wax (or waxed) Ceratus, a, um.

A wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m.

A wax-chandler's wife, Cera-ria, α , f.

W A Y.

A way, Chimus, i, m. Via, α , f. It is the high-way where every Man goeth, which is called *Via Regia*, and yet the King hath no other thing there, but the passage for him and his People: For the Freehold is in the Lord of the soil, and all the profit growing there, as Trees and other things. It is divided into two sorts, the King's high-way and a private way, *Kitch. fol. 35*. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have freliberty to pass, though the property of the soil of each side where the way lieth, may perhaps belong to some private Man.

A way private is that by which one Man or more have liberty to pass either by Prescription or by Charter, thorough another Man's ground.

W E.

A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestallamentum, i, n.

A cross way (a way where many ways do meet) Compitum, i, n.

A way having two paths, Bivium, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet, Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

Weadon on the Street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Ifannavantia, Ifannavaria, Ifannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andreæ. It is the woody part of the Country. Master *Verstegan* saith, that *Wald*, *Weald*, and *Wold*, differing in vowel, signify one thing, viz. a Wood or Forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Copia, α , f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Copiosus, a, um. Locuples, pletis, & ior, us, adj.

A Common-wealth (or weal publick) Respublica, α , f.

To wean, ablacto, are.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.

To furnish ones self with weapons, Armo, are.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. pl. Armamenta, orum, n.

Defensive weapons, Arma defensiva.

Offensive weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura, α , f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar-spear, Sabina, α , f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,

W E.

Weaponless (or without weapons)
Inermis, e, adj.

Which beareth weapons, Tēlifer,
ra, rum, adj.

To wear (or waste by wearing)
Variago, are. Tero, ere.

To wear a Garment, Gesto, are.

A wear (or dam) Wera, x, f.
1. Mon. 590. 983. Lex 133. Wara,
x, f.

A wear in a River, Boera, x,
f. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cata-
racta, x, f.

A wear (or Kiddle) with a cut in
it for laying of weels to catch fish
in, Kidellus, i, m. 1. Inst. 38.
Mag. Chart. cap. 23. Spel. 420.
Lex 75.

Wear River (in the Bishoprick of
Durham) Wirus.

The weasand of a man's Throat,
Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, x, f.

The weasand or wind-pipe of the
Lungs. Trachea vel Trachia, x, f.

A weasel, Mustela, x, f.

Weather, Aura, x, f. 1 Co. 135.

Fairness of weather, Serenitas,
atis, f.

A weather (or gelded sheep)
Vervex, ecis, m.

Weathers, Muttones, 2 Cow. 39.
Verveces.

A weather-cock (or vane) Tri-
ton, onis, m. Versoria, x, f. Pen-
niculum, li, n. Index venti, Ven-
tilogium, ii, n.

To weave, Texo, ere.

To weave to the end, Pertexo,
ere.

To weave in, or with another
thing, Intexo, ere.

To twist or weave together, Con-
texo, ere.

To weave round about, Circum-
texo, ere.

W E.

To weave or joyn to after, Sub-
texo, ere.

To weave silk, Bombycino, are.
Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um,

Weaved (or wrought between)
Intertextus, a, um.

A weaver, Textor, oris, m.

A woman weaver, Textrix, icis, f.

A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Linnen-weaver, Linteo, onis,
m.

A weaver's Shop, Textrina, x, f.

A weaver's Beam or Rundle
whereon they turn their web at
hand, Jugum, i, n. Jugum Tex-
torium.

A weaver's Loom, Machina
Textoria.

A weaver's Shuttle the Yarn-
Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.

A weaver's Spole, Pannus, i, m.

A weaver's warp, Stamen, inis, n.

The Thread in weaving called the
woof or weft, whercunto the warp
is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.

A weaver's Slay in his Loom,
having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten,
inis, m.

A woof in weaving, (or the wea-
ver's Tram) Trama, x, f.

The Tredle of a weaver's Loom,
Infile, is, n.

A weaver's Shuttle-Threads, Li-
cia, orum, n.

A weaver's Bottom of Yarn, Glo-
mus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum,
i, n.

A weaving, Textus, us, m.
Textura, x, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver, or
weaving, Textorius, a, um.

W E B.

A webb of Cloath, Tela, x, f.
The

W E.

The long roughness of the webb,
Pexitas, atis, f.
A webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.
The webb (or pearl) in the Eye)
Albugo, inis, f.
Webley Town (in Herefordshire)
Weableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, to marry.
A wedding-house, Nuptorium,
ii, n.
A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.
An Iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.
To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo,
are.
A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.
A great wedge or Ingot of Gold,
Palacra, æ, f.
A little wedge of Gold, Pala, æ, f.
Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wise, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.
Conjugium, ii, n.
Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.
To weed again, Refarrio, ire.
To weed or pull up weeds, Erun-
co, are.
To weed with a weeding-book,
Runco, are.
A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m.
Runcator, oris, m.
A weeder-woman, Poastria, æ, f.
A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f.
Runcatio, onis, f.
A weeding-book, Runcina, æ, f.
Sarculum, li, n.
A weed, Gramen noxium.
A week, Septimana, æ, f. Heb-
domada, æ, f.
Weekly, Septimanatim, adv.
He that waits in his week, Heb-
domarius, ii, m.
Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.
The week or Match in a Candle,

W E.

