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THE
Law-French
DICTIONARY
Alphabetically Digested;
Very useful for all Young Students in
To which is added,
THE
Law-Latin Dictionary:
Being
An Alphabetical Collection of such Law-Latin
Words as are found in several Authentic Manuscripts, 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
Exposition of the Terms of the Common Law (interspers'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 S A V O Y.
Printed by Eliz. Hutt and R. Colling, (Assigns of Edward Sayer, Esq; ) for P. Brown, J. Malthoe,
B. Tooke, T. Bickerton, F. Giles, J. Rooké, and
F. Clay. 1718.
THE
PREFACE.

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 I have
The PREFACE:

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.
# THE Law-French DICTIONARY.

## A B.

### To, to savoir, 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 fils d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.

### A, is sometimes taken for in or En, as, A la Façon, in the fashion.

**A** la Presence, in the Presence.

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

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

**Abaisser**, to bring low, cast down or abate.

**Abaisse**, idem.

**Abandon**, leaving, abbandoner es- cun, to desert or leave one, aban- donants, idem.

**Abasants**, debasing, or abasing. Un Abachie, an Abey, un Abbys, idem.

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

**Abbi**, an Abbotefs.

**Abater and Abatre**, to quash, de- stroy, beat down, or pull up by the roots. vid. Lex Terms, &c. ib.

**Abbater**,
Abater, to demolish or throw down, Abater arbres, to fell trees.  
Abatement and Abatus, thrown down.  
Abate 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 entry, It is also a Term in Heraldry, denoting some mark or stain in Arms.  
Abatement, of a Writ or Plaint for uncertainty, Misdemean, &c.  
Un abater, is he who wrongful ly 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.  
Abazance, and Abaizeance, fict in nubibus, a thing in the consideration of the Law, or in its disposition. 2 Hen. 7. 13, a.  
Abaiance, repite, or in expet a- tion, abayance, idem.  
Abbaye, to bark as a Deg, abbye, barking as a Hound; when a Duèr turns head, he is said to be at bay.  
Abey, the Alphabet.  
Abbreger, to shorten, contract, or epitomize.  
Abjee, shortned, contrated.  
Abbetours, aiders, assistants, ab bentauns, aiding or affisting; abbetaff, had assifted or abetted.  
Abuver, to give Water, abdu ver les Chevaux, to water Horses.  
Un abbevoir, a Watering place.  
Abdicate, to renounce or re fufe.  
Abhorrer, to detest.  
Abjeft, cast down, chose abjett, a vile thing.  
Abilles & Abillor, vide, Habille & Habiller.  
Abjurer, to forswear, to recant, or deny.  
Abjurement, denying, renouncing.  
Ablation, washing away, cleanfing.  
Aboler & Abolir, to root out, to abolidh.  
Aboli hors d'usage, abolish'd out of use.  
Abolissement, abolishing.  
Abson, bowed.  
Abominer, to detest, to abhor.  
Abondant, moreover, further more.  
Aborder, to apply to, to ar rive 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.  
Aboutissmens, idem.  
Absondre & Absonder, to hide.  
Que absents, who are away.  
Abrogée, put away, Abroger, to put away.  
Abstinence, & abstynce, Wormwood.  
Absoudre & Absoul, to forgive or pardon.  
Abjouls & absolbs, forgiven, pardoned.  
Absenir, to forbear.  
Absens, & Abstruce, hidden, dif ficult.  
Absurd, inconvenient, foolish.  
Abu-
Acob, a bottomless Pit.

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

Accrefer, to happen, to accrew.
Accreffe, encreased, accrewed.
Puis accreffe, may happen, p. 
Fitz. nat. brev. 185. a.

Accreffer, to allise, Accessent fur 
engues, the Jury allise, p. 2 Edw. 5. 3.


Accordant, agreeable, according 
to.

Accort, heedy, wary.

Accoller, to embrace.

Accomplir, to finifh or fulfil.

Accomplice, fulfilled.

Accofter, to draw near, to be 
familiar with.

Accoucher, to lye, Accuchement, 
lying down.

Accouthe, to dress, deck or a-

dorn, accoufer, idem.

Accrewe, encrease, accrew, idem.

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

Achater, to buy, achater, a buy-
er, acheter, idem.

Achate, bought, purchased, 
achape, idem.

Achet, idem, achatamus, we 
bought.

Acheson, hurt, damaged.

Accoinft, very necessary or fa-
miliar.

Accomoder, to lend, accomoda, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company 
with.

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

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

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

Accofter, to prop or hold up.

Accoufmer, to be used or ac-
customed.

Accouftenant, used. p. Coke, rep.
9. 120.

Accreffer, to happen, see accreffer.

Accreffer, to encrease or grow.

Accruft, hath happened or ac-

Accrocher, to apprehend, to pull 
or draw to, to hook, vide Encro-

Acrefèrs, a Farmer, acentment, 
a letting to Farm.

Acrefès, in good earneft, truly.

Acrees, Maple trees. p. Coke 
rep. 4. 62.

Achevement, an obtaining or 
acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Achateur, vide Achater, a buyer.

Acier, Steel.

Acoup, sudden, or suddenly.

Serra couple, shall be joynded.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

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

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

Acre, sharp in falt. Acritonie, 
sharpnefs.

Acquirer, & Aquiffier, to ac-
quitt, also to agree to, or fland to.

Acquifier, to pacifie or make 
quiet.

Acrestra, shall fall or happen, p. 
Brit. or 92. b.

Un acte, an authority of Court.

Affif, buffe, active.

Accufel, ready, speedy, effe-
quial.

Aculment & actualment, pre-
sently, out of hand.

B 2
ACCOMPILISSÉMENT, fulfilling.
Aquitie, releas'd, absolv'd, acquête de son serement, absolv'd of his Oath.

AD

Ad, hath and had.
Ad ever, hath had.
Ad a fair, had to do.
Ad efta, hath been.
Adage, an old saying, ce$ un comon adage, it is a common saying.

Adayer, to provoke.
Adayment, a provocation.
Addone, given to.
Un addourer, a promoter, or etter up of Causes.
Addoulteir, to affwage or mitigate.

Addeulciment, mitigating or affwaging.
Addeulcissement, idem.
Ades, by and by, anon.
Ademain, to morrow.
Adeprimes, at the beginning, at first.
Adereign, put in order, tryed, arraigned.

Advocat, before, before such time, p. Plowd. abr. 18.
Ademer, 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.
Adjouft, added, let right. p. Plowden's preface.

Adjudger, to give Judgment, adjungera, shall judge.

ADJOIGNANT, joyning unto.
Ad refers, to refor unto, to have recourie unto, Adrefis, idem.

L'ADMINISTRE, the Admiralty.
Admis, admitted, A mettre, to admit.

Adminifler, to direct, dispose, or govern.
Adminiftrateur, he that doth direct or administer.

Admonisf, charged, admonifh'd, warned, p. Brit. 60. b.

Adjure, to fwear to.

Admirablemente, wonderfully.

Adone, then, at that time, adonques, idem.

Adopter, & prendre a filz, to adopt or make one his Son, adoptif, chozen, adopted.

Adorer, to worship, adorateur, a worhipper.

Adore, to lean against any thing.

Adroit home, a right or fit Man.

Adnuler, to make void or destroy.

Adowel, ought to have.

Advenir, to happen, or fall out.

Advertizér, to give notice.

Advenitur, chance, accident.

Advenant, according, fittting.
Il est jeune & Gaillard a ladvenant, he is young and fuffy accordingly.

Advenu, come to pass, advenement, happening, allow a chance.

Advenues, the paffages, or entries, Garder les advenues, to watch the access or entries.

Advinet, happened.

Advocturer, an adulterer, un adultere, idem.

Advowry, vide soowry.

Advertir, to give notice, or to admonifh.

Advertiflement, admonition.

Adven, faith or fidelity.

Advowser to vouch, confefs, or own.
A E. A F.

Adiowr quelque crime, to avow any fault.
Adyre, to say, or speak. p. 1
Hen. 7. 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, ael, idem.
Aele, a Grandmother.
Aeverer, to plow or plowing, vide aiver.
Aevel, bras, airaine idem. and
airain, idem. p. Termes de Ley.

V.

Aversa, capitâs, a forfeiture in
case of Murther. It is said by
Blount, that in an Assembly at Ex-
eter, King Arthurian 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 Thrymsâ was the
4th part of a Saxon shilling.

A F.

Affaire, to be had, made, or
Affair, busines.
Affame, famished, starved.
12. a.
Affirmer, to make sure, to sta-
blish, to fortify; also to let to
Farm, affirmer, idem.
Affirter, it behoveth, or belong-
eth. p. 2 Hen. 7. 9. 2.
Affirance, idem.
Affirement, a taxation, affil-
ment, &c.
Affire, set, taxed, affixed, con-
formed.

A G.

Affeuer, to tax or affeis. p. Coke
rep. 3. 39. a.
Affe, Afri, and affra, Cattle or
Beasts, as Affes de son Carne,
Heifers, or Beasts of his Plough.
Averia Carucata, idem.
Affront, they belong.
Com. 306. b.

Affrousent, Persons who are ap-
pointed to tax or affeis such amери-
ciaments as are set in inferior
Courts. 8 H. 7. 4.

Affiance, alliance, confedecary,
or confidence, West. 1. c. 1.
Affinity, Kindred or Relations
by blood or Marriage, West. 1. c. 9.
Affins, kindred by Marriage.
Affinage, refining Metals.
Affrains, fightings, assaults.
Affranchir, to set free.
Affodesi, impety, ungodliness.

A G.

Agâs, dismaid with fear, also
waited.
Agait, waiting, gís 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 depature or lay in, agis,
Idem.

Agissement, is the laying in of
Cattle, to go and depature or feed
by the Month or Week, and
is called tacking in some Coun-
ties.
Aggregation, a gathering or
assembling together, aggreger, to
assemble, or gather.

Aggrandir, to make great, to
enlarge.
Aglue, joyned or congealed.
Agravées, 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.
Agreement, they agree.
Agrestical, clownish, rude.
Agneau, a Lamb, agnels and agnes, lambs, agnelet, to yeam or bring forth lambs.
Aboutir, to shame, aboutir un home, to abash or make one ashamed.
Aguille, a Needle.
Aguilles, a point or sharp end.
Aguisfer, to sharpen, whet or grind.

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.
Aider, to help or assist, aïdre, idem.
Al aid de dieu, the help of God.
Si vous aid dieu, so help ye God.
Aijants, having, ni outayant, they have not.
Come ait esë dit, as hath been said.
Aïncientment, anciently.
Qui aïd, he who helpeth.

A. L.

Lever aïds sur le sujet, to raise aids upon the Subjects.
Un aïgle, an Eagle.
Aïgre, sharp, eager.
Aïlours, elsewhere, otherwise.
Aïlours, aïleurs, and aïlors, idem, p. Briton. 37. a.
Aïl, a Grandfather, vide ael.
Aïlësi, a Grandmother, ael, idem.
Aïnsi, even so, after the same manner, so that, unless.
Aïnsi come, even as it were.
Dit aïnsi, he said so, or thus, aïnsi, thus.
Aïnsi söt il, so be it, il est aïnsi, it is so.
Aïmant, a Loadstone.
Aïmer, to love, aimer, idem.
Aïreau, a Plough, aïrant, Plowing, Tilling.
Aïraine, bras. p. termes de Ley, 180. b.
Aïs, a board.
Aïer, steel.
Aïle, a wing, aïle de Oyseau, the wing of a Bird.
Aïre, the nest of a Hawk or Bird of game.
Aït, he hath.
Aïsne, first-born, aïsne fitz, eldest Son.
Aïsnee fille, eldest Daughter.
Aïsnefë le droit, the right of the first born.
Aïsemment, speedily, quickly.
Aïfnetia pars, the Son’s, Daughter’s, Brother’s, or Sister’s Part.
Aïjuge, adjudged, or awarded, Wex. 1. c. 4.
A L.

Ala, goeth, est ale, he is gone, Stich. Nat. brev. 97, a. and also brought.
Il ala, he went, or he goeth, p. Coke rep. 8. 37, a.
Alas, they should go, they should go against, p. Mirr. Just.
Alas, avant, they have gone forth.
Aler sans jour, to be dismissed, the Court without Day, i.e. absolutely.
Avers alantes, Cattle going.
Vous alastes, ye have gone, ale, gone, went.
Ale & toute defail, gone and quite spoiled.
Alangeor vide Languer.
Aleblaster, fidelity, also alledge.
De afer, of the other. p. Hen. 6. annal.
Aleinor, an Ale-taster, an Officer who takes care of the Alsize of Ale and Viuitals.
Aler & aller, to go, or to take a Journey.
Lefe afer, let go, aler shall go.
Aler in quelque lieu, to go to any place.
Aler a part, to go to the gate.
Aler versus asum, to go towards one.
Alay, vide Aloy.
Le afer, the bringing, de ny afer, not to go.
Alegent, they shall alledge.
Aleinor, to fell, ailene, fold, vide Esstranger.
Ailenee, the buyer, alienation, dealing.
Ailenee, one born out of the King's Dominions, vid. Alien.
Aile & venue, to go and come.
Ailestone, confederacy, combination, Aliance, ideem.

A L.

Allamínor, a Limner or Guilder of Letters in old Parchment Writings. See St. 1 R. 3. c. 9.
Almoines, Alms, pour almoigne, for Alms.
Almoignes & almognez, ideem.
Ainster, vide aumoner.
Alme. Soul, almes, Souls.
Alnetum and alner, a Wood of Alders, Co. Lit. 46.
Alent hors, they went out, almes we went.
Alodium, a free manor, p. part 1. Inst. 5. a.
Alt. high.
Alroynd, stolen, hid, concealed or chased away.
Aloyer, to chafe or drive away.
Alyenor, they put off, or deferr.
Alien, a Foreigner, or one born out of the King's dominions.
Allies and ailez, Kindred, confederates.
Allors, 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.
Alquer, to wrangle.
Alun, Alom.
Alveys, flags, flags, or Rushes.
Nov. Nar. 5. 3.
Alvetum, the place where they grow.
Allyent, they bind.
Alleyeours, they who make sale.

Alter-
A M.

Altercation, controversy, dispute.

A M.

Amer, to love, aimer, idem.
Amer is also bitter.
Am a d'aler bravement, love to go fine.
Ament, they love, de amer, for to love.
Amen, Friends, amicis, idem.
Ame, beloved.
Ambages, a circuitry of words, or a long idle or foolish discourse.
p. Coke rep. 11. 29.
Ambideux, both.
Ambrey, a Cup-board.
Amen, brought, ameni, idem.
Amenis, idem, sera amens, shall be brought.
Amenity to make better, ne amenisse, may not be amended, amendex in modern French is to buy.
Amercias, amerced, amercy, idem, sunt amercies, are amerced, estre amercie to be amerced.
Amesie, friendship, kindness.
Amnesie, a forgetting injuries.
Amesina, brought, also led or carried away or drove, amsine, idem, est amesuable, to be brought or carried. p. Fitzb. Justice, 12. b.
Amesier, to bring, lead or drive.
Vous amesieres, ye may bring.
Amesiera, shall bring, carry.
Il amemfaite, he may bring, 31
Hen. 7. 28. a.
Amesier son host, to lead his Army.
Amassier, 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, amollir, idem.
p. terms Ley. 116.
Amonefle, admonished or forewarned, Westm. 1. c. 2.
Amortizer, to alien lands to a Corporation, or body Politick.
Amortir, idem.
Ample, Broad, large.
Amplius, to encrease, to enlarge.
Amputer, to cut, amputation.
Amont and a mount, upwards.
Amplie, encreased.
Amplement, largely, fully.
Amusement, gazing.
Amuser escum, to put one in a study, or to busy one's thoughts.
Amusifer, to make thin, or lean, or to be slender, amindrir idem
Amortiferment, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick being then paid 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 an an in an
from Year to Year, demi an
half a Year, de anten, of the last Year.
Andates, the first Year's Fruits paid out of the Church-livings.
Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.
Ancile, a Maid-servant.
Ancires, ancestors.
Ancien, old, le plus ancien d tous, the oldest of all.
Antique temps, old time, antie idem.
Ancire, an Anchor.
Angleterre
Anfeldthoyde, a single charge or accusation, LL. Edm. R.


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

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

Anes, Geele, p. Brook's Gr. abr. 144.

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


Anentir, to make void.

Anient anfterment, utterly void.

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

Anientifiment, destruction, making void or annulling, anichilling, making void.

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

Anscote, the same as Anblote, good vide.

Annels livres, year-books of the Laws.

Anel, livres, idem.

Anel, a Ring, anel, idem.

Annels and annexe, Rings.

Anmelmur, yearly, annule, idem.

Anzelx and annelix, Rings, p. Parkins 17. b.

Azn, years, ans, idem.

Anoya, hurt, mischief.

Anyent, idem ut aniont.

Ansggill, an Eel.

Anui, to day.

Anwe, join'd, coupled.

Anust, the Month of August. vide Aurst, idem.


A P.

Aparlue, ready or prepared, West. 1- c. 9.

Aparlue, by himself. aperlue, idem Co. Rep. 9, 58.

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


Apparils, ready, provided, fitted.

Apparus, had appeared.

Come appare, as it appeared. p. Coke rep. 9. 120.

Ap, a few, appee one foot.


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


Apartment, openly, publicly, also severally, apart.

Aperqu, perceived, found. p. Britton 139. a.

Aper, 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 murthered, which Appeal must be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.

Appellors, we cite or call before.

Aportet, it ought, or needeth, come aportez, as it ought.

Appellant, he that cites or calls, appelte, he that's cited.

Appeller, vide approver.

Feo appellui, I have called, some appellers, are called.

Appels, called or cited.
Violent apelles, they would cite.

Apelles, cited.

Appellee, calling, or citing.

Appellante, according to; Appellant, idem.

Appellation, vide Appellation.

Il appelle, it belongeth, il appelle, idem, also it ought.


Il appelle and appelle, it appear-

Il appelle, idem.

Apelle, he should appear. p. Britton 47.

Appelle, desire, appelleant, de-

fiours, greedy.

Appel, to appear, ne appelle, he doth not appear.

Appelles, questioned, demanded, interrogated.

Appeler, to question, demand, &c. essere appelle, being questioned, &c. p. 4. Hen. 7. 2. a.

Appeller, to direct, appoint, appeller, directed.

Apres, after, un après, to follow after.

En après, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Après que, after which, cy après, after that.

Apprendre, to learn, to apprehend.

Apprendre, to take, profit apprendre, taking or receiving Profit.

En appert, it is taught or said.

Nous apprenons, we have ad-

vice.

Apprendre, learn ye, under-

stand ye.
Aquaticæ & Aquatile, that live in the Water.
Aquaduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, &c.

A. R.

Arable, plowed Land.
Arace; to deface.
Araim, Brafs.
Aracher, to root up, to tear up, arrache; pull'd up by the roots, arrachement de bois, flocking up Wood. p terms de Ley, 27 b.
Arayer, to put in order, array, Apparel.
Arbitre, to award, un arbitre, an award.
Arbitrament, idem.
Arbitreron, they awarded.
Arbre, a tree, Arbes, trees, arbres fruitiers, fruit-trees, arbor, a wood also.
Archives, ancient Records, and also the Places where they are kept.
Archer, to force, to bind, to compel, arifes, bound or forced, arthera, shall bind or force.
Axe, a Bow, ark, idem, art tend, bow bent.
Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.
Un arcal, an Armory, or Store-house for Arms.
Arche, a Cheft, or Box.
Arden, a Wood, or Woodland.
Arder, to burn, arda, burned, arde, idem.

A. R.

Ardant, burning; Ferveux arde burning hot.
Ardus, burned, arifes, idem, and arse, idem.
Araer, again, behind, back, or left.
Aremain, idem, alr in arere, to go backwards, or behind.
Aret, an Account, arreted, charg'd with a Crime.
Arene, Gravel.
Arey and array, ordering or accounting, Soldiers.
Armes de quel, with what Weapons.
Arranger, to put in order, arraine, idem.
Arette, taken or charg'd with some Crime.
Aret and arefte, idem. and arret, idem, arreted, 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, Quickflyer.
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.
Argoir, idem.
Arquebuse, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.
Arguer, to dispute.
Arms, Armed.
Arpen, an Acre, arpent, idem, also a Furlong. p. 1. Part Inf. 5. b.

C 2 Arroz.
AV.

Le 

Avenile, the Benefit or Profit. 20 Hen. 8. 9. b.

Audace, bold.

Avec. with, 
aveco, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. p. Kitchin.

Avecques, together with, acoe.

Avenier, to come, puit avenier, he may come.

Avenir, cometh, happeneth, avenyes, idem. p. nov. nar. 7. b.

Avengers, coming or happening. p. Plowd. Abr. 16.

Avenage, Rent-Oats. p. Philips, avenor, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avenes, Oats, vide avenyes.

Aveugler, to blindfold, aveugle, blind.

Avez, to have, avoir, idem, in Mod. French.

Avez & auro, shall have, aves, ye shall have.

Est de auzer, it is to say. p. Coke.

Re-avez, to have again, en avoir, in having.

Avezaria, see Affar.

Vous avez impris, ye have taken upon you.

Post auzer, he may have.

Averonius, we have, joo averay, I may have, joo averoy, idem, avoy, have had, avomus, we have. p. Coke, avojent, they should have p. Plowd. 302.a.

Vous auzes, ye have, Words used in Court when Jurors appear, i. e. ye have appear'd.

Auzes, Beaks, Cattle.

Auzepeny, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.

Average, Service by Cattle, or Horse Carriage, also Merchants, returne in Average, to those whole

Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship.

En averse, in doubt or fear, vide auroy.

Aves, Birds.

Avenyes, Oats, Aven, idem, and avenes, idem.

Avoirance, taking away.

Avel, broken off, cancelled.


Aventure, a Thing fell out by chance.


Augurim, foretelling, also Arithmetick. p. Plowd. 287.

Avenir, to come, uviondra, shall come or happen, il avint, it happen'd.

Avient, it cometh; also they have. Plowd. Com. 396.

Avides, greedy, covetous.

Aujet-day, to Day, this Day.

Avisement, considering, directing, advisng.

Avis, adviser, vous soy asises, be ye advised. Brit. 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, vide Sale.

Aunnegeor, he who seals woolen Cloth.


Aumoner, the King's Officer to distribute Alms to the Poor.

Aume and alme, a Soul.

Un aume, an Ell, alnur, a Measure by the Ell, alnage, Ell-Measure.


Arbre alne, an Alder-Tree.

Aumester, the Father, Grandfather, or other Persons under whom the Heir claimeth.

Ancient demesne terres, are Lands contained in Domeday Book, held of the Crown; which Book

was
A U.

was compiled in the Time of Edward the Confessor.

Avoiding, shall escape or avoid.
Aproach, to justify, or maintain.

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

Avôlont le spices de frumenty, they gathered the Ears of Corn. p. Plowd.

Auprès, near, at or nigh, auprès lay, about him.
Aucun, some one, aucuns, some, plural.

Aucune fois, sometimes, aucune-

Aveugle, blind, aveuglement, blinding.
Aveignent, they come.
Aumôner, an Almner, or Al-

sup. chart.
Avis, also, in like manner, ausi & aui, idem.

Un auge, a trough.

Avoir, to own, to justify, to maintain, avovry, owning or ju-

Avoir, eras, he shall avow or justify, de

Avisez, the Founders of Col-

Advouzen, avowson, or advouson, the right of Presentation to a Church. Note, That an Advou-

Au quel, to which.
Auril, auril and auril, the

Aviron, they have, il aura, he

Auricula, an Ear, auras, Ear,
Aus, the Month of August,

Autant, as much, equal, so

Autant il devoit, he ought as

much, ces choses sont autant à ung 
que a l'autre, these Things are as

much to the one as to the other.

De autant plus, so much the

more.

Autor, other, de auter of the other.

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

Auteur, about.

Aute, the other, L'auteur de

apres, next unto.

Auter foix, other Times, here-

tofoir, some Time past, auterfois, 

idem.

Les autres, the others, autres, 

idem.

D'autre part, of the other side.

En autre, to another, a un au-

tre foits, at another Time, auter

foits marié, married again.

Autrement & autement, other-


Qui eft autre, which belongth
to another.

Autryfer, surveyed. p. Britton,
Aven, Penthouses.

Un auteur, an Author.

Autre soy, another's Ground.

Aveugle, puzzle. 1 Hen. 7.

15. b.

Automne and Automnale, Harvest-

Time.

Auiel, another, such, Autel, 
such like. Parkins 112.

Avoid serra, shall be avoided.

Aux, to them, and aux nous, to-


Auxi haut, so high, and as 

high. Coke 5. 46. a.

AUX
A A.

Aux quels, to which, or where-with.
Auxi bien, as well as, so, also, besides.
Auxi bien, so well.
Auxincit, and, also, whereas.

A W.

Awaits, ambushments, vide agays. Awaists, doubts, fears, awrouft, doubtful.
En awrouft, in doubt, in fear.
En awer and awoir, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide aid.
Aydants, aiding.
Aye, have, jeo Aye, I have.
Ayant and Aynt, having.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide aile.
Ayeles and ayele, Grandmother.
Ayeul, idem, in modern French.
Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aylors, vide ailers.
Ayer, to plow, vide arrer.
Ay es, plowed.
Ayront, they fit to hatch or breed. p. Coke Rep. 7. 17. b.

B A.

Bailier, to gape or yawn.
Baailemont, gaping or yawning.
Babillard, a babler, or prater, balatron, idem.
Backerend, 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 o pawn.

Pur baile, for to deliver, term-end.
Baile, desired, bailment, delivering.


Bail is derived from the Greek verb Bάλλω, id eft Mitto, to le pass, car celluy que baille, mitte a fe. Bailes horts, delivered out traditur in bailito, delivered up on bail or keeping.

Baillours, Sureties. 20 Hen. 1 2. a.

Bagage, Carriage, bale, a pack bals, little packs.

Baiffier, to humble, to bring low, to stoop.

Baifer, to Kifs, baise, a Kifs baiffeur, a Kiffer.

Baisfa, Kifled. p. nov. 20. r. 7. 1.
Baisement, Kifling.

Baisfer la teft, to bow the head.

Un bal a dance, ballads, fongs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, 

Baile, a Whale, balaine and bale ne, idem p. Britton, 7. b.

Un Balej, 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 tye, to bind.

Banir, to banish or put in exile.

Banishment, banishing.
Bankrupt, one that has broken or wafted his Stock.

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

Un banqueraute, a Person broke or decayed in his Estate, a Bankrupt.

Banquet, Feasting, banquet, to feast, to banquet.

Barat, deceit, subtility, wrangling.

Un baratter, 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, Bales, Plural. balan & baleus, idem, vide antea. Bandoner, to leave, to abandon. Bandon, left to one's self, leaving.

Bank, a Bench or Stock.

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

Barbe, a Beard, also Sheep.

Barbir, a Barber to shave.

Barbits, barbytes, berbes, Sheep also.


Barcaria and Bercaria, a Sheepcoat.

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 Barcre, to exchange. Barayes de Maison, the Eaves of a House.

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

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

Prince baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in stays or stoppage.

Barrera, shall stop, stay, or bar. Barreroit, should or ought to stay.

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


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

Basilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low Place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Bassier, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

Banardeigne, where the elder Child is a Baffard, he is so called.

Barton, idem as Baffon.

Baflarder, to baffardize.

Un baffe, a Pack-faddle.

Un bastille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bastiment, a Building.

Bafston, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel; also it is taken for a Pledge, or Security, also a Waiter upon a Prifoner. p Coke, Rep. 9. 36.

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

Batells and bataills, a Barge, Boat or Barges. Coke 5. 107.

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, Batre and Batter, to beat or thrash.

Battel, a form of Trial by Duel. lib. essez. 1. a.

Batus and Batu, beaten, Bate, id.

Coke, 7. 44. a.

Bature 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 Baudroijeur, a Currier of Leather.


B E.


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

Beal, well, plus 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.


Bedoll, an Apparitour, Messenger or Summoner, from baudenau.

Bement, 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. terms Ley, 179. b.

B I.

Berquef'zumund Bercueria, a House to lay Tan in. Coke, 5. Inf. f.

Belle, fair, belment, fairly, blement, idem.

Un bose and boise, an Ox, vie bocfe.

Beovets, Steers.

Bervs, vide barvts, Sheep, a berbe, a Sheep.

Besants, Talents of Gold, p. Mirror, Juft. also an antient fort of Coin.

Bejayle, great Grandfather.

Befaigne, needful, needeth, Be soigneable, needful.

Befaignes, needs, business, all needy Persons. West. 1. c. 1.

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

Befaigne, Work, Workmanship, besognes, the Plural, estre en li besoine, 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, bevrage drinking.


No bevevnt, they drink not. p. cond.

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, buerre, idem.

No aye beu, I have not drank. Britton, 42. b.

Belistrer, to beg.

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

Un beovier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Bestials, all manner of Cattle.
B L

Un biche, an Hind.
Biensfaitteur, well doing, doing

Bienvenienn aucun, to welcome any one.

Un biere, a Bier or Coffin.
Bigamie and bigame, twice Marrying.
A bigot or, bigoted, 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 sex.

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. Crn. 87. b.

B L

Blanc, white, blanke, idem, and blanche, idem. p. Cke Rep. 7. 25. b.
Blancher and blanchir, to make white.

Qui est blanchet, which is whitish.

Blancbeur, whiteness.

Blanclir, to allure one by fair Words.
Blancissement, alluring, flattering.

Blasoner, to display Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. Blees, idem.
Blees seiers, Corn cut. p. lib. an.

Hen. 8. 2. b. tout sort de ble, all sorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to thresh Corn.
Degasst ses Blees, his Corn trod down, eat up, or spoil'd. p. Moor Rep. 421.

B O


Blesme, pale, bleak.

Lour Blesleurs, their Wounds.


B O

Boeuf, an Ox, boes, plural.

Boyer, to drink, ils beierunt, they drank.

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

Boze, pur, 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.

By, drink, boyer, to drink, ad boya. hath drank.

Bonne, good, bon, idem. Bente, goodness.


Inst 4. b.

Boscage, liberty of taking Wood, also woody Places.

Bote and boot, Aid, Help, Advantage, such as bedg-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.

Boifte, and bois, a Box. p. nov. narr. 41.

Boufseau, a Buthel. Boufseaux, plural.

Bolivre, a lip.
Bonne, a Hat, Cap, or Bonner.

Bouche, the Mouth, also the Gek. p. Coke, 5. 10. b.

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

Borland, Tenants holding the Demeines which the Lords keep in their Tenure for maintenance of their Board, or Table.

Bordeaus, Stews, Brothel-Houses.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husbandmen. Borduani, idem.

Bouc, a Goar.

Bouquin, a Kid.

Boyer, to boil or seeth.

Bour, a Town, or Burrough.

Burs, and Burs, idem.

Bougre, a Buggerer, bungrie, buggery.

Bourger, to boyl or seeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

Bourse, a Purse. Burse, and Burse, idem.

Bouger, a Free-Man, or Denizon.
BY

Brique, Brick, briqueterie, Brickwork.
Un brochet, a Pike.
Bruxarium, Heath-ground.
Brumal, winterly, or winterlike.
Brusors, Brokers.
Bruse, a Purse or Pocket, burs, idem.
Evacuation del bruse, emptying the Pocket, Coke, Rep. 5. 126.
Brure, heath ground, or heath.
Brusje, heathy.
Bruyere and Bruerie, idem.
Bruyere, modern French for heath.
Bruer, brewing', pour breer & pister, for brewing and baking.
Bruit, a Report, il court bruit, there runs a Report.

BU

Burghote, a Payment for Repair of the Town-Walls. v. Eseovers.
Bu&laris, vide Bourglar^s.
Un Bucrine, a Trumpet.
Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.
Buske, idem ut Bouje and Bours.
Bumbard, a sort of Gun.
Bumbaseen, Cotton, Fufian.
Buizart, or Buiffart, a Kite, or Buzzard.
Byin, spoil, pilage.

BY

Byen, vide bien, well.
Byen publique, the Commonwealth.
Bye, a dwelling place. 1. part
Inst. 5. b
Byens, vide biens.
Byfants, vide bisants.
Byen, to dwell, p. Coke 1
Inst. 5.

CA

Ca, here, ca & qa, here and there, also hither and thither, also wandering.
Cabale, a particular Assembly, informing and advising each other.
Cachet, to hide, Cachement hid, ing.
Cache, hid. Se cachot, he hid himself.
Cachette, secretly, privily.
Cachetter, to sign, or seal.
Cachet, a signet, or seal.
Cadet, to fall, cade, fallen. Voi 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 callay, a Caufey. 12. Hen. 8. 2. b.
Calme, quiet, tranquil.
Camera and camere, a Chamber.
Cambre, cied, vaulted.
Un compbane, a Bell, pulsura de campane, ringing of the Bell.
p. Fitzherbert's Inst. 41. b. Campan environ le col del bof, the Bell about the Ox's Neck, p. Plowden, 229 Coment, a.
Camp and Campaign, a Field.
Campefiers, idem, plural, and pastures. p. Plowd. 316. b.
Le Camp, an Army in Tents, or in the Field encamp'd.
Campagne del Roy, the Queen Confort.
Campainz 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.

Canteria, a chauntrey, a place to sing Mass.

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


Un Captain, a Prisoner, a Captive.

Capacitie, a Power, or Ability, or Privilege in Law to do a thing. Capax, capable. p. Brook'sabr. 288.

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

Caquet, much tongue, pratling, fcoiling, or one much used to it.

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

Domus carneletta, a Castle, i. pt. Inst. 5. a.

Carref, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Flesh, vide chare and chair.

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

Carriage, 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, Carte, Writing.

Carre and Carve, a Plough, carew, idem. Vide chares.

Carow or Carve de terre, a Plough-Land.

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

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

Case, shaft.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

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

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

Cause, to cause, causeroit, may cause.

Causa, shall cause.

Caut, wary, cautemment, wary. par Cantels, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, cavenont, they take heed.

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Caveola, 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.

CE

Ce, this, that, ceo, cetty, cee, cel and cety, signify that, this, these, &c. C eo and cet are Masculines, cetty Feminines.

Cest, that is. ce est, idem.

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

Est ce elle, au non? Is this she, or not?

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

Cents, here within.

Est il ceans? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, Ce cy mesme, this very same thing.
CEDER, to fall, to give place, vide Cader.
Je te cede, I give thee place.

Cedule, Seats or Pews in a Church. p. Kitchin, 194. a.

Ceo est ceft, this is it, or that is it, vide cefuy.

Ceindre, to girt or gird.

Cenf and cint, girt or bound.

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

Ce la, this fame, and that fame.

Celebrir, to extol or magnifie, to celebrate.


Celerent, they divulge, or discover. Briton, 9. b.

Celer, in modern French is to hide.

Cellement, privily.

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

Celu la, that fame Man, vide ceftuy.

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

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

Un cenge, a girt.

Censure, a Farm, cenecour, a Farmer. Nos poit consimous, we may judge, i. 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 cents, &c. Huit and huit cents, 800. cents neuf 900.

Centeners, Hundredors, or Men of the fame hundred. p. Mirror Juft.

CENTEINE, to divide by the hundred.

Mettes per centaines, to put by hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.
Un cêp, 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.

Celo, Heaven.

Cerisiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, Wax, Cerot, a Serecloth, sert, idem.

Cere, is also a Lock.

Certes, verily, truly.


Certainment, assuredly, without doubt.

Cerwois, Bear, Ale, haust de cerwois, a draught of Beer.

Cefuy, him, he, cest, it is, and that is.

Cefuy ey mesme, his own self here.

Cesfie, him, cefuy la mesme, he, himself.

Qui est cefuy ci? who is this here?

En mesme cefuy, in this fame. p Coke, rep. 7. 33.

Cefuy que, he who, or who is, or be whole.

Cerufe, white-lead.

Ces & ceux, these and those.
Chair, to stay, to abate, to cease. p. Coke, rep. 6. 32.

Un cesseur, a Receiver, a Bailiff, or one to deputed. p. 16. Edw. 6.8.

Le cesse, the forbearance or the ceasing.

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

Cessiera, shall abate, stay, and cession, staying, also sitting, cesser de parler, to forbear speaking.

Cess de braise, hold your yawning or crying.

Cesfavour, that is to say, p. Dyer & Perkins, 131.

Cessefavour, idem. p. Coke, idem ut cessefavour.

Cest, this, ad cest, hath this.

Cet, that, ceux, those, these.

Per ceux ou ceis, by those or these.

Le cœur, the Heart, coeurs, plural,

cœur and cœur, is a Heart in modern French.

A certifier, to certificate.

Cysture, girding, sans cysture, without a girdle, or ungirdled.

p. Britton. 11. b.

C H.

Chacun vide choisir.

Chafemau, 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.


Chair envenomee, Venison.

Chair de porc, Swines Flesh.

Chair de berbis, Murton, chair de veau, Veal, chair de chevreau, Goats flesh.

Chair de cerf, red Deer, or Stags flesh.

Chair de leporina, Hares flesh.

Chafed, chafed.

Chaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chamiere, a Chamberlain in the Modern French, Cubiculair; 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 maintainance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part there of when recovered.

Champetre, an open Country uninclosed.

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, fleasy.

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

Chauuter, to sing, chanter, idem Chaunter and chantant, singing.

Ad chant, hath fung.

Et jur chant, pour le pl. am the Jury gave Verdict for th Plaintiff. Mich. 8 Hen. 6. chante, fung, chauntu dulciment, sung sweetly.

Le chautry, the Musick or th Singing.

Doit chantuer, ought to b fung.

Un chanel, a Sink or Drain.

Vide canal.

Charrier, to draw or drive.

Charre
Un charret, idem.
Charets, is sometimes taken for Cart-loads. Kitchin 241.
Chartes, Writings, Charts.
Le charter, the Driver or Carter.
Un chariot, a Waggon, chariotz. plur. 2 Hen. 7, 1. 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.
Char, a Thistle.
A changer, to charge.
Chasfer, to drive or hunt, chas-

Che, brought.

Un chateau, a Castle.

Chaud, hot.

Chapon, a Capon. p. nov. nar. 2. a.
Chauvuch, to ride, Chau-

Chavunchant, they ride.

Checher, to geld, chafe geld-
ed.

Chaulx, Lime.

Le chief, the head, the top.
vidc test.

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

Chein, a Dog. vide chien.

Chein, a way, vide chimin

Cheke, control, command. p.
termes de Ley, 102. b.

Chemise and chemyse, a Coat,
Smock or Shift.

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

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

Cherche, they sought, cher-
cher, to seek. p. Cook's Report 9,
120.

Cheriv asceun, to flatter one.
Un cherve, a Cherry.

Cheftain, Captain.

Chevre, Charity, also Death.

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

Chesfer, to happen, chese, hap-
pended. p. eund. 128. b.

Chesfeun, they happening. p.
eund 84

Chesceun, every one, each. p.
Coke 9. 83. and chesceun, by Greg.
is over and above, in the Mot-
Book, fol. 220. chesceun p. Iug, each
by himself.

Chesne, an Oak, in Modern
French.
Chivalry, obtaining, purchasing, vide chivalfance.

Cheval, a Horse, chival, idem. Chevaler and chevalier, a Horseman, a Knight.

Chevres and chevers, Horses.

p. nov. nar. 13. a.

Chivaucheur, to ride. chivauch, rid.

Chivaucheusement, riding.

Chez, 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.

Chient, both 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, chienne, a Bitch.

Chirographorum, of Writings, vide Chirograph.

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

Chiminage, a Toll taken towards repairing Highways, in Forefts, Chases, 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 levied, and makes out Indentures thereof, &c.

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

Chivaler, a Knight, service en chivalry, is Knights service to attend the King in his Wars.

Chivaiks and chivaulks, Horfes, a chivauls, to grind or work in a Horfe mill. p. Coke rep. 11. 50.

Chivaucheur, to ride, chivauchomus, we rode.

Chivauchent, riding, or they rid, chivauchomus, we rode.

Chivauchea, rode, chivauch, idem.

Chivalfance 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, Choler.

Chivers and chyvers, Goats.

Chopchurch, a Broker or Exchanger 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.

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

Chrefien, a Christian.

Chroniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen, idem ut chimin.

Chyvers idem ut chivers.

Un chirograph, 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 davan, heretofore, ci longement, so long.

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

Cites, Pulse, Vetches.


Ciel, Heaven, vide Ciole.

Un cigne, a Swan, cignes, Swans; cignets young Swans, cignitis, idem.

Cil idem ut celuy.

Cimitorie, a Burial-place or Church-yard.

Cinque, five, cinque foiats, five times.

Cinquieme, the fifth, cinquiesme, idem.

Cinquante, fifty, cinquantesme, the fiftieth.
C L

Cips, vide Ceps, the Stocks.
Cire idem ut Cere.
Cisse, a Chest, cest idem.
Cissof, as soon as, as oft as.
Citius, rather.
Un cimeterre, 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.
» Coke 9. 86.
Cirer, to seal, vide cerer.

C L

Un claud, a Ditch.
Un clave, a Horse-shoe, also
brev. 49.
Clays, Hurdles, Stakes for
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.
Cler, Clergy.
Clese, Hurdles to fold Sheep.
Clefs, a Key, clefs and clifs,
Keys.
Chief, also a Key. Coke rep. 5.
91. b.
Cloche, a Bell, also a Trumpeter.
Clocher, to shut, and from thence
a Cloyster.
Clo, shut or inclosed, un clos,
an inclosed Ground, fenced about.
Cloie, pricked with a Nail.
Cloier non chival, to prick a
Horse in shoeing. Cloy, pricked,
lamed, cloye, idem.
Clo is Modern French for a
Nail.
Clough, a Valley between
Hills.

C O

Closure de hayes, inclosing
with Hedges.
La cluse, the Close or End, as
la cluse pafshe, the Close or End

C O

Coerler, to force, cobertor,
Coerls, forced, cobert, idem.
and chere, idem.
Cobertor, to force, or to com-
pel.
Cobertor, shall force.
Fuit cobert, was forced.
Conus, known.
Consular, to know, confusire,
iden.

Coeur, a Heart, also the Breast.
Cognum, a Surname.
Cognizance, confessing, ac-
knowledging.
Cognizance, having knowledge.
Cogne, Coin, Money.
Cognier, to coin. p. Plowd.
Com. 116. a.
Colbert, Tenants in free Soc-
cage.

Coler, to gather, Collier,
iden.

Colyer and coler, idem.
Colleze, gather ye, colye,
iden.

Colliers and colouers, Collectors.
Coillint, p. Coke 8. rep. seems
to be a lock of Wool, taken as
Toll.

Colier and Coillour, a Collector;
coillez ye shall gather, been
colye, well gathered.

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

Collateral choses, things by the
by, Securities over and above,
afterwards.
Collateral, also is what’s equal on either side in Kindred, such as Brothers and Sisters, Children, and their Issue.

Colligation, Deceit.
Collocanis and collarii, are Cot-tagers.

Columbæ, Doves, Pigeons.
Columbarie, a Dove-house, co-lumbare, idem.

A combat, to fight, combatre, idem.
Combatier, idem; combatant, fighting.

Un combé, a Valley betwixt two Hills.
Combien, although, combien que, although that.

Combien est-il? 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.


Come and Comme, ay, 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, commencera, shall begin.

Comence, begun, commenceroit, it ought to begin.

Commençant, beginning, commen-cant, idem. Commençement and commençant, idem.

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


Commengeant, excommunication.

Commetre, to commit, que fut comisce al Prison, who was committed to Prison. p. Coke.

Commisés, committed, acted, done, comise, idem.

Commis, to have common ne commissament, they should not common. p. Nov. Nar. 53.

Comminier, to eat with, also to converse.

Commorant, dwelling, or abiding.
Commineront, they assembled together. p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. b.


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

Un commote, a great Seignior, or Lord.

Commaigne, a Fellow-Monk.
A comparer, to appear.

Compertment, appearing, also presenting.

Compensaunt, set forth, comprehending or comprising, compensant, idem.

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

Comps and compst, Dung, Soil.

Compromise, a mutual undertaking or Promise.

Compter, to reckon, to number; or count.

Commencement, commonly.

Commenst, he had begun.

Commenant and commencant, begin-ning.

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

Commone de fack, is to be taken after Harvest till Corn re-sowed. Meadows called Lammes Mea-dows, are also subject to that Commone after the Day is off.
Compatir, to divide, or share.
Commorant, staying, abiding.
Compensier, to recom pense, compensate, recompensed, rewarded.
Compatir, to suffer together.
Compatible, abiding together, agreeing.

Un complice, a Companion in wickedness.
Compartment, behaviour.
Comprendre, to perceive.
Il compris, it contains. p. Plowd.
Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.
Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Consent thereto.
Communément, the Commonality.
Communier, to discourse, to confer.
Con, known, discovered, p. terms de Ley 18. b.
Conceder, to grant.
Consider, to think, to ponder, also to bring.
Constat, endeavouring. p. terms Ley, 136.
Conceive, brought forth, or perfected. Plowd.
Conceive, Conception, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.

Concordamment, unanimously.
Concur ensemble, come, or agree together.
Concurrent, a Rival.
Concubain, a lying together.
1 Hen. 7. 6.
Condamner, to give Judgment against.
Condens, the same as Balkers.
Condigne, worthy.
Confesser, to acknowledge.
Confessournous, we own.
Confier, to trust.

Confisquer, to bring Goods as forfeited to the publick Treasury.
Confrères, Brothers in a Religious House, also Brethren, Companions, or Fellows of any Society.
Confrarie, such a Society, Fellowship or Fraternity.
Conge, Conjee and Congee, leave, licence.

Conge demparler, leave to imparle.
Conge de ejfier, leave to choose.
Voi done a moy conge? Will you give me leave?
Conge de accorder, licence of Agreement.
Congeable, lawful, with licence.
Conglutiner, to join together, conjouindre, idem.
Congreger, to gather together.
Congrement, agreeably.
Coniers, Warrens. p Britton, 185.
Conynges, Conies, coninges, Shillings.
Un convoir, a Currier of Leather.

Le concile, the Council.
Condoloir, to mourn together.
Conduite, leading.
Confirmer, to establish.
Les consins, the Bounds or Limits.
Sont de ux confirment, are firmly resolved. 1 H. 7. 3.
Confisquer, to forfeit Goods to the use of the King. Vide antes. Confreres, Fellows, or Brothers of one Society.
Conquêtre, to overcome, Conquits, conquered.
Un coqine, a Hen-roost, also a Kitchin 4. pt. Coke 86. Inft.
Confisler, to trust, or stand together.
Consoler, to comfort.
Consute, fixed unto, annexed. p. Coke 5. 41. b.

Confis-
Constitution, to appoint.

Constitueta, contained. p. le con-

C. Contemus, we declare, or count.

Conteste, Strife, Contention.

Contravente, counterfeited.

Contrariant, being against.

Contrafer, to contract, or short-

Controvere, contrived, controver,
to contrive.

Le vice contains, contained.

Conteignes, contained.

Conter and Contre, against.

Contingence, happening by chance.

A Contradire, to gainfay.

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, con-
venablemente, conveniently.

Convainquas, convicted, Coke 9.

Conus, acknowledged, known,
owned, conus, idem.

Ne conus, not known, si conus
soy, if he own himself. Coke's
Rep. 5. 117. b.

A conusfer, to know, poit co-


Corrupt, & brief parlement, by
the hasty and short Pronuncia-
tion. p. termes de Ley.

Corriger
Corriger, to correct, to chastise.  
Corrigee and corige, corrected.  
Corrupter, to break, to violate.  
Cosmage, Kindred or Affinity.  
Costes and Costei, Husbandmen.  
As Costages, at the Charges, or Costs.  
Costes, sides, Domicoses, the mid-sides.  
Coste, by, present, near.  
Esort coite, standing, or being by, also a rib. p. Fitzherbert Just. 21. a.  
Coiteints, neighbouring, bordering.  
Contenir, to contain.  
Contentieux, full of strife.  
Contremettre, to lay against, or impose upon.  
Contrefe, to withstand.  
Contrister, to be sorrowful.  
Cot or Cote, and Cottage, a House without Land belonging to it. Vide Stat. 31 El. c. 7.  
Cottage, a Knife, Costel, idem.  
Coteau, idem, also a Sword.  
Cotures, little Houses, Cottages, also Coverings. p. Brit. 148.  
Coquiner, to beg.  
Coterelli, Cottagers, 1. pt. Inf. 5. b.  
Coucher, to set, or lie down.  
Coucher de sole, Sun-set.  
Couchant, lying.  
Couché, lyeth.  
Esse couche, to be laid along.  
El couche, the lay.  
Coupes, a fault, coup idem.  
Covenable, fitting.  
Cover, hidden, covered.  
Time-Cover, a married Woman.  
Terres covert, Wood-lands.  
Courir, to cover.  
Courture, 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 covert, the Parish-Pound.  
Covers, covered.  
Chival covert, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed.  
Coverment, tacitly, or impliedly.  
Coverent, it behoveth, or they ought.  
Covin, fraud.  
Counter, idem ut conter, to declare, &c.  
Ad count, hath declared, countaft, idem.  
Un count, a Declaration.  
Count, also is an Earl, countee, idem, Counta, idem.  
Countenance, a Man's Credit or Estimation. Contenement, idem.  
Un countreu, a Serjeant at Law, or Countellor.  
Coungee, vide congee.  
Counterfait, counterfeit.  
Counterpalais, A County Palantine.  
Countera, shall or will declare.  
Countermant, to forbid, to recall.  
Countervault, countervailed.  
Counterdist, forbidden, denied. p. Plowd 68. a.  
Le counterdist, the forbidding. p. eund. 141.  
La coupe, the fault. p. Britton, 62 & 245. b.  
Coupe and recapoue, cut and cut again.  
Coup and coups, cut, couper, to cut.  
Coupes, strokes, blows, or slashes.  
Couper le tayle, to dock, or cut off the Intail.  
Courir ca & la, to run here and there.  

Courre
Courre, to run, curree, idem. Courey, running, also ready, courage, running, courage, idem.

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

Couir a & la, wandering here and there.

Cour, constrained, forced, also short.

Un courfair, a Pirate, Un courratier, a Horse-Courser.

Courtement, shortly.

Coupables, guilty.

Coupure, cutting, lopping, coupé, idem.

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

Courance, running, corsants, idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting Woods.

Coyly, gathered, a coyler, to gather or collect.

Coylours vide colours.

Cracher, to spit, or put upon a Spit.

Crainer, to refuse, crainent sou Company, they refuse his Company. p. 260. 150.

Crampus, Lame, Britton 36.

Credence, belief.


Cree, Created.

Creances, Belief, Perswasion, Trust, Credit, Faith.

Credence, Belief also.

Faux creances, false Faith, In-fidelity.

Cries, believe ye.


Cresfer, to grow, ne cressere shall not grow.

Que cresfe, which growth cress doth grow.

Cressants and cressants, growing cressient, they grew.

Crevier, to thrust, creve l'OEil thrust out the Eye. p. Coke, Rep. 9. 120.

Au croie, at the Cry. W. 1. c. 9.

Crois, a little piece of Land near a Dwelling House, enclose for some particular use.

A croir and a croier, to believe croire, belief.

Croy may, believe me. jeo crois pas, I do not believe, ne crois 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, cruiser, to argue, debate, scan.

Plowden's Preface to his Comment.

Un croise and croisse, a Crois croix, Crosses.

Creste, idem ut Cresteine.


Cudulagh or Couthulagh, he the knowingly received one outlawed which antiently was equally criminal.

Cueiller, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vide coeur.

Cuers, plural, p. cuer, by hearer without Book.

Cuir, Leather.
Curfe or Courr, 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.

Cuyle, Dung, Filth.

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

Cunicules and cuniciles, Conies.

Le cur, the Care.

Curtiver, to plough.

Curri, to run, curri, he runneth.

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

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

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

Curwe, crooked.

Casus, Keeper.

Cutte and cuttel, vide cottel, a Knife, and couteau, idem.

Cur tempus, short Time.

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

La cuisse, the Thigh.

Cule miest, the Night Season.

Curstier, to fence in, to inclose.

Cultivier, to till.

Curer, to cleanse.

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

Custodie ne poit, may not keep.

D, a Word affirmative for yes.

Oui da, yea verily, dea, idem ut da.

D' abusur, to be thrown down.

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

Dainger, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a small Gun, a Hand-gun, vide baque.

A Dakir or Dicker of Leather, &c. is ten Hides or Skins.
D'aler, to go, vide aler.
D'abney, Seggs, Rushes, flag

Narr. 5. a.

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

D'amesner, to go, or bring.
Damner, to condemn.

Dames, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, vide dains.
Darrain, latter, last, darraigne,

idem.

Al darrain, at last, from the
French Word, dernier, i. e. ulterior.

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

Un dagge, 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, dated.

Datif, a Thing in Gift.
D'aunciel, of the like or such.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.

Un dagge, a Pistol, or short Gun.

De la, from that, beyond.

Debase, to bring low, debasse
les pountes, below the Bridges. p.


Debassas, downwards.

Debonerte, good will, likeing.


Deboter, to depose, to deny, hinder.

Debote, hindered, denied. p

Britton 104.

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

Debility, weaknesses.

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

Debrufe, thrown down, debure
ife, 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. p.

3 part. Inst. 39.

Deceu, deceived, deceavoir, unknown.

Deceder, to die.

Deces and decez, desunt, deceased.

Decrepute, Lame. p. Fitzh. Nat
brev. 25. b.

Dedire, to gainsay, cee ne poi
mus dedire, this we cannot deny or gainsay.

Ne dedit, it cannot be denied p

Ployd. 179. b.

Est dedit, it is denied, ad de
dit, hath denied, siet deditis, be denied.

Decens.
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.

Decener, a Tithingman.

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

Decret, a Decree.

Deciet, since, or in Time past.


Decyke, to tear off, or to fall off. p Britton, 7.

Dechafter, to drive off, to drive away.

Decoffe, driven away, Decasement, driving.

Declarifment, declaring. p. 3 part Inf. 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.

Defawcher, idem. p. 12 Hen. 8. 2. b.

Defeater, to put by or hinder.

Defence signifies to oppose, or answer, as un plein defense, 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, delaterem, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide dismes.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

Dedie, 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.

Deflusser and defflur, to deflower.

Defrisher and defrischer, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defese, 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.

Defowelze and defoules, trod down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Nient defeat, undefeated.


Degasf, wasted, spoiled, destroyed, degaste, idem.

Degafier, to waste, a fair degast, to commit waste.

Degasta, shall waste or spoil.


Degaflement, wasting.

Debats, over or above.

Debors, out, without.

Diu, God.
Delaïffr, to leave, forsake, délaîfß, lett.
Dela, died p. 2. Rich. 3. annal. déja. idem, also likewise.
Délignque, then, there, vide illong.
Déjecter, to cast off, déjécte, cast off, déjected.
Déjett, thrown down.
Déjettement, a casting off.
Denis, within.
Dela, idem ut de ca, and from thence.
Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.
Deliberer, to purpose, to think, to consult.
Ilis delibere, they consulted.
Delire, vide, deslire.
Delit, an Offence, a Fault.
Delinquer, to commit an Offence, il a Delinque, he hath done amiss.
Délester, to delight.
Demaisnes, demaines and demesnes, the Lord's peculiar Lands kept in his Hands.
Ses demae, his own, en leur demesne, as their own. p. Stat. Glocfs. cap. 4. demeau, idem.
Demaine, to Morrow, le jour aprés demain, the Day after to Morrow. 5 Edw. 3. 23.
Demander, to ask, request, demanda, asked, demaundamus, we require, or ask.
Deme, to be. p. termes de Ley. 95.
Deluge, a Floud, deluvie, idem. p. Britton. 77. b.
Demenge, past, gone over, elapsed
Son d mesue, his own.
Demie and demy, the half.
Demerets, in the mean Time, also forthwith.
Demiſe, demiſt, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demife le Roy, the Abateing or Death of the King, Que soy il dimis, for that he is Dead or gone, as by entering into a Religious Profession, he left the World.

Demit and demitte, left, demiferent, they left. p. Mirror.
Demissible, demissable, or to be letten.
Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, dimitter, to part with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonfrer, to shew.
Demogrer, to stay, reside, continue or dwell, démogrent and demogrent, they reside, dwell, &c.
Il d'merger, they remain or dwell. p. Stat 28 Edw. 1.

Demurrants, Inhabitants, demurrants, idem, such as stay or dwell.

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

Demurge, left, staid.
Il demurra, he shall remain or stay.

La demurra, he staid there. p. Plowd.
Il ad demyrar, he hath dwell’d, or rested, or demurred in Law.

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

Demurran, remaining, abiding.

Il demurra, it remaineth or be-longeth unto.

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

Demis, forbidden.
Dine and d'onné, a Valley or Dale, also a Place inhabited. p. Coke's Inst. i. p.

Un d'nier, a Penny, deniers, Money, deniers, idem. Denommer, to name or nominate.
Denombrement, numbering. 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 unso, also, to leave.

Depasibles, dividable; departissement, dividing, a Partition.
Deplayer, to wound, deplaye, wounded.
Depriver, to take away, depriest, took away.
Deposer, to testifie, also to put own.
Deprimer, to bring one low.
Depeller, to pull down, or hrust 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 displance, to turn out of Order, vide, daraine. Derefeld and Derefeld, an Inclosure for Deer.

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

Dernierment, lastly, lately. Deraign and dereyn, to prove, try, also to put out of Order, also to recover.

Droguer, to abrogate, to dimininish.

Dereempre, to break, to burst.

Derechef, further, moreover:

Derompement, breaking, bursting.

Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide arrier.

Dervie moy, behind me. 2 Hen. VII.

Devise, mocked, laugh'd at.

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

Desaccouplemente, unwonted, not usual.


Desaventure, mischance.

Desarray, to put out of Order.

Desbourser, to expend or lay out.

Deserte, perceived, deseryer, to discover.

Descroisfer, to grow less.

Deschier, to fall out, to happen, descheur, idem, also to fall down. p. 12 Hen 8. i. a.

Desdire, to gainlay, to recant.

Desesperer, to despair.

Desgurger, to vomit.

Descarnys, unwarned.

Desarme, disarmed.

Desastre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to separate.

Desheriteur, to disinherit.

Desboucher, to untie, to set abroach, also to dispark.

Descinest, ungirded.

Descibre, torn, rent.

Descoller, to behead one.

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

Deshabiller, to undress one.

Desbonite, without Shame.

Deslier, to choose, elect, also to unbend, or set free, deslie, loose, unbound, freed.

Desmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.

Desmettre,
Defmettre, to misplace, to put out of joint.
Defgarner, to unfurnish.
Defnaigner, to defame, to speak ill of.
Defnuer, to make naked.
Defnue de amies, void or delititure of Friends.
Defoler, to ruin, to make defolate.
Deformais, hereafter, compounded of des and Mais, i.e. from thence, vide deforms.
Defpendre, to spend.
Defplier, to unfold, to make manifest.
Defpouf, under, desorbes, from under.
Defraciner, to root out.
Defroy, to be out of Order.
Le deserte, the Banquet, or After-course.
Deferver, to put asunder.
Defus, above, aloft.
Les defus de tous choses, the uppermost part, or Face of all Things.
Defendre, to stretch out, desendu, stretch'd, and sometimes, loofened.
Definer, to appoint.
Defruere, to destroy, to waste.
Defordre, confusion.
Defore, from hence, defere, idem. p. 2 part Infh 639.
Deformes, hereafter
En despitant, in spight.
Despitousrient, despightfully.
En despiere le Cuir, against the Rule of the Court, or against their Will, in spight of them. Brst. 223. b.
Defouth, beyond, defouth la Mer, beyond Sea.

Defouth p. Kitchin, is above and likewise by him in some Places, for under.
Defoubts, under, Mettre desoubt put under and to submit unto p. Eundem.
Defoyer, vide esoyer, to stand to and to abide by.
Defus quoy, upon which, desus, thereupon. p. Coke Rep. 120.
Defopper, to open.
Ne defour, not gone back or flirred.
D'esre, to be.
Defurder, to raise.
Defuis, above or before.
Defuis est dit, aforesaid, above said.
Il desruistt, he destroyeth Plowd.
Deftra, took away, spoil'd. nov. nar. 47. b.
Defueloper, to unfold, or unwrap.
Defveloppe, unfolded.
Defueffier, to undress, or uncloath, and by Coke, 'tis, to put off or discontinue. Rep. 5. 3 idem ut deueffier, deueffre, idem. Devenus, with-held, detene kept, with-held.
Determiners, shall end.
Detrachea, withdrawn, or hel back.
Devant, before, us deva jef to fuy aray, go before, I will follow thee.
Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.
Detrachier, to backbite, to spe ill of one.
Dev, a Debt, and ducem duly.

Devant
Devant, before that, devant

d'arriver, before and behind.

Devant que jours, before which

Devenir, to become.

Devenir, become, devenir lye, become bound

Devenus, become, devient, hey became.

Devenir, idem, deviendra, hall become.

Ils devoir, they ought, they ame.

Devoir être, ought to be, vide eyes.

Devoir, ought, ne devoir, they ought not.

Devient and devoient, idem. ne eyes, ye ought not.

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

Devers, against, towards, regard evers moi, look towards me, devers, e ought, devers orient, towards he East.

Devoir, appointed, devoir, to point, or to give unto.

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

D'eux, of them, deuls, idem, ils, from them.

Devoirs, to put off, devest, put off.

Devie and devius, dieth, 'vier, o dye.

Devient, they die, deviennent, they are dead.

Devieront, they should dye.

Le devison, the Division.

Devises outter, put forth, put our.

Sont devises, are given or deised.

Ne devesazu, shall not be put by.

Greg. 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Dircute, thrown down, destroyed.

Disame, unfowed.

Dieu, God, dieu tres puissant, Almighty God.

Dis to gard, God save thee.

Disfer, to delay, to put off, differ 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.


Demsont, they demise, or leafe out, or let go.

Dimittant, Lea, or letting go.


Diminuer, to lefien, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, de icy, idem, icy en avant, from hencefor-wards.

Diriger, to direft, direftres, ye direft.

Direfté, directly and directed, direftement, directly.

Direft, took away.

Disrupt, broke down.

Descendre, to go down, de-

fficend.

Descendue, descended, descen-
dus, idem.

Descendis, doth descend.

Descendi, ungirded, unbound.

Descerner, to discover.

Disferer, to displace, disfen, displaced.

Disjauitable, disadvantage. 35. H. 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unpro-
able, to do damage.

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

Disannexe, unjoyed.

Discontinuer, to cease.


Discrettement, prudently, wisely.


Discombrance, Disturbance.

Hen. 7. 7. b.

Discoverer, to cleanse.

Discoverer, to discover. p. Fitz Nat. br 42. b.

Est discern, is seen.

Discaffe, decided.

Disceinance, despising.

Dissteuje, Poverty, Want, Be-

Disgrade, degraded.

Disjointive, not jointly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarries, unmarried. 35. H. 40. b.

Disner, to tithe.

Disnes, Tithes.

Le dis, part of the Tithe, 10th Part. p. More 485.

Disjoient, vide antea, and dysfor.

Come disai, as I said, 2 Rich. amm.

Disoitisme, the 18th part.

18 Edw. 3. 6. p. 7.


Dispenfer, to distribute.

Dispenser, to discharge, or a quit.

Dispenfer le leyes, to dispence with the Laws.

Dispendu, put off, hinded, voided.


Disputonusus, we will dispute.
Diverse, differing or different.

Divers, differing much.

Divers mousl, differing much.

Diversions, diversely, severally.

Divisive, to separate; divide.

Dividend, to declare openly, publish Secrets.

Divine, the Thing so published.

Divine, ten, dix, idem, and dizeion.

Divis, sous, ten Shillings.

Divis quater, fourteen.
Dol, grief, also deceit.
Doler, to grieve.
Doleur avar, to have grief.
Doleur, pain or grief.
Doleance, grieving.
Dolez, Dogheads. p Fitzh. Nat.

Doe, 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 donne, idem.
Donant, giving.
Si nos donemus, if we should give. p. Plowd. 97. b.
Done and dones, given.
A donner un don, to give a Gift.
Doners, shall give.
Donement, giving.
Elevent done, being given.
Donez, given.
Done and donne, then, therefore, donques, idem.
A toy donques, to the therefor. adieu done, farewell then.
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 dorse and dorse.

Dor, Gold.
Dore and doreo, gilded.
Dorra, would give, or do.
Jeo te dorey, I would give thee.

Dolls, Shoulders, also Backs.
Doskins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.

Doubles, Lat. diplomas, the same as duplicates, vide 14 H. 6. c. 6.
Dour, fear.
Doutent, they feared.
Doutous, doubtful, or doubted.

Dout, fear.
Doutent, they feared.
Dowtous, doubtful, or doubted.

Douze, twelve.
Douzain, a dozen.
Doudize, twelve.
Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.
Dousse milliares, twelve Miles.

Douzaine, a dozen.
Douze, twelve.

Douceur, vide douier.
Douzine, a dozen.
Douze, twenty.

Douceus, doubtful, or doubted.

Douceus, doubtful.
Doux, gentle, tractable, all smooth.

Doux, gentle, tractable, all smooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.
Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deanship.


Dote, Dower.
Breve de dote, a Writ of Dower.
Douteuse, doubtful.

Doux, gentle, tractable, all smooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.
Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deanship.


Dote, Dower.
Breve de dote, a Writ of Dower.
Douteuse, doubtful.

Doux, gentle, tractable, all smooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.
Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deanship.
Drop and drappe, Cloth.


Drenches and Drenges, Tenants in Capite, or Free Tenants of Manors.

Driding, directing, rightly.

Droiturement and droiturement, rightly.

A droiture, to do rightly.

En droiture, in doing right.

Drus, a Tooth, vide dent.

Druf, a Thicket of Wood, dru, idem.

Drusdeu and droiden, idem.

Du, from, of, out, by, in.

Duchemin, by the way.

Du coëst d'orient, from the East.

Du Arabie, from Arabia.

Du tour, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or General.

Duche, a Dukedom.

Dunum, duns and dun, a Hill.

Duplicate is a second Patent, Deed or other Writing, verbatim, the same with a former.

Durië, hardness.
Easiment, a Convenience claimd in another's Land, where no Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink, Water, &c.

Ebric and ebrius, drunk.

Ebrities, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Ecuelle, a Ladder.

Eclyper, to vanish, to hide.

Ecly, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Edite, set forth.

Edowar, Edward.

Editer, to build.

Ees, Bees.

Ebrin, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Echelon, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Editer, to build.

Ees, Bees.

Ebrin, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Echelon, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.

Eclair, a Ladder.

Eilypfer, to vanish, to hide.

Eph, Urine.
Emanciper, to set free.
Un emancipe, he that is set or made free.

Embellies, set forth, shewed, also decked or trimmed. p. Mir. Just.

Embracing Days, Days of Fasting and Abstinence, from Embers or Ashes then put on their Heads.

Embrer, to buy, un emer, a buyer, le emer, the buyer.

Eme, brought, ema, idem. emont, they bought, or they buy.

Emanet, he came forth, he arose from.

Emailler, to enamel.

Emas, below, or en bas, or below.

Un ambassade, a Message.

Embler, to steal, ad emblee, hath stolen.

Embeasiler, to filch, idem ut efoigner.

Embiller, to deck or trim.

Emblaments, Profits of Land.

Embler, stealing, embleea, stolen.


Emblees, by stealing. p. terms de Ley, 131.

Emblees, p. Brook's Grand Abbridgment, is, stolen, 320.

Emboir, to drink up.

Embraser, to burn, vide arser.

Embrase, burned.

Un embraser, he that labours in a Cause in Law without Fees, also one that informs or perswades Jury-Men.

Embu, distained, dyed, drunk up.

Emmururer, to wall about.

Emolliments, Profits, Advantages.

Emont, they bought, p. Plowd. 379. a.

Emparka, impounded, Emparkes, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, Liberty and Time to advise upon, or together.

Empire, to make worse, Empere, idem. p. Britton, 143.

Emporcel and emporcil, in Pig, or great with Pig.

Emporchement hindrance.

Emporter, to carry, or bring, emport, carried away.

Emporta, idem, emporteens, ye carried.

Jeo emport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre, to take upon.