Myxus, i, m. *Ellychnium,* ii, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fish
in, Nassa, æ, f. *Excipulum,* li, n.
Weels, to take Eels, Caudecæ.
A little weel, Tendicula, æ, f.
Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Li-
bro, are.
A weigh (of Cheese, Wool, &c. of
256 pounds) Waga, æ, f. *Spel.* 226.
Lex. 134. *i Mon.* 515. *Weya,* æ, f.
Pry. 303. *Waya,* æ, f. *Fle.* 73.
Wayea, æ, f. *Cypha,* æ, f. *Spel.* 426.
Vaga, æ, f. *Vet. Intr.* 235. and so
used in the Exchequer.
To weigh for tryal, Pensiculo, are.
An Officer to weigh wool, Tro-
nator, oris, m.
A weighing, Pensura, æ, f. Li-
bratio, onis, f.
The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.
Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.
A toll paid for weighing, Trona,
æ, f. *Tronagium,* ii, n.
A weight (or poise) Pondus, eris, n.
A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.
Too much weight, Nimietas pon-
deris, Reg. 100.
That which is put into the Scale to
make up even weight, a counterpoise,
Tergimentum, i, n. *Sacomia,* atis, n.
The difference of weight between
the buyer and seller, Interpondium,
ii, n.
Equality of weight, Æquilibri-
tas, atis, f.
Of equal weight, Æquilibris,
bre, adj.
Gold weight, Æquilibrium, ii, n.
Libramentum, i, n.
To try by weight, Ponso, are.
A weight to jump with, Halter,
eris, m.
A pair of weights to weigh wool,
Bilancium, ii, n.

Y y

Weights,

W E.

Weights, Pondera. There are two sorts in use with us, the one called *Troy weight*, which containeth twelve Ounces in the Pound and no more, by which Pearl, Precious stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, &c. are weighed. The other is called *Averdupois*, which containeth sixteen Ounces in the pound. By this all other things are weighed that pass between Man and Man by weight, saying only those above named. All our weights and measures have their first composition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle sort, twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and 12 such Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce less, should be all one in signification with the Pound of *Averdupois*, and the other Pound called by *Fleta Trohe weight*, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call *Troy weight*, *Fleta, Lib. 2. cap. 12.*

Weisford (in Ireland) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Weshfordia.

W E L.

Weland River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.

Welsh Maylor or Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Mailoria Wallica.

Welsh-men, Walani, Wallenses.

A welch-man, Wallus, i, m.

A well, Puteus, ei, m.

A little well, Puteolus, li, m.

The cover of a well, Puteal, alis,

W E.

A well's mouth (or brim) Crepidod, inis, f.

A Digger or searcher of a well, Putearius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a well, Putealis, le, adj.

Wells City (in Somersetshire) Fontanenses Ecclesia, Theodorodunum. Wellæ.

Of Wells, Wellensis.

Bishop of Bath and wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wellensis.

The welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, x, f.

A little welt, Laciniola, x, f.

To welt or hemm, Prætexto, arg.

A welting, Prætextura, x, f.

The welt of a Shooe, Intercutium, ii, n.

W E N.

Wentsbeck, or upon the River

Wentsbeck, Clamoventa. Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa.

Wertworth (a Man's Name)

Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vedra, Verus, Wirus.

Wereburgh (a Woman's name) Wereburga, x, f.

Wergild, Wergildus, i, m. (i.e. the price of a Man's Life, so much as one paid in ancient times for killing a Man.)

Werkwick on Eden (in Cumberland) Virosidum.

W E S.

The west, Occidens, ntis, m.

Western, Hesperius, a, um.

West

W H.

West-part, Pars occidentalis.
A western wind, Ventus occidentalis.

Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.

Western Islands of Scotland, Eburdx, Incades, Hebrides, Lucades.

Westminster, Vifimonasterium, Westmonasterium.

Westmoreland (see *People of Westmorland*) Westmaria, Westmorria, Westmorlandia.

West-Sax ns, Vifi Saxonés.
West-wales, Demetia.

W E V.

Wever river (in *Cheshire*) Weverus.

W H A.

A Whale, Coetus, i, m.

Wharfe River (in *Yorkshire*) Guerfa, Verberia, Wherfus.

A Wharfe, Wharfa, x, f. 1. Co. 19. Co. En. 536. Lex 134. It is a broad plain place near to a Creek or Hith of the Water, to lay wares upon, that are brought to or from the Water, to be transported to any other place. New Book of Entries. 3 Col. 3.

Wharfage, Wharfagium, ii, n. Kaiagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money paid for loading or unloading goods at a Wharfe.

A wharl or whren to put on a spindle to spin with, Verticulum, ii, n.

W H E.

Wheal castle (in *Cumberland*) Calacum, Gallatum, Gallagum,

Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Frumentum, ns

W H.

Wheat yeilding very fine flowers
 Frumenta Lactentia.

Of or belonging to wheat, Triticeus, a, um.

Wheatley Bridge (in *Oxfordshire*) Veteleganus pons.

A Wheel, Rota, x, f.

A little wheel, Rotula, x, f.

The strake of a Wheel, which is either the Iron bound about the Wheel, or the Round hoop of wood, in which the spokes are put, peradventure so called because it makes a strake in the ground as it goeth, Canthus, i, m.

A water-wheel to draw water, Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A spinners wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

The spoke of a wheel, Radius rotæ.

A turners wheel, Tornus, i, m.

A cart-wheel, Orbita, x, f.

A water-mill wheel, Tympanum, ni, n.

The great wheel of a Crane where in Men raise up burdens and packs, Tympanum versatile.

The Spoling or weavers wheel, Harpedone, is, n.

A potters wheel, Rota figuraris.

The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.

The wheel of a windlas or gin in the which the Rope runneth, Tröchlea, x, f.

To work with the wheel as iurners do, Torno, are.

To shoe wheels, Ferrare rotas.

A cog wheel belonging to a mill, Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalis, le, adj.

W H.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts.

A wheel-wright, Rotarius, ii, m.

A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Vehiculum trusatile.

A whelp, Catulus, li, m.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.

Whereby, of a Descent, a Right, Per quod.

A wherl that women put on their Spindle, Harpax, agis, m.

A wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

To whet, Acuo, ere.

Whetted, Acutus, a, um.

A whetting, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.

Whey, Serum, i, n. Serum lactis.

W H I.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, x, f.

A Dog-whip, Librissa, x, f.

Whip-cord, Resticula, x, f.

A whipping-stock, Statua verbera. Flagri Subiculum.

To whip, Verbero; are. Flagello, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um. Verberatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runcina, x, f. Runca, x, f.

A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.

A whisk, Scopæ vinineæ.

A whistle, Fistula, x, f.

A whistler, Fistulator, oris, m.

White, Albus, a, um.

W I.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland) Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Al-bum monasterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Al-bo monasterio.

A white-pot (or Custard) Ogala, actis, n.

Whitbern or Whitberne (in Scotland) Candida casa, Lucopibia.

The Feast of Whitsontide, Pentecoste, es, f.

A Whitster, Insolator, oris, m.

W H O.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

A Whore (or Harlot) Meretricis, f. Scortum, i, n.

A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.

A Whoremonger, Meretricarius, ii, m. Admissarius, ii, m. Fornicator, oris, m.

W I B.

Wiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Impius, a, um.

Wickedly, Sceleratè, adv. Impie, adv.

A wicket, Festra, x, f. Forula, x, f. Porticula, x, f.

A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichcombia.

Wich (in Worcestershire) Wichum.

Wide

W I.

W I D.

Wide, Latus, a, um.

A widow, Vidua, æ, f.

A widow that hath been twice married, Bivita, æ, f. Bivira, æ, f.

A widower, Viduus, ui, m.

Widowhood, Viduitas, atis, f.

W I F.

A wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is subject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly said, a Feme covert hath no Will. *Cook 4. Rep. Forfe*, and *Hembling's case*.

If she have any Tenure at all, she holds in *Capite*, and she hath no Title but by her Husband: the Maxim of the Lawyers is, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*, the Wife shines with her Husband's Beams.

Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor accessory, because the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband. Our Law saith, That every Gift, Grant, or Disposition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatsoever, made by a Woman-Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery suffered, if they be done without her Husband's consent, are void, 45 *Edw. 3. Fitz. Coven. 18. 1 H. 5. 12. 6. Perk. cap. de Grant. nat. brev. fol. 120.*

Yea, if she do wrong to another, she hath not any thing to make satisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband must do it, or by Imprisonment of her

W I.

person must it be done. *Nat. brev. fol. 188. 11.*

And though she have Inheritance of her own, yet can she not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpose without his Consent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be assigned to the Wife with his Consent, if out of such Lands she grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. *Perk. fol. 2. A. Perk. fol. 2. B.*

And if he Covenant to give her yearly such and such apparel, she cannot dispose it as she list without his consent, but only use and wear it her self, 27 *H. 8. 27. p. 12.*

Neither can she Lease her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Lessee entering by force thereof, is a Disseisor to the Husband, and a Trespasser. *Perk. fol. 3, 4.*

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is enabled to merchandize, 21 *H. 7. 18. p. 29. Nat. brev. fol. 12.*

Finally, she cannot make Executors without the consent of her Husband, nor a Devise or Will, *Cook 4. Rep. Ognel's Case.*

If she make a Will, and thereby devise her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and she after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at first. *Plowd. Comment. 344. A. Bret. and Rigdon's Case.*

Suppose

W I.

Suppose a Woman at the time of her Marriage have a lease for Years, or the Wardship of the Body and Lands of an Infant, or have it by gift or purchase, after Marriage she cannot give it away whatsoever the extremity be, but her Husband may at any time during coverture dispose of it, and such his disposition shall cut off the Wife's interest, *Dr. and Stud. f. 13. Plowd. Comment. fol. 418. 8.*

By the common Law Marriage is a gift of all the goods and chattels Personal of the Wife to her Husband; so that no kind of property in the same remaineth in her, *12 H. 7. 22. Cook. 5. Rep. fol. 36. H. 8. Dyer. Fol. 6.*

And all Personal Goods and Chattels during Marriage given to the Wife, are presently *Ipso facto* transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, *Dr. and Stud. fol. 15. Plowd. Comment. fol. 36.*

By our Law her necessary apparel is not her's in property; while she remaineth a Wife, she is (to use the Law Phrase) under covert Baron: She can neither Let, Set, Alien, Give, nor otherwise of right make any thing away. *4 H. 6. 31.*

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after separation from her Husband, *Alimonia, & f.*

A new married Wife, Sponsa, & f.