Empront, took, also borrowed.

p. Termes, 246. b.
Emprent, comprehended.
Il emprisft, he took upon him, or undertook.
Empris, taken in hand.
Emprisoner, to put in Prison.
Emprisoned, taking, also they took. P. Plowd. 91. a.
Emprisoner fui mesme, to put himself in Prison.
Emprisonera, shall imprison.
Emprifer, to take upon him.
Empristeront fur eux, they took upon them. P. Parkins, 115. a.
Empraint, borrowed, or borrowing.
Emption, buying.
Emsemblement, in like manner, together with. P. Nov. Nar. 7. b.
Empesche, hindered, also accused.
Empeschement, hindring, empeschement, hindrances. P. Coke Rep. 9. 121.
Emplir, to fulfill, emplee, fulfilled.

En

En, in, by, within.
En ce, in this or that.
En chemin, by the way, and in the way.
En apres, hereafter, afterwards.
En outre, furthermore.
Enchafon, by the reason of, or cause.
Encepper, to take again. Br. 125. b.
Enapres istont estre icy, there may be hereafter.
Enbeuver, to water, droit de enbeuver, right of watering, or taking Water for Cattle. P. Britton, 56. b.
Enbrower, to write down in short, also put into writings. P. sund. 7. a.
Enuy, therein. Plowd. 80.

En quoy ay jeo offence, where have I offended.
En quater ans, within for 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.
Enchafer, to hunt, drive, course.
Enchasemus, we hunted, &c.
Enchaafe, enchaas and enchafe hunted, drove, chased, enchasstes, ye chased.
Encharger, to give in Charge or Command.
Pour enchafon, vide enchafon.
Auter enchason, other Cause.

Encombre, to hinder, disturb, also to possess a Church.
Encomebt, he that possesses the Parson or Vicar thereof.
Enclaimant, claiming.
Enceint, with Child.
Encoupe, accused, charged with also indicted, appealed. P. Britton 11, 12.
Enclose, pricked by a Nail shewing a Horse.
Enclume, an Anvil. P. term

Ley 164.
Encoutree, to be against.
Enclore, to impark, inclose.
Encore, vide uncor.
Encrochement, fencing in building upon enclosing, or over charging the Commons, also when the Lord doth overcharge the Tenants in Rents, or Services.
Encre, encreased, raised.
Encre, to run into, happened.
Endeuer, to owe.
Endowement, giving, settling upon.
Endocer, to endorse, or write upon the backside.
Endode, endorsed.
De ensanter, to be with Child, or breeding.
En ferrer, to put in Irons, or letters.
Enformer, to teach.
Pur enformer, for teaching.
Enfrenchifier, to make free.
Enfreinder, to break.
Enfreint, broken.
Enfreind, breaking.
Enfuer, to run, or fly away.
Enfua, shall fly, or run.
Enfues, driven away. p. Crompt. 68.

Enfue, fed. p. eund. 141.
Enfunt, they fly.
Enfant, flying, or running away.
So enfuyoit, he was fled. Coke
Rep. 9 120.

Enfuis, have been, ensufs, idem.
Engarnies, with-held. p. Mirror cap. 5. 2.

Engnder, to beget.
Que engender, who begot.
Engendrare, begetting, also having Issue.

Engendre, is also begotten.
Enfette, outed or outed.
Engette, cast out.


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.

Enhabler, to enable.

Wefs. 1. cap. 29.
Enhaunce and enhausen, to raise up.

Enhaute, exalted, set up.
Enhaunts; on high.
Enheriter, to inherit.
Enheritera, shall inherit.
Encre, Ink.

Enjoin, enjoining.
Enjoindre and Enjinder, to enjoin, to command.

Enjeter violentes mains, to lay violent Hands.

Enjeter ascum ordeurs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. p. Fithe.

Nat. brou 176. b.

En lieu, instead of.

Enlever, to advance higher, to lift up.

Enombrager, to shadow, hide, or cover.

Enmoyster, to annul, to make void; to alter. p. Brit. 1. a.

Enpantes, carried away. p. 13

Hev. 7. 9 b.

Empire, made worse, vide Empire.

Emprendre and emprender, to take upon one.

Enpraine and Enpois, in Hand.

Enprisant, taking in Hand, or upon one.

Enprower, to improve, also to enclose.

Je vous enpriere, I desire you.

Park. 170. a.

Enpreindre and enpraindre, to break.

Enlever, to lift up.

Ennobler, to make noble.
Enterrier, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.

Enterment, burying.

Entre, between, among.

Entre deux, between two.

Entrelafer, to put between, to interline.

Enterlaisc and enterlafes, and enterlai|s, omitted, left out. p. Plowd.

Ent, thereupon. Nat., brev. also of them.

Entant, to that, forasmuch, entent, idem.

Enterlaisement, interlining.

Enterlais, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful, also to attend. W. i. c. 10.

Sot a entendre, it is to be understood. p Lit.

Entend, a purpose to do.

Entende, understood.

Vous entendez, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendement, waiting, also understanding.

Entermelled, mingled, mixed.

Entermellet, they use, occupy.

Entermellet, they consulted among themselves, enterprizing.

Coke 2, 120.

Enterpend, purposed.

Entegrès de tanners que font, of Tanners who use fresh Bark and old Bark together, and deceitfully tan Leather. p. Britton, 33.

Entier, the whole, entiere, idem, Entirement, wholly.

Entour, round about, entoure, idem.

Entouer, to go a Compass about p Kitchin.

Entrommiter, idem ut intromitter, to meddle with.

Entouer,
Entour, to walk about.
Entour les oures, about their works.

Enter, 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.

Envers, against.

Enveigleroit, may prepossess, or enveigle.

Environer, to compass about.

EnvoJy, to send one a Message. Ad envoye, hath sent, envoyes, Messengers, Ambassadors.

Envoyerent, they sent forth. p. Mirror cap. 2. Self. 15.

Enuer, to work to the use.

Enuera, shall work to the use. Enuont, they work, or enuere.

Enveloppe, wrapped, folded.

Environ, about.

Eorle, Sax. an Earl, formerly an Associate or Companion of the King, and Ruler of a County.

Epiphanie, the Day when the Star appear'd to the Wife-Men at Christ's Nativity, generally called Twelfth-Day.

Epitomie, an Abridgment.

Equatron, to ride.

Equirme, equal Day and Night. Equirmeque, a double understanding.

Equivalent, of like value.
Esthetour, he that seizes for the King in such Case, by vertue of his Office.

Eshaper, to escape.

Esheter, to fall or happen unto.

Eshuver, idem.

Eshuvins, Sheriffs.

Eshuer, eshure and eshure, to fall or happen, or fall out, estuera, shall fall out, also to avoid or shun.

Estie and eschy, happened, befall.

Emcheft and enchnist, hath happened or befall.

Esealst, sealed.

Esehewier, to fall out, in mod. French.

Eskippe, shipped.

Escient, knowing, also they knew. p Britton, 4, 6.

En eshuant, in avoiding.

Eshbade, famished, also choaked.

ed, p Britton, 4.

Eslander, to defame.

Escoce, Scotland, escoff, idem.

Escoter, to contribute unto.

Escower, to cleance.

Eflairces, cleared.

Escrips, Writings.

Ecritier, to write, escrie, written.

Escriveurs, Writers.

Escriera, shall write.

Escrive, written, escrips in le cuer, written in the Heart. per Kitchin.

Escript, written, escripture, writing.

geo escriuer, I have written.

Escriemus, we write, escront, they write.

Escrivener, a Scribe.

Le esquier, the writer, in escriuant, in writing.

Espeuer, to hope, to trust in.
Espeuer, hope, trust, espoier
idem, on espeere, it is hoped.
Espritual, Spiritual, Divine.
Espeuer, a Hawk, espoier
Hawks.
Espeuer in mod. French, is a
Hawk
Espeurs, Spurs, espoers de Or,
Espine, a Thorn.
Espingles de boys, pins of Wood.
Espire, a Spirit.
Que espeier, who informs. 1 Hen. 7. 3. a.
Esplees and esplies, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken
for the whole Profits.
Esplee le Huisses, Bolt or Lock
the Doors.
Espoier, 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.
Esarter vide Assarter.
Esportuer, to wed, to marry.
Espousels, Marriage, espoier
idem.
Le espoux, the Bridegroom.
Esposue, the Bride, espoier,
marrried.
Essoyn and essoin, to have a fur-
ther Day given for Appearance
in Court, esson idem, exculed.
Essoient and essoin, they had
been.
Establiments or establishments,
Statutes or Acts of Parliament.
2 Inf. 156.
Estagn, a Pool or Pond, estrang
p. terms Ley idem.
Estable, made firm, establis,
iden, establer, to confirm.

Estandord, the Chief Ensign in
War.
Estaine, Tinn, estagne and
estayns, idem.
Un estrange, a stranger, E-
strange, idem.
Est, he is, esre, to be, esoit,
he was...
Essoient, they were, also, they
stood, ad esre, hath been.
Essoin, standeth, espoier, to
stand, or abide.
Essoient, they would stand,
essoiront, should stand or be.
Esoit de cost, he was near.
Est tant adire, 'tis as much as
to say.
Esteant, being, estoaine, idem.
Estee, been, it ad este, he hath
been.
Estes, ye be, ad son este, hath
his being.
Ne es de esre, 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.
328.
Estemans, liking, esteeming,
valuing, eftimans, idem.
Estimate, Robbers, Rovers,
Pyrates.
Estoyer, to stand to, idem ut
sier.
Estoyerta, shall stand, poit bien
esoir, may well stand, esoient,
they stand.
Estoyse le brief, let the Writ
stand or be. p. Plowd. 287.
Estoyent, they should remain
or be.
Il estoit pris, he was arrested.
H 2
Estoyer,
Étoper, to bar, stop, stopper, idem.

Déstopper, to throw open.

En éstopel, in stay, estopel, is an impediment in an Action proceeding from a Man's own fact.


Estoyle, idem. p. Lambard, estoiers, idem.

Estoovers, are the Advantages of Hedg-bote, Fire-bote, Plow-bote, Commoning.


Estranter, to alien or fell.

Un estoage, a Pool. p. termes de Ley, 177.

Estray or estrey, any Beast not wild, wandering within a Manor, the Owner unknown.

Estreath, Extracts of Penalties set in Court to be levied by the Bailiff, or other Officer.

Il estreyte, stop it. p. Hen. 7. also striightned.


Haut estrete, the High Street, or Way.


Estreicnt, they wander, or go astray.

Estreiment, striightly, estreiment, striightning.

Estreps, pulled down.

Estroppier, to spoil or waste, hence estremanent and estrepmement, spoil made in Houses, Lands or Woods in prejudice of him in Reversion.

Estrepes, stript, pulled off.


Estreit hort, drawn out. Plowd.

Estreit de haut Chimia, striightned the High-way.

Étudier, to study, an estude, a Study.

Éturgon, a Sturgeon.

Étauncher, to stop, to staunch or stay.

Étancher le sang, to stop the Blood.

Étanchement de soif, quenching the Thirst, or allaying Thirst.

Éstreude, stretched forth.

Mains éstendues, open Handa.

Le estincel, the Spark. p. Plowden's Preface.

Estroicter, to instruct.

Estues and estuves, the hot Houses or Stews, also Bawdy Houses.

Et, and, & ainsi, and also:

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

Evader, to escape, to slip away, to put by.

Evagation, wandering abroad.

Le evangiel and evangile, the Gospel.

La lumiere evangeliique, the Light of the Gospel.

Eucharist, the Sacrament, also Thanksgiving.

Evanesquis, a Bishop, evansquerie, a Bishoprick, eveschery and eveschie, idem.

Euft, had been, ceux cunts, these being.

Euf, vide euf, an Egg.

Eviter, to shun, avoid.

Ne euf eftre pris, had not been taken. p. Coke Rep. 9. 145.

Evuller, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide eau.

Ewe, had, ad ewe, hath had, d'este eue, to be had.

Eu ever, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geefe.
Un molin ereret, a Water-mill.
Nov. Nav.
Exx, them, ent essemeret, a-
ongt them.
Exememter, themselves.

EX or?
San execute, his Executor.
Excomenget, excommunicated.
Excomenget, Excommunica-
, a Cenfure of the Church.
Exequies, Funerals.
Exerwick, York, Exerwickshire, orkshire.
Explorer, to bewail, also to
ake diligent search, explorat., a
out or Spy.
Examiner, to presf.
Exonquer, to put out by force,
de deifier.
Expressment, directly, expref-
Exchew, to fall down, to a-
vid, vide eschew.
Expire, to end, to go out, to
Ne extenderoit, should not ex-
nd to, or exceed.
Extinguisher, to put out, to
 oid.
Extinguishment, extinguishing.
Extinguisher, idem.
Extender, to extinguish.
Extinction, extinguishment.
Extirp., vide estreis.
Extrairer, to draw out.
Extirp, put out.
Exaggerer, to make worfe, to
gravitate.
Exclus, shut out, exclusuement,
or including.
Exemption, a Freedom or Li-
erty.
Exile, banishment.
Un exorcize, a Conjurer.

EXTRA

Expresse, vide Expresse.
Exquis, excellent, exquiement,
exactly.
Eyeste, ye have. p. Fitzb. gr.
abr. 27. a.
Eyre, a Court of Itinerant
Judges, also a Court of the For-
ests, eire, idem.
Eyes and Eyants, having, eyant,
ay.
Eyre, help, vide eide.
Eyes, ye have. p. Britton, 95.
De eyre, to fit, brood, or hatch.
Eyes, he hath, vide eis.
Eyrer, to plough, also to hatch
or bring young Birds, chiefly of
Gohawks.
Eyre, they shall have, eyens,
ye have.
Eynea, shall hatch or fit upon
Eggs.
Ey, a watery Place, also
Water.
Eyens, but, p. Plovnd. 231.

FABLE

Fabes, Beans, vide sebue.
Un fable, a feign'd Thing.
Fabloir, to devife stories, to
prevaricate.
Fachon, the likenes, the fas-
hion.
Falaft, failed.
Fait, Deed, en fait, in fact.
Facile, eafy, facilement, eafily.
A fair, to do, face, made,
faces, ye made.
Jeoface, I made, faceront, they
made.
Si facey, if I made, or should
do.
Faisance, making, faizance,
making or doing.
A ceo fair, to do this, Fair afca-
voir, to give notice.
Jeofair luy scaver, I will have you to know.

Fair vous veill estre fait, do ye as you would be done unto, faires, ye make or do.

Fait comise, a Deed done, fait and fait, a Deed.

Faisure, making, doing, faiours, evil doers, so in the Sea.

7 R. 2.

Un Faisant, a Pheasant.

Faisance, doing, fezance, idem.

Faisier, to do falsly, also to adulterate.

Fais, a burthen, or load.

Faixime, deceit.

Nief de faix, a Ship of Burthen.

Feüesia and faulize, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-side. Coke's Inst. 5.

Fatigue, weariness.

Far and Fare, to go, as fare-well, go you well.

Un farfe, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Fairaginous, Maslin, or mingled Corn.

Farou, pig'd, farrowed.

Un fardel de terre, a fourth part of an Acre.

Farandel, fardingdeale, fardingdale, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, needful, Faut forme, wants form.

Un Fau, a Beechen Tree, fain in modern French, idem.

En fany, in the manner, oue le fany, with the manner, or in the taking.

Fauonatio, faining.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Faucement, cutting, mowing, fauche, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep, faulde, idem, and fraud, idem.

Fauz, faile, fauxifra, hall falsify.

Faulser and fauler, or default.

Que faudra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, should want, or it behoveth.

Fautont, complaining.

Faulfer de foy, to break his trust or faith.

Faulser, to falsify, or counterfeit.

Fausine, falsly, fausours, counterfeiters.

Ne fault, it needs not, faw want, fault, idem.

Cef ma ist ta fault, this mine, that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauxim, faulty, fauxifme, falsity, fausiment, idem.

Fauxiers de seal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, fexit and falsenesse.

Fauxere, to counterfeit.

Fayront, they should do.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Persons.

Fesal, faithful, sealment, faith fully.

Seale, fealty.

Sealty, faithfullness.

Seale, idem.

Seblement, weakly, feebly. Wof 1. c. 9.

Sебue, Beanes.

Seasors, Doers, Makers.

Seants, idem ut faisance.

Feizoit, he hath done or made, feizoyent, they have done or made.

Feignont, they forbear, Q Wel 1. c. 9.

Fell, cruel, so to Fell, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence, Felo and Felon, one that cruelly overthrows or destroys.
Faint, feigned, slackned.
Faine and fene, Hay, Grass, joine, idem.
Felle, gall, bitter.
Felon, a Felon, feloniflement, feloniously.
Felo de fe, he that kills himself.
Femme, a Woman, Feme-covert, a married Woman.
La femme and la feme, the Wife.
Femelles, Girls.
Fendue, strook, fere, idem.
Fence-month, the Month wherein young Deer fall.
Fenêtre, a Window.
Ferme, a Farmer, or Lefsee. Stat.
Ferme, Iron, en ferres, in Irons, ferres, Irons.
Fermeur, Iron, also shoeing Horses.
South ferreur, under lock.
Fermaux, that up, ferist, strook. Pur ferre, to shoe.
Fere, to be mad, distracted, also to be done.
Ferra, shall do.
Ferios, Marts, Fairs.
Fermier, to shut, to close up, feme and firme, closed, or shut up.
En fermer, close in, shut up close, or in p. Britton.
Ferés, wild Beasts, Beasts of the Forest.
Ferra, shall make or do.
Ferra vous voufotre suit, do your Suit.
Feret, he should make or do, also might strike, feromous, we do.
Ferous, they do, fereoyent, they should do.
Ferres, ye make or do.
Soit fery, be struck or wounded. p. 4. Hen. 7.

Ferne, struck, wounded. p.
Plowd, feru, idem.
Ferne, great heat.
Ferions, they struck or assaulted, fereont, they are assaulted or struck.
Feruif, struck, ferus al terre struck to the Ground.
Fesors, vide fesors, Makers, Doers, fesome, doing.
Fesours, Assaultors.
Fesoir, he would make or do, fefoyent, causid or made.
Fesors de draps, Clothworkers, or Clothmakers.
Fesoir and fefoyent, they would or should, make or do, fesomus, we make.
Fero foy, I made it.
A fezer, to make. 12 Hen. 8.

Il que fesoit, he who made.
Pur veyer fesaut, for true making.
Feste, a Feast-day, le feste de tous saints, the Feast of all Saints.
Fesilation, hastening, feline, quick, speedy.
Fet aficavoir, to be made know or understand.
Fete, idem, in mod. French.
Un feud, a Fee or Reward.
Le feu, the Fire, feue, idem.
Feverer, the Month of February.
Furier, idem.
Ferve, late, fewe, burned, fewes, a sort of light Wood.
Foves, Puls. p. nov. nar.
Fesier, to keep Holy-day, to feast.
Un feuve, a Smith, vide Figeron.

Flame
Fiancée, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.
Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.
Neint faint, or ssant, not trusting. p. Plowden's Preface.

Fiesles, ye had made, fieses, idem.

Fier, to fasten.
A que fier, to which you may put trust.
Fieu, Fire, fiew. idem. p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. vide Feu.

Finier, to end, to conclude, determine.
Le file, the Thread, filer, to spin, or twift.
En fin, in the End, al fine, at laft.

Au fine, to the end, finift, ended.
Finie, ended, finalment, laſtly.
Filacetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.
Fiene, hay, vide Foyne.
Fieu, Fire, fieu, idem.
Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of necessity.
Fier, to trust to, to put, alfo to be arrogant.

Figure, described.
Finy, ended, finement, ending.

Fimez, a Drain or Pit.
Filaiser, 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 shuttig, done Firmitie, gave Strength.

Firme, kept and maintaine p. divers Authors.
Fist, made or done, fist fa he hath made a Deed, fit, made. p. Coke Rep. 5.
Vous ne fisse, ye may not make 26 Hen. 8.

Corneftré flaye, a Horn to blown. p. eund.
Un fleche, an Arrow.
Flècher, to bend, vide posca.
Fluvie, a River, flue, idem.
Eley, a River. p. 16 Hen. f. 14.

Flèchi, to bend, fliecher, ide also a Bowyer.
Flourie, flourished, un fleur, Flower.

Flemenesfreme or Flemensfreu the Goods and Chattles of such as fly for a Felony. 3 Just. 13.
Le fleurer, the foyle or foj.

F/;V^, a River, fieve, idem.

F/;V/;V^, a flood, the flowing of the Sea.

Flus and reflux, idem.

Fletter, to flote or swim, flotement, floting or swimming the top of the Water.

Flotages, such Things as swim.

Fliche de lard, a Side or Flitch of Bacon, fliche, idem.

Fledwise, a Mulet for freed of Fugitives.

Flemesf wise, a Liberty to challeenge Goods of a Fugitive.
Fodder or Fother of Lead, contains 2000 l. Foder, to dig, also digging. Fodder, to dig.

Fodder, also is to feed, pur foder dames, for feeding of Deer. Pour Fodder, idem, thence foddring of Cattle.

Foble, feeble, weak. Foin, vide Foyne.

Foils, Times, un fois, once, it fois, at all Times, quelque fois, sometimes, par fois, by times, fois, idem ut fois, ascens, sometimes, sovent fois, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot. Folier, to do foolishly.

Foils, Leaves, foilers, idem. Folement, foolishly, madly.

Folkland and Foleland, Copyhold Lands, so call'd by the xons.

Folkmate, the County-Court, Sheriff's Turn. Un Fond, a Ground, or Land.

Fong, before, fore Teeth. Fondeur, a melter of Metals.

Font and found, they made, or d. Forsbanir, to banish, or exile. Forsprif, except, saving to melf.

Bon forsprif, a good exception. Parks 135. Forspris, excepted, savor, fors, idem.

Un forcelet, a Fort, or small flite. p. Stat. Westm. Forsfaller, to obstruct or stop e Way. 3 Inst. 187. (or rather e Market or Stall.) Formage, Cheefe. Formet, formed.

For, with its Compounds, for oft part, signifies out, as;
 Pur fower, for cutting down, 
also Carriage.

Fournage, Cheese, formage, id.
Fouler, to tread down, fowler aux pears, to tread under foot.

Foy, Faith, also an Oath, as afirmmer per foy, is to swear by an

Doner foy, to give Credit. p.
Coke 5. Rep. 1. 43.

Foyes, Hay, also Grass.

Pur foyes, the Agreement, or

Un fournaise, a Furnace.
Foyer, to dig. p. 12 Hen. 8. 1.

Poit foyes, may dig. p. evensin.

Fr, shall make, or do.
Fr a 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.

France, free, franktenements,
Freeholds, frank bank, free bench,
Franchenement, making free,
franchizing.

Frank tenant, a Freeholder.

Franckalmoignes, Free-Alms.

Francais, French.

Fraude, foldage, frank fraud, free
foldage.

Frank fraud, faudra, a Fold, or
Pen for Sheep. 1 E. 3. 1 a.

Levaft fraude, set up a Fold.

Franches, Liberties, franches, idem.

Frateral, Brotherly.

Fraxines; Ashen Trees.
Fraxitum and Fraxinetum,
Wood of Ash Trees.

Freines, young Ashen Tree Saplings.

Tre, an Ash Tree in modern
French.

Trees, Brethren.

Terre gifer frehe, Land laying
untilled.

Frische and frehe terre, untille

Fremier, to bridle.

Freindre, to break.

Fere, a brother, freres, Bro-
thers.

La frere mm aile, my great
Uncle.

Freres gimaux, Twins.

Fresherment, presently, freshly.

Fribuirgh, a Free Burgifs.

Terms de Ley, 102. also a Bur-
rough Town, and by Blunt the
same as frank-pledge.

Frunts, they make, or do.

Brit. 3.

Froidement, coldly.

Frui, Fruit, Fruiteux, frui-
ful.

Frument, Wheat Corn.

Un friperer, a Seller or fur-
bisher of old Clothes.

Frustrum terre, a small piece of
Land.

Frusrer, to disappoint, or mal-
void.

Fryth, a Saxon Word for Peace
also a Plain between two Wood
F U

Auer, to fly.
Fuir al Sanctuarie, fliers to the sanctuary.
Un furife and fugive, one that is fled.
Est fugive, is fled, de fuy, fled.
yt, idem. p. Britton, 86. also right. p. end. 120.
Un fuyeur, a run-away, suite, right.
Fuirifes, ye were, fuis and fuy.

Fuy foiis, it once was, fuifent, they were, jeo fuy, I was.
Coke Rep. 5. 36.
Fusille verd, a green Leaf.
Funerales, Funerals.
Fundus, a Farm. p. 1. part. nst. 5.
Un fuyet, a Ferret.
Fureur, anger, rage.
Furches, by Britton, 30 & 31.

G A

Fat, he was. p. Ex. 10. 1. 40.
Fusilla, leafy or full of Leaver, fusilleur, idem.
Fumier, fmoaky.
Fumiere, a Dunghill, fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung.
Fumage, a Tribute paid to the Lord of the Manor, by the Suits or for the use of his Oven.
Arbres fuiage, old high Trees of the Forest.
Fuslain, Cotten, bumbasine, id. and Fussian.
Futur, in Time to come, futife a Fugitive.
Fusent, they shoud be, fuft, was and had been. p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.

F Y

Poies fyer, ye may trust, per Plowd. in the Preface.
Fyndaringa, idem ut Treasure-Trove.
Fynyeroit, would end. p. Plowd. 304.

G A

Abel, Sax Gafol, a Tax, or Tribute or Cuffom. Hence, Gafoldgylf, a Society paying such a Tribute or Cuffom. 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.
Engage, is also betrothed, by some Authors.
Gager contra asecur, to fight, also to lay a Wager.

Gages, Fees or Wages, as pris ses gage, took his Fec. Hill. 3 Hen. 6. & Fitzb. Just. 158. a.


Gaigner and gainer, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaine, 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.

Gainsage and mainage, 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, gaignous, they get, or manure.

Galiges and Galloches, a sort of Shoes worn in foul Weather.


Gales gents, Welsh Men, per eundem, fol. 23.

Ungaille, a Jail or Gaol.

Golines and Galynes, Cocks, or Capons. Gelines, Poulcrey.

Galithalpons, 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. Terms de Ley, 170.

Garbles is the Dust or Filth separated from Spices and other Wares.

Garder, to keep, to beware, to look to.

Gardes, kept, Gards, idem.

Fais gard, doth keep. per Coke's Report. 5. 89. Garders, shall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware have a Care.

Bien soy gard, let him take care or heed well.


Un gard, a Ward. Un gardien a Warden or Guardian.

En le gardure, in the keeping

Plowd 373: En le gardeinwy, idem. per Termes Ley.

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Garden, the Keeper, p. Coke Rep. 7. 36.

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seignour gardan, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes vouloir challenges, loo to your Challenges; the while the Clerk of the Crown, an 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.


Garnisment, summoning, garnie, idem, Garnis, idem.

Est garnishe, he is summoned or warned.

Garnished, idem, also kept.

Ne garneee, not kept or warned, garnissée, is he in whose Hand Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, summoning garnement, idem.
G A

Garrantly, warrantly, un garant, a Warrant.
Garreterout, they should warrant.
Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.
Garson, a Boy, or young Servant.
Garson, idem. per Fitzh. Just. 25.
Garistes, Girls.
Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backside, also a Small Homestead. p. Blount.
Garsonment, they draw, as in Filling.
Soit garant, let it be granted, garant, idem.
Garvier, a Garter.
Gason, in modern French, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.
Gasier, to waste, to spoil.
Les gasies, the Waists, gasines, waste Ground.
Gastment, wasting, spoiling, Depredation.
Gasher, 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.
Gauvellind, Lands partible among Kindred of the next Degree.
Un gay, un geay, the Bird called a Jay.
Gayner, to sow or till, or the Profit thereby.

G E

Tu Gaynes ma serre, thou dost sow or plow my Land. p. Britton 142.

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.
Généralement, generally, gentilhomme, a Gentleman.
Géneros, Kinds, Species.
Un geant, a Giant.
Geler, to freeze, vide glace.
Gelee, Frost, gele blanche, white, or hoary Frost.
Gélement, Freezing, gelure, Ice.
Geline, a Hen, also a Capon, p. Brit. 151.
Gelines, Poultry.
Génes, 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 genres, Knees.
Il ne gemulera, he shall not kneel.
Gentilhomme, a Gentleman.
Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.
Gentiléffe, the Nobility.
Geole, a Cave, a Prison.
Geolier, a Jayler.
Germines, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.
Ils germine, they spring, or sprout out.
Gee and germaine, Stock, Kindred.
Engendre de mefme germe, came of the fame Stock, or Kindred or Root.
Germe, to bud, to sprout.
Germeemt, budding, sprouting.
Les gentiles, the Heathen.
Gefir, to lye, vide gifer, gefs,
lying.
Gerfume and Gerefgive, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.
Le gesfe, the behaviour, gesfe,
pur, cast in. p. nov. nar. 47.
Gette, idem. p. 21 Hen. 7. 40.
also cast from.
Il poft gette, it may lie, Poet gesse, it may be gotten. p. Fitzb. nat. brev. 28. gettes, idem.
Gerbe de ble, a Sheaf of Corn, vide garbe.
Gifont en agait, they lie in wait.
Gifont, they lie. p. Parkins, 29.
Gifs, shall or will lie. p. Coke Rep. 5. 13.
Que il pois faire gree, that he might make Agreement or Satisfaction, ut faire gree, he had given satisfaction or made agreement.

Greviosment, grievously.

Le greff or greeve, an Officer who hath the Power of a Sheriff or chief Constable.

Gerefa, idem, Greve in Saxon is a Bath.

Sheregreve, Portgreve, Chief Officers.

Grith, Peace. p. terms Ley. 178.

Grith breach, breach of the Peace. p. eund.

Grifhbole, a Sanctuary.

Grosoys, a great Wood. bois, gr. idem.

Greit, greeteth.

Greinder and greynder, greater.

Greinder enquest, the Grand Jury.

Greinders and Meinders, Lords and Commons. per West. i. c. 5.

Greice, grievous, grever, to grieve.


Que est greeve, who is damaged. p. Hen. 6. 5.


Greve, great or grievous. West: 1. c. 5.

Greve, Forfeitures, grievous Fines and Imprisonment.

Grihbreche, a Breach of the Peace within a Forest.

Gro, fat, grosser, to grow big, le grossure, the greatness, bigness.

Grosses Dismes, great Tithes, i. e. of Corn and Hay.

Grossement enfient, great with Child, gros de enfant, idem.
GY

Grossone, a Fine at Entrance. p. lib. aff. fol. 64. a.

Gross nyeffs and nyefes, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Grosfer, to hail, greffe, Hail.

Grieff, Claws, or Talons of Birds, &c.

Grue, a Crane.

Grofes, njefs, and ryefetf, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a fliady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Grotter, to raise or make War.

Guerre, War, guerres, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerinne, Warlike.

Gusf, Bratfon ufeth it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, gefi, idem. p. Lambard.

Gufes, Fashion, Ufages.

Le gule, the Throut, trencha luy en le gule, cut his Throat.

Gule de auft, the first Day of August, which is St. Peter ad vin-
cula.

Le guelle and guéule, the Wind-
Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

GY

Gyfes, Geese, 10 Hen. 8. 2.

HA

H, hath, qui ha, who have

Habile, able and fit, habl

idem.

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dress, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing, Array

Habile de corps, light of Body active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitus, ufed, 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 bale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui bair, who hateth.

Hais, Hedges, Mounds:

Hais leveye, ou abatu, Hedge made up or cast down.

Halener, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for

Cloths brought to Blackwell Hall. Halkamshire, a part of Yorkshire
where Sheffield now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village

p. Plowd. 337.

Hamsfle and Hamftal, an ancient
Mefliage in decay, or a Toft, in
a Place where a House had stood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tank


Hanap, idem, a Hamper.
Handbrow, a letter or under pledge, or Surety of a Tithing or Borough.

Handbrow, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the same.

Hander, to accuse.

Hanter, to frequent or use.


Happeroit, should chance or happen.

A haper, to chance or fall our. Happa, shall chance or befall.


Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or bad Nag.

Un haque, a small Gun not a Yard long.

Haquebut, a bigger Gun.

Un hardrange, an Oration.

Har after, to tire, to weaken.

Haraffe, tired, weakened.

Halsmote, a Court-Baron.

Harer, to stir up, move or provoke.

Harier, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.

Hariosk 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.

Harnes, Armour, Furniture of Arms.

Hassarders, Gamesters, Lottery-Men.

Haster, to make haste, hasti- ty, hastiness.

Hastiff and hastive, presently, quickly.

Hastifment and hastiument, idem.

Habiger, vide berberger, harberger, idem.

Un harte, a Stag of five Years old.

Le haunce, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, also high.

Haut, high, plus haut, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Hauft, a Draught, hauft de sers- vois, a draught of Beer.

Havre, a Haven or Port, per Termes Ley 95.

Haut voy, the High-way, haut frent, idem.

Hautement and hautment, proudly, arrogantly.

Haulment, idem. hauliement, highly.

Hautenesse, highness, greatness, hautes and hautness, idem. hautain, lofty.

Tres haut and treshaute, most high.

Lever en hault, to raise up on high.


Hauement, greedily.

Hauement, loftily.

Hauet and hauteur, height.

Haufer, to set up.

Haufer le prix, to raise the price.

Havoir and avoir, to have.

Hau, a small piece of Land near a House, and sometimes a Mansion house.

Hauogh, a Valley. p. 1. pt Inf. 5.

Un bay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayfon, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bim bay, a Field well hedged.

Hayes, plural, en haye, in ranks, or rows.

Haybote, necessary stuff for Hedging.

Hayn, vide hain, hatred, bay, envious, malicious, estre hay, to be malicious.
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.

Herald, a Herald at Arms.

Herberge, to lodge, harbour or entertain.


Herberge ne voet, would not entertain. p. 5 Edw. 4. pas An. lib.


Heritage, an Inheritance

Hereditaments, such Things as go with the Inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor.

Helas, Alas.

Herbertte, 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 heynose, the heinousness, p. 2 R. 3. 13. b.
Holt, a Wood, Saxon.
Holm, an Island or grassy ground compassed with Water, Hol's River-Island, Saxon.
Honour, a more noble sort ofigniory or Lordship, whereon others other Lordships or Manors depend.
How, a Hill, Sax.
Hoir, mod. French, for Heir.
Homesoken, an Immunity from reclaimable Entries.
Sans hont, impudent, pur hont, or Shame.
No futer honte, were not affhamed.
Honteux, blushing, esre honnoux, 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 grace, mod.
Hors de temps, untimely.
Hors date, bearing Date.
Hostelle, the HouHold.
Hostel de Roy, the King's HouHold.
Un hostelier, 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 Father 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.
Houembrance, digging, or delving.
Un horse, an Iron Instrument to dig or delve.

Hoyau, so called in mod. French.
Hough, a Valley, British.
Horector and hocteur, a Knight of the Post, a decayed Man.

Hu and huze, an Outcry.
Hure, an Hour, vide heure, also Time. p. Plowd. Abr. 32.
Hui and hye, to Day.
Issues and hewlet, an Owl.
Huit, a Door or Porch.
Huis and hufe overt, the Door open.
Huisse, idem.
Huister, the Usher, or Porter.
Huit and huié, eight.
Huist cens, eight Hundred.
Le huitième partie, the eighth Part.
Huiétime, idem.
Huister, to moisten.
Humar, 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 Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.
Husfaisme, a Tenant of a House which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.
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, Winchester, &c.

K 2 Huize.
Hutesium and hutesium, a Hue and Cry. p. Fitzh. 17.

Hutesium, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from hence hutesium, the Husings in London, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huy, to Day in mod. French.

De buys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un butte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropical.

Hysche, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as Queenhyth, Lambathy, &c. p. Blount.


Helm vide holm.

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, Saxon.

Husans, Buskins, from houseau, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

J A

J A, now, already, or from hence.

Jactious, he that is caft, or loose by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. Stat. Glouc. c. 8

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

J'ai fait que, although, that.

J'ai failli, I have fail'd, thence Jeoffales

Jaides, lately, even now, also herefore.

Jailis, idem. per Coke Rep. 6.

23.

Jalous, Jealous.

Jalemans, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, Jalemey-

ne, idem. p Plowd. Com. 304


Jammes and jamas, per Stat. Wesm 1. 20. never, and per termes de Ley 6 presently, and tund 84 file

Jamais, a jam & magic, at this Time and further.

A jamais and a jammes, for ever, perpetual, always, still. &c. Authors.

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jamnum, furse, gorfe.

Les jareis, the Hams, all Thighs, p. termes Ley 179.

Janvier, the Month of January.

Jarter, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jauine, Yellow Colour, p. Plowd. 339

Joe jay. I have, javerea, I that have. p. 2 Hen. 7. 11. b and b

Crompton's Jur. 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Ces!, hence it hat been passed, or gone, or Time past, also hath forborn doing per nov. nov. 56. b

Jaun, idem ut jamnum, i.e. forse.

I C

Icel, this. per Coke Rep. 8. 157

De icelux, of them. p. Plowp.

270. b

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icellez, in these fame. Plowa

349.

De icel, of it, per Coke Rep. 6.

26. also of the same, per Cromptn 221.
JE

I will here do the same: ye to yourself, icell is generally taken 
et, and the same.

eot, one that is a Fool from
Birth.

JE

e&er, thrown, cast, vide jette
jette.

ement, throwing, casting.

es on Moulders, cast in
ulds.

Commaundements, laid Com-

ady, the Day, also Thursday.

es, I, jco aye, I have.

one pay, I cannot.

oy, I be, or am.

ue, I have been, also I am.

is, Faults, Mistakes,

sions, Overights in Plead-

ide, hazard.

eman, a Yeoman, Saxon.

; and jesques, to, unto, or
il, Jesques, idem.

erefuma or Teresgive, properly
ime or Income paid on one's
ance into any Estate, Place
Office.

ue, Tuesday, vide Juisde.

en, a Play or Game.

an, John.

enuer, to fast.

edi and jeaundie, Thursday.

enue, young, Jeune Garson, a
Young Fellow.

enues, young Persons.

Jeune fille, a young Maiden.

pne jeune yOUTH, their Youth, Jeu-

YOUTHful. per Coke Rep. r I.

eme, they have gone.

esen and jeson, Goods, or
lings cast into the Sea to pre-
ve the Ship.

eter, idem ut jeoter.

IL

Jette and jette, idem:

ils jettont, they drew down.

p. Plowd.

IL

Ignitegium, the Time of cover-
ing the Fire, vide Curfew.

spote, unknown.

ignier, to burn, ignyer, idem.

ignye, fired, burned.

ignorer, to be ignorant of, not
to know.

gnorment, ignorantly.

ignominieux, reproachful, di-

onorable.

ignominiesment, reproachfully, 

amefully.

fit tout ceo fuit, all this was.

p. Termes de Ley 24. b.

IL

il, he, and it, il serra, it shall
be.

il est ains, it is so.

il jia, they are.

ou est il? where is it, or
where is he?

il puse, he may have.

il y ad frome font, as if there
are. p. Inf. 167.

illongues, thither, also there and
thence, desillongue, from thence.

il Fault, it behoveth.

ilec, thither, there. p. illec,
that way.

illegitime, unlawful.


23.

illusion, deceit, beguiling.

illoyal, unfaithful.

illure, famous, eminent.

illufter, to make clear, or evi-
dent.

Imbase, 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.

Imputer, to impound, imparte, impounded,

Impreach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impeachment, (Lat. Impetitio) 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.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicatius, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up, by Fitzh. Nat. Br. 88. also to fulfil, by Broke's Abr. gr.

Impuler, for the fulfilling.


Car. 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Impersones, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastic, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons impersones of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them.

Incipiens, then after, also from ence.
Incassumque, not used, unaccu-
med.
Inadverse, unadvisedness.
Inane, to make void or null, defeat.
Incaponita, inability.
Incident, are set forth or pub-
Incender, burn, or set on Fire.
Insema, always, or consu-
ally.
Incongruita, unagreeableness.
Incident, a Thing not to be se-
ared, as a Court-Baron from Manor, also a Thing happening falling out of necessity.
Inciter, to stir up, or to pro-
ke
Inseer, to cut.
Incite, provoked.
Incumbant, encumbrant.
Incumbent, he who is posse-
ed, a Church with Cure of Souls,
so bends all his Study to his tire.
Incurgens, shall forfeit, shall cur.
Queaux incurgens, which shall happen or fall out. p. Coke 5. 8. b.
Incurre, happened, also en-
safed. p. Moore Rep. 116. incur-
identem.
Ne incurr, run not into.
Indeu, indebted.
Inluisvement, comprehending.
Inluisvement, the contrary.
Innognia, unknown.
Incommoder, to hinder.
Inbanter, he who sings Ver-
to charm.
Inclased, ensnared, intangled,
modern French enlasse.
Inconsiderament, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.
Incorrectent, faultily.
Inciter; to strike, no vis incu-
ter, will not strike. p. Fitzb.
Inst. 11. a.
Indire, to declare, also to en-
dite, indiff, indited.
Indicks, Signs, Tokens.
Indolentia, unlearnedly.
Indomit, boisterous, unam-
ble and ungovernable. p. 1. part
Inst. 124.
Inducer, to bring in.
Indis, undone, not accom-
plish'd. p. Plowd. 250. b.
Indirent, broken.
Infantes, Children.
Ingen, wrong, deceit, pur In-
gen, for wronging or deceiving.
p. Kitchin 144. a.
Ingentie, Wit, Ingenuity.
Indecix, undetermined, unde-
cided.
Indemne, saved harmless.
Indignement, unworthily.
Individu, not to be divided.
Per indiris, as not divided.
Indivisum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.
Injustement, wrongfully.
Indul, 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.
Inhabite, unfit, unable.
Inhiber, to forbid.
Hbumer, to bury.
Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.
Ing, a watery Place. I part
Inst. 5.

Ingys,
In, to invent a new change.
Inopine, sudden, unlook'd for.
Inscriptum, ignorantly, without one's knowledge.
Instigator, a provoker, a projocator, a projocator up.
Insolus, unpaid.
Interjector, to cast or put between.
Intermettere, to discontinue, to stay, to stay, idem.
Interrogator, to question, to require.
Intervalle, a space between, also a space of time, &c.
Les intestines, the intrails, Bowels.
Intime, inwardly, m. i. in ame, my dear, or inwardly.
Intraction, intangling.
Intrusion, unlawful entry into.
Possession.
Intruder, vide Entruder.
Inveigner, to find, inveign.
Inveigment, finding, severa veigne, shall be found.
Inventor, to find out.
Invefite, posfessed.
Invenigne, vide invenience, fon.
Inviter, to shun, to be unwilling.
Ipso invito, against his will.
Inviter is also to provoke.
Invivoner, to compass about.
Aer invivion, to go about.
Invulisher, to weaken, to make void.
Inventorier, to inventory or write Particulars.
Inutile, unprofitable.

J

Juncaria, the Place where Rushes grow. Co. Lit. 49.

Jouett, playing. p. cund.

Join, to join, to couple.


Joine, joined.

Join, play’d.


Un joint, a Rush, juncaria, rushy places, juncaria, idem.

Jour, a Day, tous jours for ver.

Ce jour, to Day, en quel jour, in what Day, le jour demain, to morrow, tous les jours, daily, jourmente, idem.


Journalement and journalment, daily. p Plowd. 378.

De jour en jour, from Day to Day.

Jour is also an Oath, que appent la journée, which belonged to heir Oath. p. Coke Rep. 8. 34.

Poit estre journee, may be sworn. p. cund. 9. 40.


Joyeusement; merrily, cheerfully, p. cund. 7. 17.

Un jour, a Cock, jo, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, vide Inge.

Jounse, hard by, joining, jouxt e, idem.

Joyeux, merry, joyful.

Joyantens, they who hold by the same Title without Partition.

Joyeulie, Thursday. p. 1 Hen. 7. 5 a.

Joyeudi, idem in mod. French.

IU

Istauntes, idem.
also they be. p. Parkins 125. a.
Iff, thus, and fo. p. termes de Ley 55. b.
Iffue, Children.
Item, also, it being an Article.
Iffera, shall choose. 32 Hen. 6. 20.
Iffer, to issue out, to go.

JU

Cel iuge, this Yoke.
Un iuge, a Judge.
Juilet, the Month of July.
seems to be Nuances, or Stanks to turn the Water out of its Course.
Juift, a Jew.
Junes, young People. p. eund. Lour jureffe, their Youth. p.
Plowd. 303. b.
Jument, a breeding Mare, a Colt, also a Bullock. p. Gregory 30. & p. eund. 323. b.
Jugum terra, is taken to be half a Plough-Land, or as much as a Yoke of Oxen can till.
Juncaria, rushy Places, juncaria, idem.
Juns, a Man’s Scull. p. Nov. Nar. 69.
Jure, sworn, also an Oath.
Jumptus, a waterish Place. 1 pt.
Inf. 5.
Jures, ye are sworn, also Oaths.
Pur jurer, for to be sworn.
Jurement, swearing, Jure, sworn.
Serra jure, shall be sworn.
Estre point jures, ye may be.
Juries, idem ut Jures.

KA

Jurgent, they shall swear. Brit. 9. a.
Jurisdic, vide Jeusdye, Tuesday.
Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of Rejoicings given every fiftieth Year by the Pope.
Jurifconsultes, Counsellors in the Civil Law.
Jusques, until, unto, Jefu idem.
Jusques a ce lieu la, unto the place, here.
Jusques a maintenant, till the present.
Juslement, uprightly.
Jusus, Contentions in Arm and with Spears on Horsebake.
Jous, in modern French.
Se justifier, to purge himself a Crime.
Juslicements, all Things belonging to Justice. 2 Inf. 225.
Jusliciunt, they justified or main tained.
Juvences, Heifers, also Steers.
Javence, a Steer.
Jufne, younger.
Juvent, young, juvenes and juvenes, idem.
Junes shoellers, young Quoif or Pigeons.
Juvences, Calves. 39 Hen. 22. b.

KA

K Alendar Month, is 30, or Days, but saying twelve Months, it shall be compute according to 28 Days per Mont.
Coke Rep. 6 61. b. a Twelve-month singularly is all the Year. p. eund.
Kantref, in Wales, includes hundred Villages.
KarUf
a Man-Servant, or
lown.

Karrata fenf, a Cart-load of
lay.

Kay, a Wharf to land Goods.
Kayage, Toll paid for such land-
g, or loading.

KE

Kins and Kiens, idem ut keys.
Kernellata domus, a Castle.

Kernes, idle Persons, Vaga-
onds.

Keys, Oaks, also young Sap-
ings of Oaks, the modern French
cheffes.

Keynez, Oaken Trees. p. Plowd.
br. 75.

KI

Kidells, Wears where Fish are
open, idem.

Kingsiver, Money paid on le-
ying a Fine, in respect of the
King's Licence for that purpose.

KN

Knof, a Hill. 1 pt. Inf. 5.

Knout, a Knight. p. Briten.

Un kne, idem ut knol.

Knave, anciently a Man-Ser-
ant, also a male Child. p. 14.

LA

La, is a sign of the Femenine
Gender, for the, as la feme,
the Woman.

La, is also an Adverb of place,
as, la on tu es, there where thou
art.

La, is also a Relative, reharing
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'esposuelt, the Marriage, l'issue,
&c. L'adite, l'adite.

Si la, so long, until. p. Brit.
136. a.

Labourer, to labour, labour.

Labourage, Husbandry work,
Tillage.

Tour labour, Day-work.

Laié, Milk, lac, idem, also a
Lake.

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Inf. 4.

Laces, Gins, Snares.

Laches, negligence, slackness,
default, omission.

Lacher, to be idle, negligent,
lazy, to loiter.

Lachesse, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleness, laziness, from
lachse, modern French, careless,
loathful.

Lader, to ship, or lade on
Board.

Laffereit, they belong.

Laisse gent, Lay-Men, lays gens,
idein, i.e. they who are not of
the Clergy.

Laga and Lage, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, Lageens, idem,
Crep. Inf. 33. un lagon, a Gal-

Lai, where.

Laghtite, a Mult for Breach
of the Law, Saxon.

Lagan, Goods at the bottom of
the Sea.

Lagon and Ligan, idem.

Brev. 225. b.
LA

Laifant, leaving, lature and laïtture, idem.
Lain and lane, Wool.
Lasfer, to leave, laïfe, left, lasfer, idem, and to relinquish, and forfake, p. Coke 7. 15. and 6. 76.
Lasfer la feme, to put away the Wife, or leave her
Lasfe le buis overt, left the Door open.
Eft lasfe, is set forth or left.
Lasfe, idem ut laïfe.
Un lasz and un lezs, a Legate.
Evuy laiise, I had left. p Plowd.
Preface.
Lamena, led, carried.
Lancheap, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.
Il langue, the Tongue.
Couper la langue afcinn, to cut out one's Tongue.
Languer and langur, weaknefs, ficknefs.
Languir, to languish, languisant, languishing.
Languoruousment, faintly, languishingly.
Lannemanus, the Lord of the Manor. i pt. Insf. 5. a.
Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.
Laps de temps, lofs of Time.
Laps, a fip or fall, used for an omission of the Patron to present his Clerk within fix Months.
Lath, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.
Lays gens, vide laiés gens.
Lay pote, Lay-power.
Laymonus, let us reef, or leave off. Coke Rep. 10. 37.
Larger, encreafed, enlarged.
Larges ou eftraits, encreafed, or diminished. p. Britton 143. b.
Large, wide, fort large, very wide.

LE

Large oufter, over measure.
Largesfe, a Gift, or Reward.
Metter large or waft, to let go a large.
Larrouneux, Thievifh.
Laracny, Theft, Laron and Laron, a Thief, or Felon.
Lavens, Thefts.
Un Las, one of the Lefsees. p Coke Rep. 5. 9. a.
Lasfer, a Leprous Perfon.
Lasfer, to tire, to make weary.
Las, weary.
Laffe, wearied, Lasette, weariness.
Lasfals, Dunghills, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.
Lasfels, stays, hindrances, stop.
Latter, the fide.
Latreine, a Sink, Jakes, or Houfe of Office.
Laten, Brafs.
Lature, breadth, Leaure, idem.
L'autre, the other.
Laver, to waft.
Lave, washed, Lavement, washing. Laver, shall waft.
Lawe, a Hill, lawnd and lour.
Laver, to waft.
Liswe, a Plain between Woods.
Lagette, a Cheft, Box, or Drawer.
Laynffe, greateft, largest, biggeth. p. Nov. Nar. 6r.
Lay gens, common People.

LE

Le, is an Article before th 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 ou deux qui que ci foit, which of the two foever it be.
Lea and Ley, Pasture Ground.
Leal, vide Loyal, i. e. faithful.
Lealment, faithfully, lawfully.
Leame, idem. p. eund. 18.
Leasure, the breadth. p. nov. r. 68. b.
Un lease, a Lease wherein Graysounds are led.
Leaz, leased, demised.
Lecherwife, Legrewita, Letherwise, i. e. a Fine paid for Adultery and concubine. 3 Inst. 206.
Lengerneld, Legergeld and Legerld, idem.
Leffeur, reading, also read.
Leger, to read, bien poit leer, uld well read. p. Coke Rep. 11.

Leete, a Bed.
Lede, hurt.
Legierment, lightly, or easily, de Leigerment.
Leicher, to lick, liecher, idem.
Leide, Aid.
Un leex, a Lease. p. Parkins 17. b.
Leger and legier, sudden, hafty, so violent and notorious. p. Fitzh. ch. 147. a.
Leigerment, lying. 1 Hen. 7. i.
So dormant, or by the By. Plowd. 303. b.
Rewle legerment, a standing rule.
Un legion, a number of Armed Men, containing by some 6500 others 12500 Men.
Un legat, an Ambassador.
Legislawrure, a Declaration of the Laws in Writing or Print.
Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemaine, the next Day after, or the morrow.
Leigne, the eldest.
Differ en lendemaine, to put off till to morrow.
Lendemaine, is sometimes used for out of hand, and presently, and afterwards.
Lee, read, lees plural, leisur, reading.
Leigne and leayne, the Elder.
Lembleier, to steal.
Lenir, to mitigate, to affwage.
A lenvoy, to convoy, or lend.
P. Brit. 19.
L'enviers, the inside, or within.
Lendroit, without, outwards.
Lefer, to hurt.
Lefs, hurt.
Leje, let.
Leje a bail, let to bail. Rep. 10.

Lefon, hurting, also wounding.
Ad lef un a large, hath set one at liberty.
Lefia, left, leased, let out.
Lesse, idem.
Ne lefent, they leave not. p. Brit. 204.
Ne lefes, ye shall not fail, or omit. p. eund.
Leffet, letteth or leaeth.
Ne lernount, they omit not, or fail not. p. eund. 9.
Lemrse, vide ensrace.
Lenier, the whole.
Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or let.
Lepre, a Leper.
Leschoker, Exchequer.
P. Leafer, by falsifying, leafing.

Leffe,
Lefè, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.

Leffe, bailing, lessant, idem.

Lejes, aler, let go, a lessier hors, to let out.


Leglise, vide eglise.

Un lettre, a Letter, bailier lettres a porter, to deliver Letters to be carried.

Lever, to raise, or set up.

Se lever du lict, to raise one's self up in Bed.


A lever un molin, to build a Mill.

Leve, lifted up, leva le main, hold up the Hand, leve en le nuit, rose in the Night.

Le court leve fuit, the Court rose.

Levant & Couchant, upringing and down-lying.

Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven. Leve, built, leva le fefaunt, spring the Pheasant. p. Kitch. 59 b.

Leu, a Bed, vide leiff and lieif.

Leverer, a Lurcher, or small Grey-Hound.

Leveres, idem, leuriers, Gray-Hounds, leveres, idem.

Un leveret, a young Hare, leu-ral, idem.

Leve, raised.


Levesque, a Bishop, vide Evesque.

Leveschrie, a Bishoprick.

Leves, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.
L

Li
gers, Miles or Leagues. per
Lievre, a Hare, Lierres, Hares.
Lien, a Cord or String, or
line.
Lief and leaf, rather, Saxon.
Lieve, a Hare, or Hares.
Lien, a Cord, or String, or
line.
Lief and leaf, rather, Saxon.
Liber, shall bind.
Ne potier, could not read.
Lieu, places, feaut en leur lieux,
ing in their Places. 13 Hen. 8.

L I

LO

Bien lift, idem.
Lise and lyce, a Bed, vide list.
Ligne, a Line, fait à la ligne, ou cordeau, made with a Line and
Level.
Lignier, is also a League.
Un lignier, a Flax or Hemp-
dresser.
Peits du linge, clothed with
Linen.
Liquor, Liquor.
Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.
Litige, strife; debate, Litigeux,
contentious.
Livery of Seizin is the delivery of
the possession of Lands, &c.
Livrér, to deliver, livrè, deli-
ered.
Livre, a Book, lieur, idem.
Un livre, 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. Fitzb. grand Abr.
199 b. vide W. i. c. 9.
Pour leur loyer, for their Fee.
p. Mirror.


Loggis, a Lodging, logis, idem,
un loge, a Lodge, or Cabbin in a
Ship, loggis, also is, it behaves.
Il est loisible, it is lawful, loiit
lawful, legal.

Loin pluis, very far.
Longure, length, a la longue, at
length.

Longueur, idem ut longure.
Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or
Fold-courfe, longaine, idem. p.
nov. nar. 16 b.

Cy longement, thus long, as
long as. p. Plowd.
Pluis longement, longer, more
long.

Lostel
Loisel and loiselle, vide boisel.
Lors, then, at that Time. per Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 20.
Lorsg; and then.
Lou, where.
Louage, hirings.
A lover, to praise.
Lovers, Rewards or BribeS, Westm. 1. c. 32.
Loup, a Wolf.
Loxoix, a Washer-woman, leisure, washing.
Lutux, gives Suck, suckles.
Lothenoit, quasi lecherwit, Amends given for lying with a Bond-woman.
Sans lover, without Reward or Fee.
Lovers idem ut Lovers, also Fees or other Gains. Brit. 38.a.
Louraulary and lourderie, Inhumanity, also any villainous Act.
Lour, their, theirs, lover, idem.
Lover, in modern French, is to praise.
Louvanger, idem.
Louage, Possession, en louage de Meffe ou toft, in Possession or Occupation of the House or Toft. p. nov. nar. 2. a.
Loyal, faithful, true, lawful, loyaux, idem.
Loyalmente, faithfully.
Loyes, Laws, loyx, idem. per Nat. brev. 42.
En plus loytime degree, in the more collateral degree. p. cund. 180.
Un lover, a Reward, or Gratuity, Loz, Praise.

LU

Lu and leu, Light, lover, Lightning.

LY

Lye, a Pike, a Jack-Fish.
Et luce est et lus est, the Ufe or the Custom is. p. Coke 5. 39. and p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b.
Lucratif, profitable, gaining. Luiere, to shine, Lumine idem.
Luisant, shining, also Light.
Lumiere, Light, lumineux, giving Light.
Lunitique, Frantick.
Lune die, lundy and lundie, the Day called Munday.
Le lune, the Moon.
Lunettes, Spectacles.
Lung and lune, the one.
Un lue, a Wolf, vide loupe.
Luder, to play, tiels que lu fuch who play.
Lufe, playing Cards.
Luy, him, he, the same Me, el, her. p. luy, by it self, or his self, sur luy, upon him.
Luy, is also, who and whe.
Luy is sometimes taken bo 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'auteur, the one and the other.
Lut and lute, Dirt, Clay.
Luter, to dawb with Clay, Mortar, or Lime.

LY

Lye, read, vide lie.
Lyant, vide liant.
Lyra, shall bind, or tye.
Lyreon, they are bound.
Lyer, p. Brooke's grand Abr. is to tie, bind or fetter, and by Kitch. 26. b. 'tis to read.
Lyge, Linnen, idem ut linge.
No lyght, not lawful. p. 13 Hen. 7. 9. b.
Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem ut lyst.
Lyre and lyer, to alledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.
Lyght, lawful, idem ut lyst.
Lyver, idem ut livre, and p. Dyer 6. b. and Plowden's Preface Lyeir, is a Brook.
Lyvers, is also Pounds.
Un lyre, a Harp.

MA

M, my, feminine, mon, my, Masculine, also mine.
M'amie, my the Love, mon amie, my Lover, or he Love.
Machiner, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, machination, devising Evil.
Macerisme, Timber, merisime, idem.
Macgreigs and macgreiffs, such as buy and sell stolen Flesh. p. Blount.
Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.
Magia, great, magnifique, stalely, auguf.t.
Magie, the Art of Enchantment.
Un machine, an Engine.
Maimed, maimed.

MA

Macular, to spot or blot.
Mahrin, a hurt, whereby one loseth the use of some Member.
Maines, Hands, le maime dextre, the Right Hand.
Maines estendues, open Hands.
Ouflre le maime, out of Hand.
Ma mainy, my Family. p. 19 Hen. 6. fol 1.
Bailler ses maines, to give his Hands.
Mainz, idem ut maines, per Dyer 7. a.
Mainnaturum, a Brasier's Shop.
Mainpensour, a Surety.
Mail, a small Coin less than a Penny. p. Kitchin 12 and 61.
Un mail, is a Half-peny. per terms de ley. 331.
Mainprize, Bail, mainpennable, bailable.
Lefs ad mainpris, let to Bail. p. nat. br. 299. b.
Mainzorable, tenable, demifeable, also habitable.
De main in main, from Hand to Hand.
Maincraftes, Handicrafts.
Mainoveryer, to manure, meynovera, shall manure. p. terms ley. 174. b.
Maintenant, now, at this present.
Makement, contrivance, pra- tice. 42 Edw. 3. 2. b.
Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.
Maintenera, shall keep, &c.
Maintenes foitx, often, divers Times.
Jesque maintenant, hitherto.
Maintexus, held, kept.
Maintainor, he who maintains or seconds a Suit in Law.
Maisne, vide puiisne, Younger.
Mainorats, remaining.
Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.
Maiour, idem, in modern French.
Mait, but, vide Mes.
Mait, is also more, il a mais
de quarante ans, he is more than
forty Years.
Maisonner, to build.
Maison, a House.
Maisonnement, Building.
Maître, Sir, Master.
Maladie, sick, diseased, estre
fort malade, to be very sick.
Un maladie, a Sickness.
Maladif, sickly, sick.
Male, evil, mischief, hurt.
males, plural.
Malament, evily, or mischief-
ously.
878.
Malaedventure, ill Fortune.
Malaedvié, unwary, impruden-
t.
Mali issues, Sons.
Mali denier, a Half-peny. p.
Ternes Ley 157. b.
Malaesfánt, ill doing, Malifice, 
idem.
Maleagree, against one’s Will.
Malveis apert, an open Offence.
p. Stat Westm. 1. 15.
Malveis and Malveis, ill will, 
malveisnes, idem. per Plowden, 360.
Malveis, unadvisedness.
Malvois, Evil. p. 3 part. Inf.
39.
Malediction, a Curse.
Malaesticte, guilty of doing ill.
malestanesse, idem.
Ala mal beur, at an ill Hour.
Malvesnes, illness, wickedness.
p. Plowd. 75. b.
Mallevolence, ill Will, Malice.
Malleable, pliant to the Ham-
mer.
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 maries, if ye marry. p. Plowd. 203.

Marlerium and Marlettum, a Marlipit.

Maryeres, ye shall marry. p. 449.

Marisfde and mardie, Tuesday, ride Tusdie.

Marchchal, an Officer, or Keeper of the King's Bench Prison; also the Earl Marshal, Knight Marshal, Judges Marshal, &c.

Maries, March-Ground.

Marettum, idem, from maret, French.

Maryes, idem. p. nov. nar. 2. a.

Majfomr, to fing Mar.

Major terre, Ground containing about four Ox-gangs.

Maten and matin, morning, matutine, early.

Matine, early, le matyne, the morning. p. Fitzb. Inf. 86. b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, matures, idem, per Parkins 105.

Matrimoine, Marriage.

Magre and maugre, in despight of, against.

Maugre sa soen, against his Will.

Maugre son fasta, whether he will or no.

Magre, idem, in mod. French.


Mauls, Evil.

Maunder, to send, maunde, sent. Oct maunde, they have sent. p. Termin. Ley 87.

Maundera, shall send. p. Plowd. 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mauuger, to eat, also Food.

Mauuge, eat ye, also eareth.

Mauvete, guilt, fault. per Britton 10.

Mauvaife, ill, base, bad, per eundem. Maus, idem.

Mauvaife gard, ill kept, per Coke 11. 49.

Per mauvesheure, for avoiding ill. p. Brit. a.


Mauvaisement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a lot, a fool.

Maxime, a Rule in Law, a Principle not to be disputed or denied.

Maymurable, Tenantable; also tillable, vide mainorable.
Mayhem, the losf of some Mem-
50.
La max d'un neuf, the Maft of
a Ship.

ME

En le meane, in the manner.

Mean, vide Meffe.

Un meafe, a Mefiuage, mefes,

Le maçon, the Houfe. p. Greg.

Melieur, better, melior, idem.

Le melieur, the middle.

Per le melieur, through the mid-
dle.

Meager, to threaten.

Menaceur, he that threatens.

Menacement, threatening.

Mendie, begging, un Mon-
cant. a Beggar.

Soit menant, they be dwellin-
or residing.

Men, a Houfhold Servant, al

a Family.

Menial, idem.

Siuent menes, they are brough-


35. b.

Menier, to walk about, to let

Men, lead or drove, menes, 

plurally.

Menus, small, menu, ide-

flender.

Mengent, they eat. per Brit

10.

Un mesonger, a lier, meunier a

menour, idem.

Le mesoigne, the lie, mesong

lies.

Ment, a Mind, one un me

with one Mind.

Sans ment, a Sot, a Fool.

Eyent mentu. they have li-

mentent, they lie.

Menterie and mentry, fland

falle reports.

Mentir, to speak falfely, 

lie.

Mehme, mehime, vide Mayhme.

Menage, Carriage, Burthens.

Per le menu, by small Parc,

by Retail.
Merchant, to traffick, to commerce.
Mere and mera, only, absolute.
Mere droit, chief Right, meer light.
Merci, Thanks, also Pity.
J'avois mere, I give you thanks.
Mercedie, Wednesday, merker, idem.
Mercedy, idem, merdie, Tuesday.
Mere, Mother, mere de ma se e, my Wife's mother, ms mere and, my great Grandmother.
Allo mere, the Sea, as Le mere bank, the Sea-shore.
Merge, to drown, merging,owning.
Mere, drownd'd, mergera, shall own.
Meridinal, Southward.
Mermesettes, Monkeys. 12 H. 8. b.
Mersedo, Timber, vide maerif
Meremium is the Latin in Law s'd for Timber.
Mezier, to deerve.
Un merrour, a Looking-Glass,
merroar, 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.
Mesvenir and mesveign, to come amiss, to mishappen, mesfa vendeur, an ill chance.
Mescreant, a faithlefs Person, an Unbeliever, vide Miscreant.
Mescomafter, to misunderstand, mescomarfe, idem.
Meldire, to speak amiss of one, to backbite.

Mesusage, a dwelling House, but by this Name may pass a Courtilage, Garden, Orchard, Dovehoule, Mill, Cottage, Toft, &c. as Parcel thereof.
Mesquerdie, Wednesday.
Messe, mingled.
Mesfeaux, idem. per Mirror Just.
Mefchet, it fell amiss, or contrary. p. eund. 191.
Meflange, Mixture.
Mes is sometimes put for my, as mes au veer, my Cattle; also for mine, de mes reports, of my Reports. p. Coke 9. 36. b.
Meffarius, a Mower. per Fleta 2 cap. 75. a Harvest-man.
Meffor, idem.
Mefilo, Munk-corn, Maslin, Wheat and Rye mingled.
Se me coignoore, he knows not himself.
Meserus, suspected or fled for fear, also guilty.
Mefra, idem, and mistrusted, per Britton, 4. 6. and 2 part Inst. 633.
Mescrables gents, People denying, or not believing the Faith in Religion.
Mefnage, Household, mesnage ment, Houswifry, also Thrifti niels.
Mefprendre, to mistake, to do amiss.
121. Mefrisjon.
Mefrisfer, to do amiss, to contemn.
Le messe, the Mass, mes ses, plural.
Le mesmes, the same, lay mesme, himself.
Eux mesmes, themselves, ce mes me, this very same.

Ea 128
Le enfant mefme, the Infant himself.
Que jao mefme, than I my felf.
2 Hen. 7. 15. a.
Mefme in Termes de Ley, is sometimes put for although, vide f. 267. b.
Le mefme, vide meem.
Eftre mesmes, to be carried, brought. per 3 pt. Inf. 39.
Mefq; albeit, although.
Mesaveigner, mishance.
Messuver, to move.
Messignes, lies, falle Stories. per Termes de Ley 104.
Messuue, Harvest, en temps de mefitrus, in Time of Harvest.
Messuuer, idem ut meffarius and meffier.
On mefier, where it needeth, or is requisite. W. i. c. 9. also need. per Kitch. 17. b. and needful.
Meffier and mesdre, idem, i.e. need.
Si mefier fuit, if need be.
Meyes, a Month, mefe, idem. per Brit. 62. b.
Met, fent, put, mette, idem. per Crompt. 56.
Mettre and metter, to put, de mesdre, of putting.
Mettre hors de fon heritage, put out of his Inheritance.
Mettre, to shew forth.
Mettre aucun, to rest one, or take repofe.
Se met, doth put himself. per Brit. 232. b.
Mettre en contraire, to oppose or fett himfelf againft. p. Plowd.
Met, he put or brought, metton, plural.

Ne mettre, did not bring. p. 1
Hem. 6.
Mettre en Dieu, put himfelf up on God. p. Nov. Nar. 3. b.
Mettre a fin, brought to an end.
Meurs, Demeanour, Manne.
Behaviour.
Soit meu, he moved or stirr'd up.
Meus, moved, stirr'd up. per Brit. 240. b.
Meutre, Muther. per Coke 121.
Meurture, idem. p. sound. mesdre, idem.
Mewtrier in modern French, a Hangman.
Meur, the best, meulx, better also rather.
Meyn dre, lefser, smaller, medre, idem.
Mys, idem ut meis.
Avant maine, before hand.

Britton 106.
Meyney, a Family. per La bard,
Mrynovera, shall manure drefs in a Husbandlike manner.
Meynoroble, vide mainournisme, sometimes tis put for Tillage.
Meubles, Moveables, Houfho fluff.
Meurir, to ripen.
Meyndre, vide meinder.

M I

Mi, the half, the moiety, at the middle, vide my, per amognft. Coke 9. 120.
Mi, mix'd, also put. p. term de ley. 75. a.
M I

Milieu, the middle Place.
Mie and my, a negative Note, denying.

Ee midi, Noon, Mid-Day, midy, etc


La mi esti, Midsummer.
Miel Honey, mieuxx, sweet as honey.