An old Wife, Vetula, & f. Anicula, & f.

An house wife, Mater familias.

The Sons-wife, Nurus, ūs, f.

The wives of two Brethren, Janitricēs, vel Lautricēs.

W I.

A brother's wife, Fratria, & f.
The wife of my son, or my daughter's son, Pronurus, ūs, f.

The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, & f. Bigamist is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, a, um.

W I G.

Wight Island by the britains aciently Guith, whence probably all its other names. Icta, Vecta, Vectis, Vectesis, Victesis, Wotha.

The wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexia, Hob. 266. Walda, & f.

A wilderness (or desert) Desertum, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderness in a Garden, Sylva conseminea.

Wilfrid (a man's name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A last will (or testament) Supremum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.

To make his last will and testament in writing, Condere Testamentum & Ultimam Voluntatem suam Scriptis.

Having made no will (not proved by Witnesses) Intestatus, a, um.

Without a will, Intestatò, adv.

An imperfect will, Improburn Testamentum.

A will that holds not good, Testamentum ruptum.

An Addition to a will or other writing, Codicillus, li, m.

He that maketh a will (or Testament) Testator, oris, m.

She that maketh a will (or Testament) Testatrix, icis, f.

Of or belonging to a will (or Testament) Testamentarius, a, um.

William (a man's name) Gulie-mus, i, m.

Willingly,

W I.

Willingly, Voluntarie, adv.
Willoughby (the Family) De
 Warnevilla, Willoughbæus.
Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia,
 Wiltonia.
Of Wiltshire, Wiltunenſis.
Wilton (in Wiltshire) Ellandu-
 num.

W I M.

*Wimundbam, now Windham (in
 Norfolk)* Wimundhamia.
A wimble, Terebrum, bri, n.
A little wimble, Terebellum,
 li, n.
*A boring with a wimble or other
 like Instrument*, Terebratio, o-
 nis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire)
 Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vin-
 dogladia, Vindulgladia, Win-
 burna.
Winchomb (in Gloucestershire)
 Wincelcumba, Winchelcumba.
Winchelsea (in Suffex) Win-
 chelsega.
Old Winchelsey, Vindelſis.
Wincheſter City (in Hampſhire)
 Ventabelgarum, Venta Simeno-
 rum, Wentana Civitas, Win-
 ceſtria.
Of Wincheſter, Wenlanus.
Wincheſter in the wall (in—)
 Tindolana.
Wincheſter-house (in Southwark)
 Avonii Palatium.
*Old Wincheſter (in Northumber-
 land)* Vindolana.
Biſhop of Wincheſter, Episcopus
 Wintonienſis.
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

W I.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Sub-
 ſolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The West-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m.
 Favonius, ii, m.
The South-wind, Auſter, tri, m.
 Ventus Auſtralis, Notus, i, m.
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis,
 m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio,
 onis, m.
The East-north-east-wind, Cæ-
 cias, æ, m.
The North-east-wind, Euro-aqui-
 lo, onis, m.
North-North-west-wind, Thra-
 ſcias, æ, m.
North-west-wind, Boreazephy-
 rus, i, m. Corus, i, m.
West-north-west-wind, Argeſtes,
 æ, m.
West-south-west-wind, Libs, bis,
 m. Africus, ci, m.
The south-south-west-wind, Libo-
 notus, i, m. Auftroafricus, ci, m.
The South-south-east-wind, Car-
 bas, æ, m.
The South-east-wind, Euronotus,
 i, m. Euroauſter, tri, m. Noto-
 zephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, æ, f.
A contrary wind, Reſtatus, ſis, m.
A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.
Belonging to the East-wind, Ori-
 entalis, le, adj.
Of or belonging to the Northwind,
 Aquilonaris, re, adj.
Of or belonging to the West-wind,
 Zephyrius, a, um.
Of the South-wind, Auſtrinus,
 a, um.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mo-
 la Pneumatica.
A wind-mill-fail, Alæ Molares.
A wind-beam of an houſe, Suſten-
 taculum, li, n. Columen, inis, n.
A winding-sheet, Sudarium, ii, n.
 Ferale, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.

A window, Fenestra, æ, f. Repagulum, i, n. Specularium, ii, n.

A little window, Fenestella, æ, f. Fenestricula, æ, f.

Bay windows, Cavæ fenestræ.

A cellar-window, Spiraculum, li, n.

Dormer windows, Tectorum fenestræ.

Luthern windows, Solatorium fenestræ.

A flap window, Fenestra pendula.

A window-case, Fenestræ defeniaculum.

Window Beams, Feneſtralia.

A Glass-window, Vitrea fenestra.

A lattice window, Clathrum, i, n. Transenna, æ, f.

Windows made with cross Bars with many holes to look out, Capcelli, orum, m.

To make windows, Fenestro, are.

Wine, Vinum, i, n.