Michaelm, Michaelmas.
Al miens, at least, meiz, idem.

Mieder, vide minaer.

Mieux engendres, better recon-
agreed or agreed with. Coke 5.

Le milieu, the middle. p. Comp.
Mien, elle est miens, she is mine.

Mien, better, best.

Minerjy, Trespass done by the, and, as by cutting Wood in a

Minoveny, by Britton, is to ma-
ure Lands. cap. 40.

Misadventure or misadventure, is
the killing of one partly by
ance, and partly by (wilful)
gligence.

Mise, in French, is any Expence
Disbursement, but with us, is
seems, some Gift, Profit or
ayment by way of Benevolence.

Mise, put.

Mile, a Thouland, and also a

Le millieme partie, the thousandth
art.

Milianes, Miles.

La mieme, the Countenance,
ne idem.

Minir, to dig, ne minera, shall
or dig.

Un mineral, a Mine or Quarry.
Miniere, idem.

Un minour, one under Age.
Miniñi, to make less.

Miniñier, to offer, to serve.

Minutes dismes, small Tithes.

Minuest, Midnight, minuit and
ynante, idem.

Minuest 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

Misconuajant, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put. per

Fitzb. Nat. brev. 42.

Miseours, mif-doers.

Miseants, idem.

Mis fait, he did amifs, or
wrong.

Misaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Miskening, a declaring, or
counting amifs.

Misperf, wrongful or mif-
taking.

Misperison, a mistaking or neg-
leeting, as

Misperison of Treson, is a neg-
leeting or slighting thereof.

Misperierant, they mistook.

Mispera fur lui, took upon him
amifs, or by mistake.

Misnomer, to misname.

Misperes, Epiftles, Letters.

Misperatus, unknown, mycopus, idem.

Misperarde, unduly awarded.

2 Rich. 3.

Mifer de mitter, need to fend.

West. 1. c. 2.

Mifioner, to mingle or mix to-
gether.

Mifion, mingling, mixture.

Mif, fent, ne mif, put nor.
Semijrent, they put themselves. p. Brit. 5. b.
Mijfer, need, vide misijfer.
Sileft misjfer, if need be.
Mijfer, need.
Ne mijfera, shall not put, mislijfer, idem, miffiera, idem. per Crompt. 70.
Mijfermyng, mis-calling. per Plowd. 141. b.
Mijfer and mislier, to choose
the wrong or mistake. per Kitch. 67. a.
Doit mifer, might or ought to
put, becaus mifsé, they being sent
home
Mijfer, to send or put, mettre,
idem.
Mittomus, we put, mitter, they
put or sent.
Mijser a large, to set at Liberty.
per Crompton Jur. Cur. 70.
Mits, sent, put.
Mynate, vide minuiff, idem. per
Brooke's gr. Abr. 209.

MO

Mocquer, to scoff, to deride.
Mocquerie, Division, Scoffing.
Moyer, to die, moerge, dead.
per Brit. 18. cap. 95.
Moebles, moveables.
Moigne, a Monk, moignes, plu-
ral.
Moinder, idem ut meinder.
Mays and mois, a Month, vide
mays, moie; and mois, idem, also
moie idem. per 2 Rich. 3. 14 b.
Moifiner, to reap. per Coke Rep.
11. 53. moissonner, idem.
Le moize, the half, moitz, halves,
moieties.
Moler, to grind, mol, a Mill,
molins, Mills.
M

or other such Corporation, or to their Use, against which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a Word or Speech, mote, idem, motes, Words.

Mote, in the old Saxon, signifies a Court, from whence Swain-

mote, i.e. the Freeholders Court, Wardmote, and several others.

Ne dire mot, not a Word; silent, de mot en mote, word for word. Motes is also Words, and motes is likewise moved.

Moucher to hide, moucha, hid, p. moucher, by hiding, p. Cromp-

son'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 munde, the World, mound, idem. p. Kitch. 3.

Moundre, to fence, or enclose. Mountant, arizing, amounting unto.

Mous, we, vide nous, we or us.

Mourir, idem ut morirer. per Coke 9. 121.

Moue, contained or come in Question.

Movers, Months, size movers, six Months. p. Terms de Ley 70. b.

Moyets and mois.

Mouvair, hath moved, moyen, Means.

Moyn, a Monk, vide moigne.

Mu

Per moyen, by reason of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, moy & mes an-
cessors, I and my Ancestors, moy mesne, I my self, à moy mesne, to my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, al-
so temperate.

Moyennent, indifferently, tem-
perately, moderately, meanly.

Per ce moyen, by this means, les moyens, the means.

Munter, to change, mue, changed, mut, idem.

Mute, an unconstant Man.

Munce, changing.

Munt, idem ut moult, multz, idem.

Muet, dumb, speechless, mu-
etus, idem. per Parkins 9.

A mulfer, to set a Fine, mul-
fer, is also a grist.

Mulveyn, middle. per Brit. 212. b.

Mulliere and mulier legitimate, mulierie, those that are legiti-
mate, or lawful Issue.

Muirns, warned.

Mulerne, vide moulture.

Mulnes, fullness, multusse, idem.

Mulnes soer, the Second Sister, or the middle between two. per Plowd. Com. 333. & per Coke 1 pt. Infl. 13. b.

Munder, to cleanse, mundes, cleansed.

Mundera, shall cleanse, vide mounder.

Muner, to warn, mani, warned.

Muniments, Deeds, and com-
monly called miniments.

Le mure, the Wall, mure, wal-
ed, les murs, the Walls, novel n mure
Murrat, a new Wall. per Coke 5:16.

Murger, to perish, to die, murrant, perished.

Murrant, they have died. p: nov. nar. 62.


Murrant, they die, murrant, died.

Murrant, dying.

Murrant, Homage, the Jury or Homage is respited or flaid, or remaineth. p. nov. nar. 30.

Mushe, hidden, Mushe, idem.

Murcates, by stealth, privately, secretly.

Murcates, idem, muser, to convey away privately, also to hide. per murage, for repairing Walls.

Viel mur, an old Wall.

Muis, a Buhel, mus, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to defend.

My, a Tun, or great Vessel.

Munier, to mutiny, mutia, tumultuous.

My

Myplamment, mystically.

Sont myses, are put. p. Parkins 66. a.

Mye and my, are generally used in the negative or denial, like the Word pas, not any.

Ne ferra mye, shall not be, ne poe my, may not be. Parkins 69. a.

Ne voet my winner, would not come at all. p. Coke Rep. 5. 25. a.

Per my & per tout, by every part and the whole. per eund. 5. 10. and per i part Instr. 186.

Per mye tout, all through per eund. 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. per Plot. 179.

My	


Myer, Mother. per nov. nar. 22.

Myfie, needed. per eund. 53.

Myfure, abscended. per Fitz Jux. 213. b.

N

Aam, to lay hold on, to di train. per mirror. Sect. 13.

Naidgaits, lately, sometimes.

Naidgayers, idem, and naidgais, idem, and naidgaris, idem and naidgaris, idem.

Nad, hath not, nay, have not.

Que na, who hath not.

Naueris, shall not have.

Nailours, not elsewhere.

Nappent, doth not belong.

Nyer, to swim, navigation, swimming.

Nad efe resiant, hath not bee.

Resident.

Naif, a Woman Slave, vid

Naifre, assailed, beaten.

Poit naifre, may beat.

Nou curea, shall not vouch own, or justify.

Naife, a Nofe.

Nes is sometimes also put for

Nofe.

Naisre, to be born.

Naisquiff, born.

Ou il naisquiff, where was he born. p. Greg. 338.


Namender, not to amend, a better.

Narrer, to declare.

Narracon, a Declaration.
N

Ev natural, an Idiot, a Fool,

Frares, idem. p Britton 17. a

Naturants, swimming, naiant, idem.

Nau, a Ship, vide nyf.

Naufrage, Shipwreck.

Naufrer and naufer, idem ut

Naufr, wounded, beaten, nau,

Naufrag, to fail, to navigate. 

Nauvant and nauvient, they had

ot. p Telu.

Naufta, a Barge.

Natif, natural, lively.

Natif, Birth, naiant, being

born.

Natte, a Mar.

Narine, the Nostrils.

Nauvet, a Turnip.

Nau, wounded, hurt.

Naure, idem in modern

sense.

NE

Ne eis and Neit, shall not have.

Neff, 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 coxy, ne se la, neither this, or

that.

Ne, nor, no, ne anis, 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’auvit, n’osa, n’est,

etc.

Nef, neef, neif, a Ship.

Neif is also a Bond-woman.

Nef, idem, nefe, idem.

Le neif, the ninth.

Neisf, Bondage, Villenage.

Breif de neisf, a Writ of Neif

or Villenage.

Neglegment, negligibly.

Negocier, to be busie, negoce.

Business.

Neiger, to snow, neige, Snow.

Ne isfira and Nisfeta shall not

issue.

Nefte, a Sinew, nevoux, full of

Sinews, strong.

Negative pregnant, a Negative

including, or big with an Affirm-

ative.

Negbecefield ne Geld, hath not

any Thing given, or paid, are

Words of the Saxon Language

used in our Law.

Neisfur and nisfur, Nativity.

Neint contrisfeant, notwithstanding.

Neint meint, nevertheless.

Nenporte vions, nothing carry-

ing.

Nemy, none, & que nemy, and

what not.

Nem and neit, not, nemfie, idem.

On nemie, or not. p Brooke’s gr.

Abr. 213.

Nepurquant, nevertheless. p.

Brit. 212.

Nequelent and nequeulent, idem.

p. eund. 16 and 45.

Neque, neither.

Nequelent vener, they cause to

come. p Mirroure.

Neveient, closely, nearly.

Neferies, not discovered.

Nef and nes, vide nase and nose.

Neffine, Ignorance.

Le neffian, the growing, rising,

the birth or breeding, and bring-

ing forth.

Nesfur, the Birth, nesfer, idem.

Nefre, not to be, nesfure, idem.

p. nisfre, by the birth.
Nefres. p. Britton 17. a. is an Idiot.

Neft que forme, *tis only form.
p. Coke Rep. 5. 35. a.
Nesfrant, not known. p. Mirror.
Just.

Nesques, only.
Vous nefes, ye are not, or know not. p. 26 Hen. 8. 8. a.
Net, clean, near.
Nettement, cleanly.
Nestete, cleanliness.
Net ore, fine Gold. p. Plowden

319. b.
Allo net, is put for clear, apparent. p. cund. 37 and 170. a.
Neuf, nine, le nouveaux, the nineteenth.

Neffieme, the ninth, heur neuf, nine a Clock.

Nefsure, birth, idem ut nefure.
Neud, a knot, or knob.

Netre, not to ride with any.
Neze, Nose. p. Mirror of Justice, 4 part.

N is put for Ne, neither, and nor.
Us ni, a denying, or saying nay.

Nid, a Nest, un nid de oyseau, a Bird’s Nest.
Nides, Nests.
Nicher, to build Nests, to settle.

Nicol, the ancient Name for Lincoln.
Niece, a Brother, or Sister’s Daughter.

Nief, vide neif, a Bondwoman, Niefs, Ships.
Nieuze, the ninth.
Niez, a foolish nice Perfon.
Nient mains, nevertheless, al-beit, notwithstanding.

Nient plus, nothing more vide neint.
Nient, to deny.
Nement, denying.
Nent, a denyer.
Niger, black.
Nife, a Thing of no value, or trifle.
Nifer, not to issue out, or get forth. p. nov. nar. 108.
Niere, Snow.
Nief, nine, idem ut neif, or
neuf 21 Hen. 7. 27. b.

N O

Notocument, a Nulance, Hurt &
Damage.

Nisier, black.

Nisier, to wax black, or mal black.

Nois, to hurt.
Ne soira, shall not hurt.
Nois, Night, also a Walnut.
Noet, Night. p. nov. nar. 16.
Noel, Christmas.
Nost, Nights. p. Parki

176. b.
Noblefse, the Nobility, Noble
Noyer, to drown, noye, drow-
ed.

Nom, vide noms.
Noms noms, Names name

Nommement, namely.
Nosemment, idem.
Nombre, numbered, reckon told.

Nommuer, idem ut nomencl.
Non, nor, nay. Non certain.

Nonante, ninety, nonanties
the ninetieth.

Nont and noun, they have not
Nouchefant, knowing nothing
Nonbalane, careless, neg-
gent.
Nontante & neuf, ninety-nine
Non plus, nothing more.

Non sui, not prosecuted, i.e. here the Plaintiff does not proceed.

A nourir, to nourish, to breed.

Nourir, they nourish. pro Brit. 36. b.

Nouriture, Nourishment, or food.

Nurse and nursery, Education, Surname, Breeding.

Norses, Nurseries.

Non sue, non-suited, as when the Plaintiff is called in Court, doth not appear.

Le Nord, and le Nore, the North.

Noms, Names, noms, NAMES. Parkins 116.

Nomsmer, shall name.

Nomsmeant and nomsman, namely, naming.

Ne nomsant, not naming. 31 en. 8. 14.


3 a. vide nosast.

See nosa, I dare not.

Nosst, knows not, que il nosst, that he knows not how.

Noster and nostre, our, nostres ours.

Nous, we, us, nous mesmes our selves.

Noster, to note, notaire, a Notary.

Notoire, manifest, publick, plain, notorius.

De nouvel, of late, fait novel newly made.

Novelment, newly, novels, news.

Novel in modern French, is God with us, novel, idem.

Novelx masons, new Houses.

Novelle, new. p. Fitzh. nat. br. 50, novel, idem.

Novembre, the Month of November.

Novies foits, nine Times.

Nourir, to nourish, nourir, he that is fed or nourish'd, nouriture, Food, also Alimony.

Un nouris, a Nurse.


Novel, new, late.

Noyer, to hurt, no noyera, shall not hurt.

Nouns, Names.

Nous, we, our.

Noyer, black, also hurt.

Ne noyer, knew not, also hurt not. p. Coke 5. 60.

Un noyer, a Nut, le noyer, the kernel of a Nut. noz, our. p. 2. part. Infst. 639.

NU

Nude, naked, nud, idem, nue, idem.

Nuce, a Nut, nucos. Nuts.

Nucex, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.


Nuit, Night, nuit, idem, nuit, idem.

Nul, none, nully and nulluy, no one, no body.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nul rien, any Thing. Walf. 1 c. 32.

Nunq; never, vide unques.

Pur nurrire, idem, at nouriture.

Nudite, nakedness.

Nuage, cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, nuisance, annoyance.

Nuncupative, what is done by word only without Writing. As Nuncupative Wills, are Parol, or Verbal Wills.

Nusance,
Nusance, Hurt, also Offence, Damage.
Nusant, idem ut nuisant.
Sans nusance, without hurt innocently.
Nus, vide nuisi and nuit.
Nuisit, had not, should not.
Per nutrature, for Sustenance, vide noctivora.
Nuit, after Night, idem ut nui/ant.
Sans mistress, without hurt innocently.
Nuit, videmus and nui.
TJufto, had not, should not.
Par nourishment, for Sustenance, Vide nourishment.
TJufto, hath not, is mistress, Vide mistress.
Ypce, vide neif, a Ship.
Nyte, Night, p. 1 Hen. 7. 34. b.

O
Moy, oh me.
Obedience, obediently.
Obeter, to obey, obeissant, obedient.
Obeissance, obedience.
Obieter, to lay to one's charge, to object.
Objector, idem.
Obit, Dead. obites, forgotten.
Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequies, Trentals.
Obtata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accompts.
Obilger, to bind, obilger corps et bens, to bind Body and Goods.

Obliger, the Person bound, obliger, he to whom.
Oblige, forgot, obiltes, idem.
Coke 1 Rep. 136.
Oblique, awry, athwart.
Obserer, to beg, to crave, ask for.
Obmisses, left out, omitted.
Soit observes, be it taken not of.
Plus observa, more remarkable.
Observa, kept. 2 part Fitzh. 4
Abr. 112. b.
Obsolete, out of use, antiqued.
Obtenenes, ye shall obtain, Obteneres, idem.
Oburger, to rebuke, to reprove.
Oblations, free Offerings.
Oblier, to sport, to rejoice.
Oblivious, forgetful.
Obscurer, to darken, to obscure.
Obscur, dark, obscurisement, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.
Obsequies, Funerals.
Ossant, hindring, letting, standing against.
Non obstante, notwithstanding.
Oblier, to forget, oblie, forgotten, obliant, forgetting, obliant forgetfulness.
Obsolete, oblinate, obstinate.
Obliter, to oppose, to stand against.
Obstinate, that which is gotten.
Obstruation, ill report, flandering.
Obventions, casual Offerings.
Profits, properly of Church-Livings.
Obvier, to prevent.
Obumbrer, to shadow.
OE

Occasioneusement, occasionally, by ason of.

Occasionemtur, may be vexed, or subdued. 2 lift. 123.

Occidental, the West part.

Occider, to kill, occide, killed.

Occissi, hath killed. p. Plowden 16 b.

Occante, eighty, ociantisisme, the htieth.

Ochau and Ocattle, the eighth ly.

October, the Month October.

Occulter, to hide, occulte, lying.

Occlusant, he who occupies, or keeps any Thing.

Ocluder, to shut, il occlude, he it.

Occire, to kill, or slay, occiant, ling.

Occision, slaughter, occiser, killing.

Occurrent, happening.

Occular, that which is plainly, or evident.

Occularment, visibly, or evidently.

OD

Odeur, a Smell, Odeur mau- fantas, an unpleasing Smell
Odeur plaisant, a sweet Smell.
Oderment, Smelling.
Odieux, odious.
Odible, idem.

OE

Oefs, wild Fowl, also Geese. vit. 48. a.

Oe, Ute or Benefit. p. Oxendem

OL

Oeis, Eyes.

Oegles, idem, and Ogles, idem.

Un oil, an Eye.

Oile, idem, auer l'oil sur ascon, to watch over one, to have an Eye upon him.

Oeis, Need, also Ute, Trust.

Oeps demesne, own Ute.

As oepes, they have wished, also needed. p. nov. nar. 6 b.

so craved.

Ohe, Is it so ?

OF

Offenser, to offend, offendens, offending.

Offendens, idem, also to endamage.

Offrir, to offer, offre and offra, shall offer or tender. p. 2 Hen. 7. 9.

Offres, offered, or tended.

Un official, a Bishop's Chancellor; or the Arch-deacon's Substitude.

Offusquer, to darken.

OI

Oier, to hear.

Oies, heard.

CEO oies, hear ye this.

Oiera, shall hear.

Oiant, hearing.

Ne oivire, ye shall not hear.

Le oire, the hearing.

Oil, yes, also, I will.

Ois cerie, yes truly. p. Fitzh.

Abr.

Oindre, to anoint.

Oinif, anointed.

Oisenceau, a Bird, a Fowl, oisel, idem.

Oisence, sloth, idleness, oisif, idem, and slothful.
O P

Oifeur, a Bird-catcher, a Fowler.
Oifon, a Goose.

O L

Olet, smelleth.
Ne 0let 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.
Ombragement, shadowing.
Omettre, to neglect, to omit.
Omis, left undone, omitted, omis, idem.
Ne omitteres, neglect ye not.
Omis, 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.
Oques, ever, vide unques.
Ons, they have, they use. p. Plowd. Abr. 5. a.
Oue dit, they have said.
Un ongle, the Nail of the Finger.
Onze, eleven, ouze foitz, eleven Times.
Onzieme, the eleventh.

O P

Operer, to work.
Ops, need, use, vide opes.
Opposer, to set against.

OR

Opprober, to reproach.
Opiner, to think, to deem.

O R

Orail, an Ear, ouille, idem.
Brit. 16. b.
Oraisons, Prayers.
Ordemens, Ordinances or tutes.
Ordel and ordel (Sax.) from great, and Deal, Judgment.
Ordure, filthy.
Ordir, to be filthy, fluttifh
Ord, filthy, sluttishness.
Ordurs, dung, filth.
L'orde, the Method, the der.

O R

Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.
Ordonner, to ordain.
Ordynment, ordaining.
Fait ordine, it was ordained
Brit. 77. b.

Grand ordre, a flink, or hay smell. p. Termes de Ley 87. a.
Ore, Gold, or, idem, of Gold. p. Crompt. 22. b.
Ore, is also, now, ores, idem.
Orfevre, a Goldsmith.
Les orfeurs, the Goldsmiths.
Orfeuverie, Goldsmiths Work.
Orissier, to give Ear unto to hearken.
Done oriel, give Ear. p. den's Preface.

O R

Orphan, a Child without Parents.
Orfelin, idem in modern Med.
Orges, Barly.
Pain de orge, Barly Bread.
Orier, to rise up.
Orier, the rising. p. Fitzh. of 86.

Orisent, vide Oraifons, Ors idem.
Orgueil, Pride, les orgueilleux, the proud, the rich, the lofty. p. Brit.

Oréal, vide oraile.

Orcount, they hear. p. 60. i. a.

Un arme, an Elm Tree.

Ome, adorned, decked. p. Coke 121.

Ome, to deck, to trim.
Ortiels, Toes, Claws.


O, a Bone, ofte idem, offes, bones.

Offer, to dare, ne ofte, dare not.

Ne ofte alent entour ses soigneus, he dares not go about his business.

Oiseau, a Bird, vide oiseau, 12 ten.

Oistelle, a Household.

Oistier, a Door.


Offre, shewed, also moreover, furthermore. p. Brit. 119. b.

Offage, vide Hoitage, Bailier sfages, to give Pledges.

Oistement, putting out, putting away.

Offer, idem ut offerer.

Offer, is also to take away, to remove, to diminisht.

Offe, taken away, &c.

Où, 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 ton? whither goest thou?

Ouvrage; whatsoever, whendever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes opentide, i.e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. p. Brit.

Ove, with, ovesq; with us, also by which.

Ovesques, together with.

Oves, Eggs.

Ovel, equal.

Ovelment, equally.

Ovel, is also new. p. Plowd. 13. b.

Ovreebe, goes beyond. p. eund. 281.

Ouer, work, labour, ouerage, idem.

Ovragés, Carriages, also Days-works.


Un ouerage, an Undertaking.

p. Nat. br. 42. b.

Overt, to work, to labour, oower, idem.

Overs, works, un ooverer, a workman.

Overs, idem ut oover.

Oe over le huis, to open the Door. p. Coke 5. 21. b.

Il oever, he openeth, que oever, who opened. p. Crump. 29.

Ne poes oeverer, may not open, ouertment, openly.

A ooverer, to be wrought or worked.

Oever le charitie, a Deed of Charity. p. Termes de Ley 109.

De oeverer en vous, to open or shew you. p. Crump. in his Preface,
face, furrant overt, they shall be
opened. per eund.
Mainoverer, to manure.
Overtages and overtages. p. Fitzh.
106. a. are Days-works.
Overt, further, besides, outre ce,
besides this, or besides that, ov-
tre plus, furthermore.
Overt plus, idem, outre, be-
yond, also furthermore, and out-
tre ce la, and besides this further,
en outre, furthermore, vide ou-
ster and outre, en aler plus outre,
to go no further. Coke 9. 120.
Overt, open, overtment, open-
ly.
Overture, an opening, also a
Proposal.
Se fair overture, he opened his
Mind.
Ouent, they have, ouent esfe, they
have been.
Ouent lieu, some Place, any Place,
Ouent ceo ensue, they have fol-
Ouy; and that, where.
Ouils and ouilles, Sheep.
Oures, Afts, Deeds. per Coke
8. 131. a
Que nul oure, that none gild.
Oueter and ouster, our, beyond,
besides, farther, vide oultre, also
over and more.
Le ouster, the uppermoft, over.
Oufts, oued, ouste, idem.
Il ouf, he put our, or outed.
Ousterment, altogether, more
than that.
Ousterment, idem, and utterly.
Oustes, ye ousted.
Ouster est, went away. p. Coke
6. 41. b.

Mainoverer, manuring, also
make better.
Outerment, putting forth.
Outrageous, excessive, unreall
able.
Outrageousment, unreasonable,
without Measure, outratese,
Ouy, yea, fo, also.
Ouyez, crying out, publizing,
proclaiming.

Oweltie, right, also due, own-
ing.
Owel, equal, owels parts, eq-
 Shares. p. Coke Rep. 5. 18. ow
idem.
Owelment, equally. p. eund. 7.
Oweltie, equality. p. eund
95. b.
En owel mischief, in equal N
chief.
En owel ESTAT, in the fa
State or Condition. p. Greg. 2
also his own Estate.
Owel Remede, the like, or p
per Remedy.
Ower, Ore. miner oar, to
Ore.
Owres de Argent, Ores of S
Owailes, Sheep, also Sheep
the Fold. Nov. mar. 63. a
Lambs
Owells, Eyes, vide Oiles.
Fitzb. nat. br.
Ouster des owells, to put ou
Eyes.
Owells, p. Nov. mar. is put
Geesd.
Owell, equal, Oweltie, Pat
tion.
OY

oyer, to hear, il oyer, he hear-
y, shall hear, oye, heard, o hear ye.

ee oye oye, I have heard, eoy y, I have heard. p. Plowd.

ye, yes, aye. Jeo oyeroy, I have heard.

yer, hearing, as pur Oyer & Tainer, for hearing and deter-
ing. Also

yers, the Iters or Circuits of Judges. 2 Inst. 279.

yes (commonly O yes) hear

yl, Sir. hear ye Sir, 1 Hen. 7.

yel, idem. also hear ye, 14 H.

5.

yes certes, yes truly. p. Plowd.

oe yye, hear this, oye moy, for me, oyramus, we have heard, out, hearing. 26 Hen. 8. 4.

ysels, Hawks. p. Brit. 84. b.

ysauxe, Birds, Oyseaux, id.

On Oyseau, a Bird.

In Oyle, an Eye, par termes

298. b.

Oysons, Geese, oyes, idem.

Oyez, heard, also a Term used when any Thing is cried. Coke 8.


PA

PA

PA

Passion, 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.

Panet, Loaves of Bread. p. Coke 8. 49. b.


Paisfre and paisre, to feed, also to depasture.

Le pais, the Country, paifes, Countries.

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Paor, power.

Le pance, the Belly, the Stom-
ach.

Pannage, Maff, also the Be-
nefit of feeding Swine in Forests or Chafes.


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 fame. 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, losf and losfing, also hind-

parde, loif. p. 2 1 Hen. 7. 11. b.

O 2

Parder,
Parder to lose, il perdit, he lost.
Par¬
dices, Partridges.
Pa. offe, Parish.
Parle, danger. p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.
Un Paillard, a Whore, a Har¬
lot.
Parasite, 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, par¬
lance, speaking.
Parol, alike, equal, nest pas parot, unlike.
Paros, of like degree, equal.
Parler, perjured, prionrment, idem.
Parole, a Wall.
Un Parke, a Pound to keep in
Cattle, Comen Parke, a common
Pound.
Parlez, speak ye, parlata, speaking, parlance, idem.
Parlance is also Speech, Lan¬
guage parlont, they speak.
Parle, spoke and speake. 10 H. 8.
watif a.
Le parlement, the great As¬
sembly of the Nation, and of the
three Estates.
Parliée, to read through.
Parolle and parol, a Word, also
the Action or Plea.
Parolx, Words, belle paroles, fair Words.
Par, in modern French, is
sometimes put for work.
Parount, whereby, par quoy, idem, and for which.
Parquer, to enclose, to im¬
park.
Parimpler, to fulfil, vide per¬
implifer.
Panage de avers, by Coke §.
56. b. is the agisting Cattle.
Panter, fear, panion and paner, idem.
Payens, Heathens, Pagans.
Payenie, Heathenish.

Un pe, a Foot, pee, peas, idem. 
Pees, Feet, and sometimes put for Peace.
Place, p. the Stat. of Fines, 
18 Edw. 1. is put for Concord 
or Agreement, pees, Peace. p. 
nov. nar. 31. b.
Peau, a Skin, vide pel.
Peautlanuts, Woolfsels. p. 3
part Inf. 39.
Peecher, to commit a fault, to 
see. p. Mirror Justice.
Peeche, a Fault, an Offence, 
pech, idem.
7. 44. a.
Peecheront, 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.
Peife, Weight.
Peison, feeding, depasturing.
Pejer, worse.
Pellota and pelote, the ball of 
the Foot.
Penne, a Pen.
Pel, a Skin.
96. a.
Pelerinage, Pilgrimage. p. sund.
108.

Panage, not very ill.
Pas a pas, leisurely.
Un passe, a degree, a step.

Passable, tolerable.
Passé, gone beyond, exceeded.
Passer, to go over. passes, 

En temps avant passer, in Times 

Passerer, to depasture, to feed.
Passont, they fed. p. nov. nar.

Pastors, Shepherds, pasteurs, 

Pastquerages, pasture Grounds.
Passats, Games, Paastimes.

In passereneau, a Sparrow.
Pass le age, above the Age.
Passant, beyond, above, over.
Patent, open, evident.

Letters patents, are so called, 
caufe they are not closed with 
x, as Subpanas and original 
rits, and dedimus potesstatem, &c.
Paumont, laying Hands upon.

Brit. 135.
Patron, a Protector, Defender, 
who has right to present to a 

Pauvur, fear.

Paunage and pannage, the be-
fit of Skins and Horns of Deer 

Pawmage, p. Crompton, is the 
ding Swine in Woods, &c. 
matt Time, i. e. the Money 
id for it, 166. a.

Un pau, a Stake.

Pax and paix, Peace, paies is 
metimes put for it.

Payer, to pay, payerez and pay-
y, ye shall pay.

Payer, a couple or pair, as un 

Le pays, the Country, a Re-
on. paiz and paize, Countries.
Penance, Punishment.
Penn, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.
Un peigne, a Comb, peigner, to comb.
Pen, a Hill, Britifh, sometimes a Bay.
Penitentials, Oblations made at Whitsontide.
Pendre, to hang, pendue, hang-ed, pende and pendu, idem.
Pender, to confer.
Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.
Penfer, to think, il penfoit, he thought, pensant and pensy, and pens- ment, thinking, pens, thought.
Ne pensifient, they thought not, pensoreumus, let us consider. p. Plowd. 305.
Il pensiit', he thinketh or thought, pensoit, idem.
Pens vous, think ye, consider, pense, idem.
Pege, pitch.
Peint, painted.
Per, through, percase, by chance.
Perbien, very well, percas, perhaps.
Tenant peravaile, an Under-
Tenant, vide paravaile.
Percaffer, to strike, perces, struck, wounded.
Perceffe, idem.
Il percef; he struck, or cut, percurse, struck.
Peramont, vide paramount.
Perclose, the conclusion, or latter end. p Kitch. 199. a.
Voile perdra, will lose. 18 Hen. 8. 2. b.
Perenter, between.
Perley, by himself, separate.
Pericles, Partridges, perdices, idem, vide pardices.
Prepares, committed, done, prest, to commit.
Un pournour, a taker, a Receiver, pournor, plural.
Pournor, to take, pernes, ye kc. P 3 part Inf. 81.
Pernous, they take, pernant, king.
On pernacie, in the taking.
Perpendiculariter, itreight own, perpendicularly.
Persuader, to entice, to per-
Perenter, between, parentre, em.
Persear, to weigh.
Peront, whereby.
Perrant, inasmuch, vide por-
Pesage, a Custom paid for
weighting Wares and Merchants
Peffons. Fith, Fishes, vide pay-
Pescherie, Fishery, il pesh, he
red. Il ne pesh, he shall not fish.
Pefsons Royol, are Sturgions,
olphins, &c.
Pesche, Fith. p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.
ere, idem.
Peflez, a Baker, pefour, idem.
Brit. 76. a.
Peftre, to feed; en peffant de
num. 2. a.
Peblement, peaceably. p. eund.
. a.
Perreignant, belonging, also
y belong unto.
 Perrains and pertinent, belong-
g, appertaining.
Petit, small, little, petitement,
ally, per petit & petit, by
little and little.
Petite hommes, mean Men.
Peu, tew, a peu pres, almost,
force enough.

Al trop peu, a very few, in
Pound. pref. tres peu, idem.
Peu a peu, idem ut petit &
pepet.
Ne penuent, 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-

P H

Phaisants, Pheasants.
Un philtrer, an amorous Po-
tion.
Pheon, the Head of a Dart or
Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.
Philifer, vide Filaser.

P I

Piccage, Money paid in a Fair
or Marker, for setting up Booths.
Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the
Realm, amercie per lour Piers, a-
merced by their Peers, vide
Peer.
Pier is also a Father. p. Cooke
Sevent pier, holy Father. p.
1 Hen. 7. 10. a.
Pierre and pierses, Stones, Gra-
vel.
339.
Piers, Pears, also Pear-Trees.
Pierre is also Peter. p. nov. nar. 5. a.

Piers is sometimes put for pieces, as p. 2. Ed. 4. pier de lane, pieces of Cloth.


Sicome piert, as it doth appear.


Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, vide pie, a Foot.

Un pedestal de un Columne, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischaries, Fishings, un pischarie, a Fish-pond, piscarers, Fishers, un pisber, a Fishmonger, pisbed, fished.

Pisbons and poissons, vide autea pebons.

Pessons and peschieries, &c.

Le pesce, the Fish. p. 12 Hen. 8. 11. a.

Pour pisser & bruier, for baking and brewing.


Un pite, a small enclosed piece of Land; Pichte, idem.

Pirate, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, sharpe, avoir pique contre aucun, to have or bear malice or rancour against one.

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, placart, idem.

En plai, in full. p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. b.

Un plage, a wound, plague, idem, plage, Wounds.

Plaider, to plead, plaint, a Suit commenced.
Un plumassier, a Feather-maker.

Plius, more, au pluis, at the moat.

Plu'osto, most, or most often, Plu'osto, idem, also rather, and more oft. p. Coke 5. 10. a.

Plu'osto-que, as well as, a plu'st, as soon as, and plusosto, Plowd. 290. a. is rather then, plus, at moat. p. Crome 222.

Plus longement, furthermore.

Plu'os, many, plusors, idem. Plu'sors, many, plusors, idem. Plu'sors, idem, one plusors awers, ith more Cattle. Plu'sors fois, oftentimes. Plu'sors, p. Plowd. 102. b. is put many.

Plu'osfire, furthermore.

PO

Poche, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Por, vide poyar.

Poiez, ye may, pott, he may, ient, they may.

Poients, idem ut poient, p. Parnt 15. b. ne poimuns, we may not. 2 Hen. 7. 11.

Un poign a Hand, en poign, in land.

Poin, a Bridge, pontage and vintages, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poisons, Pendants, Streamers, de poisons.

Un poire, a Pear, vide pire, un poivrier, a Pear-Tree.

Point, none, not; ne prist point, ad not took any, poins is a word fed to make the denial more express or absolute, like as the word pas.

Poiters, Weights; en le poise, the Weight, poit, idem, vide poises.

Pois, Peas, also weight.

Poitx, points, poit, may, poy, idem, poistres, ye might.

Ponce, Fingers, pointz, idem, ponce idem. p. nat. br. 69. a.

Poisson, Fish, Terms de Ley, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleyns, Colts.

Police, to dress up.

Pomes, Apples, pommes, idem. Pomors, Apple-Trees.

Pondue, weighed.

Poignant, pricking, sharp, tart.

Un poignee, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.


Un popingay, a Parrot. 12 Hen.

8. 3. b.

Porcary, a Hogfyl.

Porca terrae, a ridge of Land.


Un poison, a Vessel called a Hoghead.

Poinson, idem, poison de win, 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.


A porter, to bear, to carry, also to bring.

Portera, shall bear, &c. porteraunt, they bear, &c.

Portomus, they have bore, &c. portomont, they bear, quant al por-
Portant, bearing.
Pose, put the Cafe, also set, placed, 2 Rich. 3. 14. a.
Pesto, put the Cafe, or let it be
supposed.
Possidera, shall possess.
Possicrie, might, strength.
Poture, drinking, vide beverage.
Polir, to polish, to cleanse.
Polie, polished, poli, idem.
Poliment, smoothly, brightly.
Polygamie, having more Wives
than one.
Pown, idem ut pont.
Posbume, that's born after the
Father's Death.
Posiuler, to plead, to argue,
also to demand.
Potage, Broth, Porridge.
Pouces, Fingers. p. nov. nar.
70.
Pouldre, Dust, pouдр eux, dusty.
Poulter, a Falconer, also a Poul-
terer.
Pour, for, pour autant, forasmuch.
Pour, power, vide poyar.
Ne pot, may not. 2 Hen. 7.
14. b.
Pover, poor, aux poivers to the
Poor.
Provers, idem ut poivers.
Povere, idem ut prower.
Poulets, Poultry, poufins, Chie-
kens.
Pouchefer, to buy, to obtain.
Poumener, to go or walk about,
pouralle, idem.
Pourquoy, idem ut parquoy.
Pourmenement, walking about.
Pourtanque, because, for that,
forasmuch.
Pour ce, for that Cause, there-
fore.
Prandre, to dine, prander, dem.
Praticuer, to practice, permaquis, by subtily.
Je praiia, I desire, I pray, ils present, they pray.
Un pre, a Meadow, un pre, dem, also un pra is sometimes put for a Meadow.
Les prez, the Meadows.
Prene, take, took.
Preceder, to go before, preceda, goeth before, precedatur, shall go before, predcedaer, who died before, or who was before in Place or Estate: Preferrer, to put before.
Predire, to foretel.
Prefect, advanced, promoted.
Predial, belonging to Manors, Farms, &c.
Jeo preigne, I take, preigne vous, take ye, preignont, they take, preignant, taking.
Preignes, it behoveth, preignes gard, take heed.
Ne prement, 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.
Raifons preignant, having force and weight.
Prendre, to take, prender, idem, prent and pris, taken, or took, prendront, they take.
Preignont, idem.
No preiign, he shall not take.
Prenfe, taking, prendra, took.
Prendreuy, should take, prendroit, idem.
Prendoient, they may take, prendrance, taking.
De ley prendre, to take him.
Si prendroit Ifo, if he should take or join issue.
En prendre, such Things as the Lord of a Manor should have before Atornament, as Wardships, Escheats, &c. but such as lie in Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c. Atornament ought first to be.
Prement, they take, prendrent, idem.
Prepons, 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.
Presfieux, precious. p. Edw 5. 3.
Presenteres, ye shall present.
Presentement, presently. p.
Bland. 309.
Preft, took, prester, take ye.
Preft is also ready. p. Davies Rep.
Presfer, a Priest. p H. 7. 6.
Pretendite temps, former Times.
Prest-Money is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all Times appointed.
Un prester, a Priest, presters, Priests.
De prestier, to lend.
Prepense, forethought.
Prevente, overcome.
Por le preve, for the relief. p.
En grand press, in great apprehension or fear. p. 2 part 1st. 506.

Press is also set for honestly.


Prescrire, to appoint, to prescribe.

Presque, almost, well nigh; presque toute, near all.

Pressant, enforcing, urging.

Pressément, readiness.

Presse or preser, lent, as j'avoye presser, I have lent.

Prendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Preterite, past, gone, expired.

Pretexte, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Pour press, for to request, pray, or ask.

Press, prayed, prionmus, we pray.

Pressus, we take.

Press, taken, pressia, took, press, took, vide postea.

At pressus, at first, prima facie, at first view.

Le pressus, the chief, en le primus, in the beginning.

Primtemps, the first Time.

Premierment, formerly, in the first place.

Solement jeo press, only I wish.


Prisance de ses paral, taking his word.
Producer, to shew, I have shewed, p. Plowd. in this Preface.

Proves, are produced, shewed, prod, idem, prove, is also p. p. Plowd. com. 106. a. & b.

Proves, honest, or true.

Produintum, setting forth.

A proof, to prove, un provar, a Evidence, a Prosecutor, also a hallenger.

Reditorie, Treason. p. Fitzb. 3. 40. a.

Rediteur, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, also pffered.

Profer is an offer or endeavour to proceed in a Cause. 32 H. 8. a.

Produint, shewing forth, pro- duce, to shew or to produce.

Prohibitation, a Writ forbidding to proceed in a Cause.

Promulge, proclaimed or pub- lished.

Proves Marshal, an Officer who has Charge of Prisoners of War.

Prowe, Profit, profet, idem. p. part. Inst. the common prowe, the publick good or profit.

Profer to put off. p. Moor’s R. 842.

Prohibiter, to forbid,probibe, for- bid.

Referrerant, they throw. Promitter, to promise, promitte, promizit.

Promit, idem, promitta, shall by promise.

Promesse, a Promise- prompitate, to lead.

Prompt, ready, promptimient, ready.

Prodige, a strange Thing, a prodigy.

Prosume, a Neighbour, profme, idem. p. Briton 237. a.

Produce, to bring forth, also to alledge.

Promen, a Preface, a Prologue.

Promener, to walk, vide pours mener.

Promen, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful.

Propre, own, de son propre malice, of his own or proper malice.

Mà propre main, my own Hand.

Propremment, properly, chiefly.

Propement, idem, ses propres biens, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Preroger, to defer, to prolong, to put off.

Proscripition, an Attainder.

Profermer, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at one’s Feet, also throwing to the Ground.

Profituer, to set open to all.


Provender, a Prebendary, pro- vander, idem.

Provenant, coming, arising.

Provenient, idem.

Provanter, proving.

Provenant hers, coming out.


Proxenants, issuing out of.

p 1 Hen. 7. 8. b.


As provers, to the poor. p. und. vide provers.

Proe, much, enough, aprov? have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, essay.

Pryse, idem ut prife, taken.
Puliture, striking, knocking. Pulsa le huis, knock'd at Door.

Punees, younger Sons.

Une punea, a younger Daughter.

Punie, punished; punit, to punish.

Punisher, idem ut punir: Puniera, shall punish.

Serra punis, shall be punished.

Punies, punished, punique, idem punique, idem.

Punyshe. p. 12 Hen. 8. 8: punished.

Pur, for, ne pur venir, nor come. Also purle desaire, to feast.

Pur in mod. French, is neat, clean.

Purgation, the clearing of self by Oath of a Crime subjected.

Purger, to cleanse.

Puragement, purging, cleanse, purge, idem.


Purlieu Man, he that holds or occupies such Lands.

Purlieus, such Lands adjoining to a Forest, as formerly part thereof; but afterwards afforested; also the out Bpees, or Limits of a Forest.

Purpartie, a Share by Partition.

Purpart, partly.

Je ne par pululay, I have not spoke.

Purpulases, ye have not the p. Brit. 42.

Purpense, considered of fore, forethought, vide p.nfe.
Putases, Whoredoms.
Putatifs, taken, esteemed, thought.
Puys, a warby Place, an oozy Place. p. Britton 6. a.
Pue, idem ut pus, i.e. after.

Qu

Q E N in what, p. 3 pt. Inst. i. Qui, who, qils, they who. p. eand 93.
Qu, because.
Quadrangulaire, Four-square.
Quadruple, four times.
Quand, when, quand serra ce?
When shall this be?
Quadragésime, Lent-Season. p. Plowd. 89. b.
Quadragesimaire, forty Years of Age.
Un quadrant, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Instrument.
Quadrier, to fit well, justly agreeing.
Quant a ce, as for this.
Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.
Quantes foits, how often, oftentimes.
Quantiesme, how much, what number.
Quaquet, prating, babbling.
Quant, when, when as, how much.
Quaunt, idem, and according to, and as much. p. Plowd. 262 and Davies Rep. 4. b.
Quadratata terra, a farthing-dale of Land.
Quadrugata terra, a Team-Land.
Quash, to overthrow, make void, annul.

Quant al, as to, quant al moę? What is it to me?

Quant la est, where there is.

Quantieme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarrere, a quarry.

Quar, for. p. 1 Edw. 5 a.

Quarantiesme, the fortyth, quarantemes, idem.

Quarante fois, forty Times.

Le quarant, the fortyth, quarante, idem.

Quarantene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief House before the Heir entred.

Quarantena, a Furlong. p. 1 part. Inf. 5 b.

Quaresmes demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; quatre, four.

Quarrer, square.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quaterment, fourthly.

Quatre vingts, eighty; quatre vingts et dix, ninety in modern French.

Quaifie, made void, annulled, quashed.

Quaie 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 meme, which is the same.

Que fais tu? What dost thou?

A que son Baron, other than her Husband. p. Crompt.

Par que, for what, why. Kitch. 7 a.

A que est ces Avers, whose Cattle are these?
La quest, vide Enquest.
Querant , enquiring , seeking,
erance, idem.
Querest, he enquired, he sought.
Querge, seek thou, enquire.
Queste, an enquiring after.
Le quest, the which.
Querete, a Complaint, a Quar-
Querelles and querellex, plural.
Querks, idem ut quereces, quer-
and queques, idem.
Quetment, quietly, peaceably,
timent, idem.
Queue, a Tail.
Queus, whom, as queus, to
om, le queus ont, who have.
Queux, which, whom, en queux,
and of.
Qui, who, what, whence,
om, whose.
Quidra, may do, vide West. 1.
. 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 quicunque.
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
otlawry.
Un quisfour, a Collector, Ga-
erer, a Receiver. p. Fitzh. gr.
v. 2 part 5. a.

Quinze, the fifteenth, le quin-
zime, idem.
En le quinzime, five Days after.
p. Plowd. 255.
Quinquagesima, the fiftieh,
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
Blancholeurs de quirs, White-ta-
wers. p. eund.
Quifsent chairs, they expos'd
Quivore, Copper. p. Plowd. 56.
Westm. 1. cap. 20.
Quiter, to acquit, to discharge.
Quittance, acquittance.
Quore, of whom, which, quor,
for.
Quoy, look ye, purquoy non,
why not. p. Coke 9 Rep. 120.
also for what Reason.
De quoy , wherewith, 2 part
Inst. 166.
Quotidien, daily.
Purquoy is also, wherefore
a quoy, to which.
Si'il neit de quoy, if he have not
Qyke, Quick, or Living.
Qy'll, that would. p. nov.
mar. 45.
Qy'll garderont, that he would
keep. p eund.
Qyvure, vide quivr.
Qyur , Copper. p. Plowd.
311. a.

RA

Abbaier, to pull down, Rab-
bait, abated, pull'd down,
Rabbatred pris, beat down the
price.
Q
Racha-
Racheter, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery.
Raboter, to plain, to make smooth.
Racinetter, to root, un raccinette, a Root.
Un race, a Family, Kindred.
Radchemistres and radmans, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. p. Coke 1 part Infr. 5. b.
Rad, firm, stable, rede idem.
Races, pull'd down, rases, idem. p Greg. 332. b.
Racioiciner, to reason, to discourse.
Racourcir, to shrink together, racoufci, shrank.
Racclasfer, to drive back, or again.
Racies, Roots.
Raser, to rake.
Railer, to jest, to joke; raille, jeailing.
Raison, Reason, Raison naturelle, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten.
Raisofer, to reason, to argue.
Ramasfer, to gather, to collect, ramafs, gathered.
Ramage, wild, untamed, Espervier ramage, a Hawk among the Woods wild.
Ramens, Boughs, Branches, top of Trees. Fland. 470. a.
Ramans, idem, ramails, idem.
Ramcaz, 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.

On rame is also an Oar.
Ran, Sax. is open Rapine.
Range, order, mettre du ram, to put into order, to array.
Ramener, to bring back, again; reamanser, idem.
Ramilles, small twigs or stick Ramu, full of Boughs.
Ramollir, to soften any Thin Rape sometimes is a part of County, containing divers Hundreds.
Rapine, a taking, Goods force against the Owner's Will.
Rapé, snatched, forced.
Rape, a force upon a Woman ravish her.
Rapporteur, to carry or bring back.
Rapport, Relation.
Rapell, called again.
Raser, to stock up, to dig a rafe, destroyed.
Measns rase, Houses pull down.
Rasmént, destroying, pull down.
Rasure, idem, rase, torn, rase Roots.
Raser, to have, rase, shaved.
Raser un Ville, to lay a Town even with the Ground.
Rarement, seldom, rarely.
Rater, to affefs, to set a value or rate upon.
La rate, the Spleen.
Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again.
Rancunpane, Cloth not filled, or dress'd. p. Kit 174. a.
Ravager, to spoil, ravage, spo or destruction by Enemies.
Un rave, a Turnep.
Ravir, to ravish, or take violence.
Ravie, ravished, ravi, idem.

Ravissement, ravishing, ravissant, idem.

Un ravisseur, a Raviour.

Ranson, a Ransom or Thing given for Freedom. p. nov. nar. b.

Ray, le ray, the array, or panel of the Jury, or arraying an Army, viz. putting in order, wide array.

Re, compounded, and put before other Words, signifies again, or back.

Reaepition, a resuming or retaining. 1 H. 7. 4 b.

Reattachment, a second or new attachment of one formerly disentitled the Court.

Realx, real, Chatelx realx, Châteloix real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again, real, he had gain.

Reans, residing, resident.

Reansuer, to take again, to bring back.

Reansue, brought back.

Rebaille moy, give me again, rebailer, to redeliver.

Rebaisser, to kill again.

Rebassire un clou, to drive a Nail back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebellx, disobedient. p. 3. part Infr. 39.

Reblancharir, to whiten again.

Rebuache, flopped 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 Terms de Ley 233. b.

Rebouter, idem, also the Defendant's Answer to the Plaintiff's Surrejoinder.

Rebus, rebote, casting out, rejecting.

Recellement, withdrawing himself, hiding.

Rechaffer, to drive back by force.

Recherche, to search again.

Rechasse, a falling down.

Rechoix, furthermore, again, also. p. Art. sup Chart.

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recbiffe, again, or of new, as De rebiffes diftrained, again, or of new distrained.


Que recetteront, they who receive.

Récent, he would receive. p. nov. nar. 35.

Recettor, to receive, recettement, receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Estre refceu, to be received, receu, idem.

Rechoir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Recognoitre and recognoisire, to acknowledge.

Recognoissance, acknowledging.

Rechat, marketing, buying.

Recette, extended unto.

Reconquise, recovered again, reconquis, idem.

Recouper, to recover, recoype, recovered.

Recouper, kept back.

De recouper, to recover, recoype, recovered.

Recoverer, obtained, recovered.
Renovye, a sending back, a dismissio
Renforci, idem ut renforce.
Renovator, to renew, renovator, idem.
Renovate, renewed.
Repentant, considering, repent, to call to mind.
Rentrer, to go in again.
Renomme, renowned.
Repleader, to plead over again what was ill pleaded before.
Replication, the Plaintiff's Answer to the Defendant's Plea.
Repouder, to rebuke, to check.

Repriant, reprieved. Plowd. 18. a.

Reprisal, resumptions, taking back.
Repeller and appellor, to appeal, repelle, appealed.
Reprimender, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprehend, a rebuke, reprehend, idem.
Reprendre and reprendre, to retake.

Repröiint, reprieved. Plowd. 18. a.

Reprer, retook, reprient, idem.
Reprisemens, we retook, repris, he retook.
Repres, idem, out repriater, they took back.
Retorse, the Mob, the Rabble, also Boors. p. 49.
Un ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger, also a sturdy Beggar.
Ribauude, Bawdy, Ribaldry.

RtbauUCf a Whore, one of evil fame.
Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the Streets.

Rien and rien, nothing, il n'est rien si facile, there is nothing so easy, rien plus, nothing more.
Rien cul, not guilty, navoit nuncquam rien, 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.
Rigoreux, rough, cruel, sharp.
Rifler, to spoil or take from.
Riauteux, riotous, excessive.
Rite, to smile, to laugh.
Rifée, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to laughter.

Rifques, chances, haps, trials.

Roabes, Apparel, per Termes de Ley 131.
Un robe, a Gown or upper Garment, robbé, idem.

Roborier, to work, also to strengthen.
Robuste, strong, mighty.
Le roignou, the Kidney.
Rompre, to break, to burst asunder.
Rompa, broken, rompura, a breach.

Rompement, Breaking.
Rubie, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; Ruelle, a Lane.
Ruse, to throw down.
Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.
Rugir, to roar.
Un Ruché, a Bee-hive, p. Brit.
Rufcaria, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, Coke Lit.
Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

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. prev. 182. b.
S'abati, abate.
Sablon, gravel, sand; sable, idem.
Sable, is also black.
Sablonneust, gravelly, sandy.
Sacher, to know; saches, know thou; sachex, know.
Sache, understood, known.
Sachent, knowing; sachens, idem, also they know; ne sachera, shall not know.
Sacha, know; sachast, had known.
Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly; p. 3d part Instit.
Sacre, 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.
Sacreer, to make holy; sacré al Dieu, consecrated to God.
Sacre, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn; p. Coke 8. 69. a.
Sacre un Eveque, to consecrate a Bishop.
Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.
Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uxes.
Sage, wife; salement, wisely, advisedly.
Moins Sage, unwise, indiscreet.
Sageffe, Wisdom.
Sagette, an Arrow; sagit, idem.
Sagister, to shoot an Arrow.
Sagitta, shot.
Sani, found, healthful; same, idem.
Sani & entier, whole and found.
Saigner, to let blood.
Saignee, letting blood.
Saigneur, bloody.
Un Saint, a Saint, also one that is holy.
Sainissement, holily.
Sailir, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.
Saisin, vide saisir.
Saltber, a Back-biter; soit oye le Saltber, let the Back-biter be heard, p. Brit. 22. b.

Salictum, Ground where Willows or Sallows grow.


Un Saltier, a Sadler.

Saler, to faut, to season with salt.

Sale, Salt; salure, powdering, salting.

Salee, idem, p. Coke 10, 139.

Salubre, brine; sale is also salted.

Salace, lascivious.

Salire, spittle.

Un Sale, a Hall; sale, idem.

Le grand Sale de Pallais, Westminister-hall.

Saliver and salua, a Salt-pit, or place for making Salt by the Sea-coasts; also a Boillery.

Salpestre, Salt-peter.

Salaire, a Reward; saluer, to reward one.

Pour Sallary, for Reward, for Hire.

A Salter, to leap, to dance, sauter, idem.

Pour Salvation, for saving.

Pour le Salute, for the health, or saving.

Saliçaire, wholesome.

Salubre, healthful.

Salver, to salute or accost one.


Samady, Saturday; Samadie, idem. Samadi, idem.

Sanneyes, Sallows, withy Trees; p. Coke 8. 47.

Saneur, to heal; sane, found.

Sanable, which may be healed.

Sauce, blood; Sanc, idem; Sang, idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; Sanglan, idem.

Sangulantis, idem, p. Coke 122.

Sang espendre, Bloodshed, in me French.

Sanke espendue, idem.

Sank fin, the end of the Hundred, or Line.

Le Demi Sink, of the blood.

Sans, without, besides; san, idem.

Sans fin, for ever; sans me immediately.

En Santite, in health; sa santé.

Sant, holy.

Le Sapient, the wise.

Sarceler, to rake, to leaf, also weed.

Un Sarcel, a Rake.

Sasure, a Lock, Westm. i. c. v. Seare.

Sarcellement, raking, weeding.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sas, a Sieve; sasser, sift.

Sauvacyon, saving, p. Brit. 11.

Sauces del mer, Creeks of the Sea.

p. Fitzh. 216.

Savage, wild, leur savage, the wilderness, or being at liberty broad, as Doves in flight, Fifth rivers.

Sauvaigaine, wandring, stray, savageign, idem.

Sauvagine, is also Venifon.

Sauce, found, healthful, wholesome, p. Brit. 33. a.

Un Saulx, a Withy or Willow-tree.

Saulices, Willows, Withies; Sauces, idem.

Sauvant, referring, except saving.
S C

Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.
Un bafon de Sauvre, a wooden
lub, a Staff.
Sauverount, they know, wide Scav-
er.
Sauver, to keep, to save.
Sauver, taft; sans sauver, insid-
d, without taft.
Sauver, to taft, also to save.
Sauces, Creeks, wide, fances.
35. b.
A Sauvete, to, or for the health:
Brit. 77. a.
Sauvement gardes, safely kept.
Ne Sauvient, they know not.
Sauve, saved.
Pour soy sauvete, for his safety,
ke 9 121.
Sauces, Willows, p. Coke Lit.
b. vide Sauces.
Say, know, p. Plowd. 178. b.

S C

Seachant, knowing; jec scio, I
now.
Scavoint, they may know; savies, ye knew.
Que jec Savoy, as I know.
Scarcement, scarcely.
A Scaver, to know; secu,
nown.
Ne Savoir, know not; scavoir,
also, knowledge.
Poies Scaver, ye may know.
Scavage, is a Toll paid for shew-
ing Wares in Fairs.
Ne Savoir, he knew not.
Ne Scay, know not.
Par le Savoient interpretationes,
y the known, or wise interpre-
tations.
Vous Scaves, ye shall know.
Scavoir paravant, to fore-
now.

S C

Scevois, ye know, or learn.
Cest a Scaver, that is to say.
Ils ne point Scavoir, they cannot
know.
Scavoita, may know; a scier, to
know.
Que scat, he who knoweth.
Scavament, prudently, know-
ingly.
Sceit, doth know; scieroit, may
know.
Un Scave, 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.
Skan and scan, argued; bien
skanne, well argued.
A Scrivcr, to write.
Un Scrwe, a writing, pris scrow,
took a writing not executed.
Un Scippe, a Ship; d'scippe, to
ship or lade Goods.
br. 40.
Scot and Lot, a customary Con-
tribution of Townsmen and Pa-
rishioners towards publick Charges.
Scrutiment, searching.
Schismes, Herely, Division from
the Church.
Seyer, to cut, or mow; scier,
iden.
Jec voil Seyer, I would know:
p. Plowd. 97. b.
Sciera, shall cut.
Scintiller, to sparkle; scintillati-
on, sparkling.
Un Scye, a Sythe, also a
Saw.

R z  S E.
S E.

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; same, idem.

Seant, sitting; sea, fate; Car fut seant, the Court was sitting: p. Moore's, rep. 33. Sejeant, they fate.

Seijton south le drap de Estate, sitting under a Cloth of State: 13 Hen. 8. 11. b.

Seera, shall sit; seiance, sitting; a seer, to sit; de seer, idem.

Secus, blind.

See, dry; rent see, dry rent; i.e. whereof no distress may be taken.

Secheresse, dryness, drought; secheres, secular.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secunderment, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Superintendent.

Le Seigneur, the Lord; un Seigneurie, a Lordsip.

La Seignioress, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; seigle, and segle, Rie; Pain de seigle, Rie-Bread.

Seisse, seized; seises, plurally; seizin, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit Seisine, hath sowed, or tilled: p. Parkins, 110.

Seel, wax, p. Coke 8. 28. b.

Selds, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares. Merchandizes.

Segon, in pursuance of, accord-
Seula, think themselves: p. 195.

By quiet sense, he who thinks:

Rep. ii. 64.

mesial, a Steward; South Se-

ton, an under Steward.

serre, the left; Senestremain,

eft Hand.

fue, fled away.

figers, boors, labourers, hinds:

Cmp. 146. b.

us, since.

sit, it followeth.

ir, to feel, to perceive.

sent, he bethinks, or per-

et himself.

i, an ability of perceiving:

m, idem.

m, they fit: p. nov. nar.

ps, Stocks, vide Gips.

parer, to divide, to separ-

o, of the same Stock or


pte, seven, sept, idem.

ptesme, the seventeenth; sep-

ne, idem.

ptantie, seventy.

ptentivion, the North.

emtembre, the Month Sep-

ter.

epule, buried; spculature, bu-

r.

quester, following.

questre, to take into one's

had, to seize.

erra, shall be; ne serroman

may not be: p. Rich. 3.

b.

ereine, calm, quiet, fair,

car.

erentie, brightness, clear-

ses.

ere, late.

erement, swearing, an Oath.

ur Sercder, for fowing, for to


Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Vil-

lain.

Serfe, is used by Britton, for a

Man-slave, and NAife for a Woman

slave, and Serfe, by Coke is

used for a Bond-man.

Serfs, Stags: nov. nar. 74.

Demonas Serfe, he should re-


Sermant and Servaunt, are used by

Britton for Servant, 70. and by nov.

rar. for a Champion, also as a

Proxy: 6.

seroit, should be; Sarroyt, idem.

seroient and serrount, they should

be, serres, ye shall be.

Server, to keep; no serva, shall

not keep: p. Greg. 301. also to

serve.

Server Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.


118. a.

Servuere, ye shall serve.

Ne fait serve, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke: p. Term. de

Ley, 110.

Queux Servant, they who serve.

Service de Chivalry, Knights Ser-

vice.

Servois, Beer and Ale, vide Cer-

vois.

Servage, Slavery, Bondage.

Emmener en Servage, to carry in-

to Captivity.

Serri, to lock, to shut up.

Se-re, shut, or lock'd up; serra,

shall be.

Serail de la Huis, the ring of the

Door.

Se, his, also her, if joined to a

plural.

Set, knoweth, vide, sect; also

Set, an Arrow.

Setter, to shoot, also shooting;

seta, shooting.
Il setto un Set, he shot an Arrow.
Settles, stands, benches.
Studes, Sellers, Vaults: p. nov.

Ne Sevett, they knew not; p. Brit. 211. b.
Severamente, severally, severa-
ment, idem.
Sever, parted asunder, cut.
Severs, idem; sais sey, be cut.
Severs, Sifters: p. Crompton
142.
Sixteenth, the sixth time.

Seynt, holy: p. 1 Hen. 7.

Seyer, to sit, vide Seer.
Seyr, shall sit, seyant, they sit,
also sitting.
Il seyft, he doth sit.
Seyne, Furs: p. 1 part Fitz. gr.
abr. f. 53. b.
Seyaf, hath seen: p. Crompton
11.

Skate, 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.
Shovellers, wood Pidgeons;
Quoifs.
June Shovellers, young Quoifs:
p. Coke rep. 7. 17. b.
Shovelets: p. rep. 7. 17. b. Gos-
hawks.
Shotta, shut.
Per Shower, to shoe.
Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

Si, if, so, even, or, as.
Si forte, so strong; also the
fore; fi comme, so as, and en
as; fi non, unless, except; fi
que, faving that; fi que, in the
fort; si là, until; si bien, and
byen, as well; si some, as it were.
By Britton, 136.
Si come, as if: p. vundi. 83. si
unless.

Sib and Som. Sax. Peace and
curiosity.

Sicce, dry; siccitie, drought.
Its sicces devioent, they became
or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; sier, to cut,
sie, sawed; sie, ye sawed a
cut.

Le Sien, his own; garde le

to keep his own.

Signer, to sign, signal, a figu-
token.

Signature, signing.
Un Signet, a Seal: p. Term.

Ley, 14.

Signifier, to give notice, shew.

Que signifie ceci? What me-
eth this? or what doth this
signify or import?

S'il, if he, s'ils, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, sillours de be-
200. b.

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical
ferments.

Le Simoniaque, he who barges
or sells such.

Simplement, singly; simple,
plivity, foolishness.
of the Tenants.

Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.

Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.

Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.

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Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.

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Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.

Sow, they used, or ought: Plowd. 334.
S'ilz Soient, if they be; p. Fitzh. 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 Solle, ground, land.
Soleirs, shoes, vide solyers.
Estre solleit, wont to be.
Soloe estre, ought to be; soloyt, idem.
Soleil, Sunday; jour sol, idem.
Que ne soloyent, they who ought, or ute not.
Sollement, all, only.
Sole, alone, foly: soule, idem; soteil, idem.
Soleint, they were wont, or accustomed to.
Solongue andSolonc, according.
Si vous sotez, if ye be.
Soleit, wonted to; soleit, idem.
Solemno aurie, we were wont to have, or we ought to have 2d. part Infitt. 619.
Jeo Soley, I used.
Un Solyer, a Shoe-maker.
Solyers, Shoes: p. Fitzh. 46. a.
Solk, Shillings.
Sommelents, Swoundings, paintings: Brit. 66.
Somei, briefly, en Someur, in short.
Solemnifer, to celebrate, to solemnize.
De son, ou sa, of his, or her.
Sont, are; souz, idem.
Solicitude, carefulness.
Soulis, he ought, he is wont:
Coke 9. 38.
Somme, sleep; sommeil, slumbering.
Songer, to dream; songe, dream'd.
Sovent sovint, often times; plus
sent, more oft. Il me souvent,
remembers me; souvenir, remem-
bered.
Soy tient eins; kept himself

Souffrette, want, indigence.
In Souzle, a shilling; an souz,
m.
Soul, alone; Feme soul, a Wo-
man unmarried.
Soul, idem; sourt, idem ut

Soulfro, Brimstone.
Sources, Mice; souri, a

Soudra, idem ut surdria, sour-
t, they arose; sourd, idem ut
d.
Soulement, idem ut solémente:
Stizh. gr. abr. 1 part, 54.
South, under; south bois, Under-
wood.
Southscript, under-written.
South Piconant, Under-Sheriff.
South-sous-chal, Under-steward;
South la Mere, beyond the

Southminer, to undermine;
thmina, undermined.
Sours, idem ut south.
Un soute, a suit, also a pe-
ton; also a petitioner: p. Brit.
66. b.
Fair souvenir, to put in mind,
souvenir, I remember: p.
and pref. Il me sauvien, he put
e in mind.
Sousecon, suspicion.
Ne soiue, goes not: p. Plowd.
em. 11. b.
It soone a un effect, they are
1 to one purpose: p. cund.
6. a.
Sowrre, p. 2 Rich. 3. 13. is put
or found.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes
put for her.
Soy meisme, himself, also her
self.
Soyement, idem; si jex soy, if I
be.

Vous soyez, ye be: p. 26 Hen.
8. 3. b.
Jex soy, I am; jeosue, idem, p.
Coke 6. 31. a.
Soyent, they are, or be, also
being.
En soy, in themselves: p.
Plowd. 313. b.
Soy love, lifted himself, also
was raised: p. cund. 228.
vide soer.
Ne nul de soyens, nor none of
Edw. 1.

Spaul, spithe, and spitting;
p. nov. nar. 70.
Spediment, quickly, speedi-
ly.
Specifir, to make mention
of.
Spinster, an addition to all un-
married Women, from the Vis-
count's Daughter, downwards,
but in the 2d Insit. 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 qualified.
Les spinjells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to
rip one.
Spoliation, spoiling.
Stable, firm, constant; idem, and established.
Staunch, found, firm, whole.
Stanhoe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: p. Coke Instit. 4.
Staghe, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.
Stange, idem.
Stever, Death; ce dieth.
Le Steppes, the way, the path.
Ensued le hue & streps, to follow or pursue the cry: p. Fitzh. 168. a.
Stirile, barren, fruitless.
Stigmatizer, to burn with a hot Iron.
Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.
Stiptick, binding, coUive; stip- tique, idem.
Stipulator, 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, flocked; floure cum vers, flocked with Cattle.
Stow, a House, saxon.
Strand and Strond, (Sax.) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.
Strip, the fame as Effrepmenc.
Le streat, the Way, the Street.
En haut streat, in the High-way.
S U

Sublime, high, honourable, ty.
Submerger, to drown, to over-
aw.
Submerge, overflowed, drown-
Subroguer, to make a Deputy;
roguer, idem, and to act in
other's place, by his Autho-

ste substiu, he that is so ap-
tented or authorized.
ubterfuges, flights, cuming,
frines.
ubridendre, to smile, to laugh
ind another's back in scorn.
ubvertir, to overthrow.
ac, juice; sueremene, fucking;
r; to fuck.
accidier, to cut.
accidier, to succeed; succeed,

To sue, I have been: p. Crom-
23.
jeo suis, if I am.
Que jeo mesme sue, than I
self have: p. 2 Hen. 7.

De suer, to follow, also to
eat, to sue.
On estre sue, have been sued or
prosecuted.
Voil suer, will prosecute: 12
8. 4.
Suerie, Sweat; suant, sweat-

In success, an event, chance,
ap.
Ne suiffit, it sufficeth not.
Il suiffit, it is enough; suiffit,
em ut suiffit: p. Brit. 120, b.
Sufferance, permission, leave.
nant at sufferrance, is he who
ldeeth beyond or over his

Summons, is a citation or cal-
ing 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.

Suprimer, to suppress, also, to take away.

Suprime, suppressed.


Superfice, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; sus, idem; also against: Coke 9. 120.

Sur la 'fur', on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Surrejoynder, the like answer to a Rejoynder.

Sur tout que, and above, or before all.

Surder, to arise; surdans, arising; surdant, idem.


Surde, arose.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Surbarger, to over-lade; surcharge la Comen, to overstock the Common.

Surcefer, to leave off; ne suresser, shall not omit, or leave off; surcease, over-lay.

Surdiren, they were risen; surdant, arising.

Surdas, deaf; surdi, idem;

Surdite, deafness.


TA

in TAhor, a small Drum used by Pipers; tabour, dem.

TAche, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tacke, in the North, signifies a Farm: p. Coke 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. French, is to spot, or stain.

Taite, silent, not expressed in words.

Tacier, to cough.

Tailier, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.


Taille, notched, cut.


Tailles, idem.

Tailir les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailier, in Mod. French, est quasi couper: p. Plowd. 25 r.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or Coppe used to be cut, such as Silva Cadua; taillez bois; underwood.

Tais toye, hold thy Peace, be silent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui est tais?, he who is silent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of Wood, vide Tayle.

Tantoff, as soon as.

Tani, Freeholders; Tainlands, Freeholders-land.

Tanci poissons, Tench Fishes.

Tanque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say, Tantsolement, only, only so.
Un Taffe a boir, a Cup to drink out of.

Un Taverner, a Vintner.

Tantum, p. Brit. 137. Or a locis, is put for when as, then, and so oft.

Taxer, to tax, to rate, to put a value on.

Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont.

Tayl, Payment; Tally; fair tayl, without making payment.

Por Tayl, by Tally: p. Greg.
Temps, the time, bon temps, good time.

I est maintenent temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Tender beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.

Temps ci, this present time.

Tende, offered: p. nov. nar. 46. b.

End, bended; tendu, idem.

End arc, bow bent; tendit, stretched.

Tembrés, darkness.

Unellata Domus, a Castle.

Mire, to hold; ne tenisit, and ne eis it, he ought not to hold, not

Temores, ye shall hold; tenusus, we hold: p. 20. Hen. 7.

Mire pur suspect, to have in fusion.

Tem, taken, held.

Temus, bound, also held; tem, idem.

Thin, thin; tenue ment, thinly, weakly.

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Terrier, a Particular in writing of several Lands, with butts and boundaries.

Terrien, the third part of a Tun, 84 Gallons.

Testmoigner, to bear witness, to give evidence; un Testmoigne, a Vnws.

In Testimoinance, in witness:

Tend part Coke Inwit. 639.

Testmoignant, witnessing; testmoignant, idem.


Testmoigu al porter, to bring wnefs.
Tendras, shall hold; tiendront, they hold.

Tien, chine; ce las est tien, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for tinne.

Tiers, the third, vide teirce.

A Timer, to tear timidiment, fearfully.

Tiers, such; tiers briefs, such writes: p. ad Institut. 639.

Tielz and Tielux, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; tinter, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tiner, to draw, to pull, tiré, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; tira, shall draw: p. 21 Hen. 7. 27.

Se tirer en arrière, he drew himself back.

S'ester ber prés, to draw himself near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; tisseur, weaving.

Tisser, a Weaver.

Tiffa, weaved.

Toft, soon; plus tost, as in as.

Pluis tost que, rather than.

Plowd. 185.

Doict plus tost aver, our sooner to have, vide tost.

Le Toit, the roof or coming of a House: vide Toit.

Toller, to take away, also to make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tolled, barred; tollent, they were barred or took away, also to take away.

Est tollé, is taken away:

Plowd. Abr. 21. b.

Un Toile, a snare; toil, idem.

Tolled, barred; tollent, they were barred or took away, also to take away.

Termes de Lay, 4. b.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove an Action out of a Court-Bar to the Sheriff's Tourn; we may afterwards be removed thence, by a Writ called a , into the Common Bench, the Tenant may remove in recordare.

Tome, a Volume, a Book.

Ton, thy; ton corps, thy body: p. Brit. 94. b.

Tonder, to share, to clip, shave.

Un Tondeur, a Barber; Tondem.

Tondure, shaved; il ti, he shaved, or barb'd: Col. 48.

Tonnure, shaving.

Tonne, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat.

Toft, a decayed Melliage, or the place where it stood.

Tofman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.

Todelles de lane, tods of wool, i.e. 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; toge, idem.

Togues and Toger, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke.

Brook's grand Abr. 229.

Tofs, a decayed Melliage, or the place where it stood.

Tofman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.
TO

T R

T. R.

Un Toyson, a fleece of wool:

Toy, thou, thou, wea toy, with thee.

Toy mesme, thy self; a toy mesme, to thee, to thy self.

Le Trac, the trace or path of Man or Beast.

Tracasser, to range, to come up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tracing.

Tradicire, to translate.

Trader, to deliver unto.

Traffique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and Traits, things drawn.

Traber, to draw, traifer, idem.

Trabe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, a-cros.


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.

Trest, doth draw; traifie idem; pur traber, for Drawing; no tray, not drawn.

Traitment, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; Trakison, Treason.

Traison, idem; trabi, betrayed, in Mod. French.

Trans, over, also cros.

Trans chimin, cros the way, over the way.

T
Traverse, to go cross-wise, or over, thwart, also to contradict, to deny, oppose.
Traveile, work, trouble, vexation; travayle, idem: p. nouv. nar. 5.
Traversa, shall oppose or traverse.
Traversant, opposing, traveling, 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. Fitzb. nat. br. 184. b.
Traverses, ye cross over. Transcribe, to write over.
Transformer, to change. Transferrer, to do trespass.
Treasure, hidden Treasure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 Inst. 132.
Tret, used or treated; Wesm. 1. Preamble.
Treat; idem p. Greg. ut tretit.
Un Tresbucket, a Pit-fall, or Snare: p. Kitchin; also a Umbrel or Ducking-stool: p. Coke's 3 part Inst. 39.
Trencher, to dig, to cut: trenches, maims, wounds, cuts.
Le Trencher, the Ditch: p. 12.
Hen. 8. 2.
Trenche lait en le Gale, cut his Throat.

See ne Trencheuse, I shall dig.
Trenche a tout, it strikes at, or it has relation to all: p. Fitz Justice 39. b.
Il trenche, it enureth unto Plowd. 316.
Ne tret lieu icy, it shall take place here, p. eund. 421.
Trenches, it strikes at, or is upon: p. 13 Hen. 7. 21. b.
Que trenche, which falls or takes place: p. Coke 5. b.
Trente, thirty; trentieme, thirtieth.
Tret, also thirty: p. Plowd. 326. a.
Troyseime, thirty, p. Ley.
Tres foitz and foits, thrice, three times.
Trefieme, the thirteenth.
Trentiesme, the thirtieth.
Trecturement, traitorously.
Trestons, every one: p. 171. and 91. b. Also the part: p. eund. 145. a.
Trestions le ferries, every them shall bear or carry: p. nar. 8. a.
Treyteront, they drew, traced.
Treyner & pendue, drawn hanged.
Tres beau, very fair; tres very good.
Tres cher, very dear; tres instrument, very quickly: is always used in the imperative degree, as tres haut, high.
T R

Trois, three; trois cents, three hundred.
Troize and Treizième, thirteen.
Treizième, the thirteenth: Coke 74.

Le Troue, the Beam of Scales: Coke 8. 48.
Trouage, Passage, or Carriage Barges, &c.
Troupe, too, also, too much; prendre, too late; prendre share, dear.
Tromper, to beguile, to deceive.
Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.
Troc, bartering, changing.
Un troupe di Haleqnet, a hole of wrigglings.
Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.
Trouer, to find: trouver, ye shall find; trouveront, they find.
Troué, found; trouver, idem; o also ye find.
Trouers, Finders; trouver, idem.
Trouere, things found: p. 17. 7. b.
Un Troue, a Sow: p. Greg. 4. b.
Al Troue, to the Sow: p. and.
Truye, in Mod. French, is put for a Sow.
Tromperies, vain foolish frauds, beats.
Ne Truff, he cannot find.

T Y

Un Turbarie', a place where turfs are digg'd: p. nat. brev. 183. A fewur tures, to dig turfs.

Tuer, to kill, or slay; le tuer, the killing.
Esfer tue, to be killed; Tuors, Slayers.
Tuors, idem; tua, killed, Ne Tuas, he should not kill; tuas, also had killed, qui est tue, who is slain; tueront, they killed.
Tuerie, slaughter; tuement, slaying.

Pur Tuition, for Instruction, also for safeguard.
Pur Tutelé, idem.
Tuante, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.
Tumber, fell down: Coke 9. 102.

Twesdie, vide Mardie.

T Y.

Tyent, they held; tyme, held: p. Brit. 246.
Un Tyrants, a cruel Lord.
Tyrilx, such: p. Coke 6. 52. b.
Tyranniquelement, tyrannically.

T 2
VA

VA go; va devant, go before.

geo 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.


Vant, they go; vaera, shall go.

Va pur le voy, go by the way.

Vant, going: vaount, idem.

Que Vaant, who go.

Vacant terre, waste ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vaccarie, a Dairy; vaccaria, idem; or a Cow-house: p. 4 part Coke 86.

Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, Tenant parauaile, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.


Valet and Varet, idem ut vadelet.

Vagueront, they wander.


En vailance, in value: p. eund. 4. a.

Vaiselle, a Vessel.

Vanter, to boast; so vanter follement, to insult or boast foolishly; vanterie, boasting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vaut, it avails not; ne vaut, idem.

VAultc, worth, value: p. 65.

VAult riens, it nothing avails.

p. 26 Hen. 8. 4. b.

Le Valure, the worth.

Valusse, valued.

À la vailance, to the worth.

p. nov. mar. 40.

Il Vauft, it goeth, it enure.

Vant, they go: p. Coke 18.

Vanie, vanished; p. Terms 55. b.

Vant, when: p. eund. 99.

Varier, to differ, to differ, to change.

Varia, shall change.

Ne variera, shall not alter change.

Vaft, vaast; vaitant, vaing.

Vancie, to overcome, to vanquih.

Vanque, vanquished, overcome.

Vanquise, overcome: p. 10. 24

Values arguments, Argument of force or weight.

Valvaour (Sax.) one in Digg next a Thane or Baron.

Vaufor, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to firm; then.

Estre plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health: p. 12 Hen. 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; an Incevacant, a Church void of an Incumbent.

VareCtum, fallow ground: Coke 5. 15.

Vassalage, vide Vidicinage.

Vauft, (Lat. waler) is of force, or avails, as,
VE

Le pleura fe Vault, the Plea is no force, or avail.

Pau, a Valley or Vale.

Pault, Valleys, Vales.

In Paultenant, an Unthrift, that is nothing worth.


VE

Veif, a Widow; venve, idem in Modern French.


Veisfages, Widowhood.

Veign, come; veignant, 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 viefes, where you fee, or find.

Voir, in Mod. French, to see.

Le Veinge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; i. e. twelve Miles round the same.


Le veie, the sight; le veue, idem.


Vei, saw.

Veer, to see: p. Brit. 42. to view.

Veismus, we have seen.

Vei, see: veye, idem: p. Brook, gr. abr. 321.

Veiefes? did you see?

Veilours, Velvet; 12 Hen. 8.

Vei, he will; ne veylont, they will not.

Veyl, will.


Venaison, Venison.

Vendanges, Vintages: p. Sta

Westm. 1 Cap. 51.

Venismus, we come.
A Vender, to tell; vendre, idem.

Idem, Vender, is sold; pour vender, for sale.

Vender, sold; un vendeur, a seller.

Vendible, saleable; vendition, selling.

Sale, idem, p. Coke 5. 90. b.

Vente, idem, en vente, in sale.

Ventes, Woods marked for sale.

Vendredi, Friday; vendredi, idem.


Veneray and vendaray, idem.

Vengeance, revenge.

Velle, a Lane; velles, Lanes.

Veur, to hunt; un vendeur, a Huntsman.

Venerie, hunting.

Vener, to come, to approach unto; en temps venuer, in time to come.

Doient venir, they should or ought to come.

Poit venir, may come, voet venuir, would come, son venus, are come; venientes, coming: p. Kitch. 17. a. venuera, shall come.

Venes, coming; venisent, they should come.

Venistes, ye have come; venus, come.

Venust, he had come: p. Plowd. comm. 208. a.

Venuas, poison.

Le Vent, the Wind; venter, to blow Wind.

Vent, p. nac. brev. 48. is sale or sold.

Ventilent, they blow; p. Cke.


Ventre, a belly; venter, idem.

Vent, it bloweth.

Venteux, windy.

Veur, green; verdir, to green.

Verre and Veiera, shall


Vert, green, also what beareth Leaves, or is grafted within the Forest, p. Kiz. 59. and sometime taken for poison.


Vedere, to be green; veere.

Verdier, flourishing.

Vore, greenness.

Verge, a Wand, Rod, a Yard.

Del venue, of the coming.

Venial, truly; verai.

Venient, idem; veriage, idem.

Verge tenant, the true la.

Tenant.

Verai, idem, ut verai.


Verreis, idem: p. cud.

true: p. Plowd. 199.

Vereis, truth; venible, true.

Vierges, vide verige.

Verger, he that carries the staff or rod in Cathedrals.

Verres, seeing, verson, see: p. Brit. 106. and Ew. 1.

Verger, to turn, also to turn out; verso, towards; vers le, towards the end; vers qua, against whom: p. Coke 5. 577.
V E

Ve麸, idem: see vestue, vested this: p. Plowd. abr. demis: put by.


Veers, ancient, also long since: p. Brit.

Veysins, Neighbours: vide veysins.

Veve, a Widow: veves, Widows.

Le veve, the sight: p. Crompt.

54. b.

Veusage, Widowhood: p. nov. nar. 33. b.

Si un veu est, if one should see: p. Plowd. Com. 98. a.

Vevers, Widowers.

Veyer off, is to be seen: Coke.

5. 80.

Veux, vide vieux.

Veuves de Frank pledge, 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 Vickel, a Heyfer.

Vicatre, a Vicar; Vicarie, a Vicaridge.

Vicier, to corrupt; Vicie, corrupted.

Vicount, a Sheriff; vicount, idem, soth vicount, under Sheriff.

Vicountels, things whereof the Sheriff has cognizance in his Court.

Vicire:
Vicine, a neighbour; vicinage, neighbourhood.
Vicines and Vicines, Neighbourhoods.
Viduité, Widowhood.
Vie, Life; il est en vie, he is alive.
Vif, life; viffe living; un viffe home, a live Man: p. Plowd. 262. vs. lives.
Viel, old, ancient; vieul, idem, p. Coke 5. 22.
Viellet, to wax old.
Viellement, anciently; vieilleffe, old age.
Vieulx, old, ancient; vieux, idem, and vieul, idem.
Un vierge, a Maiden.
Vief, vide veeve.
Vient, they come; il viet, he cometh, also seeth.
Viendra, to trespass or offend as, ceux que viendront, those who offend, Westm. 1. c. 1.
View of Frankpledge, is the over-flight of Freepledges, commonly called a Court Leer.
Viver, viva is, a Pond or Pool, wherein Fishes are nourished, 2 Inst. 162.
Viver, also is provision of Vîtuales, &c. Stat. Glouc. c. 4.
Vint vous eins, come ye in.
Viel, seeth; al vieront, they look to.
Ad vieu, hath seen; jee aye view, I have seen.
Vivement, lively.
La Vigele, the evening; vigi-
ance, watchfulness.
La vieile, the evening.
Vigne, a Vine; wigobble, a vine-
yard.
Vigueur, Strength.

Vil, low, base; vil pris, a base price.
Villenage, a base tenet whereby the Lords claim Persons and Goods of their Vains.
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
Vin, Wine, Vine, idem.
En le vint-tierces, in the 23d eand. 105.
Un, one, unisime, the Eleventh ungsisime, idem.
Un foits, once.
Unement, unanimously.
Vilement, manly, strongly.
Viseur, the Face; le vife idem.
Viscount, vide vicont and
conest.
Vise, seen; il visoit, seeth.
Visez vous, see you p. 1 Es.
Vistage, vide vicinage.
Vieses, Widows: p. Fitzbo. br. 175. vide veeve.
Vit, a Calf; vitel, idem, a
tule, idem.
Vit, is also Man's Yard.
Vinaigre, Vineger.
La vîne, the neighbourho
place whence a Jury is sum-
moned, the venue: p. Coke 5. 1
and sometimes the Jury it fell
Vivement, lively; p. Plan
abr. 72.
V

V:O

V

UN

VO

Uncore, yet, unques, idem, & unquore, idem: p. Fitzb. nat. br. 211.

Uncore prif,f, yet ready.

Ad uncore, hath yet: p. Coke 5. 7. b.

Unque, ever; ne Unques, never.

Ne unque vies, he never saw. Uniier, to put together, to join.

Uniment, equally, also in one, in union.

Un un, an Ell in measure; un ulme, idem.

Ulmes, Elms, also Elm Trees. Umbre, the shadow.

Un vesme, the self same, one and the same: p. Coke 5. 15. a.

V

Voicent, they would: 3 pars
tem Insit. 39.

De vocer, to call.

Voger, to call again, also to return.

Voguement, palling, returning.


Voit, idem.

Le Roy voet, the King willeth it, vide vues.

Vodra, would, vodra aver, would have.

Vodrou, they would; ne voet, will not.

Voie, truly; voie and voiar, idem: p. Fland. abr. 6. b. also true.
Voizement, idem.
Vous ditez voier, ye said truly, or well.
Voire dire, to say or speak the Truth.
Voier, by Brook's Grand Ab-ridgment, is put for well and good; voilet, would, voier, true.
Voï, a way.
Voil, will; voile porte, will bring; que il voile, where he will.
Voillomus, we will: p. Brit.
Ne voillomus vener, we will not come.
Tenant a volant, Tenant at will.
Voillont, they would; voit, he will.
Voilles, ye will; voict 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.
Voiloit voier, 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
esfe, it would be: p. 14 Hen. 4. b.
Voiznage, vide vicinage.
Voizine, idem ut vicine.
La voix, the voice.
Voiler, to fly; il vole, he fl
p. Gram. 149.
Ne poient voiler, they cannot fly.
Volatiles Royal, Birds Royal
p. Coke 7. 16.
Volant, a Will or Teftament also the inclination of the Mind.
Nous vovons, we will: p. Brit. 1. b.
Vilage, unconstant, unstable.
Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the Air: Coke i. 134.
Bone Volour, good Will:
Plowd. Com. 300. b.
Vomer, to vomit, also plow.
Vomissement, vomiting.
Vostre, yours; en vosstre cafe, your case.
Vover, to vow; vowe, a vow
Voudront, they would, should; vodre, should: p. Mi-
ror, Cap. 2. Seft. 19.
Bien Voulant, good Will.
Vous, ye; vosstre does, ought.
Vous estes, ye be; vos fur ye were.
Vous aves, ye have, were used to Jurors when they appear on calling: vosmes your selves.
Il vouch, he calleth; vouch
calls, voucheth; voucha, his call: p. Park. 183. b.
Vouch
Vouch, is a Term used in
common recoveries, when one
is called to warrant Lands,

Vouchett, they shall vouch, or
unmod. 5. 25.

Sil voet vouche bien save; if
would bid him welcome:

Park. 174.

Some voudra, as you will, or
would be grinded.

Voy si, see here, see this, look

Voyer, to see: p. Crompton 220.b.

Voyagier, we may see.

In Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyent, they go, they be; al-
they go free, or are acquit-


Voyent sans jour, they go
without further day: p. emund.

5. a.

Pais voisins, neighbouring

ouoylants, or would: p. Coke

40. a.

In Voy, a way or path; vocie,

i m.

Seo voy, this way: p. Plowd.

etc. 10.b.

II est hors de la voye, he is out
the way; va par voy, go by

teway.

Seo voye, I see: 12 Hen. 8.

b. vide voye.

D'estre voye, to be seen: p.

and. Com. 102. pr. an. 1671.

Que voyle, which was: p. Greg.

24.

Hauts voyes, High-ways; voyes,
the means: p. Termes de Ley,

1.b.

Voyer, true, vide vlier.

Par voyes feasant, for true

taking: Coke 5. 63.

M'st pas voyer, it is not true.

Voyersie, Truth; voyerment,
truly; p. emund. 5. 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Iso aye voye, I have seen:

Kitch. 5. a.

Si un voye, if one would:

2 Coke 34.

Voy, true; varayment, truly;
verament, idem.

Ue, practice, ule; formant ure,
strongly put or enforced: Coke

5. 60. a.

Ure, burned; sit ure, may
be burned.

Uersa, shall burn.

Uersa, shall endure, or be to

the use.

Ne sverre, shall not vest or
work: Park. 131.

U S

Usr, to use; usa, used, also
uferth.

Usance, usage; usont, they u-

sed

Usage, custom, use; solongue
le usage, according to the cu-

stom.

Us, had, and had been: p.


Ussonus and ussumus, we had.

Ufset, ye had; Ieo ussey, I had:


Usent, they had been; us-

son, idem; and usson, idem:

p 21 Hen. 7. 27. b. And Coke

8. 77. b.

U 2

S
VU

Si jec ussif, if I had: Plowd. Com. 160. b.

Quel is ussifent dises, that ye had said: p. Coke 1. 106.


Missois, but had he been: p. Termes de Ley 75.

Utise, Uiturry.

UT

Utiseve, the escape of Felons: p Fleta, Lib. 1. Cap 47.
Le Utis and atas, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feast, p. Plowd. Com 227.

Henrieus le ut, Henry the eighth: p. Plowd. 212. b.

Utisfile, a thing of necessary use about or in a Family, or in Husbandry.

Utisage, Out-lawed, or one who is so, is out of the Protection of the Law: Utisages, Persons that are Out-lawed.

Utisage, idem ut Utisage.

Que Uiter, who give out, or publish; uttermost, outward.

Utile, profitable; utilement, profitably.

Utus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, Utasus.

VU

Vnder, to make void, Uvide, void.

Vlagare, common, publick, also trivial.

Vlagirement, commonly.

WE

Vulgarie, commonly, also vitally.

VY


Vyne, wine, vide vin.

Vyn, came, went, also tained.

Il Vyns for age, he attained age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond; vers, vide Vivers.


WA


Wang and Wong, (Sax.) a F, also a Cheek or Jaw.

Waretum, neglected, as The Waretta, Land neglected or fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or nesir, especially by plowing erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plod or manured.

Warias, left; wave here, ut out: p. Termes Ley 358. war, idem.

Wallois, the Welsh People.

Waive, a Woman Out-law, the Law leaveth or waiveth Protection.

Warceum, fallow Land; warceum, idem: p. part 17. 5. b.
WO

Weigher, to weigh.

Weyver, leaving.

Wurft, doubt, vide Wurst:

2 Hen. 6. 19. a.

Wise 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.

Whote, hot, Saxon.


Wicheram, vide 2 part. Inst. 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. Inflit. 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.

Wald, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as Coteswold.

Wdeal, is the contrary; i.e. a woody Country.

Woodgeld, a payment for cutting Wood in a Forest.

YV

Woodnote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Forest.

Worth, a watery place.

YV

It, there; i.e., it is:


it is a Relative of things and places.

T' font, there are, they are:

p. eund.

T' foi, there be, be it so: p. Fitzb. nat. brev. 282.

Talemaines, at the least, however: Plowd. 219.

En Teel, in it; if y ad, there hath, also ther is.

Sil y ad, if there hath; nat. brev. 24. b.

De Teel, of it, of the same.


Teux, Eyes, vide Oils.

Nous Teux ont vveus, we have lived to see it.

Tofi, therein be: nat. brev. Fitzh. 22. b.


T' aueur, there were: p. Greg. 182. Cap. 10.


Tene and Temaili, words anciently used for Winter, viz. tempore Edw. 3.

Teven and Teven, in old Deeds signifies given.

Fort grand Tuer est aspre, a very sharp Winter.

Jour d Tuer, a Winters day.

Froidar Tuer, a frosty Winter.
Tvernagium, Winter season, or the Winters Seed-time; from Hivernee, Mod. French.


19. a.


Teverongnerie, idem in Mod. French.

Sur Yceaux and Yceux, of them Plowd. preface.

Il y a, there are: p. Fitzb. preface to his nat. brev.

Il y a, he shall go: p. Crz.

Teme, is often put for seme.

Teven and Teoven, are put given.

Teman and Teuman, from men, a Teutonick word, signifying a common Person.
The Impressions of some of the Authors cited in this BOOK.

Printed Anno

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Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgment; 1516.
Hore's Reports; 1516.
Chin of Courts; 1688.
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1621.
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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 Reader.

Reflected the same; together with the Entries of Judge Winch, Serjeant Thomsen, Mr. Alton, and the famous Mr. Andre Vidian, for above thirty years last past, have thought fit at last to publish my Notes of such Law-Latin words, as occurred in Reading the Entries above-named, suppling 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 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.
THE
Pleades Dictionary.

A B

Aaron (a Man's name) Aaron, onis, m.

To abate, Abate, are. To enter:
Abatement, Abatementum, i. n. Lit. 277. Destroying, beating
pulling down an House, also entering into Lands or Tenents
by a tortious or wrongful
style. Abatement is twofold, viz. Abatement of the Writ, and Abatement of the Action or Plaint,
e Causes whereof are these six, Want of sufficient or good Matter. 2. The matter not certainly alleged. 3. The Plaintiff, defendant, or Place misnamed, except in Assize, vid. Dyer, fol. b. pl. 83. 84. Plow. fol. 90. a. 91. a. per Cur.) 4. Variance between the Writ, Specialty or accord, or between the Writ and the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncertainty, or want of form in the Writ, Count or Declaration. 6. Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant. Terms del Ley, fol. 1. b. per fol. 175. Pl. 24. Co. lib. 5. col. 61. a. b.

To Abate an House, abater Tenementum, i.e. to destroy or raze it down level with the Ground.
To Abate a Writ, Caffo, are, i.e. to destroy it by Pleading.
Abatement of a Writ. Caffatio brevis, i.e. when upon some default, the Plaintiffs 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, a tergo.
Abieance, abieancia, a, f. Spel. 6. Lex. 1. i.e. Expectance, viz. where the right of Fee-simple lies in Abieance, 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 Abieance, i.e. in nubibus, or Expectancy, Co. Lit. 1. 3. c. 11. Sect. 646.

Abel (a mans name) abel, is. An abbey, abbatia, a. f. abbatia, a. f. Lex. 1.
An Abbess, abbatissa, a. f.
An Abbot, abbas, atis; m.
Abdias (a mans name) Abdias, e. n.

B Aberdeen way


Aberconway, (in Wales) Conowium or Aberconovium.
Aberdeen (in Scotland) Aberdonas and aberdonia, α, f. Davana, α, f.
Aberdine (in Scotland) Aberdoria, α, f.
Aberdour (in Scotland) Aberduro, α, f.
Aberford (in England) Carcaria, α, f.
Aberfraw (in the Isle of Anglesey) Gadius, α, f.
Aberguavenny (in Monmouthshire) Abergennium, Gobannium.
Aberneth (in Scotland) Abernetianum.
Abertivy (a River in Wales). Ratoftatyrius.

To Abet, Abetto, are. Ra. Ent. 24. Spel. 5. Lex. i. i.e. To take part with or assist.
An Abetting, Abettans, ntis, an assisting.
An Abetter, Abettator, oris; m.
Abigail (a Woman's name.)
Abigail, Indec. or, is. f.
Abimilech (a Man's name.)
Abimilechus, i, m.
Abinadob (a Man's name.)
Abinadab, Ind.cl.
Abington (in Berkshire) Abindonia, or Abendonia, α, f.
Abinoam (a Man's name.)
Abinoam. Indec.

To Abjure (Forswear.) Abjuro, are.
Abjured (Forsworn.) Abjuratus, a, um.
An Abjuring (Forswearing.) Abjuratio, onis, f.
Abiser, ris, m. (a Man's name.)
To be A-board, in Naviol.
To Acquit, Acquiter, are i.e. To discharge or keep in Quiet, 
for any manner of Service, issuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Mann; Hereof cometh Acquital & Quietus est, i.e. he is discharged, and he that is discharged of a Felony by Judgment, is said to be acquitted of the Felony, Acquetantia de felonias, and if it be drawn in Question again, he may plead, autemque 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 differeth from those which in the Civil Law be called Acceptation, or Apocha, for the first of these may be by word, without writing, and is nothing but a feigned payment and discharge, though payment be not had. Apocha is a writing, witnessing the payment or delivery of Money, which discharge not unless the Money be paid.

Acceptance, Acceptantia, æ, f. To Accept, Acceptor, aris.

Accesory, Accessorium, ii, n. 

L 7. 1 Mon. 1532. 2 Mon. 998.

Abuttalous, a, um. idem.

Achilles (a Man's name) Achill, &c.

To Acquit, Acquiter, are. i.e. To discharge or keep in Quiet, 
all to see that the Tenant be sequestrated from any Entries or Movements, issuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Mann; Hereof cometh Acquital & Quietus est, i.e. he is discharged, and he that is discharged of a Felony by Judgment, is said to be acquitted of the Felony, Acquetantia de felonias, and if it be drawn in Question again, he may plead, autemque acquit. Co. Lit. lib. 2. Sect. 142.

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Accomplishment, Accomplimentum, i; n. Co. Ent. 227.

An Account, Computus, i; m. Bollance of Account, Examen computi.

A Book of Accounts, Diarium, ii. n.

A case of Account, Calculator, oris; m. Computitif, æ; f.

Of his own accord, Sponte.

An Acorn, Glaes, ndis, f.

According to, Secundum.

According to ones own desire, Opertad, adv.

An Acre, Acra, æ, f. Denaria terræ, & Nummata terræ, arpenus, i. m. Acre is a certain B 2 parcel.
A 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 acer. Obolata Ære.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Ære.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratim, adv. Publick Æts Registed, Æta, or-rum, 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 in-formatus per eundem Defendentem Magistrum Suum de aliquo Responfa pro eodem Defendentse praefato queni in Loquela praedita dando, &c.

An Action Personal, Actio Personalis.

An Action of Trespass, Actio de Transgressione.

An Action of Covenant, Actio conventionis fràæ.

An action withdrawn, Actio Subleta.

An act of general Pardon, Amnestia, æ, f.
To admit, Admitto, is, ere. 
mission, Admins, onis, f. If it is then one that hath right to present him to the Bishop of the Diocess, in which the Church is, who upon Examination finding him Idonea Persona, is, capable and able, doth present that he shall be Parson, a faithful, admitto te habilem. Co. Litt. 344.

Administrator, Administro, Administramorem committo.

Administrator is he to whom the Diocess (i. e. the Bishop) doth commit or give power to dispose of the Goods and Goods within his Diocess belonging to any Person that is, without Executor, for the use of such Persons, or if they make a Will and Executor, all refuse, or the Executor be within the Age of 17 years. Co 5. fo 29.

Administrator, Administrator, Administratrix, Administratrix, icis, f.

Administration, Administration, Administration, onis, f.

Admiral, Admiraller, i. m. be Admiralty, Admiralitatis, a.

Writ to admit a Clerk, Breve admittendo Clerico. It is granted to him who hath recovered his right of Presentation against the Bishop. F n. b. Reg. 33. a.

Adnul, Adnullo, are.

Adnulling, Adnulatio, o.

Adorn, Orno, are.

Adorning, Ornato, onis, f.

An Adower, Ornator, oris, m. Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adrianus, i, m.


An Advancer, 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 Adulteres, Adultera, æ, f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n. quas ad alterius Thorm, properly spoken of married Persons, but if only one of the two by whom this Sin is committed, be married, it makes adultery, which was severely punished by the ancient Laws of this Land. Vid. Claus. 14. Regis Johannis Memb 2.

An aduizer before a work is done, Praemonstrator, oris, m.

To Advise, Advilio, are.


An Advocate, Advocatus, i. m. 

Advowfon, 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 Fundationis, 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 thereafter the Advowson is called Ju\n Patronatus.

A E

An Aery of Hawks, Aerio accipitrum, fol. 92. The proper word for Hawks, for that we generally call a Nest, in other Birds: Chase Forest Anno 9 H. 3. Ca. 13. 

Aetum (in Berkshire.) Aquaedunum. 
Aeton (in Berkshire.) Aetonia, near Windsor.

A F

Affeerers, Affeeratores, 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. 


An Affidavit, Sacramentum, i. n. It is compounded of the Preposition ad and the old "fido, as some will have it, or rather of the three words, sident ad, and signifies an Oath or Deposition. The Clerks of the Exchequer use the Word Affideo. Vid. Compendium of the Exchequer, fol. 353. and elsewhere in the same Book.

To Affirm, Affirmo, are; and much used in feigned Issues directed out of Chancery.

Aforesaid, Prædictus, a, usually, and Præfatus, a, most proper name Prædictus is abundantly used in Pleadings to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns, Lands; Idem to Plaintiffs or mandants declaring or pleading; Præfatus to Persons named, being Actors, but if the Persons, Lands, &c. come nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, ’tis proper and Clerk-like to use Idem.

As Aforesaid, ut Præfertur, Prædictum est, ut Præmititur. To Affres, Affreseto, are. 25. Lex. 5. i. e. To turn Groves into a Forest. 

To Affranchise, Manumitto, nare Libertate. An Affray, Affraia, æ, f. Ent. 662. bis. 

After, Post. adv. Afterwards, Postea. adv. 
The After-birth, Secundum f. plur. 
The Afternoon, Tempus Por- 

radianum.

Afternoon, Post meridiem. 

Of or in the Afternoon, Pome- 
dianus, a, um.
assigned unto him; "viz. Twelve years to take the Oath of Allegiance 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 discretion, fifteen years for the Lord to have aid for fair Fitz Chivel-ner, 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 cannot lawfully be impanelled in a Jury before that age, and at seventeen years he may administer as Executor. Co. Lit. 1.3 c. 2 Sec. 259. Lit. Ten. 1.2 c. 4. p. 22, &c.

To Agift, Agifto, are. Spel. 26. i.e. To feed or depasture Acciam permetteret Equam illam agiflare in pasturis ipsius quer. &c. Ro. pl. 32.

Agiflment, Agiftamentum, i, n. Ro. pl. ib. i.e. Feeding or Depasturing.

Agle (in Lincolnshire) Segelocum or Segelogum.

Agmondisham (in Buckinghamshire) Agmondishamum.

Agnes (a Woman's name) Agnes, etis, f.

To Agree, Agree, are.

An Agreement, Agreementum, i, n. Spel. 26. Lex. 5. Agreement (faith Plowden) is a word compounded of two words, aggregatio.
Ali and mentiam, i.e. Agreement of Minds, is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. Ab aggregendo dicitur, fath Spelman, Flow. Term. Pafs. Anno. 4. E. 6.

Agrimony (Herb) Agrimonia.
An Ague, Febris.

A H
Ahab (a Man's name) Ahab.
Indec.
Ahaburus (a Man's name) Ahazarus. 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.
Alain (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.

Albany (in Hertfordshire) Al.
or Villa Antiqua.
Albrough (in Yorkshire) Illucium.
An Alderman, Aldermani, m.

Aldermanship, Aldermanry. Aldermania, æ, f. i.e. The state of an Alderman. Declaration that omnes & singuli Aldermani electi in Civitate praedicta. London : " quolibet anno " perpetuum in Feesto Sancto-
" goorii Papæ ab Officio Alm.
manriæ sine penitus & primo censent, & inde totaliter veantur, & amoti, anno pt.
imo sequenti ad Officium dermaniar nullatenus rite.
gantur, fed loco illorum censandorum & amovendam alii discreti concives fuit.
" famæ & ille per cafsem das de quibus alii sic amant us Aldermannii fuerunt si.
" lis annis imperpetuum e tur. Chart. Civit. London &.
22° Nov. 50 E. 3.
An Alder-Tree, Alnus, n, The Place where Alders grow.
netum, i, n.

Alfred (a Man's name) Alredus, i, m.
Aile, Cervisia Ilupulata.
Strong Aile, Cervisia validiss.
Small Aile, Cervisia Tenuis.
Stale Aile, Cervisia vetula.
An Ale house-keeper, Cauponinis, m. Popinarius, ii, m.

Ailen (a River in Dorsetshire) Alenus.

Ailesbury Vale (in Buckinghamshire) Eilcurium vallis.
Alexanders or Alisander (Herb) Hippopelum.
Alexanders of Crete (Herb) Hyumnium, ii, n.
Alexander (a Man's name) Alexander, dri, m.
Alexis (a Man's name) Alexis, i, m.
Alfred (a Man's name) Alfred, i, m.
Algernoon (a Man's name) Almon, onis, m.
All-heal, or wound-wort Panao, æ, f.
All-hoof or Ground-Ivy. Hedera aerea Terrestris.
All-hallontide, Felium omnium sanctorum.
Allhallows Barking, Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking.
Allhallows Breadstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pictorum.
Allhallows Honylane, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis vi-lo.
Allhallows Lombardstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico mongobardico.
Allhallows Staining, Parochia omnium Sanctorum pictorum de-quentium.
Allhallows the Wall, Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra mun.
Alkaneet (Herb) Anchusa, æ, f.
Alice (a Woman's name) Alia, æ, f. Adeliza, æ, f.
An Alien, Alioenigena, æ, c. g. lien is derived from the Latin ord Alienus, and according to the Etymology of the word, it signifies one born in a strange country, under the obedience of strange Prince; such an one is or capable of Inheritance within England. 1. Because the se-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, o-nis, 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.

Alice, Vivus, æ, tm.
An Almond, Amygdalum, i, n.
An Almond-Tree, Amygdalus, ii, f.
Almondbury (in England) Camulodunum.
An Almoner, Eleemosynarius, ii, m.
Lord Almoner, Eleemosynarchus, i. m.

Alms, Eleemosyna; æ, f.

An Alms-house, Xenodochium, ii, n.

Of Alms, Eleemosynarius, a, um.

Almof, fere. adv.

Almeland (a River in Northumberland) Alanus.

Alne (a River in Warwickshire) Alenus.

Alone, Solus, a, um.

Alphage (a Man's name) Alphægus, i, m.

Algo, Item, adv.

To Alter, altero, are. Ra. Ent.

An Altering, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 Co. 109.

Although, Etfi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n.

All, 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 Alledge, Allego, are.

An Allegation, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Allerton (in Yorkshire) Cataractonum.

An Allie by Marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas, atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Consanguinitas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To Allot, Allotto, are. or set

out one's share.

Alotted, Allottatus, a, um.

To Allow, Alloco, are.

An Allowance upon Account, locatio, onis, f.

An Alley in a Town, Angustus, ãs, or, i, m.

All Souls day, Festum omnium animarum.

Amain, (a Sea term for off Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners lower their Sails) Desin vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) amatæ, æ, f.

An Ambassador, Orator, oris.

Amblefide (in Westmorland) Ambrosia, Ambrosii mons.

Ambrosæ (a Man's name) Ambrosius, ii, m.

Amber, Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in England) Ambrosia, Ambrosii mons.

To lie or be in Ambush, Insidia, oris, m.


An Amendment, Emendatio-

nis, f. It imports the Correcting of an Error, either in Pleadings.

An America, American, i, n. Misericordia, æ, f. Æt Wyra, æ, f. It is called in Latin Misericordia, because it ought to be assailed mercifully, and is
ight to be moderated by Affec- 
est of his Equals, or else a 
rit de moderata missericorsia doth 
, or because the Party which 
fendeth putte himself on the 
ery of the King. A Fine is al-
always imposed and assented by the 
urt, but Amerciasment by the 
. Amerced, Americanus, a, um. 
. 34. Pry. 53. 
. Ancestour (in Buckinghamshire) 
undifhamum. 
. Amesbury (in Wiltshire) Ambro-
Ambrosius burgus. 
. An Amethyst stone, Amethylius, 
. Aminadab (a Man's name) A-
bad. 
. Amongst, Inter. 
. To Amortize, Amortizo, are. 
. To put Lands into Mor-
in. 
. Amortizament, Amortizatio, o-
, f. Spel. 34. Lex. 7. Ra. Entr. 
. i. e. The putting of an 
ate into Mortmain. 
. Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um, 
te into Mortmain. 
. An Amorous Potion, Philtium, 
. Amos (a Man's name) Amos, In-
. Ammunition, Armorum copia. 
Of Ammunition, Militaris, re- 
Hrensis, fe. 
. An Amulet, Amuletum, i. n. 
. Ammon (a Man's name) Amnon. 
. Amwell (in Hertfordshire) Fons 
nenis. 
. Amy (a Woman's name) Ami-
, f. 

A N

Anandalt (in Scotland) Vallis An-
gia.

A N

Anamias (a Man's name) An-
rias, æ, m. 

Anarchy, Anarchia, æ, f. Con-
fusion, lack of Government. 

An Anatomy, Anatomia, æ, f. 

An Anatomist, Dissectator, oris, 
m. 

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f. 
To Anatomize, Dissecui, cum. 

Anatomes or first Fruits, Annates, 
un. f. pl. 

Ancestor (in Lincolnshire) Cro-
colana. 

An Ancestor, Antecedor, oris, 
m. Ancestor is derived from the 
Latin word Antecedor, and in Law 
there is a difference between An-
tecedor and Predecessor, for An-
tecedor is applied to a natural Per-
son, as J. S. & Antecedores sui; 
but Predecessor is applied to a Bo-
dy Politick or Corporate, as Episc. 
Lond. & Predecessores sui; Reator 
de D. & Predecessores sui. 

Unlike his Ancestor, Degener, 
eris. 

Ancestry, Prosapia, 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 
sublevar. 

To ride at Anchor, ad Anchor-
ram stane. 

Riding at Anchor, Fluctuans ad 
Anchoram. 
The Cable of an Anchor, Ancho-
rale, is, n. 

To Moor at Anchor, Morari ad 
Anchoram. 

An Anchor-Smith, Faber Ancho-
rarius. 

G 2  

No
Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An Ancient Man, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveterasco, etc.

Grown Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And also, Acciem for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Et si, quod fi.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Prolinde.

An Androia, Andela, æ, f. Subjectus Mocarius.

Andover (in Hampshire) Andover.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andreas, æ, m.

St. Andrew's Cape (in Scotland) Verovium.

St. Andrew's day, Festum Sanctic Andreas Apostoli.

Angelot (a Woman's name) Angelotæ, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelicaæ, æ, f.

An angle or Corner, Angulus, li, 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 moderate.

An angling Line, feta, æ, f.
A suit of Apparel, Indumentum, i, n. Series apparatus, habitus vesti- 

Apparelled gallantly, Cincinnati- 

a, um. 

Apparelled meanly, Vili veste 

Teftus. 

Apparelled in Mourning, Pullatus, 

a, um. 

Apparelled handsomely, Incultus, 

a, um. 

An apparelling, Apparatio, on-

nis, f. 

To apparel, Vestio, ire. 

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um. 

Apparely, Manifeste. 

To Appeal, Appello, are. 

An Appeal, Appellum, f, n. 

Braff. 140. Appellatio, onis, f. 

Co. Lit. 287. An Appeal to a Su-

perior Court for the removing 
a Cause out of an Inferiour. Af-

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 Robbe-

ry, brought by the Party, or an 
Appeal of Murder by the Wife 
or Heir. 

An Appellant, Appellantis, an-
tis, f. 

An Appellee, Appellatus, i, m. 

Spel. 42. 

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj. 
i, e. That belongs to another by 

Prefcription. 

To appertain or belong, Pertine-

neo, ere. 

It Appertains, Pertinet. 

Appertaining, Pertinens. 

An 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 Seretinum. A Cass head, or Costard Apple, Pomum decumarianum. A Queen-Apple, Pomum Claudio-
dianum. A Crumpling or little Apple, Pom-
num nanum. An Apple from rotten, Pomum fugax. 

bera, Abaliaba. An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprentice-
cius, ii, m. Spel. 43. Pry. 13. An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenti-
ceanus Legis, i, e. a Barrister or Counsellor. Apprenticeship, Apprentifagium, ii, n. Spel. 64. Apprenti-
ciamentum, i, n. 2 Fol. 11. To Appoint, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are. Appointes, Appunctuatus, a, um. To appoint in another's Place, Substituo, ui, utum. To appoint Bounds, Termino, are. By Appointment, Jusflu. To Apportion, Appor-tiono, are, i, e. To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is shared amongst the Tenants. An Apportionment, Appor-
tiamentum, i, Lex. 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid. To Appropriate, Approprio, are. An Appropriation, Appropria-
tio, onis, f. Lex. 8. Approprian-
tia, i, Mon. 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. Aff. 17. It signi-
fiies the severing of a Benefic Ecclesiastical to the proprietor perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College 
To Approbe, Appretio, a. To Approve, Approbo, a. An Approver, Approbator is, m. Lex. 8. One who confesses 

The King's Approvers, Auctionatores Regis. They who have a letting of his Demesnis to their advantage. Approved, Approbatus, a. An Approving, Approbatio-
nis, f. An Appurtenance, Perting. 

Arable, Arabilis, i.e. An Arraignment, Arrai-
tum, i, n. 2 Inf. 48. Arraigned, Arrainatus, a, ut A Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is indicted, and put his Tryal, T. of Law. One 

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The King's Approvers, Auctionatores Regis. They who have a letting of his Demesnis to their advantage. Approved, Approbatus, a. An Approving, Approbation-
nis, f. An Appurtenance, Perting.
The order, or range of the names in the Pannel of the Jurors for the Trial of the Cause.

Challenge the array of the Panel, Calumniare arraiaimentum.

Commissioners of Array, Arraiamentum, m. pl. Lex 9.

 Arbitrate, Arbitro, are. i.e.

To judge between.

In Arbitrement, Arbitrium, ii, ii. wardium, ii, n. Spel. 63. It called Arbitrement, because Judges elected therein may determine the Controversie, not according to the Law, but ex uiri arbitrio; or else because Parties to the Controversie submitted themselves to the judgment of the Arbitrators, not by compulsory means, but ex libri arbitrio, out of their own accord. It is a power given by Parties litigant to some to be and determine some matters between them, to whose judgment they bind themselves bound. There is a diversity between it and concord, for that Arbitrement may be pleaded through the time of performance if be not yet come, but a Concord ought to be executed and asied before the Action might, or it is no good Plea.

Five things are incident to Arbitrement;

Matter of Controversie.
Submission.
Parties to the Submission.
Arbitrators.
Rendring the award, which is either.
By word, or,


An Arbitrator, Arbitrator, oris, m.

Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.

An Arbitratrix, Arbitratrix, icis, f.

An Arrow, Topiarius, ii, n.

An Arrow-maker, Topiarius, ii, n.

Arrow-making, Topiaria, æ, f.

An Arch in building, Arcus, ús, m. fornix, ícis, m.

A Flat Arch, Archus planus.

Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An Arch in a Cloyser, Archia in Clausuro. i Mon. 933.


Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Aquartura, æ, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Constitra Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An Arched-Roof, Tectum laqueatum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuaturo, æ, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornico, are.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcibus, i.e. The Archbishop of Canterbury's consistory Court.

An Archbishop, Archiepiscopus, i, m.

An Archbishoprick, Archiepiscopatus, ús, m.

The Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, Archiepiscopus Armachanus.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

The Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus 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) Architecture, æ, f.
Architect-like, Affabre, adv.
Architecture, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.
Arclo (in Ireland) Arclovium.
Ardré (in Ireland) Ardracum.
Ardenmouth head. (in Scotland) Norantum promontorium.
Ardragh (in Ireland) Ardracum.
Ardes (a River in Yorkshire) Arus.
Argile (part of Scotland) Argathelia.
Arglas (in Ireland) Veluntium.
To Argue, Argumentor, ari.
An Argument, Argumentum, i, n.
A firm Argument, Demonstratio, onis, f.
A Crying Argument, Sophisma, atis, n.
Full of Arguments, Argumentofus, 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, Aristocracia, æ, f.
Aristometick, Arithmetica, f.
Aristometical, Arithmetical,
An Arithmetician, Arithmeticus, ci, m.
Specious Arithmetick, or the Art of Equation, Algebra, æ, f.
An Arm, Brachium, ii, Of an Arm, Brachiolum, m.
The Brawn of the Arm or Arm, Lacertus, i, m.
Ampit, Ala, æ, f.
Ampit-hole, Axilla, æ, Of the Arm-holes, Axilliæ.
An Arm of the Sea, Vide a.
To Arm, Armo, are.
A Man at Arms, armed to thepee, Cataphractus, i, m. i.
Curialier.
To arm : Cap-a-pee, Person.
An arming Cap-a-pee, Personio, onis, f.
Armagh (in Ireland) Armachanus.
Of Armagh, Armacensis, Armachanus.
Armanoth (part of Scotland)
Armanothia.
Armed, Armatus, a, um.
Armed with a Buckler, Scutum a, um.
Armed with a Javelin, Pila a, um.
Armed with a Sword, Enus a, um.
Armed with a Coat of Mail, Lucicatus, a, um.
Armour, Armatura, æ, f.
A Coat of Armour, Palaementum, i, n.
An entire Suit of Armour, noplia, æ, f.
Armour of the Thigh, Female is, n.
A

R

Cloaths under mens Armour,
Ibarumia, ium, n.
An Armourer, Armamentarius, m.
An Armourer's Shop, Officina armaria.
An Armoury, Armamentarium, n.
Arms, Weapons, Instruments, Arm., orum, n.
Shewing of Armour, Training: Artillufrum, i, n.
An Armour-bearer, Armiger, m.
Linnen Armoury, Armatura Liana.
Armourers of Linnen armoury, M. armi
unt Taylors of London, Arma-
i lineatum armiturum oo. 576.
To be in Arms, Arma tenere. 
They are up in Arms, In armis
nt.
Arms (Coats of Arms) Insignia, m, n.
To bear Arms, Arma induere, 
armis effe.
To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.
A man of Arms, Vir bellicos.
Deeds of Arms, Gesta, orum. n.
By force of Arms, Manu forti, or 
& armis.
An Army, Exercitus, ûs, m. 
To lead an Army, Agmen du-
ere.
To marshal an Army, Acie ordinare, 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-
um.
Arsenick, (Ratsbane) Arseni-
um, i, n.

Arsesmart (Herb) Hydropiper, eris, Persicaria, æ, f.
Art or Science, Artis, tis, f.
Made up by Art, Facitius, a, um.
An artery (Pulsc) Arteria, æ, f.
The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.
Of the Arteries, Arterialis, Je.
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, Cinara, æ, f.
An Artificer, Artifex, icis.
To forge or work artificially, Fab-
ribacio, eci, ere.
Artilleries, Machinæ bellicæ.
Furnished with Artillery, Machi-
nis bellicos instruxitus.
A Train of Artillery, Machinæ-
rum apparatus.
The Artillery-Yard, Palæstra, 
æ, f.
Arun (a River in Sufex) Aru-

nus.
Arundel (in Sufex) Arundelia, arundellum, aruntina vallis.
Arundel (the Family) Arun-
delius, Arondellius, de Hirun-
dine.
Arras (Hangings) Tapes, e-
tis, m.
Figured Arras, Pictura Textilis.
Arrerages, Arreragia, orum, n.
Arreragium, 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 Arrest, to stay 
or from the Greek word A Mosul a degree or sentence of the 
Court. Arrest is when one is 
taken and restrained from his li-
berty, by Power or Colour of a 
D lawful
lawful Warrant. Arrest signifies 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 Trespass 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 allot the King in his Council 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 distressed. This Privilege extends also to Women who are Baronesesse 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, Qui sequitur: quia male agit odi 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. Makall's Case.

An Arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Ar-

reslaliio, onis, f. Reg. 106, 58. Pri. 21, 24, 27, 73.
Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um
To arrive, Arrivo, are, i. 28.

An arriving, Arriviatio, 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, Uncina.

The neck of an Arrow, Cervicis.
The feathers of an Arrow, Primæ Sagittæ.
Of or like an Arrow, Sagittarius, a, um.

To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, i.
Shot with an Arrow, Sagittatus, a, um.
A small Engine to shoot poffo
Arrows, Scorpidium, ii, n.
Bearing Arrows, Sagittiferum, um.

A S

The Bishop of St. Asaph, Episcopus Alaphensis.
Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire) Alaphensis.
Afarabacca (Herb) Afarum;
Ut supra dicti est.
As above said, Ut supra dictur.

As soon as, Tam cito quam.
As if, Acî.
As yet, Adhuc, adv.
Ascension-day, Festum ascensionis Domini.
An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.
A wild Ash, Ormus, i, f.
Ash (the Family) de Fraxinis. 
Ash bridge, (in Hertfordshire) gum Fraxinetum.
Of ash colour, Cineraceus, a, ni.
Ashen, Fraxineus, a, um.
An Ash-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.
Ash wednesday, Cineralia, orum.
Ashes Cinerum.
Ashwel (in Hertfordshire) Fons Fraxinos.
Ashes, Cinis, eris, m.
Buck-ashes, Cinis ad Lixivium.
To burn to Ashes, In cinere recondere.
To bring a spear, Subduco, xi, adv.
As asked, Interrogatus, a, um.
An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.
An asking of Advice, Consultatio, onis, f.
Assentend (in Hertfordshire) Cautina viperina.
Male asphodel, Alphodeli album maris.
Female asphodel, or King's spear (erb) Alphodeli, hafta regiae, fn.
Astrology, Astrologia, æ, f.
An Astrologer, Astrologus, i, m.
Astronomy, Astronomia, æ, f.
An Astronomer, Astronomus, i, m.
Astronomical, Astronomicus, a, m.
Asunder, Separatim, adv.
To take asunder, In partes distributere.
To cut asunder, Disseco, ui, um.
To put asunder, Sejungo, xi, um.
An Ash, Afinus, ni, m.
A little Ash, Acellus, li, m.
Ash Ash, Asina, æ, f.
A wild Ash, Onager, ri, m.
An Ash-colt, Pullus asini.
Of an Ash, Afinarius, a, um.
Like an Ash, Afinalis, le.
An Ash dresser or driver, Agaso, onis, m.
An Ash-bred, Afinarius, ii, m.
To assault, Affarto, 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 assault, Affartum, i, n. Lex.
9. Charia de foresta, ca. 4. Rv. 2.
21. 50. Affartum tot aera, i Mon.
403, 483, 513, 814. Affartatio, onis, f. i Mon. 585. Ellartum, i, n. Spel. 240. i. e. Land assault ed.
To assassination, Percutio, mi, sum. Assasiniare, Law word.
An assassination, Percussor, oris, m.
An assassination, Interfécchio, onis, f.
To assault, Insultum facere.
An assault, Affulsum, us, m. Insultus, ës, 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 therefore 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 Assault. Assault doth not always imply necessarily a hitting; and therefore in Trespass for Assault and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the Assault, and
D 2
yet excused of the Battery. 40
Ed. 3, 4. and 25 Ed. 3, 24, 27
Agi. Pl. 11, 22 lib. A§. Plea,
60.

Assaulted, Insultus, a, um.
To assay, Affiaio, are. Pry. 196.
To assay (make tryal of) Ten-
to, are.
The Assay-master of the Mint, Ac-
faitiator, oris, n. He is an Of-
cifer 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, Affiaia, ñ, f. i. e. Of
Measures and Weights.
The assay and assify of Bread, Al-
aia & Affia panis, Lex. 10. Ry.
659. Affaitiatior Cambiorum Reg-
gis, Lex. 10.
The Assay and assify of Wine and
Beer, Affiaia & Affisavini & cer-
vilæ.
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, As-
semblatio gentium, Vid. Rast. Ent.
Tit. Huy and Cry.

An unlawful Assembly, As-
semblatio 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, ini.

An assent, Assensus, us, n.
To assent or tax, Affideo, e,
An assentment or tax, Assis-
tum, i. n. Law Term.

Assentments, Assistmenta.
An assessor, Assessor, oris m.
Affessor, oris, m. i. e. An Assor
of publick Taxes, or two In-
habitants in every Parish were As-
sessors for the Royal Aid, in
16 and 17. Car. 2. Cap. 1. Aa-
lrated every Person according
the Proportion of his Estate
Assists, Omnia defuncti im-
perfonalia; Law Term.

To assign over, Assigno, are.
An Assignee, Assignatus, i.
Assigned, Assignatus, a, um.
An Assignation, Assignatio
nis, f.

Affin (a River in Scotland)

An Affis, Affisia, ñ, f. Speli.
Lex. 10. Redditus Affisia. 2
423, 614. An Affile or Selfs
of Judges and Justices. Affis
cometh of the Latin word Affis,
which is to associate or sit to-
gether. It is nomin equivocum
(See Littleton.) Sometimes it is ta-
ken for a Jury, for in the Record
of an Affile, the word is, Affis-
nit recognitura, &c. which is fa-
fame as Jurata venit recognitio
and in a Writ of Right the Ven-
tant putting himself on God.

An Affile, is the same as on God and his Country, viz.

Jury. But most properly it is
for a Writ or Action, in
it lieth where a Man is put-

of his Lands, Tenements or a
Profit to be taken in a cert
place, and so dispossessed of his Fr
hold. At the Common Law
Affile was remedium maxime fo
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 Atheis, Atheos, i, m.
Athelney (in Somerseshire) A-
delignia.
Athern (in Ireland) Athra.
Atheol, (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 Inferior courts by Precept, and Attachment out of the Superior Courts by Precept or Writ, and that a Precept to arrest hath these formal words:
\[\text{duc facias, &c. and a Writ of Attachment thefe, Preceptimus ti-
bi quod attachies, A. B. \\& habeas eum coram nobis, &c. whereby it appear-
}\]
\[\text{that he who arrests, carries the Party arrested to ano-
}\]
\[\text{ther higher Person to be disposed of forthwith, but he that 
attacheth keeps the Party at-
}\]
\[\text{tached, and presents him in 
}\]
\[\text{Court at the day assigned in 
}\]
\[\text{the Attachment, Lambard’s Ei-
}\]
\[\text{renarcha, lib. 1. Ca. 16. Yet (by 
}\]
\[\text{Kitchin Fol. 79.) an Attachment 
}\]
\[\text{sometimes issues out of a Court 
}\]
\[\text{Baron 
}\]
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, Attachment per breve. It differs from a Distress or Diftringas 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 Caufe, as Rent-service, or the like, whereby to force him to reply, and so to be Plaintiff in an Action of Trespass against him that distrusted him.

Attachment out of the Chancery; Breve de attachiamento et Curia Cancellariae emanans. It is a Writ which is had of course upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was served with a Subpoena, and appear'd not; or it writeth upon not performing some Order or Decree after the Return of this Attachment by the Sheriff, quod defendens non essentmentus in bailiva sua, &c. Another Attachment with Proclamation issues out against the Defendant, and if he appears thereupon, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Rebel against him, West Symboleg. 2. Part. Tit. Proceeding Chancery.

Attachment of Privilege, Attachment de privilegio. is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to the Court whereunto the defendant belongs, in respect whereof he is pledged to answer some Act. New Book of Entries, verbo privilege, Fol. 431.

Foreign Attachment, Attachment forensicum. It is Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty City, to satisfy some Creditor his within such City or Liberty, and by the Custom of such Places, as London, Exeter, &c. Man may attach Money Goods in the hands of a Stranger, whil'st he is in their Liberty; as if A. owes B. 5 l. and owes A. 5 l. B. may attach 5 l. in the hands of C. to satisfy himself for the Debt due from A. Calibrop's Customs, Fo. 66.

Attachment of the Forest, Attachment forestae. It is one of the three Courts held; the lowest is calledAttachment, the next Swainmo 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 enter them, that they may be present.
inifhed at the next Justice.

Manwood part i. Fo. 93.

This Attaching is by three

by, Goods and Chattels,

in every forty Days

so. of the Forrest: For the di-

of Attachments, See Re-

of Writs, verbo, Attachia-

Attainder, Attinéus, æ, f.

when a Man hath com-

reaon or Felony, and af-

upon him: The Children

on respect of any Nobility

Letters Patents will not

el 58. Lex 13. Pry. 31. 47.

Writ that lies after Judg-

against a Jury that hath gi-

false Verdict in any Court

ord, for 40 s. debt or

n’s, or more; the reason

is so called, is, because

party that obtains it endea-

or to touch or stain the Jury

in Perjury, by whose Verdict

grieved, and if the Verdict

bund false, the Judgment

ally was, that the Jurors

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.

Attained, Attinéus, 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 Diffiellin,


3 E. 1. A Man is attainted by

two means, viz. by Appearance

or by Procesfs, Attainder by Ap-

pearance is by Confession, by

Battel or by Verdict: Attaint

by Confeffion is twofold, one

at the Bar before the Judges,

when the Prifoner upon the

Indictment read, being asked

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

Confeffion 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 Prifoner

at the Bar anfwering not guil-

ty to the Indictment, hath an In-

quest of Life and Death pas-

ing upon him, and is by their

Verdict pronounced guilty. At-

tainder by Procesfs, l. e. Attain-

der by D. fault 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 Steundford, 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 Welfm. x. ca. 14.

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1 Co. 80. Attemto, are. Reg. 40. 41. i. e. To endeavour.

An Attend o, Attendens, ntis. It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Meane and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Meane by a Penny, the Meane holds over by two Pence. The Meane 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 Attend o to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for the shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attend o to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, Kitchin 209. Perkins Tit. Dower 424.

Asterish (in Scotland) Trimonium.

The attire or ornaments of a Woman Head and Neck, as Bra net, French Hood, Knot, &c. Redimiculum, i, m.

To attorn, Attorno, are. An Attornment, Attornement, i, n. Co. Lit. 309. Bra 4. It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Signiory, or of a Rent, or of a Tenant in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant Reversion, or Remainder made to another. It is an ancient one of Art, and in the Common Law signifies a turning over from one to another Grant to the King or to another, is good without Attornment by his Negative. Also where one of grants a Rent, Reversion Remainder, Service, or Seignior to another by way of Use, as he one levieth a Fine, bargains and selleth, hath Inrollment of Covenants to stand seised in Reversion, &c. to the Use other, there needeth no Attornment. Conussee of and of a Seignior, Rent, Reversion &c. before Attornment, can not maintain an Action of Writ nor a Writ of Entry ad Comnen legens, or in Casu proved in Conamini Casu, upon the Nation of the Tenant, Ehe upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward dying, his Heir within ge thereafter by force of the grossment of the Fine, if be of a Seignior, he may appear the Tenant to attorney Writ called a per quae Se no or if a Rent, by a Writ leg a Quem Reddittum Raddit, an i.
A T

A V

eversion or Remainder of a
eminent for Life, then by a
rit called a Quid Juris Clamat.
ke on Lit. l. 3. c. 10. Sect. 551.
An Attorney, Attornatus, i. m.
attornatus, i. m. Spel. 58. It is
ancient English word, and sig-
fith one that is set in the
m, head or place of another,
if these some be private, and
me be publick, as Attorneys
Law, whose Warrant from
Master is, ponit loco suo tame
ornatum suum, which letteth in
turn or place, such a Man
be his Attorney, Coke on Lit.
t. c. 7. Sect. 59. Those that
private are sometimes by
iting, sometimes by word, to
ke or take Livery or Possess-
, to make claim to Lands, to-
er, to sue, &c. and it is a
e that where the Attorney
ch less than the Authority
d Commandment, all that he
th is void, but where he doth
it which he is authorized to,
more, it is good, for
much as is warranted, and
A Man be diseased of Black
re, and White Acre, and a
arrant of Attorney is made to
er into both, and make Live-
, and the Attorney entereth
ly into one and makest Live-
, it is void for all. So if a
etter of Attorney be made to
dever Scifin upon a Condition,
d he doth it without a Condi-
ton, it is void, because he did
ls than his Authority. But if
he have Authority to deliver
sin to J. S. and he doth it to
S. and J. N. that is good as
S. because no more than
is Authority.

The King's Attorney General,
Attornatus Domini Regis Ge-
eralis.

The King's Attorney of the
Dutchy, Attornatus Domini
Regis Ducatus fui Lanca-
fniae.

A Letter of Attorney, Scriptum
attornatorium. Co. Ent. 683.

To make an Attorney, Conflia-
tuere attornatum.

A V

Avens, or Herb Benner, Cary-
ophillata.

Available, Validus, a, um.

Audience Court, Curia audi-
entiae Cantuariensis. It is a
Court belonging to the Archbi-
shop of Canterbury, and held in
his Palace, of equal Authority
with the Arches, although infe-
rior both in Dignity and Anti-
quity, vid. 4. Inf. 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 appealing 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
E
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 viciel nat. brev. fo. 66. & Fitzb. nat. brev. fo. 102.

An Auditor, Auditor, or is, 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-liffe (a River in Ireland) Modonius.

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 wimple, e. rebellum, i, n.

August, Augustus, i, n.

Avice (a Woman's name) Avilia, æ, f.

Avin (a River in Scotland) Avinus.

Avington or Aventon (in Northumberland) Abone, Abonis.

Aukland (in Durham) Auklanda.

Auldy (in Yorkshire) Inventio.

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, Promamita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's side, Promatertera, æ, f.

To averr, Verifico, are.

An averment. Verificatio, s.

Averdupois-weight, Libra decim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Aricrus, i, m.

Avola (in Scilly) Hyblana-

Avon (a River in Wiltshire) Northamptonshire) Avona, Annius.

Avendale or Oudale (in Northamptonshire) Avonæ vallis.

Autfin (a Man's name) Adjutinus, i, m.

An Auvwry, Advocare, is an advocatio. It is a manifesp-
An award, vide Arbitrement.

The award, Judgment or Determination of such a Judge, Arbitramentum, i, n.

Awbrey (the Family) Aubracus, Aubericus.

A Shoemaker's Awl, Subula, æ, f.

An awm of Wine, Mensura circiter 360. libras, amphora vini.

A X

An Ax (for Execution) Securis, is, f.

A Carpenter's broad squaring Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Battle-Ax, Celtra, æ, f.

A Chip-Ax, Acifa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Securis ancesp.

A Pick-ax, Rutrum, i, n. marra, æ, f.

An Axle-tree, Axis, is, m.

A hole in the Nave of the Axle 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. fine quo Respondere non potest. 2. In a Plea Personal, and then the Defendant Petit auxilium ad manutenendum exitum, 4. H. 3c.
Azarias (a Man's name) Azarias, æ, m.

A parias, æ, m.

Azure JflJfie, Lapis lazuli.

Bachelor, (or unmarried Man) Cælebs, ibis.

Bachelorship, Calibatus, Ús, m.

A Bachelor of Art, Baccalauræus artium.

A Bachelor of Divinity, sacrae Theologiae Baccalauræus.

To break 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.

Broken-back'd. Elumbis, be.

To split the back of any thing.

Exdorfu, are.

The back of the hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.

A saddle-back, Subsidens tergum.

On the backside, retro, adv.

That dwelleth on the backside, Posticus, a, um.

A back-door. Posticum, ci, n.

A little back-door, Pocticulum, ji, n.

Back-doors, oflia retrofìsa.

Backs for Chairs. Terga cathedralia.

Backs of Leather. Prælegmina corii. Terga corii.

Bacon (the Family) De Ba.

Bacon, Lardum, i, n.

A flock of Bacon, Succi, æ, f.

A gammon of Bacon, Pea, æ, f. Peťalo, onis, m.

A little gammon of Bacon, fsfunculus, li, m.

Bacon-grease, Axungia, Æ, Rusby bacon, Lardum radísum.

A badge or cognizance, Bag, æ, f. West Licences, 550.

A Badger (or Grey) m, is, f.

A Badger, Emax. acis. ii

One that carrieth Corn, or transport it to another for Gain. Stat. 5. Eliz.

Bagley, Bagilegææ Sylvæ.

A Bag, Baga, æ, f. Lex. 9. Cons. 170. Pry. 49. bis.

A bag of Leather, ascœra, æ, f.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, n. Loculus nummarius.

A sealed Bag, Saccus saccus transitus.

A Cloak bag, Penularium, ii, n. pera, æ, f.

A Meal bag, Saccus frumentarius.
Bag or sack bearer, Saccarius, ii, ii.
That which is put or carried in a bag, Saccarius, ii, ii.
Bagged up, Saccatus, ii, ii.
Bag pipe, Utriculus, i, m.
Tria utricularis.
Bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, ii.
To trust up bag and baggage, at removing of a Camp, Saccinus accas colligere. Saccinus aut was collectis proficiici.
Bag and Baggage, Sarcinas, a. f. Utenfilia.
Baggage (Trumpeory or Lumber) Seta, orum, n.
The sacketh Baggage (or old) Scrutarius, ii, m.

BAIL

Bail, Ballium, ii, n. Spec. 69.
Signifies the freeing or setting of liberty of one arrested or im-
prisoned upon an Action Civil Criminal, under Security ta-
ken for his Appearance at a day, place certain. Or it is safe-
keeping or protection, and therefore we say, when a Man upon
a duty is delivered out of Prison, he delivers into Bail, i. e. into the
place of safety, or protection from Prison.
It is derived from the French word Bailer, and that
of cometh of the Greek χάλινον. They both signify to deliver in-
hand, for he that is bailed, is taken out of Prison and deliver-
ed into the hands of his Friends.
See on Lit. 1. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79.
What 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 am-
ount 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-
prisef, 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, Bailie, is an old
Saxon word, and signifieth a safe
Keeper or Protector, the Sheriff
that hath custodia comitatus, is
called Ballivus, and the County
Ballivus Sua, when he cannot find
the Defendant, he returneth,
non est inventus in Ballivus meo,
Coke on Lit. 1. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79.
Id. 1. 3. c. 1. Sect. 248. A Bailiff
is a subordinate Officer under
the Sheriff, of which there
be two sorts. Bailiffs Err-
ant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs
of Franchise.