New wine, Mustum, i, n.

Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.

Frensh wine, Vinum Gallicum.

White wine, Vinum album.

Rbenish wine, Vinum Rhenense.

Red wine, Vinum rubrum.

Spanish wine (or Sack) Vinum Hispanicum.

New wine sodden till the third part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n.

Sapa, æ, f.

Decayed or dead wine, Vappa, æ, f.

To boil or burn wine, Defruto, are.

To allay wine, Vinum diluere.

Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.

Wine of a year old, Annotinum, i, n.

To taste wine, Tastare Vinum. Ry. 295. Pry. 196.

A Cup to taste new wine, Acrätaphörum, ri, n.

A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.

A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.

A Flask of wine, Flasca, æ, f.

A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.

He that selleth wine, Vinarius, ii, m.

She that selleth wine by the Pot, Decupa, æ, f.

A wine bearer (one that bringeth wine to the Board) Oenophörus, ri, m.

Pertaining to wine, Vinaceus, a, um. Vinarius, a, um.

Belonging to Must or new wine, Mustarius, a, um.

Pertaining to the boiling of new wine, Defrutarius, a, um.

A wine-press, Torcular, aris, n.

A wine presser, Vectarius, ii, m.

Winifred (a Woman's name) Winifrida, æ, f.

The wing of a Bird, Ala, æ, f. Penna, æ, f.

The wing of an army, Cornu, n. Cornu tibi cura sinistri. Lucan.

To winn (or Game, as in Play) Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.

To winn by assault, Expugno, are.

To winnow or fan Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.

Not well-winnowed, Exaceratus, a, um.

A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.

A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.

Winter, Hyems, emis, f.

The winter season for sowing of Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

W I P.

To wipe (or make clean) Tergo, ere. Mundo, are.

W I.

- To wipe away, Abstergo, ere.
 To wipe out, Deleo, ere.
 To wipe clean with a Sponge,
 Spongio, are.
 Wiped, Absterfus, a, um.
 Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. E-
 rasus, a, um.
 A wiper, Absterfor, oris, m.
 A wiping, Absterfio, onis, f.
 A wiping clout, Muccinium,
 ii, n.

W I R.

- Gold wire, Aurum netum.
 Copper wire, Filum orichalchi.

W I S.

- Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wif-
 kus.
 A wisp (or wreath) Peniculus,
 li, m.

W I T.

- A Witch (Sorceress, or Enchan-
 tress) Saga, æ, f. Fascinatrix, icis, f.
 Witchcraft, Magia, æ, f. Fasci-
 nium, ii, n. Veneficium, ii, n.
 Witching, Fascinatio, onis, f.
 Pertaining to Witchcraft, Ma-
 gicus, a, um.
 With, Cum, Præp.
 Within few days, Cis paucos
 dies.
 A withe (or Faggot-band) Vin-
 culum, li, n.
 To withdraw, Retraho, ere.
 Subtrahō, ere. Subduco, ere.
 A withdrawer, Subductor, o-
 ris, m.
 Withernam, Withernamium,
 ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the
 Common Law, when a Distress is
 taken and driven into a Hold, or
 out of the County, so that the
 Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin
 make delivery thereof to the Par-
 ty distreined. In which case this
 Writ of Withernam, or de vetito

W I.

namio, is directed to the Sheriff,
 for the taking of as many of his
 Beasts, as he did thus unlawfully
 distrain, or as much Goods of his
 into his keeping, till he hath
 made deliverance of the first Di-
 stress.

The form of the Writ is thus,
Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 73. Tibi præ-
cipimus quod averia prædicti B. in
balliva tua capias in Withernam,
&c. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 82.
§ 83. § 79. a. § 80. and in
the Reg. Judic. fol. 29. a. § 30. a.
 whereby it appeareth, that the
 Sheriff by these words is com-
 manded to take Compensation
 and Recompence of the former,
 taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two
 old and outworn Saxon words,
Wither alterum and *nam pignus,*
quasi altera pignoris oblatio. Some
 derive it of the German *Wider*
 (i. e.) *rursus*, again, and *nam* or
namp, (i. e.) *Caprio*, a taking, of
Nemen, (i. e.) *Capere*, to take, as
 it were a taking again, as the old
 Latin word, *Repraesalia*, a Reprisal.
 When one taking of me a
 Distress, which in Latin is called
Pignus, or any other thing, and
 carrying it away out of the Juris-
 diction where I dwell; I take by
 order of him that hath Jurisdic-
 tion, another Distress of him again,
 or of some other of that Jurisdi-
 ction, and do bring it into the
 Jurisdiction wherein I dwell;
 that by equal wrong, I may come
 by equal right.

Also *Withernam* in *Bract. lib. 3.*
Tract. 2. cap. 37. and also in *West.*
2. cap. 2. seemeth to signify an
 unlawful Distress made by him
 that hath no right to distrein,

W I.

Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 2. New Book of Entries, *Verbo Withernam*, whereof is made this Latin word, *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking; *viz.* in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervaile of Mr. Lamberd in his Explication of Saxon words. How *Withernam*, which is a taking again, should be latined *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, is nothing else, but that the first taking or distress was unlawful, and so in Law forbidden, and thereof called, *Vetitum namium*.