Bailifus Itinerant, a Bailiff Er-ant is one whom the Sheriff ap-
points to go up and down the
County to serve Writs, sum-
mon the County-Court, Sessions,
Assizes, &c.

A Bailiff of a Franchise, Libe-
raty, Hundred, Ballivus Franchi-
arum, Libertatum, Hundredi.
He is one that is appointed to do
such Officers 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 Letae, 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.
Bainbridge (in Yorkshire) Bain-
nus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is,
fi, sum, ere.

A Baiting place, (or Inn) Di-
versorium, ii, n.

That which serveth to bait (or
lodge in) Diversorium, a, um.

To lay bait for Fishes or Birds,
Inesco, are. Obesco, are.

A Bait for Fish or Birds, Ia,
æ, f.

Baize, (or fine Firs) Villus
pannus.

To bake, Pinso, is, fi & um-
tum, sum & flum, ere, i. in
furno coquere.

Baked, Pinsitus, æ, um.
Baked in a Pan, Teftaceus,
um.

Baked under the Ashes, Su-
neritus, æ, um.

Eafe to be baked, Coftilis,
Baked on a sudden in a Furn,
or Oven, Clibanicus, æ, um.
Clibano costus.

Baked Meat, Pinsum, i, n.

A Baker, Pistor, oris, m. Pa-
nicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of Spiced Bread, Pip-
dulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Pastilarii
ii, m.

A baker of white Meat, La-
rius Pistor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibul
li, n.

A Baker's Shovel, or Peel whi-
with Bread is set into the Or
Infurnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneading-trough, F-
mastra, æ, f.

A Baker's Wife (or Woman-
ker.) Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouse, Piftrinum, i,
Panificina, æ, f.

A Baker's Trade, Panificiu
ii, n.

A baking Pan, Teftus, us, n.

A Brass baking Pan, Arto
Ærea.
ard's Pleadings, 32. Mr. Towns-
and in the first Impression of his
Preparative to Pleading fol. 49.
unadvisedly makes Balance a
Balance, and quotes Prinn's Re-
 cords 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. Inq.) and af-


 forwards makes use of Bilanx in
Goldman’s Dictionary, for the same
purpose, without mentioning
the Writ de Bilancis referendis in
the Register, us supra, where you
have these words. Nos supplica-
tiones praeditae annuentes, Man-


mus quo bilancias & pondera, &c.
usque portam de Gippewico deforri,
&c.

A great pair of Balances, Tru-
tina, æ, f.

A little pair of Balances, Tru-

tinella, æ, f.

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, Ar-
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-


lace, to make even weight. Sa-


coma, atis, n.
BAN

Ban River (in Lincolnshire)
Banus fluvius.
To divide into bands or companies, Decurio, are.
A band of Soldiers, Banda Militaris, Spel. 70.
A band of Men, Exercitus soldariorum.
Of or belonging to the same troop or band. Turmalis, le.
A band or host of Footmen. Peditatus, us, m.
Small bands of Men, Cohorticula, arum, f.
By bands or Companies. Turmatim, 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, Fasicale, lis. Fasicia Cunabulorum.
A Withy-band, Vinclus, us, m.
A Littleband (or Swathing-cloathing to tie up Wounds,) Fasciola, æ, f.
To banish, Religo, are, in Exilium relegare.
Banished, transported, Foris juc-
the Sum in the common Banks, where many may have a Share.

A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m. one that

A Banker's Table or Shop, Argentina,

A Table wherein a Banker sell eth

The loss or gain of Money in

A Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

A Barber, Chirurgus, Tonfor, oris, m.

A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium, ii, n. Tonforium, ii, n. Tonforia, a, f.

A Barber's Bason, Concha Tonforia. Pelvis Tonforia.

A Barber's Cape of Instrument, Ferramenta Tonforia.

A Barber's pair of Scissors, Forpex, icis, m.

Belonging to a Barber, Tonforum, a, um.

To Barb (or Shave) Tondeo, es, di, sum, ere, & part. ens. Rado, is, fi, sum, ere.

A Barber, Tonfor, oris, m. Barbitonfor, oris, m. Ralor, oris, m.

A Barber Chirurgeon, Tonfor Chyrurgicus.

A little Barber, Tonfriculus, li, m.

A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium, ii, n. Tonforium, ii, n. Tonforia, a, f.

To Barb (or dress Horses with Trappings) Phaleria, arum.

Barbs (or Horses Trappings) Phaleræ, arum, f.

Barbed (Trapped) Phaleratus, a, um.

To barb (or beard Wool) Extremitates vellerum tendere.

A bare Plat without Corn or Grass, Glabretum, i, n.

Bardeley Isle (on the coast of Wales, Adros, vel Andros, vel Andrium Edri.

Bardolph (the Family) Bardolphus, De Batonia, De Beaumois, De Belfsno.

To Bargain (to agree upon a price) Barganizo, are.

A Bargain, Bargania, a, f. Chavitantia, a, f.
Baganizatio, onis, f.

Bargain-maker, Pastor, oris, f.

Bargerny (in Cariff in Sco-
land) and a Creek there, Berigo-


nium. Rherigonium. Rheri-
gonium. A Bare, Barca, æ, f. Spel.


A Barge, or Ship, for Grain.

Navis frumentaria.

A Barge or Ship that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with gorgeous Chambers and other Ornaments; Na-


Walthamus, i, m.

A Barge-man, Barcellarius, ii, m.

A Bargumote, Beremota, æ, f. Conventus seu 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 use their Barge. Towagium, ii, n.

A Bark (Ship) Barca, æ, f. Spel. 75.

A small Bark, Navicula, æ, f.

2 Fo. 135. Navigiolum, ii, n.

Lembunculus, ii, 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 Tree, Cortico, ats. Decortico, ats.

Barked or Pilled, Delibratus, a, um.

A Bark of Trees, Delibrator, oris, m.

The Barking of a Tree, Decor-
ticatio, onis, f.

The Bark of a Tree, Cortex, ics.
Barnacle (an Instrument to fe. upon the Nose of an unruly Horse.)

Pomis, idis, f.

Barne (in Hertfordshire) Sulloonæ. Sullonicæ.

Barn, Baro, onis, m. Spel.

7. The lowest Degree of Page in England, a Degree: to a Vilcount, anciently Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court of Exchequer, Barones Scaccarii

and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Capitalis Baro Scaccarii Domini Regis. There are 32 Barons of that Court, of whom he who is Principal, and the other three are his Assistants in Cases of Justice between the King and his Subjects, touching Matters appertaining to the Exchequer and the King's Revenue. Their Office is to look to Accounts of the Prince, and to have Auditors under them, as also to decide of Causes appertaining to the King's Revenue by any means.

Baron of the Exchequer, Uen Baronom Scaccarii Domini Rgis.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Barones de quinque Portibus.

Barons of London, Barones Londinie. The Chief Magistrates of London were so called, before there was a Lord-Mayor, by Chartam Regis Hen. tertii Concitus London. A Baroness (or Baron's Wife) Ponifla, æ, f.

a Baronet, Baronetts, i, m. 88. A Degree of Honour under Peerage, that takes place of all Knights.

Belonging to a Baronet, Barony, a, um. 1 Mon. 851.

A Baron, 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) Clatho, are. Pessulum foribus obderee.

A Bar or Bolt to make fast Doors or Gates. Obex, icis, m. or f. Repagulum, li, n. Rexacticulum, li, n. Pessulus, li, m.

To bar the Door, Opeffulo, are. Obderea pessulum oftio.

A Bar to turn the wheel of a Wine-press, Sucula, æ, f. Remifarius veftis.

A Crosi-Bar, Clathrus, thri, m. Crosi-barred, Cancellatus, a, um.

Barred, Bolted, Oppellularus, 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. Ra. Ent. 654. Lex. 17. Barrandum Ra. Ent. 691. barrata placita. Cow. 91. pro praeccludendum. Bar is a word common as well to the English as to the French, of which commeth the Noun a Bar, Barra. It signifieth legally destruction for ever, or taking away 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. Sect. 708.
To Bar or Foreclose, Barro, are.
To be barred or foreclosed, Barandum, ger.
Barred (foreclosed) Barratus, a, um.
Baratry, Barratia, æ, f. 8. Co. 36, 37. in Epitola, Fol. 5.
A Barrel, Vessel or Vessel of Wine containing a Galon.
The Barrel of a Gun, Tormenti fistula.
A Barrel-Maker, Victor, orris, m.
To make Barren (to take all the Fatness or Substance of Land away) Defrugo, are.
To wax Barren, Sterilesco, ere. Barren, Sterilis, le.
Very Barren, Permacer, cras, crum.
Barrenly, Steriliter, adv.
Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.
A Barister at Law, Barresterius, ii. m. (i. e.) a Counsellor. Vide Apprentice of the Law.
An utter Barister, de gradu de exteriori Barra, &e.
A Barter, Barretator, orris, 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 Inferior Courts. In the Country in three manners, i. In defiance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions Lands in Controversie, not by Force, but also by Subtil.
2. And most commonly in pretension of Truth and Rep. 3. By false Inventions and keeping of Calumnies, Rumors and Reports, whereby Defo and Disquiet may grow between Neighbours, He is ever quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is rived of Barret, which signifies a Quarrel, a Bartroubler, Bar-offender. Co. on Lit. l. c. 13. Sect. 701.
A common Barreter, or Barter, is a common Quarrel Mover or Maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court Country. Some derive it of French word Barrateur, which signifies a Deceiver, others of Latin word Baratto, which signifies a vile Knave, or Unth. Some of two legal words Barro, which signifies the Bar Courts where Causes are debated, and Retreat, which signifies a Crime or Offence. He is Senator litium & pacis domini perturbator. Coke 8. Rep. Barre Cafe. p. 37.
Barrow River (in Ireland) fugus, Birgus.
A Hand-barrow, Carrus malis.
A Wheel-barrow, Pabo, or Carrus unirotis, vehiculum satile.
A Barrow to carry out D. Vetricula, æ, f.
Barrow-heap, Adeps porce.
A Barrow Pig, Verres, is.
A Basket or Panier made of Oysters, Canistra, tri, n.

Seed Baskets, Satoria Quala.

A little Basket of Oysters, Qua-
sillum, li, n.

A Twig Basket, Reticulus, li, m.

A Basket made of Bulrushes or such like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.

A little Basket, Sportella, x, f.

Sportula, x, f. Calathicus, ci, m. Corbula, x, f.

A Basket Bearer, Sportularius, ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Cif-
tifer, ri, m. Circuitor, oris, m.

A Basket Wench, Ancilla quas-
fillaria.

A Basket Maker, Cophinarius, ii, m.

A Basket to wash Hands in, Mal-
luvia, x, f. Trulleum, ci, n.

A Basket to wash ones feet in,
Pelvis, is, f. Pelliuvia, x, f.

Baspole Isle (on the French
Coast) Baria.

A Male Bastard, Baffardus, 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 et 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 tolit peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimos factis quoad Sacerdotium* (because they are Legitimate by the Canon Law). *Non quod sequionem, proper consuetudinem regni quae fe 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, Nolamus Leges Anglie mutate quae huc usque usurata sunt & approbate:* And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice anwer'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 Elpoufals then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Elpoufals solemnized, according to that, *Pater est quem nuptie 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 Car. i. 4. If any Woman be delivered of any Issue, which by the Laws of this Realm should have in a Bastard, and shall endeavor by drowning or secretly burying, or any other way by herself or others to conceal the Birth thereof, whether it were in life 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 challenge by his reputed or known Name to him and his Heirs though he can have no Heirs unless it be the Issue of his dy. *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. s. 1.* A Man makes a Legal for Life, remainder to the eldest Issue Male of B. and the Males of his Body; B. hath Issue a Bastard Son, he shall take the Remainder, because in the Law he is not his Issue or *Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur, ter liberes non computentur.* If the Justices of the Peace shall admit Jew Women, which are Bastards, to the House of Direction, there to be punished set on work during the ter of one whole Year, there to remain till she can put in pd Sureties for her good Behavior not to offend so again, *Semo Jacobi c. 4.*

*Female Bastard, Baltia, æ, f.*


A bastre of Meat, Liqua, inis, n.
Money paid for going into the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n.
Pertaining or serving to Baths,
Balnearius, a. um.

Bath City (in Somersetshire) Aquæ Calidæ, Aquæ folis, Badiza,
Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Battle Abbey (in Suffolk) Monasterium de bello.

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (to fight a Battle)
Confligo, is, xi, ctum, ere. in
Prelium defcendere. Signa con-
fere. Collatis signis pugnare.
Prælia conferere. Audere Præ-
lium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.
To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.
To set in Battle Array, Instituere
aciem.

To march in Battle Array, Quad-
drato agmine ire.

In Battle Array, Turmatim, adv.

A set Battle, Pugna stataria.
The beginning of a Battle, Ve-
litatio, onis, f. Pugna 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 antarum.
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, indcl.
He that is sent out before the Battle to desie or provoke the Enemy, Emisarius, ii, m.
Battles (or Idots) in Colleges or Juns of Chancery, Receptus, uum, pl.
Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summidades, Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinæ muri.
To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, are. Concutio, is, fit, fum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, actum, ere. Quaffo, are.
To batter downright, Quatere mania Tormentis.
A Batterer, Pullator, oris, m.
A Battering, Concetto, 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. Veberatio, onis, f. Battery is the wrongfull being 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 wrongfull beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assauleting increaseth it, and Battery accompliseth it.
Dalt. /ns. of P.

A Bay of Building, Baia, Co. Ent. 707. Mensura viii. quattor pedum.
A Bay (Road for Ships to reach) Statio, onis, f. Stationum.
A Bay (Creek) Sinus, us, A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. M, is, f.
Baynards Castle (in Lab. Bainardi Castrum).
Bays (Cloath) Pannus b. Pannus-villofus.

A Beach (or Sea shore) As, f. Litus, oris, n.
A Beacon (or Becon) Spel, æ, f.
A burning Beacon, Trulla rea, ignis spectulatorius.
Beacons, Signæ, arum, f. To watch a Beacon, Observe de spectula, spectularis.
A Watcher at a Beacon, esculator, oris, m. Excubas, oris, m.
Beaconage, Beconagium, in. Spel. 94. Mon'y laid for maintenance of a Beacon.
A Bead, Sphærula, æ, f.
A Necklace of Beads, Moný gemmulis.
A String of Beads for the Armilla, æ, f.
A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.
A beadellary, Bedellaria, æ, f. 
ix. 18. Ra. Ens. 191. 3 Co. 11. 
R. 73.
A Beadle in Universitates, Accen-
i, m.
A beadle of Beggars or Bridewell, 
trum, i, n. 
Beaked, Roftratus, a, um. 
A Beam (or great piece of Tim-
bcus, a, um. 
The principal Beam of an House, 
cunar, aris, n. 
The wind Beam of an House Co-
en, inis. 
A Beam which hangeth with Can-
rs in a Merchant's Hall, Lacu-
ria, æ, f. 
The Beam of a Crane about which 
øpe is twisted in drawing any 
ing up, Sucula, æ, f. 
A Weaver's turning Beam, In-
ula, æ, f. 
A Tar Beam, or Weaver’s Beam, 
citorium, ii, n. Jugum, i, n. 
The Beam of a Wain or draught 
see whereon the Toke hangeth, Te-
o, onis, m. 
The Beam between Coach-horses, 
imo, onis, m. 
The Beam of a Balance, Bilanx, 
cis. 
The laying of Beams or Rafters 
on one Wall to another, Immit-
fi, n. 
The end of the Beams that ap-
pear under the Walls of a House, 
roceres, um, m. 
A Wind-beam, or Draw beam, 
rigata, æ, f. 
Beams joyned together with di-
vers Pieces, Trabes compactiles. 
Well wrought Beams, Trabes e-
verganem. 
Belonging to a Beam, Trabalis, 
le. 
That is made of a Beam or 
Rafter, Trabicus, a, um. Tra-
bians, a, um. 
A Bean, Faba, æ, f. 
A little Bean, Fabula, æ, f. 
A French bean, Phacolus, li. m. 
The black of a Bean being like 
an Eye, Hilum, i, n. Fabe hi-
lum, nigrum in summa faba. 
A Bean-coed, 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 Haulim or Straw, Stipula 
fabalis. Fabago, inis, f. 
Bean-chaff, Fabulum, li, n. 
A Bean-cake, Fabacia, æ, f. 
Bean Meal, Lomentum, ti, n. 
A Bean-plate (or place where 
Beans grow) Fabetum, ti, n. 
A Bean bruised, broken or sproat-
ing in the Ground, Faba fielu vel 
ferula. 
Bean pottage or buttered Beans, 
Conchis, is, f. 
Bean Castle (in Scotland) Ba-
natia. 
To bear (or carry) Bajulo. 
A bearer (porter) Corbulo, on-
is, m. 
That beareth or supporteth any 
thing, Sustentaculum, li, n. Ful-
crum, cri, n. 
That bears a great burthen on 
his Back, Dorstarius, a, um. Do-
farius, a, um. From thence 
comes the English word ( Dof-
sers.) 
G
To bear Arms against, Ferre arma contra.
A Bear, Ursus, i, m.
A sea Bear, Ursus, a, f.
A little Bear, Ursulus, li, m.
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 Beasts into rank Corn to feed, Impefco, cis, ere. Impef- cere in laetam segetem.
All kind of Beasts, Pecus, orris, n.
A Beast, Bestia, æ, f.
A great and terrible Beast, Bellua, æ, f.
A little Beast, Bestiola, æ, f.
A wild Beast, Fera, æ, f.
A tame Beast, Bestia domestica.
A Beast for service, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, æ, f.
Beasts of Chase, Feræ Campe- tères.
Beasts of Forests, Feræ Sylve- tères.
Beasts yoked or coupled together, Bijugi, orum, n.
The shoulder of a Beast, Armus, mi, m.
Of a Beast, Bestarius, a, um. Belonging to Beasts, Bestialis, le.
A keeper or breeder of Beasts, Pecuarius, ii, m.
A place where Beasts are to Beffarium, ii, n.
A pasture or place where they go, Pecuaria, æ, f.
A Tax within a Forest to bind for horned Beasts, Horng æ, f.
A description or painting of Beasts, Zoographia, æ, f.
To beat (or finite) Cardinal, di, caefum. Verbero, are....
To beat black and blue, Suo, are.
To beat to the Ground, Atro, is, xi, ëum. Affligere ad ram.
To beat to death, Oblido di, surn, ere.
To beat with the Fist, Alano. To beat with a Staff or Club, Fustigo, are.
To beat back, Repello, is, pullum, ere.
To beat or bruise any that make it longer, Is or the Procudo, is, di, surn, ere.
To beat out, Extero, is, tritum, ere.
To beat down, Demolio, vi, ire.
To beat down Walls, Expand are.
To beat with a Hammer, tundo, dis, tudi, rufum, ere.
To beat on an Anvil, Acudi di, surn, ere.
To beat or pound in Mortar, turdo, is, turudi, fum, ere.
To beat or knock at the Door, allo, are.
To beat a Parley, Tympanag no ad colloquium evocare.
To beat as the Waves, Illid is, si, surn, ere.
be beat, smitten or knocked,

Vullo, are.

be beaten to the Ground, Collassated, is, eri.

beaten, smitten or knocked, Verbeatus, a, um.

beaten much, or sore beaten, Collisatus, a, um.

beaten black and blue, Sugillatus, a, um.

beaten with a Staf, Fueticatus, a, um.

beaten back, Repercussus, a, um.

beaten to Death, Oblitus, a, um.

beaten out, Excussus, a, um.

beaten down, Disturbatus, a, um.

beaten or stamped together, Sticatus, a, um.

Beater, Verberator, oris, m.

Beater out of any Work, Excusus, a, oris, m.

beating, Verberatio, onis, f.

beating of one thing against another, Collisio, onis, f.

beating against, Illitus, us, onis, f.

beating down, Doliatorium, apparatus.

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. Cubile, lis, n.

A Truckle bed, Parabysom, i, n. Forulus, li, m.

A Block-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. Lectus genialis.

A Little Bed or Palæ, Lectulus, li, m.

A Bed furnished, Lectus apparatus.

A Bedstead, Fulcrum, i, n. Spondi, æ, f.

A Bed maker, Lectarius, ii, m. Clinopegus, i, m. Lectistrator, oris, m.

A Bed chamber, Cubicum, li, n. Dormitorium, ì, n.


Bed stairs, Bacilli tornati.

A Bed's tester, Conopeum, ei, n.
The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Leeto.

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 Leeti.
Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordia, Budeforda, Laftodorum, Laftodurum, Laftorodum, Laftorudum.
Bedridden, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.
A Bedlam (or mad body) Insanus, a, um. Furiofus, 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 wherein they fling 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, Nympheæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.
The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ci, w.
A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m. Mellarius; ii, m.
A place where Bees-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.
A swarm of Bees, Examen, i-nis, n.
For Bees, Apianus, a, um.
The driving of the Bees-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is due, Mellatio, onis, f.
Bees Wax, Cera, æ, f.
A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

B E F

A Grove of Beeches, Fagineta, i, n.
Collared Beef, Tucetum, m.
Beef, Caro bubula-vel bone.
Beer, Cervisia lupulata. Plus lupulatus.
Strong beer, Cervisia lupula, fortis vel primaria.
Small beer, Cervisia lupula, tenuis vel secundaria.
Beer-vessils, Doliæ Cervisse.
A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, ides, itis, m.
A paving Beetle, Pavicula, f.
A little Beetle, Tuidicula, a.

B E G

Before (in time) Ante, prep.
Before that, Antequam.
Before (or in presence) Con, præp.
Before this time, Antehac.
A little before, Paulo ante.
A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nolæ curator.
A Bell Founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.
The Clapper of a Bell, Nolæ maleleus.
A Bell Frame, Fabrica campanæ.
A Bellfrey, Campanile, is, n.
The Bell-weather that goes before the Flock, Sectarius vexex.
Bellows to blow the Fire with, Follis, is, m.
A pair of Bellows, Par follium.
The Nose of the Bellows, Acrophysium, ii, n. Crater follis.
Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.
A Belly (or Paunch) Venter, tris, m.
A little Belly, Venticulus, 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 Privy Members, Epigastrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.
The fore part of the Belly and Sides about the short Ribs, and about the Navel, under which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.
The pain of the Belly or Womb, Hyfteralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.
Troubled with the Belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.
That ingendereth pain in the Belly, Torminalis, le.
To belong (or appertain to) Pertinco, es, ui, tum, ere.
It belongeth (or appertaineth) Pertinet.
A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, ei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.
A Belt or Sword girdle, Lumbare, ris, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

B E N.

A Bench (or Form to fit upon) Scamnum, i, n.
A little Bench (or Form) Scamnulum, 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 signifies 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 Justiciary de Banco: Another Court there is called the King's Bench, both because the Records of that Court are styled Coram Rege, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sat there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship) for the Rowers, Transtra, orum, n.
To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo, are. Flexus, 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, Acquinisco, is, xi, ere.
To cause to bend or lean to, Annisco, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinans, tis.
Bending down on every side, Clivus, a, um.
Bending forward, Verge, tis, P.
Bending from (or downwards) Declivis, ve.
Bending (or leaning) Inclina, tis, P.
Bent or bowed, Tensus, a, um.
Curvatus, a, um.
Bent many ways, Sinuatus, um.
Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, um.

Bent to, Projectile, a, um.
A bending or bowing, Curvatus, f.
A bending from or downwards Declinatio, onis, f.
Bending forwards, Proclina, onis, f.
Bending downwards or unto, clinatio, onis, f.
Bendings or Turnings, Diva, orum, n.
A bending round about, Circu, flexio, onis, f.
A place bending downward, Inclinatorium, 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, Inflexus, le.
Ease to bend, Flexibilis, le.
Bending wise, Acclina, adv.
Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) ferus, a, um.
Beneath, Infras, subter, &c.
From beneath, Inferne, adv.
A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n. Benefficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.

beneficiarentur, Ra. Ent. 599.
The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or
Assignment, Collatio Benefici.

The avoidance of an Ecclesiastical
Benefice by promotion of the In-
Benevant, Celocio, onis, t.

A Benefice which being void, is
omitted to the care of another
4 to supply the Cure till it be
f, Commenda, æ, f.

Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium
Criscal:

Benevolence, Benevolentia, æ,f.

Gufed for a voluntary Gratu-
it given by the Subject to the
5, Vid. ii H. 7. c. 10 & Car. 2. c. 4 & Co. lib. 12. fo.

BER

Bergancy (in Scotland) Birgo-
nem.

Berkely (in Gloucestershire) Ber-
cleia, Berklea.

Berking (in Essex) Berechini-

Berkshire, Beraroc inscription, Berceia,

Berkersia, Bercheria.

of Berkshire, Berchenfis, Beru-

Berkshire Men, Attrebatti.

Bermontfey (in Surrey) Bermun-
dinfula.

Bernards Castle (in the Bifhop-
ric of Durham) Bernardi Ca-

ā, f. Baccus, æ, f.

Baccula, æ, f.

besides, Prater, juxta.

besides that, Praterquam.

To Besiege (beset or in viron) Ob-
sideo, es, ed. illum, ere. Oppug-

O, are.

Besieged, Obsedus, a, um. Oppugnatus, a, um.

A Besieger (he that layeth feige) Obfessor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.

A Besieging, Obsedus, tus, m. Obfidiun, ii. En.

A rending up of the Place be-
sieged, Dedito, 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, Proditus, oris, m.

A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.

To Betroth (or Promise in Marri-
age) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.

Betrothed (or ingaged 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, Præst. The
The better Right, Superior causa.
A better Bargain, Potior condition.
Better, Melior & hoc melius. Melius, adv.
Between, Inter, Præp.

Beverly (in Yorkshire) Bever-lesa, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petuaria Parifiorum.
Of Beverley, Beverlacentis,

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi, itum, ire.
Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus, a, um.
Beyond, Ultra, trans.

A Bib (or Mucketer set on a Child's Breast) Fascia, æ, f. Fasciola pectoralis.

Big with Young, Foetus, a, um.
Prægnans, ntis.
Bigamy, Bigamia, æ, f. A double Marriage, or the Marriage of two Wives. It is used as an Impediment to be a Clerk, Anno 4 E.1, 5. but that is abolished by 1 E. 6. c. 12, & 18 E. c. 7. which allows to all that can read as Clerks (not within Orders) the Bills of the Clergy, in case of any not especially excepted by other Statute.

Biland (in Yorkshire) Bilanda.
To break-out or cause to break-out into a Bile, Ulcero, are.
A Bile (or Ulcer) Ulcus, n.
A breaking-out into Biles, ratio, onis, f.

The Full of Biles, Ulcerofus, n.
A Bill is when one of the statutes, &c. vide Heath's Mod Page 212.
A Bill (Obligatory or Democratic) Billa, æ, f. A Declaration of Bill of Charges. West. Tit. supplicationes.
The 'Bill is true, Billa in The Grand Inquest writeth Bills verna upon all Bills printed to them which they do and Ignoramus upon all Bills they do not find, order any order to it.
A Bill (or Billet of deliverance) Bib, Billettum, i, n. Sx. West. 2. 39. Ry. 121. Fl. 1.
A Bill of Exchange, Bill Ex cambii.

To set a Bill on a thing to Proscribo, pfi, ptum.
A Bill (or Hook) Falx, æ, f.
An Hedging Bill, Runca, æ.
B I

A little Bill (or Hook) Falcula, f.
A Bill to lop Trees, Falx arbo-rius, vel Sylvatica.
Twy-Bill, Bipennis, is, f.
Bill-man (he that useth a Bill) Falcarius, ii, m.

B I N.

inchester (in the Bishoprick of

bind (or tye up) Ligo, ligo, is, xi, ixtum.
bind or fasten to something, ligo, is, xi, ixtum.
bind together, Colligo, ligo, are.
bind by Covenant, Obligo, ligo, are.
bind or fasten underneath, ligo, are.
bind one's Legs, Præpedio, ligo, itum, ire.
bind upon another thing, Su-
ligo, are.
bind hard, or tye fast, Religo,

B I

To bind with Twigs as Coopers do Vessils, Vico, es, evi, etum, ere.
To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, x tum, ere.
To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obstringo, is, xi, ixtum, 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 tych) Alligator, oris, m.
A Bin (or Hatch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mastræ, æ, f. Cerialum, li, n.

B I R

A Birch-tree, Betula, æ, f.
A Bird, Avis, is, f.
A great Bird, Ales, itis, c. a.
A little Bird, Avicula, æ, f.
A young Bird, Avis Pullus.
Young Birds unfeathered, Impluses Pulli.

Birds that cannot fly, Involucres Pulli.

A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.
A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii. n.
A Birding Net, Rete aescupato-

H
A Bishop, Episcopus, pi, m.
A Bishop of a Chief City, Metropolitanus, i, m.

To become a Bishop, Episcopus, aris.

A Bishop’s Vicar, or Suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m. Episcopus Vicarius.

A Bishop’s House or Mansion-place, Episcoparium, ii, n.
A Bishop’s Place without Wall, Joyning to the City, Premum, mi, n.

A Bishoprick, Episcopatus, us, m.

The Bishop’s Dignity, Patrochatus, us, m.

A Bishop’s Mitre, Mitra, æ, f.

Of a Bishop, Episcopalis.

Deckt with a Bishop’s Mitre, Mitulatus, a, um.

The Bishoprick of the Hebr and of Man-life, Sodorenlis.

Bisket, Panis nauticus, Biscostus.

Difentile, Bifcoftus.

That year, so call’d, because the Calends of March are in Year twice reckon’d (viz.) in the 24th and 23d of February, so that Leap-Year hath one more than other Years, and obser’d every Fourth Year, and to prevent all Doubts and Ambiguities that might arise thereupon, it is provided by the Stat. de Anno Bifcofti, H. 3. That the Day insinking in the Leap-Year, and a Day next before, shall be counted for one Day, &c. 17 Ed. 345.
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 written like the Scales of a Fish, Squama-ta, æ, f.
To make Bitter, or Sour, Acrumbo, are. Amarico, are.
To wax Bitter, Inamarefco, is, ere.
Bitterness, Amaror, oris, m. Amarities, ei, f. Amaritudo, inis, f. amarulentia, æ, f.
Bitter, Amarus, a, um.
Full of Bitterness, Amaracofus, a, um.
Very bitter, Amarulentus, a, um.
Somewhat bitter, Subamarus, a, um.
Most bitterly, Amarissime, adv.

To make Black, Denigro, are. Nigrefacio, is, ere. Shoe-makers Black, Atramentum sutorium.
To become Black, Nigreco, es, ui, ere.
To wax Black, Nigresco, is, ui, ere.
To be somewhat Black, Nigrico, are.
A making Black, Denigratura, æ, f.
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, Atricollor, 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, Fu
ligneus, a, um.
A Black more, Æthiops, o
pis, m.
A Black-bird, Merula, æ, f.
Blackmore (in the North riding in Yorkshire) Blacamora.
Blackney (in Norfolk) Nige
ria.
Blackwater River (in Essex) Idum
manum 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 Ensi forme.
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) Impuro, are. Culpo, are.
To blame again one that rebuketh us, Retaxo, are.
B L

A bleaching in the Sun, Dealbatio, onis, f.
A bleaching place, Infolatorium, ii, n.

Blear-ed, Lippus, a, um.
To bleed, Sanguino, are.
A bleeding, Fluxio, onis, f. curfus sanguinis.

Bleeding at the Nose, Narium profluvium. Sanguinis è Nari-bus eruptio.

Bleeding that cometh by opening the end of a Vein, Anastomosis.

To blemish (or spot), Maculo, are.

Blemished (or spotted) Maculatus, a, um.
A Blemish (or spot) Macula, æ, f.

A Blemish (or spot to one's Credit) Infamia, æ, f. Maculatio, onis, f.

Great Blemishes (or spots) Tubera, orum, n.
A small Blemish (or spot) Labecula, æ, f.

Full of Blemishes, Maculosus, a, um.

To blow (or black and blew) Liveo, es, ere.
Blew (or blew of Colour) Lividus, a, um. Cæruleus, a, um.

B L I

Blindness or dimness of Sight, Cæcitas, aris, f.
Pur-blind, Myops.
Pur-blindness, Myopia, æ, f.
Stark-blind, Cæcus, a, um.
To make blind, Caco, are.

Blind born, Cæcigenus, a, um.
Blind in one Eye, (or having but one
one Eye) Monoculus, li, m. Lufcus, ci, m.  
Half blind, Cæutiens, ntis, Partic.  
Sand-blind, Nyctilops, Luscosus, a, um.  
Blith River (in Staffordshire, and another in Northumberland) Blithus.  
A Blister (or Bile) Puftula, æ, f. Papula, æ, f.  
A little Blister, Ulcusculum, li, n.  
A Blister (most properly that which riseth on Bread in baking,) Puftula, æ, f.  
A blistering, Inflammatio, o-nis, f.  
Fullness of Blisters, Papulosis, atis, f.  
A Blister in the Eye, Ophthalmia, æ, f.  
That maketh Blisters, Ulcerarius, a, um. Ulcerofus, a, um.  
Full of Blisters, Puftulosus, a, um.

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. carer.  
To let Blood, Phlebotomo, are.  
Sanguino, are.  
To fanch Blood, Sanguinem flitere.  
Blood-flotted (or rayed with Blood) Cruentatus, a, um.  
The Blood of a Wound, Cruor, oris, m.

A little Blood (or what Puddings are made) Sanguicus, li, m.  
Black Blood, Tabum, i, n.  
Corrupt or tainted Blood, Sanae, ci, f.  
Full of corrupt Blood, Sanicos, a, um.  
An inflammation of Blood, Phymone, es, f.  
Blood-bed, Sanguinis emitt.  
The letting of Blood out of a Blood-bed, Phlebotomia, æ, f.  
A letter of Blood, Phlebotomus, oris, m.  
Spitting of Blood, Hæmoptoe.  
An inflammation of Blood, Phymone, es, f.  
He that spitteth Blood, Hæmoptoe.  
A flux of Blood, Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.  
An immoderate flux of Blood, Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.  
Bloody (or full of Blood) Sanicus, a, um.  
Bloody (or all over in Blood) Cruentus, a, um.  
Bloody (defirous of blood) and as Blood, Cruentatus, a, um.  
Bloodily, Cruente, adv.  
The track of the Blood, Mala cruenta.  
To imbrue in Blood (to job blood of) Cruento, are.  
A Blood-stone, Hæmatites, æ, f.  
Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, æ, f.  
Without Blood, Exsanguis, æ.  
Not stained with Blood-bed, Cruentatus, a, um.  
With more effusion of Blister, Cruentior, ius.  
To blossom (bloom or bear fr. ers) Floreo, es, ui, ere.  
Femino, are.  
To blossom before due time, In floreo, es, ui, are.  
Prægerme, are.
A place wherein many winds do blow, Confuges.

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, ûs & i, m.

Blows (or stripes) Offermentæ, arum.

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, udi, ufum.

To be blunt (or dull) Hebeno, es, ere.

To wax blunt (or dull) Hebe-eco, is, ere.

Blunt, Obtusus, a, um.

Bluntness (or dullness) Hebetudo, inis, f.

A blunt or rude Invention, Crafa, æ, f.

Bluntly, Obtuse, adv.

To bluster as the Wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut fuit ventus.

A blustering, Sonitus, ûs, m.

Blustering (or raging) Procello-fus, a, um.

Blustering Winds, Irrumpens ven-tus. Procellofus ventus.

To board (or lay boards) board a Floor, Tabulo, are. Asfo, are.

A Board (or Plank) Aster, e-ris, m.

Boards
Boards of Timber sawed, Astamenta, orum, n.
A board in a Kitchen whereon Pots or Vessels are set full of Water, Ulnarium, ii, n.
A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes stand, Pinax.
A cottoning or twisting board, Gospupinarium, ii, n.
A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.
A bored Floor, Tabulaturum, i, n. Tranfius tabulatus.
That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.
Boarded {planked) Tabulatus, a, um.
To plain (or poliʃh) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel afferes.
Boards (or Rafters laid n crofs) Transverfaria, 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, Ver-

inus, a, um.
Of a wild Boar, Apinus, a, um.
A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.
A little Boat, Batellus, li, m.
Lintricus, li, m. Scapha, æ, f.
A Ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.
A Ferry-boat, Trajeʃtum, i, n. Spel. 264. Ponto, onis. m. Na-

vis vettoria.
A Ferry-boat to carry over Horses, Hippago, inis, f.
A Sculler-boat, Linter, tris, m.
Acaris phaʃeflis.

A Passage-boat, Navis vettoria, Navicula vettoria.
A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. lox navis.
A little Fisher-boat, Horiæ, æ, f.
Pleasure-boats, Cubiculataeves.
Wicker-boats, Naves vitiles.
A boat or bridge of Logs and together for the present Occup, Schædia, æ, f.
Boats (or Ships) calked with Serilla, orum, n.
A kind of Spy-boats, Gefeer.
A great Boat-pole (an In-

ment for thrusting forward, f or down, Trudes, is, f. Coni, i, m.
The space between the Oars in

Boat or Gally, Interfcalminii, n.
To hale a Boat aʃore, Cymbal

subducere.
To go by Boat, Naviculor, a

A Boatswain, Proreta, æ, Paufarius, ii, m. Portifculus, m.
A Boat man (or Rower) Rem-

igis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. L-

terarius, ii, m.
A Boat man's Craft (or Craft)
Navicularia, æ, f.

Womens Bodies, Thorax mus-

bris.
A Bodkin (or fine Instrum-

that Women use to curl their H
A bolster for a Bed, Cervicale, lis, n.

Little Busters good to carry burdens upon the shoulders, Tornices, pl.

To bolster up, Substineo, es, ui, entum, ere.

A bolstering on every side, Stipatio, onis, f.

A Bolt (such as is shot) Capturariun, ii, n.

A Bolt of a Door, Pessulus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.

Bolted Gates, Pessulariae fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, isvi, itum, ire.

To deliver into Bondage, Mancipio, 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, isii, ilium, 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.

Bole or Bowl, Poculum, li, n. 120. 666, 1042.

A Bole to wash Hands in, Trulum, ci, n.

A Bole (or Dish to drink in) Pera, æ, f. Crater, crisi, m.

A Wash bote, Catinus lignicus.
A Bondman or Tenant in vill-age, Colonarius, ii, m.
A multitude or company of Bondmen, Servi, orum, m. Servitia, orum, n.
The making of a Bondman free, Manumission, onis, f.
He that setteth a Bondman free, Patronus, i, m.
A Bondman made free, Libertus, i, m.
A Bondwoman made free, Liberta, æ, f.
A Bond with a distinct condition endorsed or joined thereto, Obligation, onis, f.
Bondvil (the Family) De Bondavo.
To pluck out, or break the Bone, Exostia, are.
A Bone, Os, offis, n.
A little Bone, Officulum, 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) Coxendix, icis, f. Ichium, ii, n.
The Bones which are under the Eyes, Hypopia.
The Spindle bone in the Shank, Parastatae.
The utermost 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, Ancle, Elbow, or Huckle, Condylus, li, m.
Bones that fall from the Table, Analacta, orum, n.
To scale rugged Bones, Ossa Sca- brata radere.

BOO

An House where Bones are k
Ossuaria, æ, f.
When the end of a Bone is
ken, where it joineth with ano
Apagina, æ, f.
The breaking of Bones, Obliga
gium, ii, n.
That hath the bones of his s
nder Blades, standing out like Wi
terygodes.
That hath his Bones pulled out
broken, Exostatus, a, um.
The gathering of bones, Obliga
gium, ii, n.
He that gathereth Bones, Obl
lus, æ, m.
Bonelets (or without Bones )
offus, a, um.
Of a Bone (or like a Bone )
feus, a, um.
Splints used by the Bone-set
Ferulae.
A Bone-setting, Mochlia, æ
One bone from another, Off
latim, adv.
A Bone-fire, Pyra, æ, f.
nis extructus in testimon
gaudii.
A Bongrace to keep off the
Umbella, æ, f. Umbracul
li, n.
A Bonnet (or under Cap) Ri
miculum, li, n. Galericula,
i, n.

BOO

A Book, Liber, ri, m.
A little Bok, Libellus, li,
The cover or firings of a
Syrtiba, æ, f.
Books of divers Argumenti, n
dectæ, arum, f.
Boo books wherein Laws, or Decrees of
Nity, Elephantini Libri.
Book of Medicines, Antidota-
i, m.
Book wherein old Customs are,
en, Annales, ium, m.
Books of common Customs,
Biblorum, n.
Books of the Holy Scripture, Bi-
lorum, n.
Books of Physick, Iatronics, a-
t, f.
Books negligently written, Ofci-
taines.
Note-book, Exceptiorius liber.
Book of Memorandums, a Post-
book, Adversaria, orum, n.
Reckoning-book wherein Expen-
ture noted in Journals, Itiner-
ri, ii, n.
Book of Remembrance, Com-
arium, ii, m.
Book to instruct one, Prote-
tus, ci, m.
Merchants Book noting things
very Month, Calendarius li-

Book of remembrance decla-
what is done daily, Diarium,
m. Hemorologium, ii, n.
Book whose Author is not
known, Liber Anonymus.
Books set forth under false Names
vles, Libri subditii.
Book Printer, Typographus,

Book Printing, Typographia,

Book-binder, Bibliopegus, i,
n.
Bookseller, Bibliopola, æ, m.
Bookseller's Shop, Taberna,

Ocebo, where Bft, Ocicre, are.

Booted (or wearing Boots) O-
createus, a, um.
A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.
A pair of Boots, Par Ocrea-
rum.
Boo-hose tops, Ornamenta O-
celialia.

Boo-hose, Caliga ad Ocreas.
A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedi-
bovita, æ, f.
Boots for Ploughmen (called O-
kers) Capitane, arum, f.
A Booth, Stall or Standing in a
Fair or Market, Botha, æ, f.
Tabernaculum, i, n.

Booths (Cabin or Standings
made in Fairs or Markets to fell
Wares or Merchandize,) Præstega,
æ, f. Attegææ, arum, f. Velari-
um, ii, n.

Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.
Belonging to such Booths, Vel-
aris, re.

A Boorder, Communarius, ii,
m. Asht. 108.

Board or Diet, Commenfalis, le,
adj. Pro Communibus, pro Com-
menfali. For Commons, for
Boording, Tabling or Dieting,
Vet. Int. 240.

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo, are.

Booted (or wearing Boots) O-
createus, a, um.
A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.
A pair of Boots, Par Ocrea-
rum.

Boo-hose tops, Ornamenta O-
celialia.

To border upon, bound or to be fi-
tuate nigh unto, Adjaceo, cs. 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, Confinnis, 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, Segmentarius, 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 bore (or be that boretb) 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, Forabilitis, le.

B. place (the Family) Borla-

To be born, Nascor, eris, natus sum, nasci.
The causing of a Bitch, Ulceratio, onis, f.

A Bitch (or course of ill humours) Abscedus, us, m.

Causing Bitches, Ulceratus, a, um.

To make a Bitch, Ulcero, are.

Full of Bitches, Ulcerofus, a, um.

To batch (piece, mend, or repair) Refarcio, is, fi, ere.

A Batch (or mender of old Garments) Sartor, oris, m. Interpolator, oris, m. Pictatus, ii, m.

A Batch's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f.

A batching (or mending) Interpolatia, onis, f.


Both severally, Uterque.

He that playeth on both Sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Both together, Amplexim, adv. On both sides, Utrinque, 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, Orificium, ii, n. Lura, æ, f.

Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.

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, Profunditas maris.
The Bottom of an Earthen Pot, Cymbum, i, n.
The Bottom of a Ship, Carina, x, f.

From the Bottom of the Heart, Ab imo pediore.
At the Bottom, Penitior, ius, infinitus.
Without Bottom, immensus, a, um.
The very Bottom, Funditus, a, um.
A Bottom of Thread, Glomus, mi, m.
A little Bottom, Glomicellus, ii, m.
Bound, like a Bottom of Thread, Glomerofus, a, um.
A bottomless place, Vorago, iinis, f. Abysitus, sii, f.

A Bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bulgaria, æ, f.
A Bough (or Branch) of a Tree or Herb, Ramus, mi, m.
A little Bough (or Branch) Ramulus, li, m.
A Bough which is dead, cut or feared, Ramale, lis, n.
Of a Bough, Rameus, a, um.
Full of Boughs, Ramofus, a, um.
To lop the under Boughs, Subluxco, are.

Bought, Emptus, a, um.
Bought again, Redemptus, a, um.

Bought for a low Price, Ademptus, a, um.
Things bought at advantage to sell again, Promercalia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Emptum, a, um.
A Boul, or any thing that is round, Globus, bi, m.
A little Boul, Globulus, l.
A Bouling (or playing at) Sphæromachia, æ, f.
A Bouling Alley, Sphæristerni, ii, n.
To boult (or range Meal) Crito, are.
To bolt (or sift out) Loto, are.
A Bouling House, Domus pollinaria.
A Bouling Cloth, Polintridusii.
A Bouling Trough or Trough, Arca cribaria.
He that boulteth, Pollinaria, m.
To bound (or limit how far a thing goeth) Limito, are.
To set Bounds (to Measure) Limitior, iris, menfus sum, meti.
To bound (or border up) Colli
tor, aris, atus fum, ari.
Bounded (or bordered together) Collimitatus, a, um.
Bounded (or bordered, or limited) Limitatus, a, um.
A Bound-fetter between Land and Land, Place and Place, Finius, oris, m. Menfor, oris, m.
A Bounding (or setting up Bound) Limitario, onis, f.
Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.
Division between two Bounds, Bound, ii, n.

Bound (or Border) of a Country, Margo, inis, f.

Bounds or Limits of Land direct.

Mile Milliarus lapis. Bound or Mark to distinguish Man's Ground from another, Terminalis lapis.

The meeting of Bounds, Collimation, ii, n.

The meeting of the Bounds of the Fields, Trifinium, ii, n.

They whose Lands bound together, Collata.

Bounding (or bordering) near together, Conterminus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bounds, Limitis, re. Terminalis, le. Collatilis of Bounds (or limits) Terminalis, a, um.

To be bound, Teneor, eris. Obligo, is, xi, tum, ere.

To be Bound with Sureties for a certain Sum of Money, (or performance of Convenants) Obligor, aris.

Bound by Bond (or Covenant) Ligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound by Duty for a good turn fairly received, Devinfastus, a, in.

Bound (or tied) Ligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound together, Colligatus, a, in.

Bound up, or in, Deligatus, a, in.

Bound under, Subtribigatus, a, in.

That is bound with Iron, Pimferus, a, um.

Boverton (in Glamorganshire) Bovium, feu Bovium.

Bourton (the Family) De, Burtana five Burtana.

Bow.

To bow (or bend) Curvo, are.

Torqueo, es, is, tum, ere.

To bow down (or make slop 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 Circuit) Regyro, are.

To bow the Knee, Ingeniculor, aris.

To Bow (or was Crooked) Curvefo, scis, ere.

To Bow (or incline down) Declino, are.

To Bow to, Aclino, 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, Repandus, 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 bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.
A bowing back, Recurvasitas, a·tis, f.
A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.
The bowing in an Arched Roof, Abis, dis, f. Absidia, æ, f.
A bowing made in Roofs of Houses like a Circle, Halspis, idis, f.
A that boweth the Knee (as in making of Courtesie) Suffraginator, oris, m.
Ease to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.

Bowingly, Proclive, 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, Prefectus Fo·reflæ.

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, Arcuo, are.

A Bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.
To bowel (embowel, or draw the Garbage or Guts) Evicero, are.
Bowelled (or Embowell'd) ceratus, a, um.
The Bowels (or Intrails) or Beast, Intestina, orum; n. cera, um, pl.
A bowelling, Exenteratio, nis, f.
By Bowels (or Intrails) Vif· tim, adv.
To Bowge (or Pierce) Pen· are.
To Bowge (or Pierce) a with Shot, Penetrao, arc.
Bowged (or Pierced) Perfor· a, um.
A Bowging (or Piercing) Pe· ratio, onis, f.
A Bowre, Umbraculum, li.
Bowes upon Stanmore (in Mon·dsfrie) Lavatres, Lavatru.
A Sand-box, Pulveraria The-

A Box for the Balance and
Rights, Trypodice, es, f.

A Box-maker, Scrinarius

Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.

Printer's Composing box, Lo-
mamentum, i, n.

round Box, Capsa rotunda.

Oval Box, Capsa Ovalis.

Dust Box, Pyxis vel Theca

powder.

Boxes wherein they put
Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

boxes wherein sweet Perfumes
kept, Olfaetoria, orum, n.

Box to throw Dice on the
The, Orca, a, f. Tritillus,

Box (or Pot) to put Lots in,
Villa, w, f.

Mns Boxes, Cistulae pauc-

bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi,

b, m.

oxley (in Kent) Boxlea.

BOY.

A Boy, Puer, eri, m.

A little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

A Boy under 14 years of Age,
Boyer, eris, adj.

A Boy about 14 Years of Age,
Boyer, eris.

A Boy tending upon common Har-
la, Aquariolus, i, m.

A Boy with a Bush head, Coma-
tus, i, m.

Boys attending upon an Host to
carry Baggage, Calones, m, pl.

Boy's Games, Pupillaria, orum.

Puerilia.

Boyishnes, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Pueriliter, adv.

A Boy of an Anchor, Index an-
choralis.

To boil (or feeth) as Cooks do;
Coquo, xi, etum. Elixo, are.

To boil before (or parboyl) Pexa
coquo, xi, etum.

To boil again, Recoquo, xi,
etum.

To boil much (or throughly) Per-
coquo, xi, etum. Excoquo, xi,
etum.

To boil away, Decquo, xi,
etum.

To boil (or feeth) together,
Concoquo, xi, etum. Collixo,
are.

To make to boil, Fervesco,
er.

To boil new Wine, Defruo,
are.

To boil often, Coquito, are.

Coqtito, are.

To boil as a Pot boyleth, Bullio,
is, ivi, itum.

To boil over, Ebullo, ire. Efs
terceo, ire. Effervo, vi, er.

To begin to boil, Effervesco,
er. Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incoquot.

Boyled (or sodden) Coctus, a,

Elixus, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.
Throughly boilled, Excoctus, a,

um.

Often boyled (or boyled again)
Recocotus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled)
Pracocotus, a, um.
Half boyled (or parboyled) Semi-coftus. a, um.
Boyled a little, Subservefactus, a, um.
Easely boyled, Coftilis, le.
A boyling (or sithing) Coftio, onis, f. Coftura, æ, f.
A Boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.
Boyled Meats, Aulicoquæ, orum, n.
A Boyler, Coftor, oris, m.
A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.
That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Tefluaceus, a, um.
To boyl as the Sea, Undo, are.
Exeætuo, are.
Boyled in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.
Boy in River (in Ireland) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.
Boys (the Family) De Bosco, de Braiofa.

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 shooer'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, fet with precious Stones, Dextrotherium, ii, n.

A Bracelet of Pearls, Liar Margaritarum.
A little Bracelet, Spintherulii, li, n.
That weareth Bracelets, Anilatus, a, um.
Brackly (in Northampton.)
Brachilega.
Braget (or Bracket) a kinne of Drink, Promulis, idis, f.
A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Stoner, In Masonry called a bet, in Timber Work a Braget or Shouldring Piece. Malus, li, m.
Braggetts (or supporters of betts) Procercus, um, m. pl.
The Brain, Cerebrum, bri,
The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebelum, li, n.
To daflh out ones Brains, Excubro, are.
He that daibeth (or heateth) the Brains, Excerebrator, ris, m.
The Cauls (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.
A Brake (such as Bakers) Frangibulum, li, n. Arton, æ, f. Maëstra, æ, f. Vitæ, æ, f.
A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Linfrangibula, æ, f.
A Brake (or Beckle) Linibriia, ii, n.
Brampton (near Huntingdon.)
Bramptonia.
Brampton (in Cumberland) Bamenturanum.
Branchester (in Norfolk) Bandonum.
To branch out, Germino, f.
Progermino, arc.
To have Branches, Frondes, es, etc.,
To begin to have Branches, Frondes, is, ui, ere.
Branched (Leaved) or sprung a Frondatus, a, um. Ramo-
a, um.
Branching (or springing out) (minans, ntis. Frondens, dis.)
A running into fruitless Branches, Fructatio, onis, f.
A Branch (Bough or Arm) of a Tree, or young Twig, Germen, inis,
Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.
A little Branch (or young Twig) (dnlus, li, m. Frondicula, α, f.
Gaulculus, li, m.
A Branch which beareth no Fts, Stolo, onis, m. Spado, αs, m.
A branching, Germinatio, o-
f.
Of a Branch, Frondeus, a, um. Sventicius, a, um. Rameus, αm.
A dead Branch cut from a Tree, Enale, is, n.
Full of Branches, Sarmentofus, αum. Pampinofus, a, um.
That beareth Branches (or Leaves) Bnder, a, um.
A Brand of Fire, Torris, is, m. A Brand of Fire quenched (or out) Titio, onis, m.
A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chy-
t, α, f. Chytropus, i, m. Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excre-
em, i, n.
Bran of Wheat, Canica, α, f. Intabrum, i, n.
Of or belonging to Bran, Furfu-
scus, a, um.
Full of Bran, Furfurofus, a, m.
The Brown of the Leg, Musculi, li, m.
Plenty of Brown, Callofas, atis, f.
Full of Brown, Callofas, a, um.
Bray Hundred, (in Berkshire) Bibrocaffi, Bibroc.

B R

A breach of a Promise, Punica fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.
Bread corn, Far, rris, n. Fru-mentum, i, n.
Sweet (or unleavened) Bread, Azymus panis.

Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatu, Zymites, æ, m.
Bread a little leavened, Acrizy-mus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Si-tanicus panis.
Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticeus, Apluda, æ, f.
Rye-bread, Panis fecalicius.
Barley-bread, Hordeaceus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avenace-us.
White-bread, Panis Siligine-us.

Cake-bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.

Bread to eat Oysters with, Panis Ostricarius.

Haity Bread, Panis speflicus.
Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaces.

The Brown of the Leg, Muscu-

Simnel-bread, Simnellum, in
Pry. 71.


Cracknel (or Simnel) Bread, milagineus panis. Panis aqui-
cus, vel Parthicus.

Manchet-bread, Collyris, id f. Ranged Wheat-bread (or Hold Bread) Cibarius panis. His secundarius.

Bread of Beans, Panis Fabae. Sugar Bread or March pane, xcarites panis.


Brown or course Bread, Panis garius vel Domesticus. Aga-

Panis.

Great Loaves of brown Bread, Culicii Panes. Ageleai panis.

Bicket-bread, Panis nautici Panis bisexualus.

Dole-bread, Tradilis panis. Mouldy (or winowed Bread, Panis mucidus.

Bread baked on the Asbr, Heath, Subcineritius panis, Bar-

Panis panis.

Bread baked under a Pan, Piteflauceus, Arropticus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Er-

ites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis-
bidus.

Light Bread, puffed up with B or Barm, Panis spongiosus.

The Crust of Bread, Crufh, 

fl, n. Cruf tum panis.

A Crust of Bread, Cruf tula-

nis.

The crumb of Bread, Med-

Panis.
Bread, Mica panis.

Bread of Bread, Pulpido, inis, f. Parchment, æ, f.

Bread, Cyrites panis.

Bread, Yucca, æ, f.

Bin for Bread, Panarium, inis, f.

making of Bread, Panificium, ii.

bread, Latitudo, inis, f. Amplitude, æ, f.

being of one Breadth, Aequilatus, a, m.

two hands breadth, Didorus, a, m.

break (or tear) Frango, is, auctum, ere. Rumpo, upi, utum, ere.

break in Pieces, Comminuo, uti, utum, ere.

break afusander (or in two Peis) Interrumpo, is, rupi, upi, utum, ere.

break off, Abrumpo, is, upi, upi, utum, ere.

break (or burst open)Refring is, egi, auctum, ere.

break open violently, Expugnare.

break up, Dirumpo, is, upi, upi, utum, ere.

break down, Diruo, is, ui, utum, ere.

break down an Hedge, Diffring, is, epi vel pfi, prum, ire.

break one thing against another, Adfringo, is.

break (or bruise small) Tero, is trivi, tritum, ere.

break under, Suffringo, is, æ, utum, ere.

To break (as when one breaketh a Law) Violo, are.

To break often, Ruptito, are.

To break with a Fle, Tribulo, are.

To break up a Writ or Letter, Resigno, are.

To break (or tame) a wild Beast, Domino, æ, av & ui, utum & itum.

To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi, upturn, pete.

To break out, Erumpo, is, upi, utum, ere.

To break out as the Sea doth, Exundo, are.

To break out (as a Man's Face doth with Heat) Pfutulas emittere.

To break forth (as Water out of a Spring) Scateo, es, ui, ere.

To break his Oath Fidem violare.

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, Hypothedice, arum, m.

A breaker of a League, Fœdfragus, a, um.

A breaking (or bursting) Fraatio, onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.

A breaking in Pieces, Fraatio, onis, f.

A breaking in funder, Diruptio, onis, f.

A breaking off, Abruptio, onis, f.

A breaking (or bursting open) Effractura, æ, f.

A break
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, Domitus, æ, f.
One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decisus, æ, m.
A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f.
A breaking out (or bursting out of Waters, Scaturies, e, f.
A breakfast, Jentaculum, l, n.
The Breast, Pectus, oris, n.
A little Breast, Peclusulum, 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-clash, Mammillare, is, n.
A Breast-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraxa, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.
Belonging to the Breast-plate, Pectoralis, le.
That hath a great Breast, Pectorofus, æ, 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, Anhelo, 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 Brewing, Bralinum, i, n. Spel. 116.

Brewing Tubs, Cupæ Padoxatoriae.

To bribe (or corrupt with Gifts) Perverto, is, ti, sum, ere. Largione vel muneribus animum corrumpere, Munera largior.

To bribe (or solicit Men to give their Voices and Consent, Preheno, are. Preheno, are.

To labour for an Office by giving Bribes, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum, ire.

To poll by receiving Bribes, Depecular, aris.
Bribed, Corruptus, a, um. Sor-didus, a, um. Captus auro.
A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m. Largitor, oris, m.

That will be bribed, or sell his faith for Money, Venalis, le.

Accused of Bribery, Repetundus, a, um.

Pertaining to Bribes, Munera-

With taking Bribes in disbenefit Matters, Corruptè, forside, de-

private.
Brick-work, Opus lateritium.
A Bridge made in haste, and shortly removed, Scil. um, ii, n.

A Bridge of Wood, Pons tim., vel Ligneus.

Money given for the maintenance of Bridges, Pontagium, ii.

The bridge of a Lute, or Instrument that holdeth up Strings, Magadium, ii, n.

To bridled (or curb) Franc. To be bridled, Francor, aris.

Bridled, Francatus, a, um. Bridelles, Francatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus, a.

A Bridler, Frænator, oris. A bridling, Frænatio, or.

Refrænatio, oris, f.

A Bridle, Frænum, i, n. & Franc. orum, m. & Francia, orum.

A little Bridle, Frænum, a. A Bridle-Rein, Lorum, habena, x, f.

The headfall of a Bridle, (x, a, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænig. a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænator, f.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, are. Compendio, loquii.

Briefness (or Brevity) Brevis, atis, f.

A brief (or short writing) containing the Sum of a thing, Abbrevisatio, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of that treated of before, Recapitulatio, onis, f.

A brief Sentence, Sententia.

Brief (or Compendious) Compendium, a, um. Compendiatorius, a, um.
BR

BR

Briefly, (or Compendiously) Cont.

(Brig-Cafferton (in Lincolnshire) ) Compendiose.

Catenæ, Cautennis, Cauënæ, Catennis.

Conradi (or Compendiose) Compendiose.

(or Coat of Mail)

Fica, æ, f.

(Brigantine (Pinnace or little S.) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, o-

m.

Brigantine (or Rovers Ship)

Mis Predatoria.

be least kind of Brigantine, My-

oto, onis, m.

Brigantine sent to espy, Episco-

pi, ii, n. Navigium Specu-

lium.

be bright (or to shine) Ful-

ges, fi, ere.

make bright, Elucido, are.

was bright, Lucelfo, scis.

is bright, Lucet.

waseth bright, Lucelficit.

brightness (or clearness) Splen-

doris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

right (or Clear) Lucidus, a,

Corufcus, a, um.

very bright, Perlucidus, a, um.

brightly (or clearly) Lucidè,

Spondidé.

brim a fow, Subo, are.

brimmed fow, Sus subata.

the brim of a Bank, or any thing


the brim of a sieve (or Stretne) 

Tia, æ, f.

that hath great Brims, Margi-

nus, a, um.

that hath no Brims, Achilus,

that belonging to Brims, Margina-

lile.

Brimstone, Sulphur, uris, n.

Natural Brimstone, or Brimstone 

died out of the Earth, and that

never felt Fire, Sulphur vivum & 

fofile, Ignem non expertum.

A place where Brimstone is made 
or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (or worker) of Bri-

mstone, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with Brimstone, Sul-

phuratio, onis, f.

A March made with Brimstone, Sul-

phurectum, ti, n.

Dressed, aired or smoked in 

Brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where Brimstone lieth, Sul-

phurectum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with,
or of the Colour of Brimstone, Sul-

phureus, a, um.

To Season with Brine, Salio, is, 
i, ii & aliq. ivi, ire, Saltum.

Salfédine 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.

Brine, Sulfus, a, um.

To bring, Duco, is, xi, Æum, 
erc.

To bring by Force or Violence, At-

traho, is, xi, Æum, 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, 
Æum, ere.

To bring back again, Reduco, 
is, xi, Æum, ere.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi, 
Æum, ere.

L
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, etc.

To bring forth plenteously, Fundo, is, fudi, fusum, etc.

To bring forth, as one bringeth forth Witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, fum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, fum, ere.

To bring in, Innutrio, is, ivi, itum, ere.

To bring over, cover, or bring against, or athwart, Obduco, is, xi, fum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilo, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, e-ci, fum, ere.

To bring privately, Supparo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, e-ci, fum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, fum, ere.

To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are. To bring word again, Renuncio, are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obferavo, are.

To bring into a narrow Room or Space, Coarcto, are.

To bring into presence, Repraresento, 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, Reducto, oris, m.

He that bringeth a man a place, Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educatoreoris.

He that bringeth a thing to pass, Effectus, oris, m.

A bringer of Tidings, Nuncius, li, m.

A bringer to nought, Perduco, oris, m.

A bringer forth in sight, Spectus, oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, ãs, A bringing up (or Education), educatio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another, Translatio, onis, f. Traductio, onis, f.

A bringing in, Importatio, onis, f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reductio, onis, f.

A bringing forth (or abreast), Prolatio, onis, f. Produtio, onis, f.

A bringing forth of Young, Procreation, a, t. Procreatio, onis, f. A bringing together, Collatio, onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjection, onis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, ãrum.

Bringing forth many Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticofolia, 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. Seta-gere.
To bristle, to put a Hair on a Seamakers Thread, Inseta, are.

A Bristle, Brislil (or big Hair) Sa, æ, f.

A little Bristle, Setula, æ, f. Bristled, or that hath Bristles on his Back, Setiger, a, um. Hirundo, a, um.

All of Bristles, Setosus, a, um.

Bristle (or Brisflow City) Bristol, Bristolium, Bristowa.

Of Brislol (or Brislowl City) Brisol, Brisolium, Brisollow.

Bishop of Bristol, Episcopus Brisiensis, Brislowensis.

Britain (or the Isle of Great Britain) Albion, Altvon, Prifonia, Britannia, Britannie, pl. Britania, Pritania Samoiea.

The Britifh Sea, Mare Britannicum.

Of Britain, Brito, onis, m. Brittle (or soon broken) Fragilile.


To broach (or tap) Relino, is, & ivi, itum, ere.

A broach, Terebratus ad prôndum.

A Broach (or Spit) Veru, Sing. decl.

A little Broach, Veruculum, n.

Brockley Hill near Elletsbrey (in Berfordsbire) Sulloniacæ, Sullo-

To make broad, Dilato, are.

To wax broad, Latesco, is, ere.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, di-

sum, ere.

A broad way, Platea, æ, f.

The broad end of an Oar, Scalmus, i, m.

Broad, Latus, a, um. Spacio-

fus, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatus, a, um.

Broad-leaved, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Hill-
tabilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, vafta.

Bricage, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo.


To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (or burst) Fractus, a, um. Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in Pieces, Comminutus, a, um.

Broken or burst asunder, or in the Middle, Interruptus, a, um.

Intercifus, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um.

Defcifus, a, um.

Broken open, Refraftus, 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 Loin, Delumbis, be, Delumbatus, a, um.

That cannot be broken, Infragi-

lis, le.

Broken cut by Violence, Proruptus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoflor.

Broken (or tamed) Domitus, a, um.

L 2
Not broke n (or named) Infractatus, a, um.
To broil, Torreo, es, ui, flum, ere.
To be broiled, Torresco, is, ere.
To broil on a Gridiron, Torre super craticulam.
Broiled on the Coals, Toftus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.
A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.
A Broker (or Bargain-maker) Transactor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxeneta, æ, m.
A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broocator, 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.
Bromfeld (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, vis, m. Rivulus, li, m.
A Broom Field, or the place where Broom growth, Scopetum, i, n.
Of or belonging to Broom, Sparteus, a, um.
A Broom (or Broom) Scopæ, a-rum, f.
Broom (Petillage) Juculum, i, n.
Broom (or Liquor to be supplied) Sorbitio, onis, f.
Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Juculentus, a, um.
A maker of Broth, Juculans, ii, m.
A Brother, Frater, ris, m.
A little or young Brother, tertculus, li, m.
A Brother of one Father & Mother, Germanus, ni, n.
A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.
A Brother by the Father's side only, Frater Consanguineus.
A Brother by the Mother's side, Frater uterinus.
A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, iiri, m.
A Sister's Brother, Soror, ii, m.
A Foster Brother, Collarum Homologatus, i, m.
Brothers born at once, Gen Gemelli.
A Brother's Son, Fratrinus, i.
A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f.
Tilla, æ, f. Frateria, æ, f.
A Brother's Child, Fratrinus, ii, m.
A Brother's Sow, Fratrinus, i.
A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratrina, se, f.
A Brother's Child, Fratrinus, i.
Brotherhood, Fraternitas, a.
Brotherly-love, Philadelphia, l.
The killing of a Brother, Fratricidium, i, n.
He that kills his Brother, Fraticida, æ, m.
Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternus, a, um.
After the manner of Brother, Fraterna, adv.
Brotherly, Fraternus, 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.
Brougham (in Westmorland)
Bromiacum, Brocavo, Brocavo-
vus, Broconiacum, Brovonacis,
Broonacum.
Broughton (in Hants) Brige
ve Brage.
ought, Allatus, a, um. Ad-
veus, a, um.
ought to pass, Efficior.
ought by Force, Appulsus, a,
ought in, Illatus, a, um.
ought in another place, Sub-
itus, a, um.
ought back or again, Repor-
ta, a, um.
ought forth, Productus, a,
ought forth (or born) Procre-
a, um.
ought up, Educatus, a, um.
ought up unonly, Delicatus,
m.
ought lately brought forth,
actus, a, um.
ought together, Collatus, a,
ought under, Subjectus, a,
Domitus, a, um.
ought to pass, Astitus, a, um.
Estitus, a, um.
ought to sought, Exinanitus,
a, um.
ought, Supercilium, ii, n.
Point, x, f.
ought space between the Brows,
Gibella, x, f.
ought hairy Brows, Palpebro-
ita, a, um.
ought that hath great Brows, Ble-
pro, onis, m.
ought of the Brows, Superci-
ilium contractio.
ought make brown, Obsusco, are.

He that makesh brown Colour,
Fusctor, oris, m.
Brown (dark Colour) Fuscus, a,
um.
Somewhat brown, Subfuscus, a,
um.
Brown (or natural Colour) Pul-
ligo, inis, f.