To *with-hold*, Retineo, ere. Detineo, ere.

With-holden, Detentus, a, um. Retentus, a, um.

A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m. Retentor, oris, m.

A with-holding, Detentio, onis, f.

A witness, Testis, is, c. 2.

To *witness*, Testificor, ari.

To *call to witness*, Contestor, ari.

A calling to witness, Contestatio, onis, f.

Capable of bearing witness, Testabilis, le, adj.

An Ear-witness, Testis auritus.

An Eye-witness, Testis oculus.

Before witness, Contestatò, adv.

Which by Law can make no Testament, or be taken for a Witness, intestabilis, le, adj.

When a Man is put down as a witness though not present, Testimonium cœcum.

Witnessed, Contestatus, a, um.

Wittingly, Scienter, adv.

W O.

W I Z.

A wizard, Magus, i, m. Augur, uris, m.

W O A.

Woad wherewith Cloth is dyed, Gadium, vel potius Gualdum, i, n. Glattum, i, n.

W O L.

A wolf, Lupus, i, m.

A female wolf, Lupa, æ, f.

A little wolf, Lupulus, li, m.

A little she wolf, Lupula, æ, f.

Wolf (the Family) Lupus.

Wolley (the Family) Wollæus.

Wolfey (the Family) Wolfæus, Volvelius.

W O M.

A woman, Mulier, eris, f.

A single woman (Spinster) Femina marito expers.

A free woman, Frea, æ, f.

A woman in Childbirth, Puera, æ, f.

A woman new married, Sponsa, æ, f.

A woman great with Child, Mulier pregnans.

An old Woman, Anus, ūs, f.

Agrave, sober, motherly woman, Matrona, æ, f.

A woman that lies but with one Man, Unicuba, æ, f.

A woman that hath two Husbands, Digama, æ, f.

A working woman, Operaria, æ, f.

A woman servant, Ancilla, æ, f.

A woman that hath brought forth twice, Bipara, æ, f.

A woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood, Calyptra, æ, f.

A woman's gown with a Train, Cyelas, adis, f.

W O.

Of or belonging to a woman, Mulierosus, a, um.

The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hysterā, orum.

Wood cut (or dead wood) Lignum, i, n.

A wood (or wood growing) Boscus, ci, m.

A little wood, Bosculus, li, m. 2 Mon. 239, 242. Lex 20. Grava, x, f.

Hedging wood, Busca, x, f. Reg. 105. bis.

Under wood growing, Subboscus, ci, m.

A heap of Fire-wood, Redulus, li, m.

Coppice-wood (wood cut under 20 years growth) Sylva cædua.

A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Pasture, Disboscatio, onis, f.

Woodcot (in Surry near Crayford) Neomagus, Noviomagus, Niomagus.

A wood of Ash-trees, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A wood-house, Boscarium, ii, n. Lignarium, ii, n.

Splits or Billets of wood, Cremia, orum.

A Carrier of wood, Caletarius, ii, m.

A Hewer of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Lignifeca, x, m. Lignicissinus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.

To cut wood, Lignifeco, are.

A wood-knife, Culter venatorius, us.

Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n. (z. e.) Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Forests.

A wood-monger, Lignator, oris, m. Xylopolā, x, m.

A wood Pile, Strues vel meta lignorum.

A Turret of wood, Fala, x, f.

W O.

A hewing of wood, Lignifecatio, onis, f.

To gather wood, Lignor, ari.

Made of wood, Ligneus, a, um.

Belonging to wood, Lignarius, a, um.

A woodward (or under Officer in a Forest) Woodwardus, i, m.

To woove, Proco, are.

A woover, Procus, ci, m.

The woof of Cloth, Trama, x, f. Linium, ii, n.

The woof of a web, Subtegmen, inis, n.

Wool, Lana, x, f.

Unwashed wool, Lana succida.

Carded or spun wool, Lana facta, vel neta.

Wool unspun, Lana infecta.

Course refuse wool, Solox, Solocis, m. Lana recusata.

A lock of wool, Hapsium, ei, n. Hapsus, i, m.

A flock of wool (loose Lint) Flocus, ci, m.

A fleece of wool, Vellus, eris, n. Apsium, i, n.

A carder of wool, Carminator, oris, m.

A woman carder of wool, Carmiatrix, icis, f. Xantria, x, f.

A wool-winder or weaver (any one that selleth or occupieth wool, as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver)

Lanarius, ii, m. Lanificus, ci, m.

A spinner of wool (or maker of Yarn; she that worketh wool to make it serviceable to the Clothier) Lanifeca, x, f.

A spinning (or carding) of wool, Lanificium, ii, n.

Wool-combs, Pectines.

A pair of wool-cards, Par cardariorum.

A Wool-market, Eriopolium, ii, n.

W O.

A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbiltrum, tri, n.

A Store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanæ repositorium.

A Stone of wool, Petra lane.

A rod of wool, Laniscus, ci, m.

A weight of wool (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uvaga, x, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W O R.

Worcester City, Branovium, Branovium, Bravinum, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.

Of Worcester, Wigorniensis.

Worcestershire, Wiccica, Wigornia comitatus.

Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus Wigorniensis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Work, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus incisum.

Lime work, Opus albarium.

Mosaic work, Pavimentum Sculpturatum.