To bruise (or break small) Tun-
do, is, tutudi, sum, ece. Qua-
fo, are.
Bruised (or made small) Contu-
fus, a, um. Qualius, a, um.
Half bruised, Semitritus, a, um.
Bruised against something, Illi-
fus, a, um.
A bruising, Concririo, oris, m.
To bruash, Verro, ri, sum.
Brushed, Versus, a, um.
A brusher, Conversitor, oris, m.
A Brush, Vericumum, li, n.
Muscarium, ii, n.
A little Brush, Scopula Vesti-
aria.
A Brush of Bristles to bruash Vel-
vet, Muscarium Petacum.
A Brush of Bristles to make Poss
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 Tefto-
rustus.
A dry Brush to kindle Fire with,
Cremium, ii, n.
Brush-wood, or Brusse-wood, or
rather Wind-faln.wood, Cablioia,
pl.

De Bryer (the Family) De
Bruera.

BRU
A Buck (or Doe) Dama, æ, f.
A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Sito- 

ula, æ, f.
A Well-bucket, Cratera, æ, f.
Mergus, oris, n.
A little Bucket, Sitella, æ, f.
Urula, 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, Buckingen-

To Buckle, Plusculo, are.
Buckled, Plusculatus, a, um.
A Buckle (or Clasp) Pluscula, æ, f.
A Shoe-Buckle, Fibula calcearia.

A Buckle-maker, Pluscularius, ii, m.
A Bucking Stock, Lixivarium, ii, n.
A Bucking Tab, 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 Work-
bouse, 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.

Buelsh (in Brecknockshire) B-

um Silurum.

Buff-leather, Aluta bubali.

Buggery, Paederastia, æ, f. Buggery committed with Man or Beast is Felony without be-

fit of Clergy, it being an against God, Nature, and the Law, and in ancient times; such Offenders were to be buried by the Common Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25 Eliz. 8, revived 3 Eliz. 17. One des-

cribeth this Offence to be Carnalis Copula contra naturam hac vel per confusionem speciem, sc. A Man or a Woman with a Brute Beast, vel Sexuum, sc. A Man with a Man, a Wom
A Woman. See Levit. 18.

Buggery, Paedasthes.
commit Buggery, Pædico,

build (or set up) Struo, xi,

build to (or join one house with another) Asbru, is, xi, ἄθμον.

build of Marble, Marmoro,

build in, Inædifico, are.

build under (or lay a Foundation) Substruo, xi, ἄθμον.

build round about, Circumstruo, is, ἄθμον.

build before, Præstruo, xi,

build again, Reædifico, are.
build up, or finish the Building, Ædifico, are.
be built, Ædificor.

built (or Built) Ædificatus, m. M. Conditus, a, um.
built upon, Inditus, a, um.
built before, Præstræctus, a,
built hard by, Coædificatus, m.
very well built, Exædificatus, a, um.
built farther than a Man's Height, Proædificatus, a,
built (or made) of divers sorts, Struætillus, ic.

A Builder, Ædificator, oris, m.

Conditor, oris, m.

A Chief (or Master) Builder, Architector, oris, m.

An over building, Superædificium, ii, n. 2 Mo. 242.

A Building, Ædificium, ii, n. Ædificatio, onis, f.

A building up, Extræctio, onis, f. Exædificatio, onis, f.
The Art or Science of Building, Architectura, α, f.

A small Building, Ædificationuncula, α, f.

A Building of pleasant Prospects, as Galleries, &c. Menianum, i, n.

A Building made full of Grates for Men to look through, Dictyoton, & Dictiora, orum.

A Form of Building where everything is equal and straight, Idodomon.

A Building where the Walls are made of Stones of an equal thickness, Pseudiodomon.

A Building with three Rooms on a Floor, Trichorum, i, n.

A Building made like a Tower, Pyrgobaris.

Croft Building, Structura obliqua.

A Building that hath Pillars standing thick together as Cloisters, Pycnostylon.

A common Building kept in sufficient repairation, Sarta testa.

A Platform (or Description of a Building) Sciggraphia, α, f.

To draw together the Materials of a Building, and lay the Foundation, Presmolior, iri.

Built (or Built upon) Ædificatus, a, um.
Built about, Circumstratus, a, um.
Built up, Perædificatus, a, um.
Built with Marble, Marmoratus, a, um.

**BUL**

The Bulk of a Man from the Neck to the Middle, Thotax, acis, m.
Bulness or Bolness (in Cumberland upon the Borders) Abliator, Bulgio, Blatum, Belgium.

A Bull, Taurus, ri, m.
A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.
Of or belonging to a Bull, Taurinus, a, um. Taureus, a, um.
Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me.
Which beareth (or nourisheth) Built, Taurifer, a, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, ne.

Bull-baiting, Bubetiaæ.
Bull-baiters, Bubetii.
Buollariis, Pry. 180.
A Bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbae.

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.

**BUN**

Made of Bulrushes, Juncus, um.
A Bulwark (or strong Hold or place of Defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.
Of or pertaining to a Bulwark, Vallaris, re.

Bumfaæ (or Cotton) Gossypia, ii, m.
Bumfaæd (or Bumfaæ) Linus, a, um.

**BUM**

A Bunch on the Back, Gibba, i, m.
A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, berculum, li, n.
A little Bunch (or Smelling) Bung, Bundellus, li, Co. Ent. 416. Pry. 49.
A little Bundle, Fasciculum, li, m.

Bundle-wife, Fasciatim, adj. Bungy (in Norfolk) Avon.
A Bunghole of a Barrel, Obtementum, ti, n.

Bun (or little Manchet) Librum, i, n.
Burgeham (in Scotland) Bogha-
a, Buchania.
Burgehamnes (in Scotland) Tai-
um Promont.

A Burges, Burgensis, is, m. Lek. 225: (i. e.) A Freeman of a Borough.

Burglary, Burglaria, æ, f. Spec. 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 Close to kill him,
or 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, Ceke 4 Rep. Richard Vaux brings an Appeal of Bur-
glary against Thomas Brook, and declares that the Defendant,
domum mansionalem praedaum Richardi Vaux felonice burgaliter
fregit. The Declaration was found insufficient, because of
this word Burgaliter, but it ought to be Burgaliter, or Burgaliter,
and the Offence is called Burg-
Glary, or Burgulary, and not
Burgale; Burgalaris est vox artis
as felonice, mordacius, rapius, 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 manusfanalis. 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 nonauer fretit, and the Night to this purpose begins at Sun-setting, and continueth to the Sun-rising. Vid. Stansforld. Burglar shall not have his Clergy, Dalto 18 Eliz. c. 6

A Burgler, Effractor, oris, m. One that breaks open an House to steal. Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.

Burgh (in Yorkshire) Brachium.

Burgh upon Sands (in Cumberland) Exploratorum Castra.

Burgh upon Stanmore (in Westmorland) Verterae, Verte-sis.

Burghfield (in Essex) Caesaromagus.

Burgh or Burk (the Family) De Burgo.

To bury (or inter) Funerio, are. Sepelio, is, ivi, pulsium.

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parento, are.

To be buried, Funerori, ari.

Buried (or Interred) Sepultus, a, um.

Bodies dead and buried, Con-

Not buried, Intumulatus, um.

A burier of dead Bodies by Nig. Vespillo, onis, m.

A burying (or laying in Earth) Sepulitura, a, f. Funeratio, nis, f.

A Burial (or Funeral) Fun-
eris, n.

A Burying Place (or Vault) Co-
ditorium, ii, n.

A common place of Burial, C

varia, æ, f.

Solemnities at Burials, Exequ-

um, f.

The Costs and Charges of the rials, Libitina, æ, f.

Of the Duties of Burials, Je-

funerum.

Pertaining to Burials, Fun-

rius, a, um.

Buriabile (or that may be be-
ed) Sepelibilis, le.

To burn Cloth (as Fullers Enodo, are. Desquamo, are.

A burning Iron, Forceps,

A burning Place (or Vault) Co
ditorium, ii, n.

To burn Uro, ufi, ultum.

To burn (or set on Fire) Cre-

are.

To burn sweet things, Addi-
es, ni vel evi, ultum.

To burn in the Hand, Cauteri-

are.

To burn (or singe off the Hair
to burn in the Cheek, Cauter-
zatus mala.

To be burned, Utor.

Burned, Ufus, a, um.

Buftus, a, um.

A burning Coal, Pruna, æ,

Much burned, Deusius, a, um.
Burnt in sunder with a clap or noise, as a Bladder full blown, Diplopus, a. um.

Burstenness (or falling of the Bowels in the Cods, also the Guts and the Yard) Ramex, icis, m. Hernia, x, f.

Bursen (or broken bellied) Herniops, a, um Ramicofus, a, um.

BUS

A Busfle, Modius, ii, m. Busfalus, li, m.


To be busfed (or occupied) about a thing, Sarago, is, egi, ere. Solicitor, aris.

To busfe ones felf, Solicito, are.

Busfed (or busfe) Occupatus, a, um.

Business (or Affair) Negotium, ii, n.

A little Business, Negotiolum, i, n.

Busfe every where, Circumcurrents:

Full of Business, Negotiops, a, um.

A buke that Gentlewomen 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, Cothurnatus, a, um.


M 2 Busfle-
Buttleham (a place) Butelli domus, Bithamum.

BUT

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, Laniarius, a, um.
Buth lice, 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. Po-
cillator, oris, m.
An under Butler, Suppromus, mi, m.
A Butt, Butta, æ, f. Dolium, ii, n.
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, Rufca butyri.

Buttered, Butyratus, a, um.

Buxton (in Derbyshire) But
tenum.

BUY

To buy, Emo, emi, emprum.
To buy together, Coemo, mis
To buy to the end to sell for gain, Præmercor, aris.
To buy beforehand (or to buy of one's hand) Præmercor, and.
To buy under the price or value, at a low rate, Ademo, emi, temum.
To buy and sell and make merchandise, Mercur, aris.
To buy Meat (or Virtuall) Opere, as, avi, are.
To buy often, Empor, are.
To buy again, Redimo, is, e-
here.
To have a list to buy, Emptu-
is, ivi, itum, ire.
To buy, Emper, oris, m.
That buyeth any thing at
or, and selleth it again for
Vantage, Manceps, cipis,
and
buying, Empio, onis, f.
buying together, Coemptio,
oni, f.
buying or selling, Nundina-
tis, onis, f.
Communication of buying and sell-
ing, Commercium, ii, n.
Things bought at advantage to sell again, Commercium,
and
Which is often buying, Coempt-
inalis, i.e.
Affection or desire to buy, Ema-
oris, atis, f.

A Cabage, Brassica, æ, f.
A Cole Cabage, 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)
Steiga, æ, f.
A little narrow Cabin (or dark
lodging) Gurgulfium, ii, n. Gurgu-
tulum.
A Cabin (or Shepherd's Cottage)
Tugurium, ii, n.
A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis,
m. vel f.
Cables, Funes nautici.

Cabbage, Cabilcia, orum, n. pl. Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws, it signifies Bruishhood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood. 1 Manwood, pl. 84, Crimpis, Turjiff, fall. 163. (v. 357.)

C A E

Caelurnock Bay (in Cumberland) Moricamba, sult. Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws it signifies Brushtood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood.

Caeleraveryock (in Scotland) Gar. bantovigum.

Caerkon (in Glamorganshire) Ilca Auguia, Ilcelegua Auguia, Luc. Auguia.

Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in Wales) Caermadina, Camarthuria, Maridunum.

Caermarthenshire, Ager Maridunensis.

Caernarvon, Canarvonia.

Caernarvonshire, Arvonia.

Caer-leuyin, near to Caernarvon, Segontium.

Caerwent (in Monmouthshire) Venta Silurum.

G A G

A Cage (or place to keep Birds in) Caver, æ, f. Aviarium, jii, n.

C A I

Calfhow Hundred (in Hartfordshire) Calfi, Caffii,

A Cake, Placentia, æ, f. Panum, i, n. A wheaten Cake, Farreum.

Addres, æ, f. An Easter Cake, Avenicia,

A Spice Cake Panis durius.

A Cake baked upon the Hearth.

Focarius, panis.

A Cakeman (or Pastry) Cruftularius, ii, m.

To Calcinate (or bring into Powder) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or done into Powder) Calcinatus, a, um.

To calculate (or reckon) Calco, are.

Calder River (in Yorks) Calderus.

Callis (in France) Britannia, portus. Calliis, Iccius, ius.

A Calendar (or Almanack) Calendarium, ii, m.

A Calendar (or Calendar Book) or Books declaring what is to happen every day, Hemerologium, a.

Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or first day of any Month) Calendar, arum, f. (l.c.)

Pertaining to the Calends, Calendaris, re. Calendarium, um.

A Calf, Vitulus, li, m.
A C a m e l, Camelus, m. l. m.

A Keeper (or Driver) of Camels, Camelarius, m. m.

The Driving (or Keeping) of Camels, Camelasia, n. f. f. (Camel.

Of a Camel, Camelinus, m. u. u.

Camelot (in Scotland), Cortalvel Corta Damniorum.

To Camp (or pitch a Camp), Castramentum, aris.

Campit (the Family) De Cam-

vilia.

A Camp, Cfttra, orum, n. pl.

A standing Camp (or fortified Place), Sextiva, f. f.

The pitching of a Camp, Castra-

metatio, onis, f. f.

The Camp-master, Castrametator, onis, m. Praefettus castro-

rum.

Of or belonging to a Camp, Ca-

trensis, fe, adj.

One that followed the Camp, ready to do anything, Lixabundus,

a, um.

C A N

To cancel (or refuse, out) Cancell-

lo, are.

Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.


To make Candles of Tallow, Se-

vo, are.

A Candle, Candela, æ, f.

A little Candle, Lucerna, æ, f.

A Wax Candle, Cerchio, ei, m.

A little Wax Candle, Cerclus, li, m.

A Watch Candle, Lucubre, æ, f.

Vigiles lucernæ.
Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emunettura, æ, f.
A Candlestick, Candelabrum, i, n.
He that beareth (or holdeth a Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.
A Candlestick wherein Wax Candles are set, Cerroferarium, ii, n.
He that beareth (or holdeth) a Wax Candle, Cerroferarius, ii, m.
A branch Candlestick, Polycandelus, li, m.
A Candle Sniffer, Emunctorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.
A Candle-maker, Vid. Chandler.
Candlemas-day, Feftum Purificationis Beatæ Maríæ virginis.
A Cane (or Reed) Canne, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.
A little Cane, Cannellum, ii, n.
A Cane-bank, or place where Canes grow, Cannetum, i, n.
Of or belonging to Canes, Cannenus, 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 Caneel Bone of the Throat, Jugulum, ii, n.
Cannions of Breeches, Perixynalia, 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, Exornam muralem. Emitter nam muralem.
A Canon resident in Cathedral Churches, Canonicus, ci, m.
A Canonship, Canonia, Canoniticus, ûs, m.
A Canvas, Canopium, ii, Co. 136.
Canterbury City (in Kent) Cantuaria, Darvernium, Dorborebellum, Durorvernium rovernium.
Of Canterbury, Cantuarius A Castle (or piece) Frun i, n. Offa, æ, f.
A cantred (or Hundred Shire in Wales) Cantredus, Cantlow (the Family) De telupo.
Canvas (or coarse Linen) Nabium, ii, n.

To wear or put on a Cap, Ī arc.
A Cap, Cappa, æ, f. Spoel.
Pileus, ci, m.
A little Cap, Pileolus, li.
A Night-cap, Cucullio, onis.
Pileus nocturnus.
A Leather or furred Cap, Caponis, m. Cappa pellis.
A Woman’s Cap (or Bonnet) Iyptra, æ, f.
A Capper (or maker of) Pilariis, ii, m.
Pilearius, ii, m.
A Cap case, Mantica, Capsula pila.
A Cap, Vid. Bay.
A Cape of a Garment, Capa, f Collare, is, n.
C A

Spanish Cape, Chlamys, Chlamys hispanica.

Copra, a fruit used in salads. Inturis, is, f.

Copias, is a Writ of two sorts, before Judgment, (capias ad respondendum) and if Sheriff return, nilbi habit in sua sua, &c. then the Process, alias Copias, and Pluries, in an Exigent, and they are called capias ad respondendum: And the exigent shall be prosecuted five times, if the Part not appear, he shall be seized. The other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, being also of divers kinds, capias ad satisfaciendum, capias pro fine, capias utlagatum &c. de bonis & causis, which charge is declared in Nat.

Capias ad satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, lying where a Man recognizeth in an Action Personal, Debt or Damages, or Detinue the King's Court; and he against whom the Debt is recovered, and hath no Lands or Tenements, nor sufficient Goods thereof, the Debt may be levied for in this case he that receiveth shall have his Writ to Sheriff, commanding him that he take the Body of him, against whom the Debt is recovered, and he shall be put in Pris. until Satisfaction is made untimely recovered.

Capias pro fine, is where one by Judgment fined unto the King, upon some Offence committed against a Statute, doth not discharge it according to the Judgment; for by this is his Body taken and committed 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 until the day of the Return assigned in the Writ, and then presenteth him unto the Court, there further to be ordered for his Contempt.

Capias utlagatum & Inquirat de bonis & causis, is a Writ all one with the former next before, but that it giveth a further power to the Sheriff over and beside the apprehension of the Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattles, Capias in withernamium de avetis, vid. withernam.

Capias conductos ad profisciendum, is a Writ that lieth for the taking up of such as having received Prest-money to serve the King, flink away and come not in at their time assign'd, Regis. Orig. fol. 191.

To capitulate, Capitulor, ari.

A Capo, Capo, onis, m. Capus, i, m.

A Caponet, Capunculus; li, m. Hesta, ae, 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, Turnmarcha, æ, f.
A Captive (or Prisoner) Captivus, a, um,

CAR

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 lanarius 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.

CAR

Cards to play withal, Chalutoria.
Coat cards, Chartae pikeae.
A pair of Cards, Paficiculum.
A single Card that is no card, Charta simplex.
Card-playing (or the Game on the Cards) Chartarum seu operum pictorum ludus.
A suit or sort of Cards, Fama, æ, f. Genus, eris, n.
An Heart, Cor.
A Diamond, Rhombus.
A Club, Trimolium.
A Spade, Vomercus.
The King, Rex.
The Queen, Regina.
The Knife, 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) dex charta, Dominatrix.
The Stock, Sponfio.
The small Cards, Chartæ nores.
A Card player, Chartarius, ii.
The dealer of the Cards, Distributor.
To suit at a suit of Cards, batus.
To deal the Cards, Distributare chartas. Impertere vel pere.
To play at Cards, Ludere.
To shuffle the Cards, Chamisere.
Carried from one place to another, Transportatus, a, um.
Carried (or Born) Vectus, a, um.
A Carrier (or Beaver) Portitor, oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Ba-

Julus, li, m.
A Carrier (or driver of Horses) Agafo, onis, m. Vecto, oris, m.
A carrier of Letters, Tabellar-

ius, ii, m.
A carrier of a Present, Doro-

phorus, ri, m.
A carrier that goeth on Messages, Angaros, ri, m. Curfor, oris, m.

Belonging to carriers of Letters, Tabellarus, 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, Transportatio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to carrying or carriage, Vesticarius, a, um.
A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii, m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.
A Major Carpenter, Archite-

ctor, oris, m.
A Carpenter's Line, Linea, æ, f.
Amullis, is, f.
A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, æ, f. Regula, æ, f. Canon, on-

is, f.
A Carpenter's Plum-rule which he useth in squaring, Molorthus, i, m.
A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.
A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, æ, f.

N 2
A Car.
A Carpenter's Timber Frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabr.ica.

Belonging to a Carpenter, Carpenterius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a Carpenter's Craft, Fabrilis, le, adj.

A Carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

A Turkish Carpet, Polymita Phrygia.

A Carpet for a Table, Integra, æ, f.

A Carpet, or Cup-board-cloath, Plagula, æ, f.


To guide or drive a Cart or Wain, Aurigo, arc.


A Dung Cart, Benne, æ, f. Convivatorium, ii, n.

A Cart to carry Timber, Sarra-cum, ci, n.

A Cart or Wain-load, Carectata, æ, f. Pry. 97. Careta, æ, f.

A Carr room, Caruca Signata, 1 Ro. 525.

A Carman (or Carter) Care-tarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a Cart, Auri- gatio, onis, f.

The Axle-tree of a Cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart Harness, Helciun, ii, n.

The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vierus, i, m.

A Cart-saddle, Dorsus, æ, lis, n.
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, Acuarius, ii, n. utheca, æ, f.
The case of a Looking glas. The
peculi. A Comb-case, Pectinarius, m.
A Bow-case, Corytus, i, m.
A Knife-case, Cultorla Theca.
A Barber's Case, Chiruregica, f.
A Caffemens, Transenna, æ, f. orta fenestralis. Claustrum, i, n.
To caskbeer or break up a Campa
of Soldiers, Eloco, are. Ex-
Nmo, are.
A Cask, Casca, æ, f. 1 Fol. 77.
A Casket (or little Coffer) Cap-
na, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.
A little Casket, Scrinium, ii, li,
Cistellula, æ, f.
Of Caskle (in Ireland) Casi-
nis.
A Cassock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum,
li, n.
A little Cassock, Sagulum, li, n.
One that weareth a Cassock, Sa-
gulatus, a, um.
A seller of Cassetts, Sagarius,
i, m.
A selling of Cassocks, Sagaria,
e, f.
To cast away, Abjicio, ecc,
num.
To cast away often with Disdain,
Abjecto, are.
To cast (or turn off) Abdico,
are.
To cast Darts (or Arrows) Jac-
cular, aris.
To cast as a Jury casteth (or
condemneth) Prisoners, Condemno,
are.
To cast a Mere or Furrow with a
Plough, Urbo, are.
Cass, hurled or thrown down,
Jaetus, a, um.
Cast away, Abjectus, a, um.
A jewelus cast or thrown, Lan-
cea excusa lacertis.
A cast (or throw) at Dice, Bo-
lus, i, m.
A cast (or draught) of a Net,
Jaetus retis, bolus, i, m.
A cast (or throw) Jaetius, us, m.
Caster (in Norfolk) Venta Lec-
enuum.
He that casteth, Jaculator, oris,
m.
She that casteth, Jaculatrix, i-
cis, f.
A casting against, Objetctatio,
onis, f.
A casting of an Arrow (or Dart)
Jaculatio, onis, f.
A caying by the Jury, Condem-
natio, onis, f.
New-Castle upon Tine, Villa no-
vi castri super Tinam.
Castsle or Castel (the Family) De
Castello.
The Castle in the Peak (in Der-
byshire) De alto pecco.
Castsleford (in Yorkshire near
Pontfrae) Lagueium, Legiol-
um.
A Castle (or Fortres) Castrum,
i, n. No Subject can build a
Castle or House of strength im-
battelled, or other Fortres de-
sensible, 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 Caste, Castellum, li, n.
Castellain, Castellanus, i, m,
(i. e.)
A Captain or Owner of a Castle, sometime called Constable of a Castle, Brist. lib. 5. Brist. 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 man- sion Houses, though they be not places of Defence or Strength. Manwood Part i. of his Forest Laws, Pag. 113. faith that there is an Officer of the Forest, called Casteelanus.

Castle-ward, Castell-Gardum aut Wardum Castri. It is an Im- position 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 Ca- stle. Magn. Chart. cap. 20. & An. 32 H. 8. cap. 48. It is u- sed sometime for the very Circuit it self, which is Inhabi- ted by such as are Subject to this Service, as in Stow's Annals, Pag. 632.

To castigate (or Punish.) Casti- go, are.

Casual (or that happeneth by chance.) Casualis, le, adj. Fortuitus, a, um.

Cabinet (or Rattles which Children play with) Crembala, orum.

A Cat, Catus, i, m. A Cataract, Cataracta, a, f. A Portcullis, a great part of a Water from a high Place, or a Flood-gate: Also a Difee in the Eyes, when any humble droppeth out like Gelly.

A Catarrh (or rheum) Catarrum, i, m. Catarrick Bridge, Cataractum, Cataractus.

To catch, or snatch, Arripi is, ui, eptum, etc.

To catch or draw as it were th an Hook, Inunco, are.

To catch in a Net, Retio, A Catch-pol (serjeant or b.) Cacepollus, li, m. Chace- lus, i, m.

Catched (or caught) Præhen, a, um.

Cateded in a Net, Irreti um. Illaqueatus, a, um. A catcher by Violence, Rap- oris, m.

A catching by Fraud and Vio- lence, Raptio, onis, f.

Cate (or Cates, all kind of Fowls except Bread) Opsonii, ii, n.

A Cater (or provider of Food) Opsonator, oris, m.

To do the Office of a Cater, Pat- sonor, ari.

Cathedralicum, i. n. i. e. Sum of two Shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknow- ledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, Ecclesia Cathedralis, aut Episcopalis cliecia.

Cathness (in Scotland) thania.

Catholic (or Universal) Ca- licus, a, um.

Cattle, Averacia, orum, n. veria, Spel. 60.
A little Cauldron, Caldariolium, li, n.  
A Cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.  
A Cauldron for Women's Heads, Capilliare, is, n. Reticulum capilliare.  
The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.  
To Caulk (or Cauk) a Ship, Stipo, are. (i. e.) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Okam and Tow.  
A Cause, Matter, or Reason, Caufa, æ, f.  
To cause (or make) Caufo, are.  
To cause (or provoke) Incito, To cause (or procure) Excito, are.  
Causid, Caussatus, a, um.  
Causy (or paved place) Calcerum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.  
A way causyed, Via Calceata Spel. 116.  
A Caulstick, Caulticum, ci, n.  
A Cauterie, fearing or hot Iron, Cauterium, ii, n.  
To cauterize, fear, burn or close up with secreting Irons, Instruments or Medicines, Cauterizo, are.  
A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.  
Cautiones admittenda, Is a Write 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 Effct hereof, vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fiz. nat. brev. fol 63.
Cawood (in Yorkshire) Cawoda.

To cease (or leave off) Cease, are.
Cessid) Cellatus, a, um.

To Celebrate, Celebro, are.
A Cell, Cella, æ, f.
A Cellar, Cellarium, ii, n. Hypogaum, i, n.
A privy Cellar, Conclavia, æ, f.
A little Cellar, Cellula, æ, f.
Cellariolum, li, n.
A Wine Cellar, Vinearia, æ, f.
Vini Apotheca. Merotheca, æ, f.

He (or she) that hath the charge of a Cellar, Cellarius, ii, m. Cellaria, æ, f.
Of or pertaining to a Cellar, Cellaris, re, adj.

Certitude, Celtitas, atis, f. Certitude, inis, f. (i. e.) Highness, Excellency, terms attributed to Princes.

A Cement wherewith Stone joined together, Cementum, Lithocolla, æ, f.

A Consul, Thuribulum, Igniculum, li, n.
A Centre (or Center) the middle of any thing) Centrum, tri,

Cerdiksford or Chardford (in Hampshire) Cerdici-vadum.
Ceremony, Ceremonia, æ.
Cern (in Dorsetshire) Cernellum.

A Cerot (or Sear Cloth) Centum, i, n.
Certain (or Sure) Certum, um.

Certainty, Certitudo, inis.
Certainly (or without Doubt) Certo, adv. Indubitantur, to Certify, Certifico, are.
A Certificate, Certificato, ii, n.

Certiorari Is a Writ issue of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, to be therein ministered, upon
Chaff (or Straw) Palæa, æ, f.

A Chaff-house, Palæarium, ii, n.

Chaffie (or unclean) Aceratus, a, um.

Mingled with Chaff, Palæus, a, um.

Full of Chaff, Accolus, a, um.

A Chaffern to heat Water in, Fervorium, ii, n.

A Chain, Catena, æ, f. Torquis, is, f.

A little Chain, Catenula, æ, f.

Catella, æ, f.

A Chain of Gold to wear about one’s Neck, Catena auræ. Torquis, is, f. Murenlus, æ, f.

A little Chain of Gold, Torquilus, i. m.

That wearest a Chain, Torquetus, a, um.

The Chain or Staple Ring fastened to the Toke to draw by, Ampronis, m.

The Ring of a Chain, Ciclus, i, m.

Chained, Catenatus, a, um.

Catenerius, a, um.

A Chair, Cathedra, æ, f. Sella, 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, Hemiculus, i, m.

A Privy Chair (or Stool) Sella familiaris & familiarica.
A chair (or working) Woman, Operaria, æ, f. Chaired (or Stained) Cathedra-
tus, a, um. Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedratis, Æ. Cathe-
Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cre-
tosus, a, um. Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cre-
tatus, a, um. Of or belonging to Chalk, Cre-
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 Eng-
lisb 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 Impaneled partially; Challenge to or by the Poll, is where Ex-
ception is taken to one or more as not indifferent, Co. on L 2. c. 12. Sel. 234. By Common Law the Prifon
upon an Indictment or Affidavit may challenge peremptory 35, which was under the Num-er of three Jurors: But by the Statute of 22. H. 8. the Number is reduced to 2. 
Petty Treason, Murder and For Lewdness. But by the Statute of 22. H. 8. and 2 Philip and 
Mary, the Common Law is revived, or any Treason, the Prisoner shall have his Challenge to the Num-er of 35. But if he be a Lord of Parliament, and a chief of the Realm, and is to be tried by his Peers, he shall have Challenge any of his Peers at all, for they are not sworn other Jurors be, but find the Party Guilty or not Guilty upon their Faith and A
unce to the King; and yet are Judges of the Fact, and very of them doth se an
ven; give his Judgment, beginning at the Lowest. But a Subject, under the degree of Nobility, may in case of Treason or 
challenger, for just cause as many as he can, if he challenge Cause of Favour out-
lize. Principal Challenge, or the Poll may be reduced to four Heads. 1. Propter hanc respetwum, 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 none Party will challenge him, he may challenge himself, if by 
Magna Charta it is provided.
A Letter of Challenge (or Defiance) Literæ provocatoriae. Chatta provocationis ad certamen.


Challenged, Provocatus, a, um.

A Challenger, Provocator, oris, m.

A Challenger at a Prize (or fighting with Swords) Mirmilo, onis, m.

A Challenger at all Games, Panathlus, i, m.

Belonging to a Challenge (or Challenging) Provocatorius, a, um.

A Chalice, Chalice (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, Cameralis, ic, adj. Spel. 117. 2 Men. 338.

A Chamber of Presence in a King or Prince's Court, Cubile Salutatorium. Solium Majestatis. Cameta Regia praecipuæ.

A Bride-Chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

A Chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a Chamber) Cubicularius, ii, m. Leftisternatrix, ìcis, f.

Lord Chamberlain, Dominus altus Camerarius Angliae.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, Dominus Camerarius hospitii Domini Regis.
A Chamberlain of a City, Camerarius, is, m. Spei. 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 Receits 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. 3. c. 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Anno 51 H. 3. Star, 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 Dominæ Reginæ.

A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, n.

The joining of Chambers together, Conclavia, æ, f.

A Chamber-maid, Pedisfequa, æ, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A Chamber-post, Matula, æ, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericumi undulatum.

A Garment of Chamblet, Velts undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tombs, Stria, are.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um, Stria, æ, f. (i. e.) a Chanel or Gutter in Stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champagne (the Family) De Campania.

Champercy, or Champerty, Cam- pipartia, æ, f. Co. Lit. 368. It is derived from the French word Champartem, which signifieth to divide a Field. In a Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be Lands or Goods) if he prevail therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, Fitz-Her. brev. fol. 171. Coke 2 part. Instr. c. 3. Every Champerty is but a Species of Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champerty.

Champerty is but a Species of Maintenance, which is the nus. Leafl Philolog. Com. 38. One may have a Writ of Champerty where two Men are impleading, and one gives the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, to maintain him against the other, then the Party grieved to have this Writ of Champerty against this third Man. V. the Stat. Articuli super Cham.

c. 11.

A Champartem, Champipartem, or Champartem, those that move suits, or cases, to be moved, either by the own Procurement or by other, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in riance. Anno 33 Ed. 3. Coke Lit. lib. 3. c. 8. Ser. 500.

Champflour (the Family) Campo Florido.

A Champion (or Valorous Fighter) Campio, onis, m. Spei. 117. (i. e.) One that fights comb in his own or another's Q
CHAMPION (or plain) ground, as vel planities campestris. 

Once medley, Infortunium ii, n. 

Once medley, or Homicide infortunium, is when one in causally, and by mifsad-venture, without the will of that doth the Act; of this appeal doth lie. It is firstly called, for in it Men are peed (or committed) togethe by meer chance, and upsome unlooked for occasion, without any former Ma-ter. It is corrupted from fortuita, which signifieth hot dain debate. Rixa in the Law, whence in Scotland fortuita is opposed against ought Felony, as Man-ter with us against Mur.-

Selden's Notes upon Heng.

If a Man casteth a Stone, booteth an Arrow, and ano- that paffeth that way as is, this manner of killing is Mifadventure or aNce-Medley, for he which shall have his Pardon of Cofe, as appeareth by the State of 6 Ed, 1. c. 9. and he shall forfeit his Goods in such manner, as he that shall kill a Hyn in his own Defence: for the life of a Man is a thing pre-cate, and favoured in the Law, but a Man that killeth ano- ther in his own Defence, or per-
fortuniun, without any in-ent, 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, 

on. But if he that committed this Mifadlaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as casting Stones in an Highway where Men usually pass, or shooting Arrows in a Market-place or such like, whereby a Man is killed, it is Felony at leaft. Leigh Phil. Com-

fol. 38, 39.

Chancing or happening by chance, Fortuitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv. 

A Chancil of a Church, Cella, x, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, i, m. 

Lord Chancellor of England, Do-

minus Cancellarius Angliae. So called, because it is his part to cancel if he find any Act, Matter or Decree obtained, which may any way prejudice his Prince or the Commonwealth; which cancelling is made with Lines drawn a-cros like a Lect-ric, which in Latin is called Can-

solli. In other Kingdoms, as also in ours, Chancellor is a Title given to him that is the Chief Man, for matter of Juflice, (in Civil Caufes especially) next un- to the Prince. For whereas all other Justices in our Common-wealth, are tied to the Law, and may not swerve from it in Judgment. The Chancellor hath in this a more absolute Power, to moderate and temperate the written Law, ordering all things juxta aquam & be-

num. And therefore Staun-

ford Prerog. cap. 20. fol. 65. 

faith 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 Lancastriæ. A Ed. 6. cap. Anno 5. et cap. 26. Whose Office is principally in that Court to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and his Subjects of the Dutchy Land, of otherwise to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to the Court,

The Chancery Court, Cal- laria, æ. f. Chancery is the 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. Comp. jurisdic. fol. or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal since the Stat. 5 Eliz. cap. 18. Mr. Camden saith in his Britannia, p. 114. of the Impression, that Chancery took the Name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Masters of Chancery, whereof the Master of the last is chief; next unto them are the 12 Masters of the Chancery, to the 6 Clerks, the Examines, a Serjeant at Arms, Ver. and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts or wise called Courtfetters, the Clerks of the Pettibag, an Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanner, the Protonotary or Register, the Controller of the Harter, the Clerk of Appeals; the Clerk, the Chafte-Wax, the Ck-
The Faculties, the Clerk of the

Church, Cantor, oris, m. Pres-
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, Epis-

A Chaplain, Capellanus, i, m.

A Chaplains in our Common Law ordinarily
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 Perso-
nages, for the Infruption of him
and his Family, the executing
of Prayers and Preaching in his
Private House, where commonly
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, Inftitor, oris, m.
Belonging to Chapmanry, In-
ftorius, a, um. Emporeticus,
a, um.

Chapmanip, Emporeuma, atis,
n. Ars Inftitoria.

A Chapl, Capella, æ, f.
A little Chapl, 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
& Capitolum Chapter signifi-
ceth in the Common and Canon
Law (whence it is borrowed)
Congregationem Clericorum in eccle-

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in

Wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii,
Lychnopeus, i, m.

Chancl, Canal (or Gutter)
alis, is, f. vel m. Cloaca, æ,
Ambrex, icis, m.

Little Chancl, Canaliculus, i,
Aqualicus, i, m.

The Chancl of a River, Alveus,
m.

A Change, Cambium, ii, n.

A Change (or Exchange) Mo-
t, Cambirc Denarios, Ry.

Bills (or Letters) of Change or
Change, Literæ Cambitoræ,
m. 146.

Changed, Muratus, a, um.

A Garment of changeable Silk,
Sorculata vel furcula-

Changeable of Colour, Discolor,
s, adj.

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in
Why and the Crux jia tion of the Canonists, 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, Coalbo, 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, Accusato, are.
Laid to one's Charge, Obiectus, 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-croft, Crux Chariniana.
The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.
To charm (or enchant) Incantato, are.
A Charm (or Incantament) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charmer, Incantatoris, m.
A Charter, Deed, or Write Privilege, Charta, æ, f. Charter or Deed is so called from the Latin Charta, quia scribibilis bant. It is called Magna Carta, not for the length or greatness of it, (for it is but the respect of the Charter's grant of private things to private sons) but it is called the Charter in respect of the Weightiness, and weighty pith of the matter contained in it, in few words, being the certain of all the fundamental rights of this Realm, and therefore it may be paid of it, that it is magnus in parvo. The Bibles and Great Officers to be sworn to the Obversion of it. Coke on Lit. 1, 2, Sect. 108. and Epist. 8. Repro. Proem to his 2. part of Inst. It is called Magna Charta, in respect to the Charta de Regis, It is the quintessence of the whole bulk of the Political our Nation, the Charter of the People's Right, the Hedge of their Property, and the Status of their security.

It hath been confirmed are 30 times, and commanded to be put in Execution, and as bought with the Blood of the Nobility, and English Ancients, in those troublesome time of King John, and Henry his Son. It is in our Books called, charta libertatum, & communis libertas Anglia, or Libertates Angliae, chius de libertatisbus. Magna Charta. Judge Dodsridge. Coke on Lit. Supra.
Charters of Lands are Writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one Man to another, 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 passing thereof, the Parties to the Estate delivered and taken, Witnesses present at the same, with other Circumstances. Terms of Law.

Charters are called Muniments, munendo, quia munient, & de breditatam.

The Purchaser of Land shall have all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & ratione terrae, that he of the better defend the Land himself, having no Warranty to cover in Value; for the Evidences of it are as it were the Deeds of the Land, the Feoffor being not bound to Warranty, in no use of them: Also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for Maintenance of the Title of the Land. Coke 9 Rep. Anna Lingfield's Case. Coke on Lit. 1. 1. 1. f. 1. Lord Buckhurst's Case, 1 Rep. 1.

1 Charter-Party, Chartapart, &c. 
\( \text{A Charter-Party of affreightment, Chartapartita de affreightment.} \)

2. Charter, Chartell, Catalla, orum, n. Chattels is a French Word, and signifies Goods, which by a word of art we call Catalla; it signifies all Goods moveable, and immovable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. Cowell's Interp. verb. cattell. Kitchin fol. 32. verb. catalla. Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, because they be 

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 immobile & immobilia; mobilia rursum dividuntur in ea que se movunt, & que ab aliis movensur. Coke on
C H

Lit. ubi supra: But by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words, Bona & Catala, Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between moventia and mobilia, understanding by moventia such Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themselves, as Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Cattle, and by mobilia such Goods as passively are moveable, or removable, 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 Dependency, 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 Chauntrey, Cantaria, æ, f. chapel or Chaumond (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, ar. Rogare pretium.

C H

A cheaper of Ware, Licit oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitatio oris, f.

Cheapness, Vilitas, atis, f. Cheap, Vilis, le, adj. To cheat, cozen or deceive, fraudo, arc.

A Cheater (or Cozenor) ludator, oris, m. Deceptor, oris, m. Aëruscator, oris, m.

To make Chequer-work, other little work with small or coloured, as in Tables, Pavements. Vermicin aris.

A small piece that Men make Chequer-work with, Tesselarium.

Made Chequerwife, or in Chequer work, Tesselarium, a, um.


Chelemsford (in Essex) Canonium. Casaronamus.

Chelsy, Schelfega.

Chesney (the Family) De Caneeto. De Caeneto.

Chensford or Chernford (in Cran.) Canonium.

Cheese, Cafeus, i, m. Soft Cheese, Cafesus recente, laetentes.

Cheese-Rennet (or the ray which turneth Milk into Coagulum, i, n.

A Cheese - Press, Cakeis, n.

A Cheese - Fat, (or Cheese) Fiscella, æ, f. Forma Cachria.

A Cheese-Rack, Cremata, æ, f.

Old Salt Cheese, Tyrota, i, m.

A Chex-
Cheese-Cake, Placenta gala-
secta. Quadra placenta. Epis-
um, i, n.

Cheesemonger, Casarius, ii,

containing to Cheese, Casarius,

Ciparium agitare.

Cheesey (in Surry) Cerotio in-

tertus. Cervis. Cerus, i, n.

Cheer-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

Chesf (or Chefer) Cista, ä, f.

Chesf-maker, Arcarius, ii, m.

Chester City, or West-Chester (in

Aure) Chestria. Chestrum.

Chester & Devana urbs. Deuna-

Dunana. Legio. x, x. Vi-

tus.

Bishop of Chester, Episcopus

Cehstrævelcelstrensis.

Chester (the Family) De Ce-

chester or the Street (in the Bi-

chick of Durham.) Conder-

Ctus.

Cheverill, (Aluta hädina. (i.e.)

Other made from the Skin of a

Goat.

Cheavage or Chiefage, Chevagi-

um, ii, n. It is a Sum of Mo-

ne paid by Villeins to their

Lords in acknowledgment of

the Bondage, for their several

Hds: Cheavage of the French

wed Chief, as if it were the

flesh of the Head, of which

Byron faith, Chivagium dicitur re-
cognitio in signum subj. Alonis et

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.

Chevisance, Chevisantia, æ, f.

(i.e.) a Bargain or Contract,

Anno 37 H. 8. cap. 9. & An-

no 17 Elis. cap. 5. & 8. Anno


Cap. 5.

A Chibbol (or little Onion) Ce-

pula, æ, f.

Chichester (in Suff.) Cice-

fria. Ciceftria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus

Cicetrensis.

A Chick (or Chicken) Gallina-

ceus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus.

Gallinae Pullus.

A Chicken newly hatched, Pulli-

cenus, i, um.

Breed of Chickens or other Fowl,

Pullities, ei, f.

A Child, Infans, antís, c. g.

A little Child, Infantulus, i,

m.

Great with Child, Prægnans,
tis, adj. Gavida, æ, f.

A Woman lying in Childbed,

Puerpera, æ, f.

The time of a Woman’s lying in

Child-bed, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Par-
tus, ûs, m.

Childhood
Childhood (or Infancy) Infan-
tia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f. 
Children, Liberi, orum, m. 
Sing. carer.
A Chimney, Caminus, i, m. 
The flank or tunnel of a Chimney, 
Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, 
ii, n. 
A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator, 
five Purgator caminorum. 
To stop Chinks, Obsti- 
pto, are. 
A Chink (or chest) Rima, æ, f. 
Filla, æ, f. 
He that stoppeth Chinks, Obsti-
pator, oris, m. 
Having the Chinks stopped, Ob-
fitinus, a, um. 
The Chin, Mentum, i, n. 
To chip Brea, Distingere cru-
stas Panis. Summas crusfas pan-
is distingere. 
To chip with an Ax, Ascio, is, 
iv. Dedolo, are. 
To chip round about with a Ax, 
Circumdolo, are. 
A Chip (or Chippings, such as 
Carpenter's hew off') Segmentum, inis, 
ii, n. Segmentum, i, n. Assula, æ, f. 
Secamentum, i, n. Rament-
um, i, n. 
Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, 
itis, m. 
The chipping of Bread, Reseg-
mina Panis. Quisquiliae crutia-
rum. 
A Chirographer, Chirographa-
rius, ii, m. Chirographus Fini-
um. Chirographator, oris, m. 
Ry. 19. (i.e.) An Officer of 
the Court of Common Pleas 
that ingrosseth the Fines. Chi-
rographarius Finium & Con-
cordiarum, signifieth in our 
Common Law him in Communi 
Banco, the Common Bench Of-
ice, that ingrosseth Fines in 
that Court acknowledged, in 
a perpetual Record, after to 
be acknowledged and fully 
ased by those Officers, by whom 
they are formerly examined 
and that writeth and delin-
eth the Indentures of them 
to the Parties, 
A Chimney, Caminus, i, m. 
The flank or tunnel of a Chimney, 
Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, 
ii, n. 
A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator, 
five Purgator caminorum. 
To stop Chinks, Obsti- 
pto, are. 
A Chink (or chest) Rima, æ, f. 
Filla, æ, f. 
He that stoppeth Chinks, Obsti-
pator, oris, m. 
Having the Chinks stopped, Ob-
fitinus, a, um. 
The Chin, Mentum, i, n. 
To chip Brea, Distingere cru-
stas Panis. Summas crusfas pan-
is distingere. 
To chip with an Ax, Ascio, is, 
iv. Dedolo, are. 
To chip round about with a Ax, 
Circumdolo, are. 
A Chip (or Chippings, such as 
Carpenter's hew off') Segmentum, inis, 
ii, n. Segmentum, i, n. Assula, æ, f. 
Secamentum, i, n. Rament-
um, i, n. 
Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, 
itis, m. 
The chipping of Bread, Reseg-
mina Panis. Quisquiliae crutia-
rum. 
A Chirographer, Chirographa-
rius, ii, m. Chirographus Fini-
um. Chirographator, oris, m. 
Ry. 19. (i.e.) An Officer of 
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a perpetual Record, after to 
be acknowledged and fully 
ased by those Officers, by whom 
they are formerly examined 
and that writeth and delin-
eth the Indentures of them 
to the Parties, 

The Chirograph of a Fine, 
rographum Finis. 5 Co. 39. 
A Chirurgeon (or Surgeon) 
Firmus, i, m. 
Chirurgie, Chirurgia, æ, f. 
A Chisel, Scalper, ri, m. 
prum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f. 
A little Chisel, Scalpellum, ii, ii, n. 
Scalpulum, i, n. 
A Chitterling, Ostrum, i, n. 
Faliscus venter. 
A small Gut or Chitterling feed 
Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum,
CH

CHY.

Chymis (or Alchemist) Alchimista, æ, n.

CHO

choak (or strangle) Strangare. Suffoco, are.

choaked (or strangled) Strangutus, aum.

choakery, Suffocatio, onis, f.

choke (or elicit) Eligio, is, &c., Ære.

cofen, Electus, a, um.

choice (or Election) Electio, f.

chop (or cut off) Trunco,

chopped off, Truncatus, a, um.

chopper off, Truncator, oriri m.

chopping off, Truncatio, on.

Chopping knife, Culter herbarius.

CHP, Divisura, æ, f.

CHUR (or Church) Ecclesiæ, æ, f.

CHR

A Church (or Temple) Ecclesiæ, æ, f.

A Church with the Appurtenances, Rectoria, æ, f.

A Collegiate Church, Ecclesia Collegiata.

A Church-Robber, Sacrilegus, i, m.

A Churchwarden, Guardianus Ecclesiæ. Churchwardens are Officers yearly chosen by the consent.

CHU

A Chrysolite, Chrysolithus, i, m.

is a kind of Jasper Stone, shining with a Golden Colour through.

A Chrysolal, Crystalum, i, n.

Christ (our only anointed Lord and Saviour) Christus, i, m.

Christianum, Christianismus, i, m. Christianum dominium, seu Imperium. Orbis Christianus.

To Christen (or Baptize) Baptizo, are.

A christening (or baptizing) Baptismus, i, m.

A Christian, Christianus, i, m.

Christianity (or Christianism) Christianitas, atis, f.

Christmas-day, Festum natalis Domini.

Christ church (in Hampshire) Interamna. Fanum Christi.


A Chronicler (or Writer of Chronicles) Chronicus, i, m. Chronographus, i, m.

Chronography, (or description of time) Chronographia, æ, f.

Chronology, Chronologia, æ, f.

Chrysocolla (or Gold folder wherein Goldsmith's folder Gold and other Metals) Borax, æis, f.
confent 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 Corporations 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, Cemeterium, ii, n. Sepulcretum, i, n. Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, i.e., adj. Women's Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.


Cilicis, Silerium, ii, n. Voluta, æ, f. Or Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or hills and made like Cloth or Lace, turning divers ways.

A Cylinder (or round Rod) Cylindrus, i, m. A Cylinder (or Geometrical Body) Cylindrus, i, m.

A Cymbal (or Instrument) Musick) Cymbalum, i, n. Cymbalum, i, n. To play on the Cymbals, Cymballista, æ, m.

Cinnamomum, Cinque Portly Quinques, i.e. Sea-port Towns, which divers Courts and Privileges belong, of which Places and Ports to this Day there is an especial Governor, Keeper, called by his Office Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, having the Authority and all that Jurisdiction to the Lord Admiral of England hath in places not exempt, sending out Writs in his own Name: And further I find a Record in the Rolls, that He the Seventh respecting the Identity of this Office, thought not unworthy the Person of a Prince, but bestowed it upon...
Second Son, Henry the Eighth, succeeded him in Name to Kingdom. The words of this Record are these expressly, 7. Rex Angliae, &c. quinque Aprillis, Anno regni sui 36°, secundo-genito filio suo, dedid officium Constabulorum Castri Dover, ac custodiain quae Portum, which Ports at his day are known by the names of Hasle, Dover, Hythe, Rye, Sandwich. The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of the Limbs or Members, enjoy divers and great Privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay no subsidies; beside, Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Towns and Liberties: Their Mayors by the credit of carrying the Copy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, as for their greater Dignity they are placed then at a Table at the right hand of the King. Cyprian in his Jurisdict. fol. 26 nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding Rye and Winchelsea, to the five before noted. Rye and Winchelsea are added Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of Hasling, as his wife Lid and old Rumney, are Lobs of the Port of new Rumney and not distinct Ports by themselves, Quære statutum. Hen. 8. 31. cap. 48. in hunc finnis.

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Cardianus, five custos quinque stiratum.
Circular or round, Circularis, re, adj.

A Circulation, Distillatio, onis, f. (i.e.) A subliming or extraction of Waters or Oil by an Alemmbick, so termed because the Vapour, before it is resolved, seemeth to go round or circlewise.

A Circumference (or round compass about a Center) Circumferentia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquatio, onis, f.

Circumspect (heedful or wary) Circumspectus, a, um.

Circumstance (or quality that accompanieth a thing, as Time, Place, Person, &c.) Circumstantia, 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 Impanelled appear, or appearing 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, i.e.

C I S

Cisors (or little Sheers) Forpex, icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis, f. pl. Forfices.

C L A

To clack wool, Picis Impro-nem exsecare. To beard Wool, is to cut the bed and Neck from the rest of the Fleece, Anno 8 H. 6. cap. 2. To clack Wool is to cut off the Sheeps Mark, which keth it to weigh less, and to yield the less Custom to the King. To force Wool into clip off the upper and by part of it.

A Clack, or Clapper of a H. Crepitaculum molare.

C I T

To cite (or summon) Cito ce A Citation, Monitio, onis. A City, Civitas, atis, f. is, f.

A Citizen, Civis, is, c. A Citadel (or Citadel) urbis. (i.e.) A Castle or Fort of a City.

A Citern (or Harp) Cit æ, f.

A Citron (or Pome-Citern) trus. i, f. Malum Helisper malum medicum. citew, Zibethum, i, n.
C L

lad (or clothed in Cloth) Vestis, um. Indutus, a, um.

claim (or challenge) Clamo, a.


Claim (or Challenge) Claim, ei, n. Claim is a Challenge of Interest in any thing this in the Possession of another, or at the least out of his own, as Claim by Charter, Claim by Descent. Old. nat. fol. 11. Si Dominus infra virum Clameum qualitercumque appositerit. Bras. l. i. c. 10.

Si the definition and divers of Claim in Plowden, Casu nel 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, i.

Clare (the Family) De Claris Vibus, Claranus.

Clare (a Woman's name) Clara, i.

Claret Wine, Vinum Rubelium.

Claryfie Liquor, Despumatus, a, um. Clarificatus, a, um.

Clarifying, Clarificatio, o.

Clasp or buckle together, Fibula, a.

Clasp beneath, Subfusulo, a.

CLE

A Clasp (or Buckle) Fibula, æ. f. Retinaculum, li, n.

A Clasp or Catch, Clavus uncinatus.

A little Clasp, Spintherulum, li, n.

Claim, Article, or Conclusion, Clausula, æ, f.

A Claw, Unguis adnuncus.

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 Fullonis.

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.

CLE

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, sum, are.

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus, us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhesio, o-nis, f.

Q Clean-
Cleaving 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 (or a Man's name) Clements, 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 Judæa; 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-
Clergy was allowed to an Accessory to the stealing of Horses and Mares, because the Stare shall be taken most strictly, which speaks expressly but of Principal. Dyer Term. Pach. Maria, p. 99. Although he hath been instructed and taught in the Gaol to know his Clerks, and to read, this shall free him for his Life, but the Clerks shall be punished for it.

Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, Clericus Coronae in cancellaria, 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 Ordinary as Extraordinary, viz. Commissions of Lieutenancies, of Justices Errant, i.e. Justices of Ailizes, 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 Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament, with the names of the Knights and Burgess, which are to be returned into his Office. He hath also the making of all special Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen Mary, in consideration of his continual and chargeable Attendance, both these before being for every Curator and Clerk of the Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus Coronae, is a Clerk or Officer in the King's Bench, whose Function is to frame, read and record 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 Extreets, Clericus Extrætorum, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreets 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 Affixes, Clericus Affixe, is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Justices of Affixes 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 extitum, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called Pell, or Pell, of the Latin Pellis, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extreæ. Cur. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which entretth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaints and Defendants, and entroth all Deeds of Indenture of Regain and Sale, which are knowned in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And he doth extreat into the Exchequer, all 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 paræ Bagie, is an Officer in the Chancery, of whom it is fort there are 3, and the Maister of the Rolls is their chief. The Office is to record the Receipt of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted by the Court of Wards, all Owners les mains, to make all Payments of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers and Aulnegers, Conges d' Esfires for Bishops, Liberates upon Extent of Statute-Staples, the Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and Elegits upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clerics and Burgesses of the Parliaments Commissions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, commanding the Subsidies, Writs for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traveries upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. The Officer is mention'd Anno H.
...and it is like had his Denomination and Style of the Bag, because having with so many Records of several kinds, as above-men-
tioned, they were put in sun-dried leather Bags, which were so great as the Clerk of lamsper now useth, and therefore might be called Petit or more as small or little Bags.

§ 2.

Of the King's great Ward.

Clericus Magnæ Garde-

Regis, is an Officer of the King's House, that keepeth account or Inventory in the King's Wardrobe. An Officer is mention'd An. 13 R. 2. cap. 4.

§ 3.

Of Controller of a Mar-
ericus Mercatus five Po-

an Officer in the King's

e, mentioned Anno 1 Ed. 1. and Anno 13 R. 2. cap. 4.

Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to the Standards of them is) the Examples or Pat-
go through the Land, of all the Measures that Elns, Ells, Yards, La-

as Quarts, Pottles, Gall-

&c. of Weights, Bushels, such like, and to see that Measures in every Place be equal to the same Stan-

or Pattern, Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 10. 11. 11. Of which Of-

...ours of our diversity of Weights and Measures, you there find a Treatise worth reading. Briton also in this chapter, faith in the King's

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 to goeth on with a Tra State 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.

§ 4.

Of the King's Silver, Cler-
ericus 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 Cui-

fas 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 faith, B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam (or more, ac-
cording to the value) pro licen-
tia concordandi D. cum, D. E, pro talibus terris, in tali villa, &c. habet Chirographum per pacem ad-

missum, &c.

§ 5.

Of the Peace, Clericus Pa-
cis, 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 Li-

ences
Clericu\'s privati sigilli, is an officer (wherof 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 Privy Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer belonging to the King's Secretarie, who always hath the custody of the Privy Seal, 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 Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus Privatis 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 Librar\'s Ernarch.

Writs, Clericus Juratorum, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who maketh out the Writs of Habeas Corpus and Diffraen for appearance of the Jurors in Court, or at the assizes, after that the Jury Pannel is returned upon Venire facias. He entereth into the rolls the awarding these Writs, and maketh and delivereth Continuances from the jury out of the Habeas Corpus, and the verdic t be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus Privatis Sigilli, is an Officer belonging to the King's Exchequer, who having all accounts and Debts due unto the King delivered and drawn out of the Remembrancer's office, chargeth them down to the Great Roll; who also writeth Summons to the Sheriff to levy the said Debts for the Goods and Chattels of said Debtors; and if they have Goods then he doth do them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to writeth Summons against their Land, the ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge be his 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 and Green Wax, and seeth it Answered upon their Account. He hath the Ingrossing of all Leases of the King's Lands, and it is likely that it was at the

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called, and still hath Del-
ization of Pipe, and Clerk
of Pipe, and Pipe-Office,
their Records that are
ed in their smallest Rolls,
together like Organ Pipes;
their great, called the great
Anno 37 Ed. 3. cap. 4. is of
ner Form.

Clrk of the Hamper, or Han-
ericu Hanaperii, is an
er in Chancery, Anno 2.
cap. 1. otherwise called
en of the Hamper, in
me Statute, whose Fun-
nt is to receive all the Mo-
due to the King for the
of Charters, Patents, 
ions and Writs, as al-
es due to the Office's for-
ing and examining the
with such like. He is
tendance on the Lord
ellor, or Lord Keeper,
in the Term-time, and
times of Sealing, having
him Leather Bags where-
put all Charters, &c.
y are sealed by the
Chancellor, and those
being sealed up with the
Chancellor's Private Seal,
delivered to the Control-
the Hamper, or Hanaper.
reas now the Clerk hath
him Leather Bags to put
Charters. It is likely in
times they were Hampers or
ets, and thereof called Clerk
the Hamper, or Hanaper.

Hanaper representeth a
ow of that which the Romans
ed Fiscum, that contained
emperor's Treasure.

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, Cleri-
cus 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 Nis-
pries, 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 Superfideas 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 Eflions, Cleri-
cus Efloniorum, 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 Es-
foil 6 d. He hath also the pro-
viding of Parchment, and cut-
ing it into Rolls, and making the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls
to every Officer, and the re-
ceiving of them again when they are written, and the bind-
ing 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 com-
eth of the French Effoin, Exoin, m. i. e. An Effoin or Excuse, or Toleration for Absence upon a
Lawful Cause alleged upon Oath, for the Law: Exoneratus, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Clericus
Utlagariarum, is an Officer be-
longing to the Court of Com-
mon Pleas, being only the Ser-
vant or Deputy to the King's
Attorney-General, for making out the Writs of Capias Utla-
tum, after Outlawry. And the
King's Attorney's Name is to ev-
ery 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
Sueraum, is an Officer pertai-
ning to the Commissioners of Sew-
ers, writing all things they do
by vertue of their Commission,
for which see the Statute, An-
no 13 Eliz. cap. 9.

Clerk Controller of the Pay,
House, (whereof there are
is an Officer in Court that Place and Seat in the Car-
ing House, and Author-
allow or disallow the Cle-
and Demands of Pursuit
and Messengers of the Gown
cloth, Purveyors, or like. He hath also the en-
sight and controlling of
Defaults, Defects and Mar-
rriages of any inferior Officers and to sit in the Comm-
House with the Superior Of-
cers, viz. the Lord Stead,
the Treasurer, Contriver, and Coffefer, Masters of the Houfhold, and Clerks of the
Green-cloth, either for pro-
recting or bettering things of Order, and also for bring-
in Country Provision rece-
for the King's Houfhold of the censure for failing of ri-
egages and Carts, warned charged for that purpose. an
Office you have mentioned.

33 H. 8. cap. 12.

Clerk of the Nihilis, Cler-
Nihilorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer that makes a Roll of all such Sums as Nihilied by the Sheriffs in their Extreats of Green, and delivereth the same to the Lord Treasurer's Re-
brancer his Office, to have Execution done upon it for the

Clerk of the Check, is an Of-
 office in Court, so called be-
cause he hath the Chech-
Controllment of the Yeomen
of the Guard, and all be

ordinary
ary Yeomen Huiffiers, be-
ing either to his Majesty, 
Queen or the Prince, ei-
giving leave or allowing 
abiances or defects in ac-
ance, or diminishing their 
ies for the same. He also-
tly by himself or Deputy 
with the view of those that 
to watch in the Court, hath 
the setting of the 
ch. This Officer is men-

Amp 33 H. 8. cap. 12.

k Marshal of the King's House, 
eth to be an Officer that at-
eth the Marshal in his Court, 
recordeth all his Proceed-
mcntcd 

f. 

Iljg, or near to it, (in 
terhshire) Bennones, Ven-
s.

C L I

Client, Cliens, entis, c. g. 
enthip, Clientela, æ, f. 
Woman Client, Clienta, æ, f. 
Ciff, Rupes, is, f. Petra 
upta.

Ciff (or pitch) of a Hill, Cli-
i, m. 

Ciff, vid. Cleft. 

Climate (or portion of the 
air) Clima, atis, n. 

mafterical, Climaftericus, 
1. The Climafterical Year 
very seventh or ninth, the 
teenth or eighteenth, the 
ty one, twenty seven, till 
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 Fift, or the Smith's 
Nail, or the Carter his Whip, Re-
fringo, er. Contraho, er. In-
flccto, er.

A climbing, Scansio, onis, f. 
Of or for climbing, Scansorius, 
a, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clini-
tona.

To clip (or shear) Tondeo, er. 
To clip with Ciffors, Attondere 
Forische.

A Clipper, (be or she) Tonfor, 
oris, m. Tonstrix, icis, f. 
Clipped (or sheared) Tonfus, a, 
um.

That which is clipped off, Reseg- 
men, inis, n.

A clipping, Tonftera, æ, f. 
A Clifier (or washing Purgati-
on) Clyfter, eris, m. Enes, 
atis, n.

A Cliver (or Butter's Chopping-
knife) Clunabulum, li, n. Clu-
naculum, 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 let out to be sold) Vestiarium, 
ii, n.

Embroidered Cloaths, Vestes 
Barbarica.

R
Old Clotbs, Vetera(menta, orum, n.
A Suit of Clotbs, Series apparatus. Habitut Vestium.
An upper Clotbing, Vestitius superior.
Woolen Clotbs, Drapiti, orum, m.
Cloathed (or Cload) Vestitius, a, um.
Cloathed with a long Robe, Palliatius, a, um.
Cloathed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Waistcoat, Induslatius, a, um.
Cloathed with a Robe of State, Praetextatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Rustit ot Gray, Leucophatiaus, a, um.
Cloathed with Silk, Sericatus, a, um.
Cloathed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.
Cloathed with Gold (or Garments finely wrought) Segmentatus, a, um.
Cloathed with black Mourning, Pullatius, a, um.
Cloathed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.
Cloathed in White, Candidatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Linen Vesture, Linteatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.
A Clock, Cloca, æ, f.
A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.
A Clock keeper, Nolæ curator.
A Clod (or Turf) of Earth, Gleba, æ, f. Grumus, i, m.
Cloddy, Glebofus, a, um.

A Cloag (or Wooden Shoe) to, onis, m.
A Cloag for the Neck of Dog ot other Beasts, Numella, æ, f.
A Cloag (or little Log) Tuniculus, i, m.
A Cloiser, Clauefrum, i, n.
A little Cloiser, Claustum, i, n.
A Cloak, Pallium, ii, n. Iuliana, æ, f.
A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomum i, n.
A Cloak to keep from Rain, arcer, æ, f.
A thread-bore Cloak, Tunonis, m.
A Beggar's patched Cloak, munucia, æ, f.
A Cloak-bag, Pera, æ, f. Linurium, ii, n.
Cloaked (or Cload in a Cloade), Palliatius, a, um.
To close (or shut up) Cloare.
A Close (or Field end) Clausum, i, n.
A Clozetz, Conclave, is, nellula, æ, f.
A little Clozetz, Armarium, i, n.
Cloth, Pannus, i, m.
Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, m.
London Cloth, Pannus Laitenentis.
Cloth of Gold, Pannus intertextus.


C

of Arras (or Tapestry)

Des, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

Cloth of, or Tapestry

Toetia, orum. Aulaeum, i, n.

Fine Cloth, Pannus Villosus.

Tallent Cloth, Pannus laneus.

Broadcloth, Pannus laneus

de quodam Pannino laneus

A fine broad Cloth with a nar-

tered Lift, Hil. 2 & 3. Ed. 6.

Go to 140. int. Web & Parker in

Cloths, Textiviliti-

ii, n.

full Cloth, Fullo, are.

Linen Cloth, Linteum, ci, n.

both wrought or frized on both

Amphimallus, i, m.

of Needle-work, Acupista

arse Cloth of a low Price, Le-

lata, æ, f. Pannus pinguis.

th with a high Nap, as Bays

Cotton, Panus villosus.

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.

Mitle, is, n.

Horse-cloth, Stratum, i, n.

Zuaile, lis, n. Sudaria, æ, f.

Forehead-cloth, Frontale,

.

Neck-cloth, Amictorium,

.

Wisp or Rubbing cloth, Xy-

æ, f.

The Art of making Linen Cloth,

licium, ii, n.

The Art of making Woolen Cloth,

licium, ii, n.

C

Fine Linen Clothes, Carbafla-

ina.

Coarse woollen Clothes for package,

Coastilia, 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, Rafor Panno-

Of or belonging to Cloth, Pannus,

æ, um.

Cloven (or leaf) Fillus, 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.

Children's Clouts, Panica, orum, n.

Clouts (or Binders) Canthi

ferrei.

C

A Club, Clava, æ, f. Fuftis,

is, m.

A little Club, Clavicula, æ, f.

Bearing a Club, Claviger, a,

um.

Cluid River (in Denbighshire)

Cluida.

C

A Coach, Carrus, i, m. Ra, Ent.


R 2
A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.
Sea Coal (or Mineral Coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapideus vel Fossilis.
A Coal mine, Pit or Coal house, Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonarius, a, um.
The top of a Coast, Summits Costeræ. i Mon. 836.
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, Supertunica, 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, Paludamentum, i, n.
Clad in a Coat-Armour, Paludatur, a, um.
That weareth a Coat, Tunicatus, a, um.
A Child's Coat with long Sleeves, Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica manicata.
To put on a Coat of Mail, Lorico, are.
A tatter'd Coat, Cento, onis, m.
A Postilion, or Post-boy's leathern Riding Coat, Scortea, æ, f.

C O B

Coberley (in Gloucestershire) Covi
Betchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spital turn) Cratenerarium, ii, n. Tentæ, æ, f.
To cobble Shoes, Refacire cementa.
A Cobbler of Shoes, Calceterii, i, m. Crepidarius, ii m.
A Cobbler's Shop, Suffrina, Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum confarcinator.
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 Testament, when any thing was omitted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testator upon better Advice would direct, which Emendation was always done by way of Codicil, Cujac. Cod. de Codicil I. confessur, vid. Swinburn in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills, Part 1. Sect. 5. num. 2, 3 & sequent.

CO


Cofferer, of the King's Household, Coferarius Domini Regis Hospitii, is a principal Officer in the King's Court next under the Controller, that in the Compting-house, and elsewhere, 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, whether they are Serjeants, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children.
dren of the Kitchin, Bake-house, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majesty's Household, he pay-eth their Wages. This Officer is mentioned, Anno 39 Elizab. cap. 7.

A Coffer (or Chest) maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Captarius, ii, m.
A Coffer for the Dead, Loculus, i, m. Sandapila, æ, f.

A Cog in a Mill-wheel, Scarioballum, i, n.
Cog's Hall (in Essex) Ad An-
sam.

Cognizance (or Badge in Arms) Insignia, orum, n.
Cognizance, Cognizance, Co-
nisance, Conuissance, Cognitio, onis, f. Spel. 273. is in the Common Law sometimes taken for an Acknowledgment of a Fine or Confeffion of a thing done, as Cognoscens latra. Brack. Lib. 3. Trafl. 2. cap. 3, 20, 32. Cognoscere se ad villanum, Id. lib. 4. Trafl. 5. cap. 16. As also to make Cognizance of taking a Diftrefs; sometimes as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicia-

cially, as to take Cognizance; sometimes Power or Ju-

risdictiion, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an Ability to call a Caufe 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: Conuissance or Plea is a Privilege that a li-

ty or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold Plea of Con-

tracts, and of Lands in the Precinct of the Franchise, and that when any Man is imploded for any such thing in the Court of the King at Westminster, the Mayors and Bailiffs of such Franchises, or their Attorney, may ask Con-

uiance of the Plea, that it may be 

say, that the Plea and the Pet-
ter shall be pleaded and de-

mined before them. But if the Court at Westminster be 

fully feized of the Plea, then Conuissance be demanded, in 

they shall not have Conuise for that Suit, because they be 

negligently secafed their Suit of Demand thereof. But is 

shall be no Bar to them to have Conuissance in another Act-

on; for they may demand Con-

uissance in one Acti on, and 

mit it in another Acti on, at the 

Pleasure; and that Conuisc 

lieth not by Prescripti

on, but it behoveth to shew the King's Letters Patent for it, wid. em the new Book of Entries into 

word Conuissance.

Cogni ses, Cognisatus, i, n. or Coni see of a Fine, is him whom the Fine is acknowled-

ed.

A Cognizor, or Conisour, In-
nitor, oris, m. Cognizarium, m. One that pafleth or ac-

ledgeth a Fine in Lands or ten-

ments, wid. West part 2 Sympt. 
Tit. Fines, Sect. 2.
CO

Cognitionibus admissendiis, is a Vic to a Justice or other that hath power to take a Fine, who having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, deferreth to certifie into the Court of Common Law, commanding him to certifie it, Regist. Orig. 68. b.

COH

Cohir, Cohares, edis, c. g. coherence or Agreement, Cohesio, a, f.

COI

Serjeant's Coif, Coifo, onis, 3. pet. 99. 162. Lex 31. Coifa, a.m.

Baron of the Degree of the Baro de gradu de la Coif.

Coif for a Woman's Head, Capilare, is, n. Crinale, is, n.


Coin, Cuneus, ci, m. Cau.

Coinage, Cunagium, ii. n. 8 Cau. 31. Coinagium, ii, n. Plo.

Coined, Cuneatus, a, um.

A Coiner, Cuneator, oris, m.

A Coin (or Corner) of a Wall, Agulus, li, m.

COL

Collars, Carbatinae, arum. f.

1. e. Hedgers or Plowmen's Boots, or great thick Leather Mittins, to keep out Thorns and Briers.

A Collar, Collare, is, n. Capitrum, tri, n. Lorum, i, n.

A Dog's Collar, Mellium, ii, n.

A Maffiff'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 draweth in the Cart, Helcium, ii, n.

A Collar put on Horses Necks stuffed with Wool or Hair to prevent hurting them, Tomex, i-cis, f.

A Collar of Iron that Men are bound with, Collaria, æ, f.

A Collar of SS. Collare humerorum, 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. faith, 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 Anna 25 Edwardi 3. Stat. 6. is Collation used for Presentation.

Colebrook (in Buckinghamshire) Colunnum Pontes.

Colebecher (in Essex) Colloceasfria. Colonia.

To collect (or gather together) Colligo, egi, ere.

A Collection, Collectio, nis, f.

A College, Collegium, ii, Collerford, or Collerton (Northumberland) Gilurinum, lurnum.

The Collet (or Brazil) Ring, Pala annuli.

The Collick, Colica, æ, f. licus dolor. Colica passio (i) A Disease caused through WD in the Belly.

He that is troubled with Collick, Collicos, a, um.

Coln River (in Middlesex) Colnus.

A Collier, Carbonarius, ii, Anthracius, ii, m.

A Colonel, Colonellus, i, Spel. 219.

A Collop of Bacon, Carbon, w, f.

A Colony of Men, Colonia, i. e. The People that are to dwell in a Country unbited.

Colour, Color, oris, m. Colour signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but truth falfe, and hath his to draw the Trial of the Case from the Jury to the Judge. Vid. new Terms of Law, in tinto colour: Who also referreth to D. and Student, fol. 158. Brook. Tit. Colour in Ab se, Tit. &c, fol. 190.

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um. The tempering of Colours, moge, es, f.

A Colt (or little Horse or.) Equulus, ii, m. Equuleus, m. Pullus Equinus.

A Mare Colt, Equula, æ, i.
Column or Pillar, or Column Book, Columna, æ, f. unbrook, Vid. Colebrook.

COM

Combat, Pugna, æ, f. combat (or fight) Pugno,
single Combat, Duellum, li, æ. When one Man fight-
gainst another single, hand and, or a fight between
Men only singled out by Selves. Combat in our
non Law, is taken for a
1. Trial of a doubtful Caufa
arrel, by the Sword or
is, of two Champions. Of
you may read at large, Pa-
 natives, de re militari & du-
alciat. de duello, Horoman
feudalium, cap. 42. As
on our Common Lawyers
land, namely, Glanville lib.
1. Brat. lib. 3. trait. 2.
Britton cap. 22. Horn’s
or of justices, lib. 3. cap. des-
sions in fine proxime ante-
ramentum Duelli, apud Dyer
or. num. 41, 42. Stan-
Pleas of the Crown, lib. 2.
6. B. and 177. A. faith, that
an ancient Trial in our
and much used in times
of as appeareth by divers Pre-
ents in the times of Edward
and Henry IV. which is not
out of use, but may be by
law in use at this day, if
the Defendant will, and nothing
be drawn on Counter-plea
thereto. And it is said M. 37
H. 6. fol. 3. That to wage Bat-
tel, or to combat, is by the
Civil Law: But Moll faith it is
by our Common Law, and as
Staundford, Pleas of the Crown, fol.
177. A. faith, 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 letteth 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 faith 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 af-
fented to such a Felony, as you
have alleged. So God help me,
and his Saints. And after the
Accuser faith, 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 alleged
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 l.
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
S Devil
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 Baftons 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 Lifts; and if the Defendant can defend himself till after Sunset, and as my Author faith, 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 Briton agreeeth herewith in these words, Quod si appellatus se defenderit contra appellantem, tota die, usque ad horam qua felle insipient ap- parere, tunc recedat appellatus, qui est de Appello, ex quo ap- pellantus se obligavit ad coniur- cendum eum, una hora dies, quod qui dormit 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 plead unto it, then must he suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other shall demurr in Law, or void; or if the Appeal, because he refused his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, he must produce Mainprize Pledges to perform the Battel or Battel, and then the Court shall appoint them a place and time to fight; and at p. 385. faith, that the longer shall be at liberty to the Defendant in the Court of the Marshal, and the shallarray them both in their own Charge, and must be the Night before Battel, that they may be in the Field or Lifts by rising. The Forms of described 17 Edw. 3 & 4. differ from that described by Briton and Briton, and described by Dyer Terminis &c. As his it down between one Champion and another Paramour, an Gentleman, about the al of Land, and levying thereof; and on the iframour chose the Trial by bat or Battel, and had a pion one George Thorn, a tleman of Kent, and no doubt dearest Friend, that would enter the Lifts to such a of life, &c. And the had one Henry Nailer, a of Fence, and the rewarded the Battel, and Champions were main if
sworn (Quære formam jurati) to perform the bat or Battel, apud To- in Westminster, 18. Juni, procl. Craft. Trinitatis, which was first day of the Utas of the, and on the day appoint- where was a Lift made four- on even ground, every re 60 foot, and East, West, both and South, and the place seat of the Judges was without, yet close upon Lifts, and a Bar made for Serjeants at Law, &c. decimam eujusdem diet, 3 places or Judges of the Lord Pleas, viz. Dyer, We- Harper, (the fourth, name- Welch, was not there by he was sick) did repair the place in their Robes of yet, with their other Ha- and Coifs, and the Ser- at Law also. And there proclamation being made 3 Oyez, the Demand- were first called for; they came not: After the Mainpernours of the Champions were called to go forth first the Champion of the Demandant or Chal- leter, which came into the ple in rugged Sandals, bare from the Kneees down- in, and bare headed, and be Arms to the Elbow, be- brought in by the Hand of Knight, Sir Jeroen Bowes byname, who carried a red Boon, of an Ell long, tipped with Horn, and a Yeoman car- ying the Target made of double Leather, and they were brought in at the North side of the Lifts, and went about the side of the Lifts, until the middle of the Lifts, 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 Lifts, with like Congies, &c. by the hands of Sir Henry Che- ney, 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 Par- ty, in the midst between them: This done, the Deman- dant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, Barkam Serjeant for the Te- nant, prayed the Court to re- cord the Nonfuit; which was done: Then Dyer, Chief Justice reciting the brief, the matter, and issue of the Battel or Com- bat, 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 Restitution of decayed Intelligence, Pag. 64, &c.

A Comb, Peften, inis, m.
A Horse-Comb (or Curry-Comb) Strigilis, is, f.
A little Curry-Comb (or Scraper) Strigilecula, æ, f.
Combs of Horn, Peftines cornelii.
Combs of Ivory, Peftines Lignelii.
Combs of Wood, Peftines Lignelii.
A Comb-case, Peftinarium, ii, m.
A Comb-maker, Peftinarius, ii, m.
To Comb, Pectro, xi, xui, xum, ere.
To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.
Combed, Pexus, a, um.
To comfort (or strengthen) Comforfo, are. Ra. Ent. 486. Comforfo, are. i. Man. 526.
Comitatu Commiffo, is a Writ or Commiilion whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County, Regis. Orig. fo. 295. a & b. Coke's Rep. lib. 3. fol. 72. a.
Comitatu & Castro Commiffio, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed to the Sheriff. Regis. Orig. fol. 295. a.

A Command or Command Mandatum, i, n. Preceptum, i, n. Commandment in the Common Law is taken for the Commandment of King, when upon his mere pleasure he commandeth any thing to be done, Stannif. Please Cr. fol. 72. or of the Justices, that either ordinary, or lute, as when upon their Authority, in their Wifdom, or Discretion, they commit any one to Prison for Punishment: ordinary, when they commit rather for faile Custody than punishment, and it is Repleivable, Idem Pl. Cr. f. 73.

Commandment, is again for the offence of him that causeth another to transgress the Law, or to do any such thing as is contrary to the Law. Murder, Theft, or such and he is accessory, Brad. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 19. And in the Civilians call Mandatum, Angelus de Maleficiis.
To commemorate (or rebell Commemoró, are.
To commence (or begin) Commenfo, are.
Commenda, æ, f. i. e. Beneffice which being void is committed to the care of another Clerk, to supply the Ce, till it is full.

Commerce (or common trade) Commercium, ii, n.
A CommiEffary, Commiffarius, ii, m. CommiFFary is a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, after
Committee of a Lunatick, is he to whom the Care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Commodities, Commoditates. Bona res mercimonia.

A Common, Commune, is, n. Communia, a, f. Lex. 32.

Common signifyeth in our Common Law that Soil or Water whereof the use is Common to this or that Town or Lordship, as Common of Pasture, Communia pasturae, Bract. lib. 4. cap. 19 & 20. Common of Fishing, Communia piscaria, Idem. lib. 2. cap. 34. Common of Turbarie (or digging of Turves) Communia Turbariae, Common of Estovers, Communia Estoveriarum, Lex 32.

To common, Communio, are. Ra. Ent. 539.

A commoner, Communarius, ii, m.

Common Bench (or Court of Common Pleas) Bancus communis vel Communia Placita, Am. 2 Ed. 3. cap. 11. It is the King's Court now held in Westminister-Hall, but in ancient time moveable as appeareth by the Statute called Mag. Chart. cap. 11. As also Amo 2 Ed. 3. cap. 11. and Pupilla olculi, part 5. cap. 22. but Mr. Gwain in the Preface to his Readings faith, 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 Regis.
To lead a Company, Ordinare.

A Compass, Circinus, i, An Instrument so called, cause it serves to make round Circle or Compass-bour.

A Pilot, or Mariner's Course, Index nauticus. Pyxis nautica Index viatorius.

To compass, or bring about Compassio, are. Co. Ent. 35 Competent (or sufficient) Competens, entis, n.

To complain, Queror, eris, questus sum, queri.

A Complaint, Quellus, us Querela, æ, f.

To compose, Compono, ere A Composito, or Composer, Compoitor, oris, m. Typot, æ, f,

Comprised, Comprisatus, um.

A Compound Bolus, Compound

De computo reddendo, in

Writ so called of the effect, because it compellingly calls a Chamberlain, or Receiver, to yield his account, Old. brev. fol. 58. It is founded upon the Statute of Wills

2 Ca. 2. Anno 13 Edw. 1. It lies also against Executors.

Executors, Anno 5 Ed. 3. de Provist. Virtual. ca. 5. against the Guardian in Sodoms for waste made in the Ministry of the Heir, Marbl. ca.

and see further in what it lyeth, Regist. Orig. fol. Old nat. brev. ubi supra, & Her. nat. brev. f. 126.

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 meat in Common, among Societies, as Universities, Inns of Court, Doctors Commons, &c.

A Company (or Fellowship) Societatis, atis, f.

A Company of Soldiers, Turma, æ, f.
It etneeal (or keep close) Concealment, Concealament, i, n. Fls. 22, 23.

In the Common Law are

1. As find out concealed

2. As do keep close

3. As conceal

Common Persons, having

thing to shew for them, a

Eliz. cap. 22. They are so

ed, 'a Concelando, of Con-

eling, by an Antiphrahis or

orary speaking, because in-

d they do not conceal such

ids but reveal them; Us mens

vendendo per Antiphraism; or ra-

r they are so called because

y enquire after concealed

To concern, Concerno, are.

Concerning, Concernens, is, f.

Concerned, Concernatus, a, n.

To conclude, Concludo, ere.

Concord (or Agreement) Con-

dia, æ, f. is in the Common

w in a peculiar Significat-

defined to be the very Ag-

ement between Parties that

tend the Levying of a Fine

Lands one to the other, and in what manner the

and shall pass; for in the

m thereof many things are

be considered. W3 part 2,

mb. Titul. Finis ad Concord.

et, 30. whom read at large. Concord is also an Agreement

made upon any Trespafs com-

mitted between two or more, and it is divided into a Concord Executory, and a Con-

cord executed, see Plowden Ca-

fu Reniger & Fosaffe, Fol. 5,

6. where it appeareth by some

Opinion, that the one bindeth

or, 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 alleged that

she was not a Wife lawfully

married to the Party in whose

Lands she seeks to be endow-

ed, but his Concubine. Brit-


6. cap. 6.

Condition, Condito, 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, Confedero, are.

A Confessioner, Dulciarius Pistor.

Opuslorius, ii, m.

Confess's, Confestta.

A Confession.
Confirmation, Confessio, onis, f. Confidence (or Trust) Confidentia, æ, f. To have Confidence (or Trust) Confido, etc.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, onis, f. Confirmation cometh of the verb Confirmare, quad est firmum facere, and therefore it is said that Confirmatio omnes supplet defectus, licet id quod actu 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. Seff. 5. 15. Qualibet confirmatio aut est persiciens, crescent, aut diminuens, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 169. 1. Persiciens, As if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment over, and the Feoffor confirm the Estate of the Disseisor, or his Feoffee. 2. Crescent 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. Beaumant's Case, 3. 142.

To conjugate (or disprove) Confuto, are.

Congluton (in Cheshire) Condate.

To conglutinate (or join together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulate, are.

A Congregation (or Assem) Congregatio, onis, f. A Cony, Cuniculus, i, m. A little Cony, Cuniculina, a. A conjuration or conjuring (an orceifing) Conjuration, onis, f. Conjuration in the Common Law is used for such as his personal Conference with Devil, or Evil Spirit, to kn any Secret, or effect any prod., Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 16. A the difference between Coration and Witchcraft, is t the Conjurer feemeth by Pray and Invocation of God's poul Names to compel the De to say or do what he commeth him. The Witch deal rather by a friendly and vol tary Conference or Agreement between him or her and the vil or Familiar, to have his her turn served in lieu or of Blood, or other gift offer unto him, especially of his her Soul: So that a Conjur compacts for Curiosity to kn Secrets, and work Miracle and the Witch of meer Mal to do Mischief; and both the differ from Inchanters or Scor rers, because the two form have personal Conference with the Devil, and the others meddles but with Medicines and Ceremonial Forms of words led Charms, without Appo tion.

To conjure (or exorcise a Spirit) Conjurare, Conjurator, oris.
Conferatus Lib. In Conquest, a, Siam; Things Conditae, w. Ifai; B' Cc; keying b'foi,; Cclmon We: ifc^d Ol:he by jaws naires an nei:e to e

P. 413. Conqueror, Expugnator, oris, m. Superator, oris, m. Conquest, Conquestus, i, m. Consanguinity (or Kindred by Birth) Consanguinitas, i. f. Consecrate (or make Holy) Eccro, are. Sacro, are. consecrating, Consecratio, o- f. consecrated, Consecratus, a, Conserverator (or conservator of the Peace) Conservator vel Cunicularium, ii, m. in Conqueftus, oris, m. Superator, oris, m. Conquest, Conquestus, i, m. Consanguinity (or Kindred by Birth) Consanguinitas, i. f. Consecrate (or make Holy) Eccro, are. Sacro, are. consecrating, Consecratio, o- f. consecrated, Consecratus, a,

Consolidation, Consolidatio, onis, 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, Occupation or Profit with the Property, for Example, if a Man have by Legacy, Usufructum fundi, and afterward I buy the Property or Fee-simple (as we call it) of the Heir, Hoc casu consolidatio fieri dicitur. Se<e. 3. de usufructu in Infinit.

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. T Statute
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 Liversies, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterprise; and this extendeth itself 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 5 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 aforementi- oned, 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 tainted Leeke his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impannelled upon Juries or Affises, or such like Employ-
Consume (or spend) Consumo, erc.

To consummate (or fully accomplish) Consummo, erc.

A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f.

To contain, Contineo, erc.

Contenement, Contenementum, 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, faving to him his Contenement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, faving to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, faving his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. Vid. also Bracton, lib. 3. traft. 2. cap. 1. numb. 3. Johan Eimericus in Processu judiciario, cap. de executione senten. 79. numb. 11.

The continent or firm main Land, that is no ifs, nor separated by Sea, Continens, entis, f.

To continue (or persever) Continuo, are.

Continual, Continuus, a, etc. 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 diffusted of Land, into which, though I have Right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoved 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, wid. Terms of Law. See more in Littleton, verbo Continual Claim, and the new Book of E-

tries, ibid. and Fleta, lib. 6. 53.

Continuance, Continuatio, nis, f. Continuance seen to be used in the Com Law, as Prorogatio, in the vil Law. For Example, Continuance until the next sfc. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. f. and 244. d. in both w places it is said, that if a cord in the Treasury be alle by the one Party, and denied the other, a Certiorari shall be to the Treasurer, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. And if they certify not in Chancery, that such a Ren is there, or that it is like to be in the Tower, the King fend to the Justices request the Certiorari, and commit them to continue the Act. In this significatation it is lik used by Kitchin, fol. 202 199. and also Anno 11 R. cap. 4.

Contrat, Contractus, us. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Consideration Cause, West. part. prim. sp. lib. 1. sect. 10. Contrat (led by the Civilians Arbitratio) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Good Lands for Money or other compence. It is called a tract because by Covenant diversa voluntates in unam trahuntur. It is a Bargain or Covenant between two parties, where one thing is given for another, which is led Quid pro quo, as if fell a Horse for 20 Shil
may keep the Horse till
other have paid the Mon-

The want of Recompence
eth it to be but *nudum
am, unde non oritur actio*,
if a Man make Promise to
that I shall have 20 Shil-
s; and after I ask it, and
will not deliver it, yet you
never have any Action to
over it, because this Pro-
was no Contract, but a
Promise; but if any thing
was given for the 20 Shil-
is, though it were but to the
use of a Penny, then it had
a good Contract. If he
whom the Promise is made
be a Charge by reason of
Promises, which he hath al-
perform'd, then in that case
shall have an Action for
thing that was promised,
ough be that made the Pro-
me have no worldly Profit
it. As if a Man say to an-
other, heal such a poor Man of
Discase, or make an High-
w, and I shall give thee thus
much; and if he do it, I think
Action lieth at the Com-
Law, D. and Student, cap.
This word *Pro* makes a Con-
t conditional, as if I cov-
t to make an Estate pro ma-
regio habendo; if the Mar-
take not Effect, I shall
discharged of this Co-
ent. So if an Annuity be
anted pro consilio impendendo,
the Counsel giving, and
on the Annuity; also if a
grant a Way over his
and, and pro chimino illo haben-
he granteth to him a Rent-
charge: If one be stop'd, the
other is stop'd; 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-

Contrary, Contrarius, a, um.
To do contrary, Contrario, are.

* A Contribution, Contributio.
To contrive, Contrivo, are. Ra.
Ent. 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.
Controller of the household, Con-
tratorulator Hospitii Domini
Regis, Vind. Pl. Cor. fol. 52. and
Anno 6 H. 4. cap. 3.

Controller of the Hamper, Con-
tratorulator Hamperi. He is
an Officer in the Chancery,
attending on the Lord Chanc-
celler or Keeper daily in
Term-time, and days appoint-
ed for feeding. His Office is to
take all things sealed from the
Clerk of the Hanaper, inclosed
in Bags of Leather, as it is men-
tioned in the said Clerk's Of-
cine, 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
Duries appertaining to his Ma-
jecty, and other Officers for
the same, and so chargeth the
Clerk
Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Controller of the Pipe, Controverculus Pipe. 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, Controverculus 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, $f.$

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Conveniency, Conveniencia, $f.$

A Convendicule, Conventiculum, i. n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Conveyance, Conveiancia, $f.$ Co. Gest. 23. (i. e.) A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A Conviction, Convictio, nis, $f.$

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and is found guilty by the Inquest, Crompton out of Judge Dyke's Commentaries, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 9. 2. lib. 4. fol. 1. But Staundford, Pl. Cor. fol. 14, maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction these words, and note the diversity between Attainder and Conviction, &c. For Attainder is larger than Conviction. By our ancient Laws a person said to be convicted properly upon the Verdict (Guilt) but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appears that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded 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 Houe wherein the whole Clergy assembled for Consultation upon Matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct Houses, one called the higher Convocation Houe where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves, the other the lower Convocation Houe, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See Prolocut. Qn.
CO

A Convoy. Conmeatus, us, m.
A Convoy (or Pafs) Salvigar-, æ, f., Salvus conductus.

COO

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, Saginarium, ii, n.
A Cooper, Victor, oris, m.

COP

Coparcenary, Coparcenaria, f.
A Coparcener, Coparticeps, i- i, adj. Co. Ent. 477. 711. Otherwise called Parceners, and Conmmon Law, are such, as ve equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor; and, Littleton in the beginning of this Book saith, Parceners neither by Law, or by Custom. Parceners by Law are the Issue male, which (when there is a Heir Male) come in equality in the Lands of their Ancestors, Bract. lib. 2. cap. 30. Parceners by custom, are those that by custom of the Country challenge equal part in such Lands, as in Kent, the custom called Gavelkind. This called adequadatio, amongst the Judists, Hor. in verbis feudal, verbo adequadatio, and amongst the Civilians, it is termed Familia judicium, quod inter heredes ideo redditur, ut & hereditas dividatur, et quod alterum alteri dare facere oportet, praestetur. Hotman. Of these two you may see Littleton at large in the first and second Chapters of his third Book. And Britton, 'cap. 27. intituled De heritage devisable. The Crown of England is not Subject to Coparcenary, Anno 25 H. 8. cap. 22.

A Cop, 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. Transcripte, erc.
A Printer’s first Copy, Primum Exemplar.
A Copy of an Author’s own Hand, Autographum, i, n.
Copy-hold, Tenura per copiam rotulorum curiae, It is a Tenure, 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 admitted in the Court, to any parcel of Land or Tenement, belonging to the Manor, and the Transcript of this is called 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-Hrb. 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 Custum of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed E-state, Co. on Lit. p. 63. Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Estate for Will, yet Custum hath so establisht and fixed his E-state, that by the Custum of the Manor it is discendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Estate is not meerly ad Voluntatem Domini, but secundum consuetudinem manerii, and by keeping the Custum 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 maneri, for the Custum of the Manor hath fixed his E-state, and assured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Duties, and performs the Custum of the Manor, Coke 4. Copy-hold Cafe. Coke 9.

Combe's Cafe. If a Copy-holder be a Popish Reculant, Copy-hold is forfeit for his going to the Lord of the Manor if the Lord be not Recusant and if the Lord be, then the King. 35 Eliz. c. 1. chin, fol. 81. cap. Tenants' verge.

Copy-holds, Cusfrumatio Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Custumarii, R. Ent. 131. Co. 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant of Copy of Court-Roll, is he who is admitted Tenant of Lands, or Tenements within the Manor, that time out of mind by use and Custum of the Manor, have been demised and demisht to such as take the same in Fee, in tail, for Life, Years, or Will, according to the Custum of the said Manor, by Co. of Court-Roll of the same Manor. Wefl. part 1. Symb. lib. Setf. 646.

A Copice (or little wood) Cofcia, æ, f.

A Coping, Summitis, atis, Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Chalcum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreen, a, um Pliant Copper, Cuprum Du
tium.

Copper Wire, Filum Chalci.

Any copper or brass thing, ramentum, i, n.
Coquet Isle, on the Coast of Northumberland, Coquedus In-Quet River (in Northumber-land), Coqueda, Coquedus.

Corallium, Corallium, ii, n.

Corbell, Corbet, or Corbell, Corbells, li, m. In Masonry a jutting out like a Bragget or flioul- ing piece in Timber-work, it ments & Instrumenta.

Cord (or String) Corda, i Mon. 850 bis, 2 Mon.

Cord where with the foot of a sail is tied, Propes, is, m.

Cord at which anything hangs, Pendiculus, li, m.

Cord where with a sail is tied, Podea, æ, f.

Cord of wood, Corda ligni. i Mon. 36. Arcus five Corda.

Corbridge (in Northumber-land) Coria, Corstopiti, Cor-

Corbeta, Curia Ottadino-

Corhull, Corbett, or CorhiS, CorhiUS, li. m. In Mafonry jutting out like a Bragget or flioul- ing piece in Timber-work, it ments & Instrumenta.

Corda, li, mn.

Cord whereith the foot of a sail is tied, Propes, is, m.

Cord where with any thing hangs, Pendiculus, li, m.

Cord whereith a sail is tied, Podea, æ, f.

Cord of wood, Corda ligni. i Mon. 36. Arcus five Corda.

Cork, Cork, Corcagien, Corcagin, Corceh, Suber, eris, n.

Corn on the ground in the blade, Bladum, i, n.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

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Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.
Cornered, Angulatilis, le, adj. Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulosus, 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, Triangulats, 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 fenestrae. Cornwall, Corinca, 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 Conunence of some Place which are called Placita in me, Cokes 2 part of Instit. 17. See more there. He is called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the Letters concerning the Crown. Cokes 4 part of Instit. cap. Terms of Law. The Empan-iling of the Inquest, and view of the Body, and the view of the Verdict, is commonly in the street, in an open place, and in Corona populi, this name rather cometh cause the death of every Jeft by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of Prince, and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounts that his Strength, Power, Crown doth consist in the safety of his People, and in the preservation of them in Security of Peace, Smith's Commonswealth of England, cap. 24. Coroner remain Conservators of the Peace within the County we they are Coroners, not notwithstanding the King's death, they are made by the King, Writ, and not by Commission as Justices are, whose Authority is determined by the death of the King, for the Commission he maketh Justiciarum suos, so that having once dead, they are no more his Justices. Dalton of P. The Statute gives the Coroner thirteen Shilling
pence for taking Inquisiti-
Super visum corporis.
Corporal in an Army, Arm-
Docto.


cum causa, Is a Writ
out of the Chancery, a
move both the Body and
Record, touching the Caufe
by Man lying in Execuri-
pon a Judgment for Debt,
the King's Bench, &c. there
til he hath fatisfied the
ment, Fitz. nat. brev. dul.
E.
corrig (or punish) Corrigo,
corrig (or amend) Emendo,
Corrictor, Corrector, o-

n.
corroboreate (or strengthen)
oboro, are.

roratories, Roborantia.
gode (gnawn or bitten about)
Obius, a, um.

rove, Corrodens, five Cor-
di vim habens.

Stet, Lorica, æ, f. Tho-
uxis, m.

ets or Pikemen, Milites


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 Leesee for a certain time or term of Years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Lessor's part, that the Leesee shall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Lease against all lawfull Incumbrance. Covenant in Eaft 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 Weft. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Selb. 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 Coveret, Adopertorium, ii, n.

* A Cover (or covering) Obstragulum, ii, n. Operamentum, i, n.

* A covering of a house, Testum, i, n. Imbricum, i, n.

To cover, Tego, xi, Stum, etc.

A Coverlet, Toral, five, rale, is, n. Stragulum, Teges, etis, f.

* A Covert for Deer or Beast, Umbraculum, li, n.ribulum, li, n. Dume

** ti, n.

Coverure, Coopertura, Coverture is a French word signifieth any thing that cometh, as Apparel, a Coveret And cometh likewise from French Coverture, 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 the Realm is in potestate vivi der Covert Baron, and therefore disabled to make a Bargain or Contract with her Husband's consent or vity, or without his allowance or confirmation. Brooke Tit per totum. And faith, that Omnia que sunt ipsius vivi, nec uxor potestatem sui, sed vitalem, 2. cap. 15, and that P caput mulieris, lib. 4. cap. 34. And again, in any Law men. Sine uro ilia respondere non et res. lib. 5. tract. 2. c. 38. And Tract. 5. cap. 25. Ego libri. And if the Husband alienate the Wife's Land, he cannot gainsay, during his life. Vid. Gai ante divitium, cum in vita.

The Cough, Tuffis, is, tipi, carct.

A couey, as a couey of Patger, Pullities, et. f.

* Covin, Covina, æ, f. a deceitful allent or agreement.
between two, or more, to the
plead or hurr of another.

new Terms of Law, Co. on
lib. 3. cap. 12.

Covinofus, a, um.

Lit. 357. Ra. Ent. 207.

be couler of a plough, or
light-share, Dentale, is, n.
Ceter, tri, m. Vomer & Vo-
mer, eris.

one (not a Lord) of the Council,
Ost de privato Consilio, &c.
Lord of the Privy Council, Do-

Counsel-house, Conciliabu-
li, n. Comitium, ii, m.
Counsellor, Consiliarius, &

Counsellor at Law, Barra-

counsel or Advice, Consilium,
in.

count or reckon, Computo,
in.

count, Narratio, onis, f.

Cely in real Actions. Count
couth of the French word
Cev, which in Latin is Nar-

a Declaration. The Original
Vit is according to its name
But, Brief and Short, but
the Count which the Plaintiff
Demandant makes is more
native and spacious, and

that the Defendant may
compelled to make a more
d task 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 Civili-

as, comprehends 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

Count in an Action of Trespass
upon the Case for a flander,
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 Attain-
shall be granted to poor Men
that will swear that they have
nothing whereof they may fine,

having 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
Debors with as much as they
may levy with their Oaths,
without abating the Debtor's

A Counter-bond, Obligatio re-
ciproca.

To Counterfeit, Contrafacio,
erc.

A Counterfeiting, Contrafac-
turia, 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-
liquidum breve.

A Counter-plea, Contraplaci-
tum, i, n.

A coun-
not pass in the name of other; the chief Government of these, by special Charters from the King, did before 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 abrided. There are likewise Cities-Corporate, as appear by the Statute Anno 3 Ed. cap. 5, and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which Princes of our Nation thought good to bestow extraordinary Liberties. these the famous City of London is one, and the principal 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. Coventry and these may be added in any more, but I have only served out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County the Town of Kingston up Hull, Anno 32 H. 8. cap. and the County of Litchfield Group. Just. of P. fol. 59. The County of the Town Havercard. Welf. Ann. 35 H. cap. 26. Of these Counties Shires, one with another, they are reckon'd in England 41, I sides 12 in Wales.

The chief leading Men in a County, Bufones, m, pl.

C.O
CO

Co

County-Court, Curia Comitatus, by Mr. Lambard it is called Curia Conveniens, in his Explanation of Saxon words, and divided into two forts, one retaining the general Name, as the County-Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy, or Under-Sheriff, whereof you may read in Crompt. Jurispr. fol. 4. The other called the Turn Morris twice every Year, once at Michaelmas, and again once at Easter. Magna Charta cap. 4. From this Court are appointed only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such as have indulgences of their own to be couple, Jugamenta, orum, n. Culae, arum, f. couple or join together, Compos, are. couple (or pair) Par, is, n. Course, a running away orコース, aux, m. Of course, Aquæduætus, li. m. Course, Race or Career, Curriculum, li, n. Course or Order, Series, of Course in serving at the Table (a Neß or Service of Meat) Mus, où, m. course of Fruit, Bellarium, in. course (or turn) Alternë, Tniation.

Course or Gros, not Fine, Crafhus, 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 Sessions-houfe, Curia, æ, f. Court cometh of the Latin 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 diversely taken, sometimes for the House where the King remaineth with his ordinary Retinue, and also the place where Justice is judicially administered, of which you may find 32 several forts in Crompt. Jurispr. well described, and of them most are Courts of Record, some are not, and therefore are accounted base Courts in comparison of the rest. In times past the Courts and Benches followed the King and his Court, whereover he went, which thing especially shortly after the Conquest being found very cumbersome, painful and chargeable to the People, it was agreed by Parliament, that there should be a standing place where Judgment should be given, 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 Civil matters are to be pleaded, specially
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 sat. And on the left hand sitteth the Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called Cæsaris Archivorum Regis, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chancery, in Latin they may be called Assessoris. There is also another Court of special Note, called the Star-chamber, Camera Stellata, or of the Latin word Stello, a stary Beast, whence Cofenage 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 gilt 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-Leaf, 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 nej imprison, fine nor amerce, as Ecclesiastical Courts held by the Ordinary, Archdeacon, or other Commissaries, all who proceed according to Canons Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as Cioe Hall require, as the Court of Record at Westminster, elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as his King, those have that Court, that no Amercement can be taken against any thing that entered or done.

There are also Courts Christian, Curia Christianitatis, Sui de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 19. Which are so called because 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 they hold them by the King's Authority (Virtute magistri 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, 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. 19. it lieth to the King's Chancery. Leigh. Phil. C. fol. 54, 55. Coke 11 Rep. Cofrey's Case.
Court consisting of three Hun-
Trithingum, i, n.
The Sheriff's Court, kept twice a
Turnum, i, n.
The Bishop's Consistory Court;
istorium, ii, n.
ild Barou, Curia Baronis, is
urt that every Lord of a
or (which in ancient times
called Barons) hath with-
own Precincts, Vid. Kitchin,
dward Coke in his 4th Book of
amongst his Copyhold
Fol 26. b. faith, That this
or is, of two forts; and there-
if a Man have a Manor in a
and do grant the Inheri-
of the Copyholders there-
belonging, unto another,
ante may keep a Court
use of his, and make both Admis-
s and Grants. The other
or is of Free-holders, which
perly called the Court Bar-
wherein the Suitors, that
Freeholders, be Judges,
mes of the other, the
Lord
is Steward is Judge.
art of Pie powder, Vid. Pie-

Court (or Yard) Atrium, ii, n.
Gefenage (or Deceis) Decep-
onis, f. Fallacia, æ, f.
Consener (or Deceiver) De-
ceptor, oris, m.
Cousin, Affinis, is, c. g.
Cousin by Father, Patruelis,
s, g.
Cousin by Mother, Consobri-
ni, m.

COW
Cow, Vacca, æ, f.
barren Cow, bearing no Calf,
Vaccus, æ, f.

A Cow great with Calf, Vacca
pregnans. Vacca fema., Forda,
æ, f.
A Milch-Cow, Vacca lactea.
A Cow-stall (or Feeding-place)
Saginarium, ii, n. Bubble, is, n.
A Cow herd) Bubulcus, ci, m.
Armentarius, ii, m.
A Cow house, Vaccaria, æ, f.
Cow 267. Ry. 341, i Mon. 527.
Cowbridge (in Glamorganshire)
Bonnium. Bovium.

CRA
A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cu-
abula, orum, n.
Cradle-cloaths, Stragula cu-
alia.
A Craft's man, Artifex, icos, m.
Craft, Auctoritis, æ, f.
Crafty, or subtil, Astitus, æ, m.
A Crag, or Rock, Rupes, is, f.
Petra, æ, f.
Craggy (or rough) Petroetus,
a, um.
A craggy or stony place, Rupina,
æ, f.
To cram (or make fat) Sagi-
no, are.
The Cramp, Spasmus, i, m.
A Crampen (or Cranipron)
Subicus Ferreus.

Cranage, Cranagium, ii, n.
Ra. Ens. 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 signifies also the
Money paid and taken for the
X
A Cremet or Cruet, a mouthed Pot to keep Oyl, or like, Guttus, i, m.

A Cremata (or Band) Colsis, n.

Crevuscure or Crèveco (the H) De Crepito Corde. De Curceo. De Curci. De fancia.

C R I.

To crisp (or curl) Crispina, Crispida (or curled) Cris, a, um.

A Crispina or Curling-iron, Laminarium, i, n.

To crisp Locks with a Cur-iron, Crispinae cincinni

Mistro.

Crystals, a Chymical Prepar.

Cryftallis.
CROSELET or FRONTLET, or crossem, Linen, that Women wear upon the forepart of their Head, is, n.

EXTRANCTION, rivuli, vel viae.

Crawland, Croylandia, Cruise.

Cudgelling, Fustring, a, n. To cudgel, Fustring, are.

A Cuff, or Forester's, Manicula lintearia.

Cui ante Divortium, is a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Husband, hath to recover Lands or Tenements from him, to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because during the Marriage she could not gainsay it. Reg. Orig. fol. 233. Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol. 204.

Cui in vita, is a Writ of Entry that a Widow hath against him to whom her Husband alienated her Lands or Tenements in his Lifetime; which must contain in it, that during his Life-time she could not withstand it, Reg. Orig. fol. 232. Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol. 193. See the new Book of Entries, Verba Cui in vita.

A Cullender (or Strainer) Caulum, i, n. Fiscella, æ, f.

Cucumber, Cucumis, är, m. Cucum, Mica, æ, f.

A Cudgel, Baculum, i, n. Fustring, a, um.
Cured, Denlatus, a, um. Curds and Cream, Coagula. quefaeta lacte.
A Cure (or Parish) Curitus, us, m. Curebridge, Vid. Corebridge.
Curia advisare vult, is a deliberation that the Court pulseth 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 not to do it. Reg. Orig. fol. 3 Fitz herb. nat. brev. fol. 127c also the New Book of Ent Verbo Curia Claudenda.
To Curl (or Frizzle) Cur.
To be curled, Crispor, ani. Curled (or Frizzled) Crispus, um.
Somewhat curled, or into small Rings, Crispulus, a. A Curling-iron, Calaminus, i, n.
Curvature, Uvae passula. vulæ Corinthiæ.
A Currier, Coriarius, ii, a. Lutarius, ii, m. Coriornum-cinncator.
To curry Leather, Coria candëpare. Tergora despere.
A Curfitor, Clericus de cur, vel Curfita curia. Cancel in. Curfìtor, oris, m. They are called Curfitors, because they make brevia de cur fun, Writ of course, so called, because they have a settled Form preferred.
An Ancient Book, therefore the Register of Writs. Dodsridge. He is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the Chancery that maketh Original Writs, Anno 14 H. 8. cap. 8. They are Clerks of Course in the Oath of the Clerks of the Chancery, appointed Anno 18 E. 3. Stat. 5. cap. unico. There are of these 24 in Number, which have allotted unto everyone of them certain Shires, in the which they make out Original Writs as are by the Subject required, and as a Corporation among themselves. Cowel, lib. de signif. verbum.


A Cushion, Pulvinns, i, m. Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium, n. A Cushion to lean upon, Cubital, tale, is, n.

A little Cushion, Pulvinulus, m.

A Cusard, Artogala, æ, f. Artogalus, ni, m.

Custode admittendo and Custode ovendo, are Writs for the admitting or removing of Guardians. Regist. Orig. in indice.

Custody (or keeping) Custodia, æ, f.

Customary Tenants, Tenentes per Custudinæm, are such Tenants as hold by the Custom of their Manor as their especial Evidence. Vide Copyhold.

A Custom, Consuetudo, inis, f. This word Consuetudo hath in Law divers Significations. 1. It is taken for the Common Law, as Consuetudo Anglica. 2. For Statute Law, as contra Consuetudinem, communi concilio regni edit. 3. For particular Customs, as Gavelkind, Borough, Englīb, and the like. 4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as Consuetudines Servitia. 5. For Customs, Tributes or Impositions, as de novis 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. thes be Antiquae & rectae consuetudines. Coke 2. part of the Infit, cap. 3o.

Custom is one of the main Triangles of the Laws of England, these Laws being divided into 1. Common Law. 2. Statute Law. 3. Custom. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 10. Sect. 165. Custom is a reasonable act iterated, multiplied and continued 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 Use 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 Niles hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence thee Maxims in Law, Otemperandum est confuetudini rationabili tamaquam legi. In consuetudinibus non diuinitas 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, traditur 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 communem 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 pulsi suprema lex esto. As Custom to make Buliwaks up the Land of another for fence of the Kingdom, H. 8. Dyer 60 b. and to r Houles, in publico incendio, H. 8. Dyer 36 B. A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth and begins only by Opposition and Extortion of Lord shall have Fine of Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void. And Custom that the Lord shall detain a fine taken upon his Demesne 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, continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Custom ought to have Continuance without Interruption, time of mind; for if it be discontinued within Memory, the Custom is gone, consuetudo sem reprobata non potest amplius duci; for as Continuance makes Custom, so Discontinuance destroys it, Nil tam convenit naturali aequitati, quam umbras quodque effolvi eo ligamine quod
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 Cignet, 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 exceptus, 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, Conservudo loci est observanda, Camb. Brit. in Gloucestershire. Baldwin le Pettour held certain Lands in Hemingston in Suffolk by Serjeanty, for which on Christmas Day every Year before the King of England, he should perform one Salutus (that is, he should dance) one Sulfatius (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a Sound) and one Bambulus (let a crack downward) Cambdun 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 measure an Ell of Cloth. D. and Student, c. 10. In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, Dum sola et custa vivit. Sir George Far- mour claimed by Custom in his Manor of Worcester in Northam-ptonshire, 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 Cu- stoms.

Custom for Wares and Merchandise, Custuma, æ, f. Ry. 327.

8 Ch. 126. 11 Co. 98. 188. Anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. cap. 21. Reg. Orig. fol. 138. 139. a. This word Custuma is also used for such Service Tenants of a Manor owe to their Lord, Vid. new Book Entries, verbo custom.

Customarily, Custumabilit adv. Ra. Ent. 137.

Custio brevis, is the Prin- cipal 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 itself, 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 Chief Aisle of every Circuit the Protonotaries that entered Issue in that matter, for entering of the Judgment; then the Protonotaries do of the Court a peremptory one for every Party to speak what he hath to allege in Arrest of Judgment: Which day be past, he enthrone the Verdict and Judgment thereupon to the Rolls of the Court. And that done, he doth the end of the Term deliver over to the Custos brevis, the Records of Nisi Prius, which came to his hands that Term which received, he bindeth to a Bundle, and bestows them. The Custos brevis do make Entry of the Writ of Covenant, and the Consequences, upon every Fine, and make for
Exemplifications and Co-
of all Writs and Records
Office and of all Fines
1. The Fines after they
agrossed, the parts there-
be divided between the
brevium, and the Chiro-
er, whereof the Chiro-
er keeps always with him
rit of Covenant and the
the Castos brevium keep-
the Concord, and the
of the Fine, upon which
the Chirographer doth
the Proclamations to be-
d, when they are all
med. This Office is in
ince's gift, and he is called
brevium Domini Regis de
os Rotalium Corone, Ma-
the Crown Office, who
chief Coroner of Eng-
nor are.

A Cutler, Cultrarius, ii, m.
A Cut-purse (or cheat) Saccu-
arius, ii, m. Marsupicida, æ, f.
Crumenifica, æ, f. Manticulau-
rius, ii, m. Zonarius fecToR.
Cutbert (a Man's name) Cuta-
bertus, i, m.

d, Seco, are.
Incifura, æ, f. Scissura,
A Dairy-Man, Laetarius, ii, m.
Dairy-Maid, Laetaria, æ, f.
Lactatrix, icis, f.

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenrigiis.
De La-Mare (the Family) De La-Mara.

Damage, Damnum, i, n.
Damage in the Common Law hath a special signification, for the recompense 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 a demendo, cum diminutio res deterior sit. 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 to Feed, or Licence of Tenant of the Ground, there do feed, tread an otherwise spoil the Corn, Woods, or such like, in case the Tenant, whom hurt, may therefore take strain, 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 same as a Difres, and put in a Pound overt, so within the same Shire, there let them remain till the Owner will make him an account for the hurt. But by the tute of Queen Mary, the must not be driven a three Miles out of the hundred.

Damageable, Damносum.

Damask (a kind of stuff) mafcenus pennis, Dalmasfericum.
A Damask Garment, Vesti mafcena.

A Dam, Damma, æ, f. 44. 424. Lex. 8. Agger, en.
To dam (or pen up) Ag are.
To Damnifie, Damnifico,

Dan or Davan River (in shire) Danus.
A Morris-Dancer, Saliflus, i, m.
Chief Morris-Dancer, Præ-oris, m.
Arose-Dancer, Funambulus, Schœnobates, æ, um.
Dancer (or leaper) Saltator, ian.
Daer, Dangium, ii, n. i
and 23. 2 Mon. 1032. Daungia,
, n. u Mon. 815. Pericu-
, n.
Dancer (in Yorkshire) Don-
Danum.
Doe-end (in Hertfordshire) Da-
Dau.

DAR

Day Town (in Darbyshire)
Derbia.
Darbyshire, Darbienis Comi-
ventania.

Dart (or Dart River (in
Darentus fluvius, Dor-
vent River (in Darbyshire, the and Cumberland) Der-
ventio, Dorventio, 
vita.

Dart (or Javelin) Jaculum,
Spicula, æ, f.

Javeling, Jaculatio, onis, f.

Javelin, Jaculor, ari,

DAS

Ash, Nota, æ, f.

DAT

Date of a Deed, or Writing,
æ, f. Brai. 188. c¢r.

DA

A Date (a kind of sweet fruit)
Daçtylus, li, m.

DAU

To daub, Deluto, are.

A daubing, Cementum, i, m.

2 Rol. 816. Delutatio, o-
nis, f.

Daven River : See Dan.

A Daughter, Filia, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law, Nurus, ri,
Filiastra, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law (or Daughter by a former Bed) Privigna,
æ, f.

David (a Man's name) David,
idis, m.

DAY

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, Pridie, adv.
Of the day before, Pridianus,
a, um.

The day after (or following)
Postridie, adv.

In the day-time (or by day) Inter-
diu, adv.

Daily (every day) Quotidie,
adv.

Two days space. Bidium, i, n.
A Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.
A Deaconship, Diaconatus, us, m.
A Deacon's Vest or Coat, Stica, æ, f.
Def, Surdis, 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 
Jiv^, that signifies Ten, be-
cause 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, Deca-
parus, us, m. Spel. 104.
Dean Forest (in Gloucestershire)
Danubia vel Danica Sylva.
Deal (in Kent) Dela.
Dearness, Caristia, æ, f. Pry.
376. Ry. 527.
Dearth (or scarcity of Corn and
Vituals) Caristas, atis, f.
Death (decease or departure out
of this Life) Mors, tis, f.

Debt & Solet. These
are divers times used by
Writers of the Common
and may trouble the Mind
young Student except he
some Advertisement of
Example: It is said in
Old nat. brev. fol. 98.
Writ (de f. &a molendini)
in the debt & solet, is a
of Right, &c. And again
69. A Writ of Quod per
may be pleaded in the Case
before the Sheriff, and it
be in the debt, and in the
or in the debt without the
according as the Demand
claimeth. Wherefore Note, those Writs that are in
fort brought, have these
in them, as formal words to
be omitted; and accordingly
the diversity of the Case,
and Solet are used, one
alone, that is, if a Man
recover any Right by a
whereof his Ancestor was
feized by the Tenant or
Ancestor, then he useth the
word debt in his Writ cau-
cause solet is not fit, by
son his Ancestor was dill
and the Custom discontinue.
But if he sue for any Right
that is now first of all due
him, then he useth both the
words (Debet and Solet) be-
his Ancestors before him, ut
he himself usually enjoye
thing sued for, as fets
Mill, or Common of Pate,
untill this present refusal the
Tenant. The like may be
of Debet & Detinet, as
peareth by the Register Cou-

A Debate, Debarum, i, n. Reg.
111. br. Judic 173. Spel. 194.
Deborah (a Woman's name)

Debts: Debts, orum, n. Debt in Writ, and lieth where any Sum of Money is due to a Man, by reason of Accompit, Again, Contract, Obligation or other Speciality, to be paid at certain day, at which day, ife payeth not, then he shall be this Writ. But if any Sum of Money be due to any Led by his Tenant for any Rent Service, the Lord shall never have Action of Debt, but must always disrein. Also for Rent-charge or Rent-reck which a Man hath for Life, in Tail or in Fee, he shall not have an Action of Debt, as long as the Rent continueth, but Executors may have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of any of the said Rents due in the Life of their Testator, by the Statue 32 H. 8. cap. 37. But for Arrearages of Rent reserved upon a Leafe for term of yrs, the Lessor is at his Election to have an Action of Debt, or to disrein. But if the Leafe be determined, then he ill not disrein after for that Int, but he must have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, by Terms of Law. Debts due and Obligation shall be paid by Executors before Debts by simple Contract, and Debts by simple 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 rendering 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 Offences, as in the Civil Law, debitum ex debito. 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; otherwise 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 Cafe, upon an Assumpsit to pay him so much as he deferves, Coke lib. 8. Rep. p. 147. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 63.

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.
To decay (or fall down) Decido, erc. Declino, arc.
A decaying (or falling down) Lapus, us, m. Casus, us, m.
December, December, ris, m.
Decies Tantum, is a Writ that lieth against a Juror, which hath taken Money for giving off 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, arc.
A declaration, Declaratio, onis, f. 1. 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 compris'd, how, and in what manner the Action rose between the Parties, and what Day, Year and Place, and to whom the Action was to be given, and in conclusion, ought to aver and proffer to prove his Suit, and shew the Damage which he hath suffered by the Wrong done upon him.
A Decession (or bowing of his, or other things) Decession,
A Decay, Illex, icis, c. g.
A Decree, Decretum, i, n.

Dedimus potestatem, is a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Action pertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it Delegationem, as it is granted most common upon suggestion that the Party, which is to do some thing before a Judge, or in Court, is so feeble that he cannot travel. It is used in diverse Cases, as to make a proper 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 reg. brev.
DE

20. To levy a Fine, West. Symb. Tit. Fines. And others other Effects, as you may in Fitz-herb. nat. brev. in others places noted in the Index of the Book. In what dignity of Cases this Word or Missission is used. See the Table of the Regist. Origin. verbo liminis potestatem.

Deed, Deduction, Deductio, of. deduced, Deductus, a, um.

DEE

4 Deed, Factum, i, n. This in the Understanding of Common Law, is an Instrument written in Parchment Paper, whereunto ten things necessarily incident, 1. Writing. 2. In Parchment or Paper. 3. A Person able to contain. 4. By a sufficient Name. A Person able to be contained with. 6. By a sufficient Name. 7. A thing to be intrusted for. 8. Apt words required by Law. 9. Sealing. 10. Delivery. Coke on Lit. lib. 1. 3. Stet. 40. It is called of the Civilians Literarum Obligation. In another place on Lit. viz. lib. 3. c. 1. Stet. 299.) Sir Edward Coke faith, a Deed is Instrument containing of three things, viz. Writing, Sealing and Delivery, comprehending Bargain or Contract between party and Party, Man or Woman. Also in Goddard's Case, a Rep. the faith, there are three things of the Essence and Substance of a Deed, viz. Writing in Paper or Parchment, Sealing and Delivery, and if it have these three, although it want in cujus rei testimonium sigillum suum apposuit, yet the Deed is sufficient, for (Traditionis fatis 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 Substance of it, for if it want Date, or if it be a false or impossible Date, as the 30th Day of Febr. yet the Deed is good, for it takes effect by the Delivery 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 necessary, that the Sealing or Delivery be mentioned within the Writing, because they are to be done after. Coke 2 Rep. Goddard's Case. Cook's 5 Rep. Windham's Case.

Of Deeds some be, 1. Indented, 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. Quadruplicate, when there are four Parts and Parties. Quinquuplicate, when there are five Parts and Parties: Which division groweth
growth from the Form or Fash
tion of them, Ws. part 1. Symb. 2. Polls which are plain with
out any Indenting, so called, because they are cut even or
poll'd. Every Deed that is plead
ed, shall be intended to be a
Deed-Poll, unless it be alleged
indented, Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c.
5. Silis. 370.

If a Deed beginneth Hac In
dentura, 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 Inden
ture without words, but not by
words without Indenting, Coke
ubi supra, and Coke 5 Rep. Siles's
Cafe.

Dee River (in Cheshire) Deva,
Dee River (in Scotland) Dca,
Diva, Ocafa.

Deemed, Existentamus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Dama, æ, c. g.
A red Deer, (Hart or Stag) Cer
vus, i, m.

The Fawn of a fallow Deer, Hin
nulus, li, m.
The Fawn of a red Deer, Cer
vulus, li, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Nebris,
idis, f.

D E F.

A Default, Defalts, æ, f. Reg.
Indic. 1.

A Default of Issue, Defectus
exitus.

Default of Payment, Defal
tionis.

A Defeat or overthrow, Clas,
is, f.

A Defeat, Defectus, us, m.

A Defensive, Defensivus, a, u.

A Defender, Defensor, oris,
Protestor, oris, m.

A Defender or Defender of
Faith, Defensor Fidei. It is
a peculiar Title given to the
Kgs. of England by the Pope, as
Christianus to the Kings of Spain, and
Christianissimus to the Kgs.
of France. It was given by the
Xth to King Henry VI.

Defensive, Defensorius, f.

Defiled (stained or pollut)
Contaminatus, a, um.

To define, Defineo, ire.

A Definition, Definitio
nis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a, u.
Defendendo, is not matter of incitation, because the Law
seals it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Case,
Quarrels are not presumed without some Wrongs,
in Words or Deeds; therefore the Law puttheth him to
out his Pardon of course, punisheth him by Forfeiture
of Goods. Vid. Bacon's Collectio of the Law. If a Man kill
her in his own Defence, he shall not lose his Life nor his
Rights, except the Party slain doth assist him to kill, rob
or in his own House, and he shall lose nothing. ld. Use
Law.

Deferible (that may be undone) Dibilis, le adj. bid defiance, Diffido, are. deform (or make deformed) Deformatus, a, deacor (or keep one out of his own force) Dehorcio, are. Dehorcer, Deorciator, ori, i.e.) One that keepeth out right Heir. Dehorciement (or taking away state by force from the right Dier) Dehorciamentum, i, n. 72. defraud, Defraudum, are.

Degenerate (or grow out of kind) Denero, are. degenerate (or grown out of kind) Degener, ris, adj.

A Degree, Gradus, us, m. To prefer to a Degree, Ad hon-
noris & dignitatis gradum promovere.

Deirburst (in Gloucestershie) Deirofyiva.
Deirmald or Beverly (in Yorkshire) Deirorum Sylva.

To delay (defer or prolong from day to day) Defero; et, tuli, latum, ferre. Prolongo, are. Crafino, arc.

A Delay (or Delaying) Dilatio, onis, f. Prolongatio, onis, f.
A delegate, Delegatus; i, m. To deliver, Delibero, arc.
A Delivery, Deliberatio, onis, f. Delvin (in West-Meath in Ireland) Delvinia.

To demand, Demando, are. Pry. 278. Wox. 2. 9. Co. Lit. 281.
D. and Student 57.
A Demand, D.manda, a, f. Demandum, i. n. It signifieth calling upon a Man for any thing due. It hath likewise a pro-
per Signification with the Common Lawyers opposite to Plaint: For the pursuist of all Civil A-

Dixions 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. 

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, Defendans, in Actions personal and mixt. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 67.

De mesum, Dominicum, ci, n. Spel. 214.

A Demise (or letting of an Estate) Dimissio, onis, f.

Demised, Dimissus, a, um. Demissor; Demoragium.

To demur, Demurro, are. 1 H. 7. 13. Moro in lege. It signifies 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 confesseth, 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-

tel yield not unto it, and such Case the Judge with Assentors proceeds to Judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to

and his Assentors, then is it stay made, and a time is

either for the Court to

further upon it, and to go

if they can: Or else the Justices to meet'to the

in the Exchequer-Chambers, upon hearing of that which the Serjeants shall say of both Parts, to advise and set forth what is Law. And whether they conclude, firma without further Read.

Smith de Repub. Angl. cap. 13. West calleth it Demurrer in Chancery likely when there is Question ad

whether a Party's Answer to the Bill of Complaint, &c. defective or not, and there References made to any other Bench for the Examination of, and Report to be made in Court. 2. Symb. Tit. Chanc. Self. 29.

A Demurrer (or an addition in the Judgment of the Court) praetio in Lege Demurrer comes of the French word Demurrer, Lat. Demorari, to abide and therefore he which demur in Law, abideth in Law, moratur or demoratur in lege. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 76. 96.

Demy (or half) Dimim a

ii, n.

A Demy-bake, Tormentum, i

n. 1. Fol. 106.
A Departure, Departura, æ, f. Departur 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 another matter contrary to his first Plea, Plowden in Renger and Fogasse, Fol. 7 & 8. and of this see divers Examples in Brook Tit, departer de son plee.

To depart in despight of the Court, in contemptuum Curiae 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 Departure in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

To depafture, Depasturo, are.
To depend (or stye upon) Dependo, 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) Depravatio, oonis, f.

Deptford (in Kent) Profundum vadum.
To depute, Deputu, are.
A Deputy (or Substitute) Depunitus, i, m. Substitutus, i, m.
Dereigne, Deraignia, Æ, f. It cometh of the French word Deraigny or Deraignier, 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. xi. feé. 202. Rubiginous in his grand Customary, cap. 122, & 123. maketh mention of Lex probabilis and Lex deraisnia: Legem probabilém or probationem, he defineth to be a Proof of a Man's own Fact, which he faith 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. Deraignian he defineth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himself, which his Adversary faith 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 Directionabit Jus num bares propinquior. Glan- nule. lib. 2 cap. 6. and habeo probos homines, qui hoc vi & audirem, & parati sunt di ratione. Idem, lib. 4. And ( Directionavit terram in Curia mea) Idem, lib. 2. 20. i. e. He proved that to be his own. A derainment or Proof, tionatio, onis, f. To deraign (or prove another good) Directiono, etc. Dertford (in Kent) Dervadum.

DE

To describe, Describo, er. A Description, Descriptionis, Æ, f. A Desk to write upon, Deskæ, f. 2 Mon. 370. Plaei, m. Le Despenser or Spencer Family) De Despenser &spenserator. To destroy, Destroy, ere. A Destroyer, Destructo oris, m. D: devastator, oris, m. A destroying (or Desirion Destructio, onis, f. Desmond (in Ireland) De monia.

DES

To determine, Determina. Detinere, Dicitur à De
do, because Detinest is the
A Devises (or Bequest) Devismum, i, n. Devisatio, onis, f. Devissamentum, i, n. Rs. Ent. 456. 1 Co. 8o.


Of Devonshire, Dommuensis, Domnoniensis.

D I A.

A Diadem, Diadema, atis, n.

The Rod, the goxon or staff of a Dial, Index, ictis, m. Gnomon, 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 through the middle point of any figure, dividing the same into equal parts) Diameter, tri, m.
A Diamond (or adamant) Adama, 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, Asfragalizo, are. Talis ludere. Ludere Taxillis.
A cast at Dice, Bolus, i, m.
Tesserarum jactus. Jactus Alæa.

A player
**D I**

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.
A place where Dice are laid up, Alearium, ii, n.

**D I E**

To diet, Dieto, are.
Diet, Diæta, æ, f.
Diet-drink, Potus diæteticus.

**D I F**

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.
Difficulty, Difficultas, tis, f.

**D I G**

A digger of Mines, Metalicus 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, Be-scata, 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 I**

Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj
Diligence, Diligentia, æ, f.

**D I M**

A Dimension (or measuring) mensio, onis, f.
To diminish, Dimino, ere.
A Diminution, Diminutio, onis, 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) onylius, ii, m.
Dionysia (a Woman's Name) onyliæ, æ, f.

**D I R**

Direct, Directus, a, um.
To direct (or make straight) Dirigo, ere.
A direction or direction, Directio, onis, f.
A Director, Director, oris,
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 enerring upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title. Littleton lib. 1. & lib. 3. cap. 6. and Stat. 32 H. 1. cap. 33.

To discern, Discerno, are.
To discharge (or disburden) Exonero, are.
To discharge (or acquit) Quiceto, are.
To discharge from being forest (or to free and exempt from forest Laws) Desforesto, are.
To disclaim (or refuse an Interest) Disclamo, are.

A disclaim, Disclamium, ii, n. It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Repelvin upon a Distref, taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distrefs, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he disdained 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 significations, 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 Titles.
Titulo Disclaimer. If a Man arraigned of Felony do disclaim Goods, being cleared he logeth them. Staunford pl. Cor. fol. 286. See the new Book of Entries, Verbo Disclaimer.

Discontinuance, Discontinuatio, onis, f.
To discover, Detego, ere.
A discovering, Dereciio, onis, f.
To discourse, Discuro, ere.
A discourse, Discurus, us, m.
A disease, Morbus, i, m.
To disfranchise, Excivitio, are.

A dish, Dicus, ci, m. Scutæ, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Ferculum, li, n.
A little Dish (Saucer or Perin- ger, &c.) Scutella, æ, f. Dickus, li, m.
A dish bearer, Diescoporus, ri, m.
Dishonest, Inhonestus, a, um.
Dishonour, Dedecus, oris, n. Ignominia, æ, f.
To disinherit, Exhaeredo, are.
A disfunkting, Exhaeredatio, onis, f.
To dislodge (or put out of lodg- ing) Demigro, are.
To dismember, Diesmembro, are.
To dismis, Dimitto, ere.
Disobedience, Inobedientia, æ, f.
Disobedient, Inobediens, ntis, adj.
To disobey, Inobedi, ire.
Disorder, Confusio, onis, f. In- ordinatio, onis, f.
To disorder, Confundo, ere.
Disorderly, Confusce, adv.
Disparagement, Disparagatio, onis, f. Spel 105. It is by our Common Lawyers used especial-ly for marching an Heir in Mar-riage, under his or her deg- or against decency: See C. In-stit. de Nuptiis, sect. 6. It con-eth, 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 dispare, Disparago.

To dispar( or break down the closure) Delslepio, i.e. Dispar are.

To dispatch, Expedio, ire.
A dispatching (or dispatch) peditio, f.
A Dispensation, Dispensatio- nis, f.
To dispose with, Dispensio, Legibus solvere.

To dispense, order, or set in or Dispono, ere.
To disposses, Disposessiono, Dispossessed, Dispossessionat- a, um.

A disproof Dirationamenti, i, n.

To disprove, Dirationo, are.
cit. Cor. 28. 2 Mon. 264. 204. Refcelio, ere.

To dispute, Disputo, are.
Disputable (or which may be Subiect of Disputation) Disput- lis, i, adj.

To disquiet, Inquieto, are. lefto, are.

Disquiet or disquieting, Inqui- tatio, onis, f.
A distinction (or cutting asunder) Diciatio, onis, f.
Disleisn, Disleifina, æ, f.
Signifieth in the Common L. an unlawful dispossessing or Man of his Land, Tenement o.
Immoveable or Incorporeal, Insit. of the Common Law, Cap. 15.

Distress, Distressor, oris, m. Distressit, Distressito.

Distaff, Colus, li & lus, f.

Distaff, full of Town, Flax or other matter, which is spun, m, i, n.

Distanse, Distantia, æ, f.

Distilling (or distillation) Distello, onis, f.

Distilling, Distillando.

Distiller, Distillator, oris, m. Seller of things distilled, Distillitus, ii, m.

Distress, Distinctus, a, um.

Distinguish, Distingo, ere.

Distinguishing (or distinction) Distinguitio, onis, f.

Distraint, Distringo, ere.

Distrainable Indistriingibili, adj. 2 Insit. 492.

Distress, Distripiro, onis, f. Distria, æ, f. It signifieth most commonly in the Common Law, Compulsion, in certain Real and Personal, whereby to bring a Man to appear in Court, or to pay Debt or Duty denied. The

Distress, Distressor, oris, m. Distressit, Distressito.

Distaff, Colus, li & lus, f.

Distaff, full of Town, Flax or other matter, which is spun, m, i, n.

Distanse, Distantia, æ, f.

Distilling (or distillation) Distello, onis, f.

Distilling, Distillando.

Distiller, Distillator, oris, m. Seller of things distilled, Distillitus, ii, m.

Distress, Distinctus, a, um.

Distinguish, Distingo, ere.

Distinguishing (or distinction) Distinguitio, onis, f.

Distraint, Distringo, ere.

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Distress, Distripiro, onis, f. Distria, æ, f. It signifieth most commonly in the Common Law, Compulsion, in certain Real and Personal, whereby to bring a Man to appear in Court, or to pay Debt or Duty denied. The

A Distress must be, of a thing whereof a valuable Property is in some body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are fer a 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 confequence are for
the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smith's Shop shall not be disreined for the Rent issuing out of the Shop, nor the Horse in the Hoster, 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 disreined for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be disreined for Rent that cannot be rerend again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Distress taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be disreined for Rent, but for Damage Feasant they may; but Carts with Corn may be disreined for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, A vera carus, shall not be disreined, for no Man shall be disreined by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Axe of a Carpenter; or the Books of a Scholar, but Goods or Animalia oisfa may be disreined. If the Distress be of Utenstils of Household or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be stolen away, there he must impound them in a House or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Coaldrons, or the like, fixed to the Firehold, or the Doors or Windows of a House, or the like, cannot be disreined. 7. Beasts that escape may be disreined for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Cou-
Ditches Infinite, Britton cap. 26. 10. with whom also the Sta-
of Marlbridge seemeth to a-
Anno 25 H. 3. cap. 7. cap.
d cap. 12. See Old. not. brev. 71. b. See grand Distrefs
things be disreivable, and
what Causes: See the new
of Law, verbo Distress.
distress, Angusto, are.
distribute, Distribuo, ere.
distributing (or distributing)
putio, onis, f.
Distress, Distrietus, 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
itants. Ca. ne Romani: de
in Clem. And Caffan. de
stud. Burgund. p. 190. Brit-
p. 120. And to likewise is
io in the Register Origina-
. 6. b. And to it seemeth
ued in Papilla oculi, parte
22. Charia de Foresta, see
yning in the Chapter lices
. m. 9. extra de probationi-
. Numb. 5. And Zafus in the
Council, Numb. 47.
disturbance, Disturbatio, o-
. f. Disturbantia, æ, f.
disturb, Disturbio, are.

Ditch, Fossilatum, i, n. Spel.
Fossa, æ, f. Scrobs, obis,
c. m.
little Ditch, Fossula, æ, f.
biculus, li, m. Lacusculus,
n.

Ditch, Infossatus, a, um.
1 Mon. 474.
Made hollow like a Ditch, Lacu-
natus, a, um.
A Ditcher, Fossilator, oris, m.
Fossarius, ii; m.
To make Ditches, Lacuno, are.

Divers, Diversus, a, um. Va-
rius, a, um.
To divide (or part) Divido,
er.
A Dividend, Dividenda, æ, f.
Stat. de Escator. 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 Ejusdem Stat. 3.
cap. 2. A Dividend in the Un-
iversity, is that share that e-
very one of the Fellows do e-
quality 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 Dioxide, Divortio, are.

A Divorce, or Divorcement, Di-
voitium, ii, n. Lex 45. Di-
orce is so called either a diver-
se are menter, of the diversity
of Minds of those that are mar-
rried, because such as are divor-
ced, go one a divers way from
the other; or from the Verb di-
verto, which signifies to return
back, because after the Divorce
A a 2 between
between the Husband 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.

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**DO**

A *Do,* or *Doe,* Dama, æ, f.

**DOC**

A *Dock* where Ships stand, are laid up, builded, repaired or made, Navale, is, n.


A *Doctor,* Doctor, oris, m.

*Doctorship,* Doctura, æ, f. *Doctoratus,* üs, m.

A *Doctor’s commencement* or proceeding *Doctor* in any *Art,* *Promotio Doctorum.*

A *Doctor of Divinity,* Sacrae Theologiae *Doctor* seu *Professor.*

A *Doctor of Law,* Legum *Doctor.*

A *Doctor of Physick,* Medicinae *Doctor.*

*Doctrine,* Doctrina, æ, f.

**DOE**

To *doe,* Facio, ere.

A *using to doe,* Facitatio, oris, f.

He *that useth to doe,* Facitor, oris, m.

A *doer,* Facitor, oris, m.

**DOG**

A *Dog,* Canis masculus.


A *Shepherd’s Dog,* Canis lucarius.

A *little Dog,* Catellus, li.

A *Dog’s Collar,* Collare, i. *Millus,* li, m.