Handy-work, Manopera, x, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taker of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Master of work, Architector, oris, m.

A day's work, Præcaria, x, f. Lex 99. Brac. 160.

A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coiner) Malleator, oris, m.

A work-house, Opificina, x, f. Artificina, x, f. Domus operaria.

W R.

To cast up works round about (or trench about) Circumvallo are.

One that works sitting, Sellularius, ii, m.

A working, Operatio, onis, f.

A work-man, Opifex, icis, m.

Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman like, Fabriliter, adv.

Workmanship, Opificium, ii, n.

Fabia, x, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Cosmos, i, m.

The description of the world, Cosmographia, x, f.

Wort, Mustea cervisia.

Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.

Worthy, Dignus, a, um.

Worthiness, Dignitas, atis, f.

W O V.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnusculum, li, n.

The Scurf of a wound, Crusta vulneris.

The Crust upon a seared wound, Escara, x, f.

Causing a Crust upon a seared wound, Escaroticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnero, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Alterco, are.

A Wrangler, Altercator, oris, m. Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling, Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumplico, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circumvolutus, a, um.

Wrapped

W R.

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicatus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.
Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um.
A wrapper, Involutum, cri, n.
Wrapping-paper, Cucullus, li, m.
To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.
One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.
To wrestle, Luctor, ari.
A wrestler, Luctator, oris, m.
A great wrestler, Athleta, æ, m.
A wrestling, Luctatio, onis, f.
A wrestling-place, Palaestra, æ, f.
Hermathena, æ, f. Xystus, i, m.
The art of wrestling, Athletica, æ, f.
Pertaining to wrestling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To wreath, crisp, curle, turn a Pin round, Torqueo, ere.
A whirling or wreathing, Torso, onis, f.
To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere.
Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.
A wreathing, Contorsio, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f.
A wreck of the Sea, Wreccum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2. Inst. 167. Wreccum maris.
Goods shipwreckt, Bona wreccata, 5. Co. 106.
Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.
Wresbil (in Yorkshire) Urosulum.

W R I.

A wrinkle, Ruga, æ, f.
To wrinkle, Rugo, are.
To wring, Stringo, ere.

W R.

A wristband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.
The wrist (or Joynt between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m.
A writ, Breve, is, n. *Spel.* 104.
 A Writ is a formal Letter, or Epistle of the King in a Parchment sealed with a Seal, directed to some Judge, Officer, Minister, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Complaint of a Subject, commanding or authorising something contained in the same Letter to be done for the cause briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expressed, which is to be discussed in some Court according to Law. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 243.

The Civilians call it, *Actionem sine formulam*, but *actio* seemeth rather the Parties whole suit, and *Breve* is the King's Precept, whereby any thing is Commanded to be done touching the Suit of Action; as the Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken, a Disseisin to be redressed, &c.

And these Writs are diversly divided in divers respects. Some in respect of their Order, or manner of Granting, are termed Original, and some Judicial.

Original Writs are those that are sent out for the summoning of the Defendant in a Personal, or Tenant in a Real Action, or other like purpose, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Those are *Judicial*, that are sent out by order of the Court where the Cause dependeth, upon occasion growing after Suit begun. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 51. And *Judicial* is thus by the sign known

W R.

known from the Original, because the Telle beareth the Name of the chief Justice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original beareth in the Telle the Name of the King.

Then according to the nature of the Action, they are Personal or Real; and Real are either touching the Possession, called Writs of Entry, or the Property, called Writs of Right. *Fitz. Nat. brev. sparsim per totum.*

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, some of Office. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 147.* Some Ordinary, some of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that which a privileged Person bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reason of some Privilege. See *Procedendo*. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Privilege*.

To write, Scribo, ere.

To write much, or often, Scriptito, are.

To write in (or upon) Inscribo, ere.

To write between, Intercribo, ere.

To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.

To write over, Supercribo, ere.

To write an Answer, Rescribo, ere.

To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Præscriptor, oris, m.

A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, f.

Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.

A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, æ, f.

Of or for writing, Scriptorius, a, um.

W Y.

A writer of the Tallies, Scriptor Taliarum. Is an Officer of the Exchequer, being Clerk to the Auditor of the Receipt, who writeth upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Teller's Bills.

Written, Scriptus, a, um.

Written over, Superscriptus, a, um.

Written out, Exscriptus, a, um.

W R O.

To do wrong, Tortum facere. *Co. Lit. 158.*

Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f. *Mon. 580.* Injuria, æ, f. Wrong or Injury is in French aptly called *Tort*, because Injury and Wrong is wrested or crooked; being contrary to that which is Right and Straight. Injury is derived of *In* and *Jus*, because it is contrary to Right. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap 1.*

Wronged violently, Oppressus, a, um.

Wrongfully, Injuriæ, Injustè, adv.

Wrotham (in Kent) Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Wroxcester (in Shropshire) Virecinum, Virecium, Viroconium, Uriconium.

W U L.

Wulstan (a man's name) Wulstanus, i, m.

W Y D.

A Wydraught for a Privy. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n. Stercidium, ii, n.

Y A.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village, Wyka, x, f.

Y A R.

A *Yard to measure with, Yarda, x, f. Co. Ent. 377. Virgata, x, f. Virga, x, f.*

A man's Yard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or cross Piece whereunto the Sail is fastened) Antenna, x, f.

Yard-land, Virgata terra. The Saxons called it Girdland. It is a proportion of Land. In some Countries it is Ten Acres, in some Twenty, some Twenty four, and some Thirty Acres of Land.

Yare (in Yorkshire) Yarum.

Yare River (in Norfolk) Garienis, Garryenus.

Yarmouth (in Norfolk) Garonium, Garienis ostium.

Yarn, Lana neta. Mich. 14. Car. 2. in C. B. Lana facta.

A Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

A Skain of Yarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. Mataxa, x, f.

A Quill of Yarn, Panos, i, m.

A Spindle to wind yarn, Alabrum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Yarn, Glomerare Glomos.

Y E.

Y E A.

A Year, Annus, i, m.

Year and Day, Annus & Dies.

Is a time thought in Construction of our Common Law, fit in many Cases to determine a Right in one, and an Usurpation or Prescription in another: As in case of an Estray, if the Owner (Proclamation being made) challenge it not within the time, it is forfeit. So is the Year and Day given in case of Appeal, in case of Descent after Entry or Claim; or of no Claim; upon a Fine or Writ of Right at the Common Law. So of a Villain remaining in ancient Demesne; of the Death of a Man sore bruised and wounded; Of Protections; Essoines in respect of the King's service; of Wreck, and divers other Cases. *Cook, Vol. 6. fol. 107. B.* and that touching the Death of a Man likewise in the Civil Law. *Nam si mortifere fuerit vulneratus, & postea post longum intervallum mortuus sit inde annum numerabimus secundum Julianum.*

Year, Day, and Waste, Annus, Dies, & Vastum, Is a part of the King's Prerogative whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attainted of Petty Treason or Felony, whosoever be Lord of the Mannor, whereunto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and not only so, but in the End wasteth the Tenement, destroyeth the Houses, rooteth up the Woods, Gardens, Pastures, and ploweth up Meadows, except the Lord of the

Fee

Y O.

Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Wast, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in *Stawnsf. Prærog. Cap. 16. fol. 44. & seq.*

The Leap-year, Bissextilis, le.

Tearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.

Yeast (or Barm) Gistum, i, n. Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cerevizæ.

Y E L.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

Y E O.

A Yeoman, Homo ingenuus. Spel. 361, 381.

A Yeoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

Y O A.

A Yoak, Jugum, i, n.

The Band fastening the Yoak about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Z A.

Unaccustomed to the Yoak, Subjugis, e, adj.

To Yoak, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

Y O R.

York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum. Legio VI. Niciphorica. Legio VI. Victrix. Urovicum.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel comitatus. Isuria.

Of Yorkshire, Isurovicanus.

Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

Y O U.

The Young of any Tame Beast or Bird, Pullus, i, m.

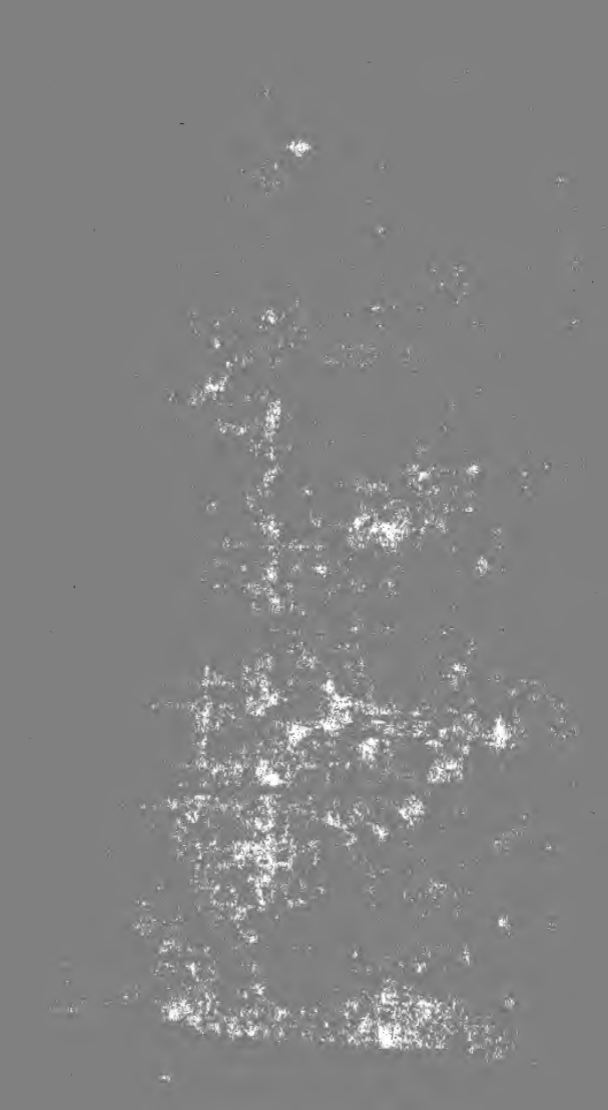
A young man, Juvenis, adj.

Youth, Juventus, utis, f.

Z A C.

Z *Achary (a Man's Name) Zacharias, æ, m.*

FINIS.





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