**DOL**

A *Dole,* Dola, æ, f. *Spel. 17 Lex. 46.* Dolea, æ, f. *Ry. 135.* bis. It is a part or share in a *dow.*

A *dole* (or *liberal Gift* or *Prince*) Largitas, atis. *Contrarium,* ii, n.

A *dole* (or *distribution of Bread* or *raw Flesh*) such as is used at the *death of rich Men and great Nobles,* *Visceratio,* onis, f.
DO

Dule (Sorrow or Grief) Dolor, a, m.

DOM

Domestical (or Domestic) Domus, a, um.

Donation, Dominatio, onis, f. Domus Reparanda, is a Write at lieth for one against his Neighbour, by the fall of whose House he feareth hurt toward his own House. Regift. Orig. fol. for this point the Civilians be the Action, de damno in-

DON

Don or Dune River (in Yorkshire) Inus.

A Donation (a gift, a giving) Donatio, onis, f.

A Donative, Donativum, i, n. Is a Benefice meerly given, and related by the Patron to a Man without either Presentation to an Ordinary, or Institution by Commandment, Fitz. nat. 8 R. 2. cap. 4.

A Donee, Donatus, i, m. 2. Co.

A Donor, Donator, oris, m. Doctorius, ii, m. Brac. 11, 13.

Done, Actum, factum, transt-

A Door, Oftium, n. Foris, is, f. Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

A two leaved door, or folding doors, Valvae, arum, f. pl. Sing. careri.


A Door with leaves, Forcs, i-

A Door that opens without the least noise, Taciturnillum O-

A False Door, Pseudoforum, i, n.

A Garden Door, Macellota, æ, f. Having a double Door, B. Foris, re, Adj.

A little Door (or Wicket) Forica, æ, f. Forula, æ, f. A little back Door, Posticula, æ, f. Posticulum, li, n. A Door bolted, Oftium oppellu-

The Lintel of a Door, Sublimen, ins, n. Hyperthyrum, ri, n. Standing before a Door, Statu-

Door Cases, Thecae Oftiorum. Archative Door Cases, Thecae Oftiorum arcuatim. A door keeper, Oftii custos, vid. Porter. He that openeth the Door, Aper-

DOR
Dor River (in Herefordshire) Dorus.
Dorcas (a Woman's name) Dorcas, a. f.
Dorchester City (in Dorsetshire) Dorcestria, Dorkecestria, Dorkecestria, Dornsetta, Dunium, Durnium. Durnovaria or Durovonovaria.


Of Dorchester (or Dorsetshire) Dorsetensis, Dorcensis, Dorsetensis.

A Dormer, Tignum, i, n. Culmen domus.
A Dormer (or principal Beam) Columnen, inis, n.

Dornford near Walmsford (in Huntingdonshire) Durobrivse, Durobrivas.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetania, Dorsetia. Duria provincia.

DOS

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 diaphorexici.

A Dossier, Dosserum, i, n. Pry. 105: Cobis doffuaria, Canisfium, i, n.

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, where he was seized solely in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, in such a way as the Issue of them both may have inherited it. Fitz-Herb. brev. fol. 147. Regist. fol. 170.

DOU

Double (or doubled) Duplus, um. Duplex, icis, adj.

Double Plea, Duplex Placitum is that wherein the Defendant allledged 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 be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well be observed when a Plea is double, and when it is not, for a Man allledged several matters the one nothing depending on the other, the Plea is accounted double. If they be mutual depending one of the other, the Plea is accounted but single. Kit. fol. 223.

To double Duplo, are. Duplo co, are.

In Diploma.

A French word made of the double-tongued, Bilinguis, e, double, Diplois, idis, f.

Doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Dubtio, onis, f.

double, Dubtn, are. Ambiguere.

Doubtful, Dubius, a, um. Ambiguum, ii, n.

Doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv. that speaketh doubtfully, Ambiquus, a, um.

Dove, Columba, æ, f. Dove house, Columbarium, ii, m.

Dove that keepeth a Dove-house, Columbarius, ii, m. 

Ring-dove, Palumba, æ, f. Cumba torquata.

Turtle-Dove, Turtur, u.


1. Dough-scrape, Radula, æ, f. Dower (the Family) De Do-

Voa.

Dower (in Kent) Ad Portum Libris, Dosiris, Doris Cantiola, Dorobrina, Dovoria, Do-

Vria, Dovetia, Durus.

Dow Reathers, Plumala, æ, f. Plumæ molliores. Plumæ sub-

Vires.

Dowabel (a Woman's name) Lusabella, æ, f.

A Dowager, Dotissa, 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.


Dower, Dos, doris, 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 légem communem.

2. Dower per consuetudinem.

3. Dower ex assaultu patris.

4. Dower ad ostium Ecclesiae.

5. Dower de la plus bento.

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 donations, & est quæs 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, be-
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 profic of a Dove-house, of the third part of a Piscary, viz. Tertium Piscem vel 3/3um terti. The surest Endowment of Tythes is of the third Sheaf, for what Land shall be fown is uncertain. If the Wife be past the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, the shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for Consensus non concubitus fact matrimoniunm, 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 matrimoniunm, 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 confummate. So it if the Husband alien his Land, if then the Wife is attainted of Felony, now she is disabled; if she be pardoned before the 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 Lis. Fulbeck's prepar. If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, the lofeth her Dower by the Stat. of Westm. after 2. cap. 34.

Dowry signifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. To which the Wife bringeth or of a Husband in Marriage, otherwise called Maritagnum, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which the husband of a Husband after the Marriage terminated, if she outlive him. Glanville lib. 7. cap. 2. Brann lib. 2. cap. 38. Britton cap. 1. in Prim. And in Scotland (i) signifieth just as much, to de verborum sign. verbo Dow. The former is in French called le or Dof, the other Douayre, by them Latined, Dowarium donarium. It is not unreasonable to call the former a Dowry, the other a Dower, but I find them confounded. For example, Smith de Rep. Angl. p. 1. calleth the latter a Dowry, and Dower is sometime used for the former, as in Britton ubi supra, it is not inconvenient to digni
DR

them, being so divers. The
Romans call the former (Dócem)
the latter (Donatiónem propter
us).

DOZ

Dócem, Duodena, Æ, f.

Dócem of Bread, Duodena pa-

nets. Inter. 3. Duodena panni,

185. Duodena cannabi, r

57. Duo Duodenary tenia &

Duo Duodenary Ligularum, Co.

Dócem (or Precinct of a Leet)

Dóna, Æ, f.

DRA

Dragoon, Drinacha, Æ, m.

Drain, Drana, Æ, f.

Drain (the eighth part of an

Drachma), Æ, f.

Draper, Draparius, ii, m. Ῥj.

Pannarius, ii, m. Pannicu-

lium, ii, m.

Woollen-draper, Lanarius, ii, m.

Linen-Draper, Lintarius, ii, m.

Draught (or Model) Idea, Æ,

emplar, aris, n. Schema, a-

nis. Modulus, i, m. Delinea-

onis, f.

Draught (or cast with a Net)

ais, Ís, m.

Draught (in drinking) Tra-

lus, m. Haustus, Ís, m.

DRAUGHTS (or the play at

draughts) Lufus duodecim scrup-

orum.

To play at Draughts, Ludere

scrupis.

To draw, Traho, &c.

A drawer, Hæntor, oris, m.

A Drawer (or Tòpfier) Pincer-

na, Æ, f.

To draw jointly, Protelo dedu-

cere.

A Nest of Drawers, Arculæ lo-

culeiæ.

Drawers, Perizomata, orum, n.

Linen Drawers, Subligacula li-

nea inferiora. Braccae lineæ.

A pair of Drawers, Par Subli-

gacularorum.

A Dray (or bed) Traha, Æ, l.

A small Dray, Trahula, Æ, f.

A Dray Man, Traharius, ii, m.

Of a Dray Man, Traharius, a;

um.

DRE

Dregs (or Leat) Fæxx, Æcis, f.

Small Dregs, Fæcula, Æ, f.

Dregs of Wine, Flores.

Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, Æ;

um.

Dredge (Bellmong) Farrago, i-

nus, f.

A Drench for Horses or sick Beasts,

Salivatum, i, n.

Drenched, Salivatus, a, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Sa-

livo, are.

The tenure of the Drenques, Dren-

gagium, ii, n.

A Drescher (or Board to put Meat

upon) Abax, acis, m. After co-

Bb quina-
DR

quinarius. Repositorium, ii, n.
Dressings, Capitallia linnea.

DRI

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Insolo, are.
To dry in the Smoak, Infumo, are.

To run a-drift, Permittere Carinas turbinibus.

Drink, Pocolenta, æ, f. Ry. 84.

A drink (or potion) Potio, onis, f.
Small drink Potiuncula, æ, f.

Cervilia tenuis.

A drinking together, Comportatio, onis, f.

To drip (or drop) Gutto, are.

A Dripping-pan, Patella pingualaria. Degutterium, ii, n.
The dripping of Meat, Eliquam-vmen, inis, n.

To drive (or chafe) Pello, ere.
To drive away, Abigo, ere. Delpello, ere.

Driven away, Abactus, a, um.

A driving away, Abactus, us, m.

A Driver (a Coach Man) Agitator, oris, m.

To drive forth again, Rechacio, are.

DRO

Drogheda (in Ireland) Pontana.

The Dropse, Hydrops, opis, m.

DU

That hath the Dropse, Hydrops, a, um.

Drops (or scum of Metal) Scinæ, f.

A Draver (or driver of Car) Armentarius, ii, m.

To drown, Submergo, ere.

DRU

A Drum, Tympanum, m.

To beat, or play on a Drum, Tympaniz, are. Pulsaere Tymnum, complodere Tympanum.

A Drummer (or player of the Drum) Tympanista, æ, m.

A Kettle-Drummer, Æne, oris, m.

DUB

To dub a Knight, Decurio, re.

Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis.

Dublin or Divilin (in Ireland) Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinium, Eblana.

Dublin County, Dublin in Comitatus.

DUC

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at the Chancery, and to with him some piece of Evidence or other thing that the Court would view. See the new List of Entries, Verbo Duces tecum.

A Duck, Anas, atis, d.

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.
Dunfrise (in Scotland) Corda Selgovarum.

Dumbriton (in Scotland) Britannodunum.
Dundee (in Scotland) Alleœum, Alleœum, Deidonum. Taodunum.
Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.
To dung (as to dung land) Letamo, arc. Stercoro, arc.
Dunged, Stercoratus, a, um.
Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.
Full of Dung, Stercorosus, a, um.

A Dunghil (or mixen) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquilinium, ii, n. Fimetum, i, n.
A Dunghil Fork, Furcilla, æ, f.
A Dungeon, Hypogæum, i, n.
Barathrum, i, n.

Dunibey or Danesby near Whitby (in Yorkshire) Dunum. Dununius.
Dunsley or Duncasby (one of the three Northern Promontories of Scotland) Viervedrum, Virvedrum.

Duntale (in Bedfordshire) Magnitum, Magionimum, Magovinium, Magiovinum.

Dunstan (a Man's name) Dunfianus, i., m.

Dunstaphe (in Scotland) Evonium.

Dunstevile (the Family) Dunstanvilla.

Of Dunwich (in Essex) Domuncenis.

DUR

Dur River (in Ireland) Duri, Duris.

Dureis, Duritia, æ, f. It cometh of the French word Dur (i.e.) durus, vel durere (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, wid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 81. Broke in his Abridgment hath Dureis and Manafis together (i.e.) duritiam & minas, hardness and threatening. See the new Book of Entries; verbo Durefs, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (in the North) Dunelmi, Dunelmum, Dunelmus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County; Dunelmensis Comitatus.

DU

Bishop of Durham, Episcopius Dunelmensis.

DUS

Dust, Scobs, obis, f. Peris, d. g.

Saw-Dust, Scobis, is, f.

Smith's Dust (the Sparks from hot Iron) Stricatura, æ.

Mill-Dust, Pollen, inis, n.

Dusty, Pulverulentus, a.

DUT

A Dutchess, Ducissa, æ, l.

A little Dutchess, Ducilla, Ducet-Courte, Curia Dutcis & Comitatus Palatini D. Regis Lancastriæ. It is a place wherein all matters appertaining to the Dutchy of Lancastre, decided, by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court. the original of it was in Henry IV's days, who obtaining the Crown, by deposing Richard II, and having the Dutchy of Lancaster by Descent in the right of his Mother, he was seized of as King, and not as such. So that all the Liberties, manors, and Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy, passed from the King, by his grand Seal and not by Livery or Attornment, as the possession of Everwic and of the Earldom of March an other such others did, which descended to the King, by the Ancestors than Kings. I
A Dweller, Habitator, oris, m. 
To go or dwell in another place, Tranlmigro, are.

DYE

To dye in Colours, Tingo, ere.
Dyed, Tinetus, 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, ictis, f.
A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. Athenum Tinctorium.
A Dying, Tintura, æ, f. Tinetus, us, m.
The Art of dying, Baphice, es, f.
Belonging to Dying, Tinctorius, a, um.

DWA

ADwarf, Nanus, i, m. Pulillus, i, m.
A she dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

DWE

A Dwelling Man, Habito, æ, f.

EAC

Each and Every, Alteruter & quilibet.

EAG

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.
An Eagle, Aquila pullus.

EAR

An Ear-thing, Inauris, is, f.
An Ear, Auris, is, f.
An Ear (or handle of a Pot)
Earthly, Terrenus, a, um
An Earth-quake, Terræmò
üs, m. Terræ quaœlatio,
Fullers-earth, Creta cinolia

To ease (lighten or disburth) Levo, are. Allevo, are.
Easement, Aisamentum, i, Spel. 27. Lex. 48. Reg. 169
Easement is a Service that the Neighbor hath of another Charter, or Prescription with Profit, as a Way through Ground, a Sink, or such like.
Kitchen Fol. 150. which in Civil Law is called sero prædit.
Easie (or not difficult) Facile, adj.
The East where the Sun riseth, riens, entis, m.
East part, Pars Orientalis.
Easter, Pascha, atis, n.
The day after the Octaves of Easter, Clausum Pascha.
Eastonness (in Suffolk) Emir tior Extentio Prom.
Eastwick (in Herefordshire) cus Orientalis.

A great Eater, Edulus, li,
Eaton (in Berkshire) (Æton

Earth, Terra, æ, f.
Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

Earnest Money, Arrha, æ, f. Ar rhabo, onis, m.

Eatnes Boards, Suggrundia, feres imbricantes.
An El-spear, Fuscula, z, f.
Stimulus, li, m. Hasta Trianguis.

Efficual, Efficientalis, 1c, adj.
Efficax, acis, adj.
Efficaciously, Efficientiter, adv.
Efficacy, Efficacia, æ, f.
Effusion (or pouring out) Effusio, onis, f.

An Egg, Ovum, i, n.
Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova sine tegmine cocta.
To poach Egg, Ova costillare.
The yolk of an Egg, Vitellus, i, m. Oviluteum, ei, n.

Egbert (a Man's Name) Egbertus, i, m.

Egrefs (or going forth) Egref- 

tus, ës, m.

Ejejcioue Firmæ, is a Writ which 

lies where the Lessor for years is 
call out of Possession.

Eight, Octo, Indecl.
Belonging to eight, Octonarius, 
a, um.
EIGHT TIMES, OFTIES, ADV.
The eighth, OCTAVUS, A, UM.
The eighth time, OCTAVUM, ADV.
of the eighth year, OCTENNIS,
e, adj.

Gathering the eighth part of
Goods, OCTONARIUS, ORUM, M.
The eighth part above the whole,
Sesquioctavus, A, UM.
Eighthly, OCTAVE, AD.
Eight-fold, OCTUPLEUS, A, UM.
Multiplied by Eight, OCTUPLETUS, A, UM.
The space of eight years, OCTENNIIUM, II, N.
Eighteen, OCTODECIM.
The Eighteenth, Decimus octavus.
Eight and twenty times, Duodetricies, ADV.
The eight and twentieth, Duodetricemius, A, UM.
Eighteen times, Duodevicies, adv.
Eight and thirty, Duodequadraginta, Indecil.
The eight and thirtieth, Duodequadragemius, A, UM.
Eight and forty, Duodequinquaginta.
The eight and fortieth, Duodequinquageminus, A, UM.
Eighty, OCTOGINTA, Indecil.
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.

EIN

Einshiry in St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire) Ernulphi curia.

EL

TO ELABORATE (OR LABOUR DILIGENTLY) ELABORE, ARE.

ELB

An Elbow, Cubitus, I, M.

ELD

The Elder Sister's part of the
Enitia pars. Co. Lit. 166.

Eldership (OR Birthright) ENEITIA, A, F. EINEICIA, A, F.
Elder (OR MORE ANCIENT) SENORIS.

ELDF, Maximus natu.

ELD

To elect (OR CHOOSE) ELEGO, I.
An Eleciuary, Elecituarium, N.
Which is a Confection made
in two ways, either liquid as in
ma opiate, or whole, as in Lozen-
ges, &c.

Elegancy in Speech, Elegans, A, F.

ELF

An Elegy, Elegia, A, 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 his Goods to satysfe; and directed to the Sheriff, command
that he make delivery of his Party's Lands or Tenement
and all his Goods, Oxen of
Beasts for the Plough except
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<td>ne)</td>
<td>praise) Elogium, ii. n.</td>
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<td>which expresseth divers</td>
<td>Elocution, Eloquientia, Æ, f.</td>
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<td>parts of this Writ. The Author</td>
<td>Facundia, æ, f.</td>
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<td>of the New Terms of Law</td>
<td>Eloquent, Eloquens, tis, adj.</td>
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<td>that this Writ should be</td>
<td>Facundus, a, um.</td>
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<td>be executed within the Year,</td>
<td>Elocutionally, Facundely, adv.</td>
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<td>whom read-</td>
<td>To make Eloquent, Facundo, are.</td>
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<td>ing for the use of the same.</td>
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<td>Elia, or the name of (a Woman's Name) Elena,</td>
<td>Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.</td>
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<td>Lborough or near it (in Cumberland) Ecum.</td>
<td>An Elogy (or testimonial of one's</td>
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<td>(a Woman's Name) Elene,</td>
<td>Eloquent, Eloquens, tis, adj.</td>
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<td>Elia (or otherwise) Alias, adv.</td>
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<td>Aliter, adv.</td>
<td>Altern, adv.</td>
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<td>Els or Eagles tree (in Hertfordshire) Nemus Aquilinum.</td>
<td>Els or Eagles tree (in Hertfordshire) Nemus Aquilinum.</td>
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<td>Enguillarianum Monasterium.</td>
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<td>Helienfe Coenobium.</td>
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<td>Emma (a Woman's Name) Emma, æ, f.</td>
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EM

An Embalming, Pollination, æ, f.

An Emblem, Emblema, aris, n.

Emblements (or the profits of Lands sowed) Emblementa, o-rum, n.

An Embryo (or Child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, onis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, ere.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupitor, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An Embroidress, Limbatrix, icis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of a Garment embroidered) Acupimentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with Eyelet-holes, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidery Needle, Acus Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupitatus, a, um.

EME

An Emendation (or Amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone) Smaragdus, i, m.

EMI

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

EMO

Emoluments, Emolumenta, or-ruum, n.

EMP

Empanel, Impanellare, p. in affinis & juratis, com. the French (Panne, i. e.) or of (panneau) which hath sometime as much as with us, as a Pane of Glass of a Window. It signifies writing or entring the Ime of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, or Roll, or Paper the Sheriff, which he hath moned to appear for the performance of such publick Service Juries are employed in.

Emparlance, cometh out of the French word (Parler) and doth signify in our Common Law a fire or Petition in Court a day to pause what is best or Cowel's Interp. The Civilian it (Petitionem induciam.)

An Empirick, Empiricus, i. e. A young and unskilful physician, which without regard of the cause of the Disease or of the Constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines whereof either by observation of other Men's Receipts, or his own Practice he hath had experience in some other, where they will.

An Emplaster (or salve) Emplastrum, i, n.

To empovery (or make empty) Depauero, are.

Empty, Vacuo, a, um.

To empty (or make empty) Vacuo, are. Evacuo, are.

Half empty, Sematus, a, n.

Emptiness, Exinanition, o-rum, n.
Emrods (or Piles) Hæ.
ois, idis, f. t
the Emrods, Hæmorrhoida-
, adj.

Tenable (or give Ability) Ha-
, are.
Emel, Encaustum, i, n.
Enamel, Encausto pingere.

Enchaunt, Incanto, are.
Enchaunter, Incantator, o-

Enchiridion (or small manu-
ork that one may clasp in the
) Enchiridium, ii, n.
Enclose (compass or shut in)
do, ere. Concludo, ere.
Enclofure, Claufura, æ, f.
Encumber, Impedio, ire.
Encounter, Confligo, ere.
Encourage, Animo, are.

Encroachment (or taking more
has due) Encroachmentum, i,
urprefutra, æ, f. (i.e.) when
Mens grounds lie together,
he needeth too far on the
; or when a Landlord
 gotten more Rent or Ser-
ic of his Tenant, than of right

Au End, Finis, is, m. vel f.
To end, Finio, ire.
To endite, Endi£lo, are.
Endiftament, Endiftamentum, i,
n. Signifieth in Law an Acce-
fation found by an Enqueft of
twelve or more, upon their Oath,
and as the Appeal is always at
the Suit of the Party, fo the En-
diftament is always at the Suit
of the King. Leigh, Phil Com. Fel.
85. It is an Accufation, 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
Accufation 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-
cufation: Yet I take it to be ra-
ther, Denunciation, because it is of
Office due by the great Enqueft,
rather than of a free intent to ac-
cufe. Of this you may read,
Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl.
lib. 2. cap. 19. Staundi. pl. cor.
lib. 2. cap. 23, 24, 25, 26, &c.
ufque 34. And Mr. Lambard's
Eirenarch, lib. 4. cap. 5. where
you may receive good Satis-
faction in this Matter. Endift-
ment (faith Mr. Lambard) sig-
nifieth in our Common Law, as
much as (Accufatio) in the Civil
Law, though it have not in all
points the like Effect. West. pars
Cc 2 2. Symb.
E’N

ENF

An Enfracement (Constraint or Compulsion) Coactus, us, m. Com- pulsio, onis, f.

ENG

An Engine, Machina, æ, f. Ma- chinamentum, i, n.
Belonging to Engines, Machina- lis, le, adj.
Of Engines, Machinarius, a,um.
An inventor of Engines, Machini- nator, oris, m.
An Engineer (or worker of En- gines) Machinarius, ii, m.
To devise an Engine, Machinor, arL

An Engine to hoist packs in and out of Ships, Marschala, æ, f.

Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcope, arum, f. pl.
Englecery (or Englishvyrie) Eng- gleceria, æ, f. (i. e.) One's be- ing 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) Sculp- tus, a, um. Sculpitius, a, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, oris, m.

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.
none in signification both with French and Latin. It is especially taken for that Inquisition, neither the Roman nor English Men ever had use of that in this. And that is the Quest of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual Tryal in all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in our Realm, for in Cases Civil after proof is made on either side, so much as each Party thinketh for himself, if the doubt be in Fact, it is referred to the Discretion of twelve independent Men, Empanelled by Sheriff for the Purpose: And they bring in their Verdict, judgment or sentence, for the Judge finds the Fact thus: Then is the Law thus: And so we judge for the Enquest in Causes Criminal. See Jury, for Sir Thomas Smith de Rety, lib. 2. cap. 19. An Enquest is either of Office, or at the Miple of the Party, Staundf. See Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.

An Ensign (or Banner) Insigne, is, n. An Ensign-bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

To entaille, Installo, are.

To entangle (or ensnare) Intrico, are. To entail, Talllo, are. Cow. 99, 253. Ry. 110, 248. Lex. 122.

An Entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feudum Talliatum. It cometh of the French entaille (i.e.) infeius and in our Common Law is a substantive Abstract, signifying Fee-tail, or Fee-intailed. Littleton in the second Chapter of his Book draweth Fee-tail from the Verb Talliare, which must come from the French Tailier, i.e. scentere, secare. And the reason is manifest, because Fee tail in the Law is nothing but Fee-abridged, 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. Lupnum de Magistratibus Francorum, lib. 3. cap. Talesa. Vid. Fee & Tail.

Entendem, cometh of the French Entendement (i.e.) Intelligentia, ingenium. It signifies in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a Word or Sentence. See of this Kitch. fol. 224.

To enrage (or make angry) Rabire. Furio, are. Enraged, Furiatius, a, um. Furiosis percitus.

To enrich (or make rich) Locupletio, pot. are. To enrol, Irotulato, are.

To enter (or go in) Intro, are.
To enterline, Interlineo, are. Interferbo, are.
To enter (or put into) Introduco, are. Intromitto, are.
To entertain, Excipio, ere. Recepio, ere.
Entertained (or entertaining) Hospitus, a, um.
Entertainment of, or Provision for the King for one Night, Firmus unus nocitis.
An Enticer, Abductor, oris, n. Entire (or whole) Integer, ra, rum.
To entitle, Intitulô, are.
An Entrance, Introitus, ñs, m. Ingressus, ñs, m.
To entrap, Intrico, are. Irréto, ire. Implico, are.
To entreat (treat of or handle) Tracto, are.
An Entry, Ingressus, ñs, m. Cometh of the French (Entrée, i. e. Introitus, ingressus, aditus) and properly signifieth in our Common Law the taking Possession of Lands or Tenements: See Plowden Accts 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.
Entrousion, Intrúlfo, 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. Brst. lib. 4. cap. 7. but it is most fitly applied to the King’s Child.
equivalent, A Equivalens, ntis, quivocal, A Equivocus, a, um.
equivocate, A Equivoce, are.

ERA
eradicate (or pluck up by the
Eradico, are.

ERM
Ermine (or Ermines) Mus-
icus.

ERR
Err, Errro, are.

ERU
addition, Eruditio, onis, f.
eruption (or breaking out) E-
ro, onis, f.

ESC
ambio, is a Licence granted
to, for the making over a
Prisoner may be out of view, because they assert 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 salvo & arista custodia, and the Statute of Westm. c. 11. faith, Quod caretci mancipator in ferris. So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors, Coke, Boyle'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 marrieth her, this shall be judged an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. Plowd. Common. Plato's Case.

An Escheat, Escaeta, a, e, f. Pry. 66. Cow. 102. Spel. 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, Aut per defectum sanguinis, as if the Tenant dics without Issue; Aut per delictum tenentis, that is for Felony. Escaeta is derived of the French word Eschier, accedere. For an Escheat is a casual Profit, Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex imperato, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Case we say the Fee is escheated. Escheat by Civilians are called Caducæ on Lit. p. 13 & 492. They which are hanged by M. Law, in Furorere Belli, forfeit to Lands; for Escheat for Felo three manner of ways.

1. Aut quia suspensus per
2. Aut quia abjuravit Rex
3. Aut quia aligeatus est

The Father is leized of Lands in Fee holden of J. S. Tho is attainted of High Treason, Father dieth, the Land escheats to J. S. propter delictum sanguinis, because the Father dieth without Heir; and the King cannot have the Land because the Son never happened thing to forfeit, but the shall have the Escheat of the Lands whereof the Perpetual attainted of High Treason were seised, of whomsoever they are holden. Coke on Lit. lib. 10.

An Escheator, Escaetor, one Escheator cometh of Escheat he is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats the King in the County, where he is Escheator, and certifieth them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the one Treasurer, and by Letters Patents from him, and continues in his Office but one Year; neither can any be Escheator more than in three Years, Anno 38 cap. 8. and Anno 3 ejusdem cap. 2. See more of this Officer in Crompton's Law of Peace: See ep. 29. ed. 1. Form of the Escheator's Office in Regist. Orig. fol. 301. Fitzca

leth him an Officer of R. Na
which he certifieth by vernure of his Office, hath the Creation of a Record.


E S D

Aras (a Man's name) Esdras,

E S K

River in Scotland Isca.

E S P

Rent (or the full Profits of a) Expletia, orum, n.

E S Q

Esquire, Armiger, eri, m.

E S S

Essay, Affia, æ, f. (i. e.) Examination of Weights and Measures by the Clerk of the Market.

Ex, East-Sexena. Essexia, Esex.
To establish, Stabilio, i.e. An Establishment, Establishmentum, i. n. Ry. 195. An Estate (or Condition) Status, tit, m. An Estate left by one's Father, Patrimonium, it, n. When the fee Simple of an Estate is in no Person, as whilst a Personage is void, Abegancia, x, f. Esteem (or Estimation) Esteimatio, onis, f. To Esteem (or Account) Aestimo, are. Esteemed, Aestimatus, a, um. Estley or Stiley (the Family) D'Estit孵化 & Estlege. Estoppel, seemeth to come from the French Esfouper, i. e. Oppolare, obstare, stopare, obstare, 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. defines an Estoppel to be a Bar or hinderance unto one to plead the Impediment given to him by his own act only, but by ether's also, Lib 3. the Case of I. fol. 88. a. Jurors cannot estopped; because they are fun to say the Truth. Estoppels are three way fenced. 1. By matter of Record. 2. By bare Writing. 3. By Fact in Pays, Leigh. Com. fol. 92, 93. Estovers, Estoveria, orum 3 Inst. 229. Spel. 202. Lex. Estoverium cometh of the French Estouer, i.e. Sower, to foster, and signifieth in our Common Nourishment or Maintenance, Braff. lib 3. tr. 2 cap. 18. 2. useth it for that Sullen which a Man taken for Felon to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family and his Imprisonment, and the State. Anno 6 Ed. 1. cap. 3. useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloth it is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of other Man's Wood; fo it is by West. 2. cap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. West. part 2. symbol. Tit. Fines. 26. faith, that the name of Estovers containeth House-boot, Hay-boot, and Plow-boot; as he gave in his Grant these general words, De rationabili esoveria bofis, &c. he may thereby commit these three. An estranging, Abalienation, nis, f. To be estranged, Abalienor,
is, when a Man having an Acti-
on depending (as a Formedon or
dum sive 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 fort
is for the Demandant that is ad-
judged to recover Seisin of Land
in question, and before Executi-
on sued by the Writ habere fac-
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. brev.
fol. 60 & 61. Reg. Orig. fol. 76,

EVA

Evan (a Man's name) Evanus, i, m.

EVE

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) Eventus, us, m.
Every one, Quisque.
Every day, Quotidié, adv.
Every year, Quotannis, adv.
Every where, Ubique.
Everard (a Man's name) Ever-
ardus, i, m.
The King's Evil (a Disease) Scorfula, æ, f. Struma, æ, f. Evilly, Malevole, adv. Br. 1. 34. 254.

D'Evreux (the Family) De Ebroitis.

Eufebius (a Man's name) Eusebius, ii, m. Eustace (a Man's name) Eustacius, ii, m.

Eufebius, Ovis matrix uel Fæmina. Euer, Aqualis, is m. Gutturnium ii, n.

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.

To exact (or extort) Exigo, To exaggerate (or aggravate) aggero, are.

To examine, Examino, are.

An example, Exemplum, i. To examine (or astonish) Examinatio, onis, f. An Examiner, Examinerator, 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 the Chancery are two Examiners.

An example, Exemplum, i. To examine (or astonish) Examinatio, onis, f. An Examiner, Examinerator, 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 the Chancery are two Examiners.

To exaggerate (or make grievous) Exaspero, are.

Ex River (in Devonshire) Eus, Ifaca, Ica.

To excel (or exceed) Excedo, Praeflo, are. Excello, ere.

To except, Excepto, are. Except before excepted, Except is præexceptis.

Except and always reserved in Trees, &c. Exceptis & temperis servatis omnibus arboribus, a.

Exception, Exceptio, onis, f. is a stop or stay to an Action, being used in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and both divided into dilatory and peremptory: Of these see Bli. 5. tract. 5. per Totum, & Brit. cap. 91, 92.
An Exchange (or burse) Cambium, ii, n.  

An Exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m.  

An Exchanging. Cambitas, atis, f.  

The Exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n.  

It cometh of the French Esqui-quier, i.e. Abacus, tabula lusoria, a Chef 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 Accompants 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. faith 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 Zeccheri, the Officers thereunto belonging: Descis Genuin, 134. Mr. Cambden in his Britan pag. 113. faith that this Court or Office took the Name a Tabula ad quam assebant, proving it out of Gerwulfus Tilburinfs, 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 verbis significationibus, verbo Scaccarium, hath out of Paulus Aemilius thefè words, Scaccarium dicitur quisque flatarium. quod homines ibi in iure fìluntur, vel quod sit flataria & perennis Curia, nam extranea curia effent Indicius, nec loco nee tempore fiat, when faith also of himself that in land the Exchequer was first but the other Signior was Tribunalia, before James V. Situit flatarium Curtiam; curia effet Indiciu. He at farther, Others think that Scurium is so called a Simili ludi fcccorum, that is, the of Chefs, because many sons meet in the Exchequer pleading their Causes, one against the other, as if they were standing in an arrayed Battle: One think that it cometh from a Saxon word (Seza) as writ Sir Thomas Smith, which fignifieth Treasury, Taxations or posts, whereof Accompit is in the Exchequer. This Confised as it were of two words, whereof one is converfably specially in the hearing an • diciding of all Causes appearing to the Prince's Coffers conveniently called Scaccarium cennentum, as Ockam tellifieth in his Lucubrations. The other is the Receipt of the Exchequer which is properly imploved in the receiving and payment of Money. Crompt. in his Jurispr. Fol. 105. defineth it to be a Cur of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both the you may find named in the Britan. cap. Tribunalia Angli, to whom I refer you. The King's Exchequer which now is held in Westminster, was in dier Counties of Wales, An. 27. cap. 5. but especially cap. 20.
An Excursion, Excurric, onis, f.

To Excur., Exculso, are.

To execute (or bring to pass) Fino, ire. Perficcio, ere.

An Execution, Excutio, onis, f. In the Common Law it signifies the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment; and the Execution of a Fine is the obtaining of actual Possession of the things contained in the same by virtue thereof; which is either by Entry into the Lands, or by Writ, whereof see Wett at large, p. 2. Sym. Tit. Fines, ed. 136, 137, 138. Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and such like, see in Fitz. nat. brev. in Indice 2. v r. 130. Execution. Sir Edw. Coke Vol. 6. cafu Blumfield, Fol. 87. a. maketh two sorts of Executions, one final, another with a Quo-squete, tending to an end. An Execution final is that which maketh Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extendeth his Lands, and delivereth them to the Plaintiff, 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 Quo-squete, is tending to an end, and not final, as in the case of Capias ad satisfaciendum, Ecc. 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 until the Defendant do satisfie, idem, ibidem.
Execution for Debt is fourfold. 1. Of Goods only by Fieri facias, or of the Moiety of Lands by Elegit, or upon the Reconcurrence of a Statute; or of the Body by Capias ad satisfaciendum. Vid. Leigh, Phil. Com. 95. 

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, to 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 befoe 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. 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 will unto the Bishop. An Executor is after sorts. 

1. Executor Testamentarius, Testamentarius. 

2. Executor Legalis, that is Ordinary. 

3. Datarius, The Administrator, Coke 8, Rep. Sir John ham's Case. An Executor Administrator ought to execute his Office, and administer Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. fully, in paying all the Debts and Legacies in such due Order, that it ought to be paid by the Debts due by Obligation, be paid by Executors Debts by simple Contract, they before Legacies, Coke Duchon's Case. 2. Truly, to vert nothing to his own for an Executor or Administrator hath not Goods of the to his own Use, but in another Right, and to others Uses as he ought not to prati[ ]e any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but to execute his Office, according to the Trust repo[ ] in. 3. Diligently, Quia negligenter semper habet comitem infortunatus, Coke 8. Rep. Tamor's Case. 

1. Necessitas, ut funerale 

2. Utilitas, that every shall be paid in such Precedency as ought to be. 

Exigendary of the common Bank,
Exigendarius de Banco communis, is otherwise called Exigenter, An. 10 H. 6. ca. 4. and is an Officer belonging to that Court, for which see Exigenter.

An Exigent, Exigenda, a, f. is a Writ that lieth where the Defendant 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 proclaim and call five County days one after another, charging him to appear under the Pain of Outlawry. Terms of Law. This Writ lieth also in an Indictment of Felony, 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, Cromer. Juris. 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, n.

Unius Exigendarium Curia, Anno 18 H. 6. cap. 9 is an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas.
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 Superstitiae as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or Banishment) Exilium, n.

Ex mero motu, are words formerly used in any Charter, or Letters Patent 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.

Exorable (or ease to be intrested.) Exorabilis, le., adj.

Exorbitant (things properly out of Circle, Square or Rule, things irregular, enormous, and, in a manner, absurd) Exorbitans, antis, adj.

Exorcism, Exorcismus, i., m.
An Exorcist (or Conjurer) Exorcista, ã., m.

Exotic (foreign or strange) Exoticus, a., um.

Ex parte talis, is a Writ lieth for a Bailiff or Recorder that having Auditors affign to hear his Account, cannot of them reasonable Allow but is cast into Prison by Regist. Fol. 137. Fitz. nat. Fol. 129. The manner in this is to take this Writ out of Chancery, directed to the to take four Mainpernors, and bring his Body before the of the Exchequer, at a certain Day, and to warn the to appear at that time, New Law, vero Accompt.

To expect (or look for) Ex arc.

Expedient (fit or convenient) Expediens, entis, adj.

Expedition (or dispatch) peditio, ons, f.

To expel (or drive away) l 0, ere. Exturbo, are.

Expense (or Cost) Expensum, us, m.

Experience (or Experiment) perientia, æ., f. Experimenti, i., n.

Expert (or skilful) Expertus, us, m.

To expire (or die) Expire, a., um.

An Expiring, Expiratio, i., n.

To explain (make plain or feft) Explano, are.

To explicate (expound or explain) Explico, are.

An Exploit (or valiant Act) Exploitum, i. n. Facinus No.
Expo (or set forth) Expono, expré (or utter) Expriro, express (or manifest) Expressa, um. exprobratio (or reproach) Exbro, are. ex prostration, Exprobratio, i, f.

EXQ

exquise (exact or elaborate) Exquisita, a, um.

EXT

extend (appearing about, land- put) Extans, antis, adj. to extend (or stretch out) Extendere extend, Extendere, cometh of the French (estre) i.e. dilatare, adiere, dirstedere, and signifies in our Common Law to site the Lands, or Tenements bon bind by Statute, &c. that hath forfeited his Bond to such indifferent rate, as by the year, Rent the Obligor may in time paid his Debt. The Course and Circumstance of this see in ext. nat. brev. Fol. 131. Brief Execution for Statute-Merchant. Extendi factas, is a Writ ordi-

in the Table of the Regist. Original.

Extente, Extenta, a, f. Cow. 107. Lx. 52. Extent hath two Significations, sometimes signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements, Regist. Judicial in the Table of the Book; sometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner upon this Writ, Brook Titulo Extent, Fol. 3. 13.

To extenuate (or make thin or small) Tenuo, are. Extenuo. External (or outward) Externalis, a, um.

To extinguish (or quench) Ex- tinguo, ere. Extinguishment, Extinguishment, i, n. In our Common Law, it signifies 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 afterwards buyeth the Property; this is Consolidation of the Property and the Fruits, and as an Extirpation of the Lease. See the Terms of Law.

Extermination, Extermination, onis, f. Extermination is a Writ Judicial, that lieth against him, who after a Verdict found against him for Land, &c. doth maliciously overthrow any House upon it; &c. and it is twofold, one Acte Judicium, the other Post Judici- um. Regist. Judic. Fol. 13, 35, 36, 58.
To extort (or take away by force a part) Extorqueno, ere.

Extortion, Extortio, onis, f. Extortion is the unlawful taking by any Officer, by colour of his Office, any Money or valuable thing of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it be due. It is largely taken for any Oppression, by Power, or by Colour or Pretence of Right, from the verb Extorquens, 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. Wilt’s Judgment) may be referred the Extaction of unlawful Usury, winning 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. Wilt part 2. Symb. Titulo, Indictments, sect. 65. Mr. Manwod saith that Extortion is Colore Officij, and not Virtute Officij, 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 Trespass: But excessive Wrong done by any, is called Extortion, and this is most properly in Officers, as Sheriffs, Moyors, Bailiffs, Escheators, and other Officers whatsoever, that by colour of their Office work great Oppression, and excessive Wrong unto the King’s Subjects, in taking excessive Rewards or Fees to be Execution of their Office. The Diversity of Cases touching Extortion you may see in Grot’s Justice of Peace, Fol. 49 and 50. See the reference between Colore Officij, and Virtute vel ratione officii. Plin. Casus Dives, f. 64. A. This word is used in the same Sense in Italy also. For, Cavalcabem brachio Regia part 5. num. 21. describeth it, Extortio dicitur quando Judex cogit alicuam fictam, quod non est debitum, vel quod ultra debitum: Vel ante temporalitatem, id, quod post administratum sum, fictam debetur.

Externeus, Extortive, E.

§ 44.

To extraf (or draw out) Ex-,

go, ere.

An Extrait (or copy of any thing) Extratum, i, n.

Extraits (or Chymical Prepara-
on) Extraeta, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinatis, a, um.

Extravagant, Extravagus, tis, adj.

Extream (or uttermost) Ex-
mus, a, um.

The Extremity (or uttermost any thing) Extremitas, atis.

To exulcerate, Ulcero, are.

EYE

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, Palpebrae, arum, f.
The Hair of the Eye-Lids, Ciliis, ii, n.
The Corner of the Eye, Sinus oculorum.
The hair of that Eye, Filius, a, um.
The Webb in the Eye, Leucoma.

The wrinkling (or twinkling of the Eye) Nictatio, onis, f.

Fabia (a Woman's name) Fabia, æ, f.
Fabian (a Man's name) Fabianus, i, m.
Fabius (a Man's name) Fabius, ii, m.
Fabritius (a Man's name) Fabritius, ii, m.

A Face, Facies, ei, f.
Facility (or easiness) Facilitas, atis, f.

A Faction (or Self) Factio, onis, f.

Facitious (leading a Party) Factitious, a, um.

A Factor, 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 primæ of his Forest 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  T

To fain (or imagine) Fingo, ere. Faimcd, Fictus, a, um.
Faint Pleader, Falsa Placitatio, Cometh of the French Faict, a Participle of the Verb Feindre, i.e. Simulare, fingere, and Pleider, i.e. Placitare. It signifieth with us a falle covious, or collusory manner of Pleading to the deceit of a third Party.

Faint (or weak) Languidus, a, um.

To fains (or languish) Languco, ere:

A Fair (or Mart) Feria, a, f. Spel. 264.

Fair, 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) Rhobogdium.

Fairford (in Gloucestershire) Pulchrum vadum.

Fair Island, Dumna.

Fair Pleading, Pulchre Placitando. Beau Pleder, is made of two French words, Beau, e decorus, formosus, pulcher, Pleder, i.e. dispitare & commendare. It signifieth in our Common Law a Writ upon the statute of Marlbridge, made 52 d. Year of H. 3. c. 11. whereby it is provided, that neither the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties, Hundreds or Com- Baron, any Fines shall be taken of any Man for fair Pleading; but, that is, for not Pleading fair or aptly to the purpose. Upon which Statute this Writ was ordained against those that late herein: See Fitz. nat. fol. 207. A. B. C. whose definition is to this effect. The statute upon the Statute of Marlbridge for not fair Pleading, lieth upon the Sheriff or other Bailiff in Court will take Fine of the Plaintiff or Defendant, for he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fairing, Penium, ii, r.

Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faith (a Woman's name) Fidelis, i.e., adj.

F A L

A Falchion (or short Sword) Eosís.

A Falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A Falcner, Falconarius, i.e. Pry. 71. Accipitrarius, ii, m. Faldage (or Frankfold) Falchium, ii, n. Spel. 248. Lez. 53. Foco, a, f. (i.e.) the liberty setting up Sheep-Folds in Fields.

Falsh
Fawth (in Cornwall) Falen.

rtus. Voluba.

fall, Calus, us, m.

Fallacy, Fallacia, æ, f.

Vow, Warehium, i, n. Co.

A Fan of Corn, Ventilator, oris, m.

A Fanning (or winnowing) Ventilatio, onis, f.

Fantine, Phantasia, æ, f.

Fantineck, Phantasticus, a, um.

A Fardel (or farundel) of Land, Farundella terreæ. Plq. 78. Lex. 54. Quadrantata terreæ, Fardella, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 15 Fle. 33. Lex. 53. i. e. The fourth part of an Acre. Grompt. JurisdiC. fol. 220. Quadrantata terreæ is read in the Regist. Orig. fol. 1. B. where you have also Denariata and Obolata, Solidata and Librata terreæ, which by probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the Fardingdeal, as an half Penny, Penny, Shilling or Pound rise in Value and Estimation: Then must Obolata be half an Acre, Denariata the Acre, Solidata twelve Acres, and Librata twelve score Acres, and yet I find Viginti Librata terreæ vel redditus, Regist. Orig. fol. 94. A. and fol. 248. B. whereby it seemeth that Librata terreæ is so much as yieldeth twenty Shillings per Annnum; ad centum solidatas terreæ, tenementorum & redditum, fol. 249. A. and in Fitz. nat. brev. fol 87. F. I find these words, Viginti libratarum terreæ vel redditus, which argueth it to be so much Land as will yield twenty Shillings per annuum: See Furlong.
A Fardle (or pack) Fasciculus, i, m.

Fare (or fraught) Naulum, i, n.

Portorium, ii, n.

Fare, Money, Nautica fars.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. Spel. 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

Ad dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To Farrow (as Sows do) Feceto, are.

Farther, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (the fourth part of a Penny) Feringius, i, m. Quadrans, antis, m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m.

Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

FAS

Fashioned, Effigiaturs, a, um.

A fashioning, Effijatio, onis, f.

Formatura, æ, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, oris, m.

Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, etc.

Fas (or firm) Firmus, æ, um.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, etc.

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.

FAS

A Father in-law (not by marriage) So-
eri, m. Vitricus, ct, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, atis.

A Father, Orgy, æ, f. H
peda, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguus, æ, adj.

Fat (or fattens) Pinguedoni, f.

To make fat, Pinguefacio,

Fat, Saginatus, a, um.

A Fasting, Saginatio, onis.

A fating place, Saginarii,

Fasting, Altia.

FAW

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favorious (a Man's name) Fatinus, i, m.

Favourably, Favorabiliter.

FEA

A Fawneet (or Top) Epithora,

ii, n.

A Fawn (or Hind-Calf) Ho-
nus, i, m.

A Fawn (or young Deer) In-
nulus, li, m.

A fawning (or bringing young, as Does do) Facination-
is, f.

FEA

Fidelity, Fidelitas, atis, f. el

267. It cometh of the Eq
A Tenant-keeper, Phasianarius, i, m.
A Feather, Pluma, æ, f.

February, Februarius, ii, m.

A Fee, Feodum, i, n. Feudum, i, n. (i.e.) a Fee of Inheritance; also Money due to Officers for their Reward.

Felix (a Man's name) Felix, i-cis, m.
A Fellmonger, Pellio, onis, m. To fell (or cut down) Succido, ere.

A Fellow (a sore in the Body so called) Furunculus, i, m.
A Fellow on the Fingers, Reduvia, æ, f.

A Fellow of a College, Socius, ii, m.
A Fellowship, Confocietas, ætis f.

Felo de se, is he that committeth Felony by murthering himself. Comp. Inst. Peace, fol. 28.
Lamb. Eirnarch. lib. 2 cap. 7 fol. 243. If a Man of now some memoria give to himself a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of found memory, and after dieth of the same wound; in this case, although he die of found memory, yet because the Original Cause was committed, being not of found 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 forfeit to the King, and by his Almoner are to be distributed to Pious Uîès (heretofore) in salutem anima. Pigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103, 104.

Felony, Felonia, æ, f. Speel. 252. Lex. 54. Felony is so called either of the Latin word Fel, which is in English Gad, or of the ancient English word Fell or Fierce, because it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or mischiefive Mind. Significat quælibet capitale crimen fælico animo perseveratum, in which Senè Murder is said to be done per feloniam, and in ancient times this word (Feloniae) was of so large an extent as it included High Treason, and by pardon-

ing of all Felonies, High Tre
was pardoned, Coke's 4. Rep. account any Offence Felony is in degree next unto Treason, and comprised Particulars under it, as Murder, killing a Man's Self, my, Rape, wilful burning 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 Offences by this, that the punishment thereof is Death. Ye is not perpetual, for Petit L
is the healing of a thing under the value of Pence, is Felony, as appears Brook Tit. Coram. n. 2. His is, because the Indictment for such a one must run with words, Felonicæ cœpit, and ye is not punished by Death, it be loss of Goods A Man call that Felony which is Petit Treason, and punish Death; and of this there two forts, one higher, the first time may be relieved Clergy, another that may. The Cognition or knowing is by Statutes, for Clergy allowed where it is not exact taken away. Of these more read Staundf. lib. 1. pl. fine, cap. 2. ad usque 39. or Statutes. Lamb. Justice of cap. 7. in a Table drawn for the purpose, as also lib. 4. fol. 404. Crompt. in his 3 P. fol. 32, &c. Felony ordi
worketh Corruption of tho' not where a Statute o
an Offence to be Felony, and withal faith that it shall not.

39 Eliz. cap. 17. Felony is so punished by laws of Lands

entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as personal, as yet by the Statute Anno 37

8. cap. 6. a Man may have property of some things which

Felon can be committed of

and, and no Man shall lose for

Life or Member, as a

Boo-hound and a Maffiff, Coke

is lib. 3 p. 392. Coke’s 7 Rep.

of Swans. To steal Fruit

hangeth on a Tree, to cut

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

if I gather mine Apples, or cut

in a Tree of mine own, then

another become a Felon by

taking away either of them. Fel-

ony cannot be committed by

taking of Beasts that be fa-

tive, if they be savage and un-

chained at this time, or taking, nor

taking of Doves being out of

Dove-coat, nor for taking of

thes being at large in a River,

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 in-
gendered in my Park which can-

not go nor fly. Staundf. Pl. of

Cr. p. 1. c. 1. The Civil Laws

do judge open Theft to be satis-
fied 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 fa-

vourably punished than with the

Offender’s death, if the value of

the thing stolen be above Twelve


If a Man be adjudg’d to be hanged,

and the Sheriff be com-

manded that it be executed, and

he behead him, this is Felony

in the Sheriff, because the Order

of the Law is not observed.

Staundf. I. 1. Pl. of Cr. c. 4.

A Felon, Felo, onis, m.

Feloniously, Felonica, adv. Spel.

252. Lex. 54.

A Felt, Feltrum, i. n. Pannus

coastilis.

A Female, Foemina, æ, f.

Female (of the Female kind) Fo-

mineus, a, um.

A Fence (or Lasloasure) Fenitura,

æ, f.

A Fencer
A Fencer, (or Master of Fence)  
Gladiator, oris, m.  
A Fencing, Gladiatura, æ, f.  
To Fence, Digladior, aris.

FE  
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 feudal.

A Feoffee (or Receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. Spel. 263. Lex. 55.  
Co. Ent. 484.

Joint Feoffees, Coseoffati, orum, m. Co. Ent. 217.

FEU  
Feu, Felix, icis, f.  

FET  
Ferdinand (a Man's name)  
dinandus, i, m.  
Ferret, Viveta, æ, f.  
Ferrars (the Family) De rariss.

A Ferry (or passage by Water) Feria, æ, f. Spel. 264. Trajectus, m.  
A Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis.

A Ferry-man, Portitor, oris.  
Trajector, oris, m. Lintra ii, m.  
Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

FES  
A Feue, Fesuca, æ, f.  
Feibus (a Man's name) Fei, m.

FER  
Fetters (or Gyves) Compum, f. pl.  
Fettered, Compeditus, a, n.  
Connexus, a, um. componi vinisti.  
Fettered Horses, Equi Connexi.  
Co. Entr. 648.

Unfettered Horses, Equi ad gum, Co. Entr. ibid.

FEU  
F e u d (or deadly quarrel)  
da, æ, f.  
Faida, æ, f.  
A Fever (or Aague) Febris, æ, f.  
A Hellick Fever, Hel}

FER

Fern, Filix, icis, f.
feverish distemper, Febriculous, a, um.

FEW

Paucus, a, um.

FIC

fiction (or feigned thing) Fiction, f. Figmentum, i, n. Fictious, Fabulofus, a, um.

FID

Fiddle, Fides, is, f. Vitulia, Fidellfic, Plecrum, i, n. Fidler, Fidicen, inis, n. Fidelity (or Faithfulness) Fidelitas, atis, f.

FIE

Field, Campus, i, m. The open Field without a Wood, Leda, æ, f. Pease-Field, Campus pifaceus. Wheat-Field, Campus Tritici, Co. Ent. 648. A little Field, Agellus, i, m. Hude-Row about a Field, Theum, ii, n.

FIF

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 Regius. Judicial, verbo Fieri facias.

Fierce (or outrageous) Ferus, a, um.

FIF

A Fife, Buccina, æ, 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.

Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta librae.

Of Fifteen, Quindenarius, a, um. Fifty, Quinquagintae, adj. Indecl. Fifty Shillings, Quinquaginta solidi.

Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta librae. Fifty Nine, Undeexaginta, pl. Indecl.

FIG

A Fig, Ficus, ci, &c. f. A green Fig, Grosius, fi, d. g. A dry Fig, Carica, æ, f.
A Fig-tree, Ficaria, æ, f.
A Garden of Figs, Ficciunm, i. n.
To fight, Pugno, are.
To fight together, Interpugno, are. Ry. 156.
To fight hand to hand, Manum hoste conferere.
A fight, Pugna, æ, f.
A fight between two or more, Affraia, æ, f.
He that fights hand to hand, Conffrror, 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 Filaee, 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 merely 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 required. He is also allowed to enter the Imparlance, or the General Issue in Common Actions, where Appearance is made with him; also Judgment by Confession 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 Super in cases where the Defendants appeareth in their Offices as the Capias awarded.

A Filbert (or Nut) Avella, æ, f. Corylus, i, m. File, Filacium, ii, n. (i. e.)
Thread or Wire whereon Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are filed or fastned for the more safe keeping of them, whence Filez have their name.

A File, Lima, æ, f. Filed, Limatus, æ, um.
A Filer, Limator, oris, m.
A Filing, Limatium, oris, m. The Filings, also a filing, Linctura. æ, f.
To file, Filo, are. Limo, æ, f.
To fill, Pleo, ere. Impleo.
To tie with a Filet, Vitto, æ, f.

F I N

A Fine, Finis, is, m. Spel. 2 Lex. 56. Gerloma, vel Gerfus, æ, f. Fine cometh of the French Fin, and Latin Finis. This w
The ring-finger, Digitus annularis.

To finish (or end) Finio, i.e.

Fire, Ignis, is, m.

To strike fire, Fugillo, āre.

A steel to strike fire, Fugillus; i; m.

A fire-brand, Fax, cis; f. Tel-ris, is; m.

A coal-fire, Anthracia, æ, f.

A fire shovel, Batillum; i; n.

A fire fork, Furca ignaria.

Fire buckets, Incendiarii Siphones.

Wild-fire, Incendiariu m oleum.

To set on fire, Incendo, erē.

Setting on fire, Incendiarius, a; um.

A firkin, Firkinus, i; m. Amphora, æ, f.

Fire-boot, Estoverium ardendi, Co. Lit. 41. B. of Fire and Boot; for the Composition look Hay-boot. It signifieth Allowance or Eftovers of Wood, to maintain Competent Fire for the use of the Tenant.

Firm (or steadfast) Firmus, a; um.

A fir-tree, Abies; ictis, f.

The first, Primus, æ, um.

First, Primō, adv.

First-fruits, Primitiae, arum, f.

Sing. caret, (i. e.) the Profits of every Spiritual living for one Year, given in ancient time to the Pope, throughout all Christendom: But by the Statute, Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 3. translated to the Prince, for the ordering whereof;
whereof, there was a Court erected Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 45. But this Court was dissolv’d Anno 5 M. Seff. 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, Pisces, is, m.
A little Fish, Pisciculus, i, m.
The Scale of a Fish, Squama, æ, f.
The Gills of a Fish, Branchiae, arum, f.
The Fins of a Fish, Pinnae, arum, f.
A Stock Fish, Asellus archactus, 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.
Fall of Fish, Piscofus, s, um.
A Fisher Man, Piscator, oris, m.
A Fisher Boat, Navia Piscatoria.
A Fisher Woman, Piscatrix, i-cis, 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.

**F I T**

A Fishing Basket, Fiscella
A Shell-Fish, Concha, æ,
A Last of Barrel-Fish, Lastis barrelata.
Salt Fish, Salamenta, or
A Fish-Hook, Hamus piriæs.
A Fishing Line, Linea piriæs.
A Fishing Net, Rete piriæs.
A Fisher’s Boat, Lembus, To Fish, Piscarium, ari.
A Fishery, Piscarium, ii, To scale Fish, Delquame
A Fish, Pugnus, i, m.
A Fishula (a kind of runny cafe) Fishula, æ, f.

**F I Z**

Fit, Aptus, a, um.
A Fit, Paroxysmus, i, r.
Fitz-Alan (the Family) Alani.
Fitz-Alured (the Family) Auredi.
Fitz-Amand, (the Family) us Amandi.
Fitz-Andrew (the Family) Andreæ.
Fitz-Barnard (the Family) Barnardi.
Fitz-Brian (the Family) Briani.
Fitz-Count (the Family) Comitis.
Fitz-Eustace (the Family) Eustachiæ.
Fitz-Fulk (the Family) Fulconis.
Fitz-Geoffrey (the Family) Galfredi.
F I

Fitz-Reynold (the Family) Filius 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, Quinques, adv.
Five Years old, Quinquennis, n., adj.
The space of five Years, Spatium quinque annorum.
Into five parts, Quinquepartitò, adv.
Five Pence, Quinque denarii.
Five Shillings, Quinque solidi.
Five Pounds, Quinque librae.
Five Hundred Pounds, Quingenæ librae.
Five Thousand Pounds, Quinque mille librarum.

F L A

A Flag (Banner or Ensign) Vexillum, i, n.

G g 2 A Flag
A Flag on the Top of the Mast, Cherubus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship) Aplaustrum, 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 thresh with, Tribula, æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Flask, Illia, um, n. pl.

A Flap to kill or drive away Flies, Muscarium, ii, n.

The Flap that covereth the wound of the Throat, Epiglottis, i-dis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in, Lagena pulveteria.

A Flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Fuco, onis, m. Adulator, onis, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent (or windy) Flatus, æ, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n. Wrought Flax, Linum satum.

Flax (or Taikes) on the Distaff, Penfum, i, n.

Fine Flax, Byllis, fi, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifragibula, æ, f.

A Flax-plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that sells Flax or Cloth, Linarius, ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A Flax-woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbaceus, æ, um.

An heap of Flax, Linodium, ii, n.

To flay, Deglubo, ere. Exco-rio, are.
A Flood (or Fother) of Lead, Fodera plumbi.

FOG

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in Summer) Fogagium, ii, n. Spel. 283. Lex. 57.

FOL

To fold (or pleat) Plico, are.
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 Folkmate, Folkmota, æ, f. (i.e.) the meeting of the People, the County-Court, the Sheriff's Torn.
Folkstone (in Kent) Pop. Lapis.

FOM

A Fomentation, Fomentatio, onis, f.

FON

A Font, Baptisterium, ii, n.

FOO

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nutrimentum, i, n.
Pertaining to Foot, 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 Foot-fool, Scabellum, i, n.
A Foot-pace, Vellitium 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, are. Prohibeo, etc.
A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.
Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.
A forbider, Prohibitor, oris, m.
Force (or strength). Vis, vis, vi, vim.

73. Cow. 117. 2 Inst. 182. Spel.
249. Force is a French word, signifying Vīm, nervostatem, fortitudinem, virtutem. In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the Evil part, and signifieth unlawful Violence: West. thus definet h, Force is an offense, by which Violence is used to things or persons, P. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments 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 doing any other unlawful there. Mixt, is that Violence which is committed with a Fact, as of it self only is minal, as if any by force enter into another Man's Possession and kill a Man, or ravish a Woman there.

Force prohibited by the Statutes must be either Manu fæ' with force or strong Hand, Multitudo, with Multitude People.

The Counsellors and Committees of Force are alike nished.

There is a difference in Common Law betwixt public and private Force.

Perf force done within f Days, Frica fortiæ.

Forçible Entry, Ingressus multo factus.

To forecast (or cast in one's before hand, to foresee) Providere.


A Forehead, Frons, tis, f.
Foreign (or Outlandish) Exterus, Externus. It is used jeftively in our Common Law and jointeth 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, Forinscum Justice, is a Refusal of the Juz as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within Precincts

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
thereby a mean Lord holdeth
er of another without the com-
s of his own Fee. Brook Tit. 11ures, 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
le Services read Bracton lib. 2.
Foreign Service seemeth to
Knights Service, or Ecus-
un certain, Perkins reservat.

Foreign Attachment, Attachia-
tum Forinsecum, is an At-
ment of Foreigners Goods
and within a Liberty or City;
the Satisfaction of some Ci-
en to whom the said Foreigner
with Money.

Foreign Apposer, Forinsecarius
apppositor, is an Officer in the
cheque, to whom all Sheriffs
Bailiffs do repair, by him
be apposed of their green
ax, and from thence draweth
wn a Charge upon the She-
and Bailiff to the Clerk of
Pipe.

Forejudger, Forisjudicatio,
judicario, onis, f. Signifieth
the Common Law a Judg-
ment, whereby a Man is de-
p red or put by the thing in Que-
on. It seemeth to be com-
pounded of Fors, i. e. Preter, and
Juger, i. e. Judicare. See
Bracton, lib. 4. tract.: 3. cap. 5.
Kitchin Fol. 259. 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.

Forefront (or Outside) Frontil-
 picium, ii, n.
A Foretop, Caprona, æ, f.
A Foreland, Forlandum, i, n.
To foresall, Forstallo, are.
A Forestaller, Forstallator, o-
ris, m.

Foresallment, Forstallamentum,
i, n. Spel. 294. 2 Ro. 79. Co.
A kind of foresalling the Market,
Abbocamentum, i, n.

A Forestall, (or stoppage of the
way,) also a foresalling of the Mar-
ket, Forstallum, i, n.

A Forest, Foresta, æ, f.
A Forester, Forstarius, 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 therabouts, Putura, æ, f.
Qu. Portura.
A kind of Club of Forest Tenants
at the Officer of the Foresters
House, Scotalium, ii, n. Scotal-
æ, æ, f.

A Forest-Bill, Hatchetum, i, n.
A principal Officer of the Forest,
Grarius, ii, m.
Warden of a Forest, Gardianus
Forestæ Domini Regis de Wal-
them.
To turn Ground to Forest, Affor-
reto, are.
A Duty to be paid to the King's
Forest, Foreflagium, ii. n.
To forfeit, Forisfacio, ere.
A Forseiture, Forisfaclura, x, f.
Spel. 292. Forseiture cometh
from the French word Forfait, 
I. e. Seelw, but signifieth in our
Language rather the effect of
transgression a penal Law than
the Transgression itself, as For-
seiture of Escheats, Anno 25 Ed.
3. c. 2. Statute de prodition. Goods
confiscated, and Goods forfeited
where those seem to be forfeit-
ed that have a known Owner,
having committed any thing,
whereby he hath lost his Goods,
and those confiscate that are
disfavored by an Offender, as not
his own, nor claimed by any oth-
er; or rather that Forseiture is
more general, and Confiscation
particular to such as forfeit only
to the Prince's Exchequer, Fl. cap.
24. lib. 3. per totum.
Full Forseiture, Plena Forisfa-
clura, Otherwise called Plena wita,
is forseiture of Life and Member
and all else that a Man hath, Man-
wood, p. 1. Fol. 341. The Canon
Lawyers use also this word, Fo-
risfaclura sunt pecuniariae Pene de-
Extr. pan.
To forge (as Smiths do) Cudo,
ere.
A Forge, Forgea, x, f. Co. Lit.
115. 1 Mon. 184.
A Forge (or Smith's Forge) Fa-
brica ferraria.
To forge the Sheriff's Warrant up-
on a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum
Vicecomitis super aliquod breve.
A forger of false Deeds and Writ-
ings, Fabricator falsarum Clia-
tarum. It cometh of the For-
ger, i. e. Accudere, fabri-
burse, to beat on an Anvil,
faithion, to bring into shape,
signifieth in our Common L
either him that fraudulent
makereth and publisheth false W
tings, to the prejudice of a
Man's Right, or else the W
that lieth against him that com-
miteth the Offence. Fitz-
brev. Fol. 96. B. C. calleth it
Writ of Deceit: See Term
Law, verbo Forger, and West
p. 2. Indictments, sed. 66. See
new Book of Entries, verbo for-
de faits. This is a branch
that which the Civilians call
men falsi. vid. Hoftiens ii. Az
summ.
A Fork, Furca, x, f. Fulc
f, n.
An Iron Fork, Furca ferres.
A two grained Fork, Bide
is, n.
A Pack-Fork, Aërumna, x,
A Form, Forma, x, f.
A Form (or Seat) Scann
i, n.
Forma donationis, is a W
whereby to recover Lands ent-
ed. It is called Formedon,
because the Writ doth compran
the Form of the Gift. There
three kinds of Writs of Forma-
viz. the first in the Defcender, or
brought by iflue in Tail, who
claim by descent, per formam
i. The second is in the Re-
ter, which lieth for him in
Reversion, or his Heirs or Af-
after the State-Tail is spent. 
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.

ication, Fornicatio, onis, f.

ication, Fornicat, Fornicator, onis,

Forsipra, Forsipra, a, f.

Forsipra, excepted or referred

oratus, a, um. Lex. 59. For-

, a, um.

Forage, Frumentarius, i, m.

Forage (or convey corn into

mp) Frumentor, ari.

Forset, Perjury, are.

Forslet (or fortified place) For-

, i, n.

Frise (or fence) Munio, irre-

ified (imbutelled as a Ca-

) Kornellatus, a, um.

unate, Faultus, a, um.

un (a Woman's Name) For-

, f.

y, Quadranginta, pl. Indecl.

ith, Quadragesimus, a, um.

y Shillings, Quadranginta fo-

y Pounds, Quadranginta librae.

ard, Antorsum, adv.

FosS

Foster-father, Nutritor, o-

a.

Foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.

Foster-brother, Homogalaactus,

FoT

Foster (or foder) of Lead,

ara Plumbi, Pry. 185.

FOU

founded (or cause to be built)

u, are.

To found (or melt) Fundo, erc.

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 dato, 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 librae.

Four hundred Pounds, Quadrin-
ginta librae.

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, Quad-

rangulatus, a, um.

Cleft into four parts, Quadrif-
dus, a, um.

Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim

librae.

Fourteen Shillings, Quatuordecim

solidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies,

adv.

Fourscore Pounds, Otaginta

librae.

Fourscore and ten Pounds, No-

taginta librae.

H h  The
The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A Fowm, Forma, æ, f. 1 Mon. 951. 2 Mon. 729.

FO W

A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, c. 2.
A Fowler's Call, (or Whistle) Fistula aucupatoria.
A Fowling piece, Scapus, i, m.
To go a Fowling, Aucupor, ari.

FOX

A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

FO Y

foy People (in Cornwall) Fawences.

FRA

A Fragment (or piece) Fragmentum, i, n.
A Fragment (or scrap) Fruultum, i, n.
Fragrant, Fragrans, ntis, adj.
A Frail (as for Figs or Raifins) Filcella, æ, f. Quassillus, i, m.
To frame (or form) Formo, are.
A Frame, Framea, æ, f. Fabrica, æ, f.
A framing (or making) Fabrication, onis, f.
A Framer, Fabricator, oris, m.
A Franchise (or liberty) Francifia, æ, f.
Frances (a Woman's Name) Francifca, æ, f.
Francis (a Man's Name) Franciscus, ci, m.
Frank (or Free) Francus, a, um.
Frank Almoin, Libera Eleemosyna.

FR

Frank:bank (or Free tetch) cus Bancus, Brac. 309.
Frank:chafe, Libera chafe Frank:fee, Feudum franci liberum.
Frank:firm, Firma libera.
Frank:law, Libera lex.
Frank:pledge, Franciple
Firm, Franci Plegii, Spel. 296.
Frankfold, Faldagium, Spel. 248. Lex. 53. Fald:form
i.e. The setting up Shee in any Fields.
Fraud (or Deceit) Fraus, Fraw or Frome River (a chesier) Varia.

FRE

Frederick (a Man's Name dericus, i, m.
Free, Francus, a, um.
A Free:man, Liber hom
Man may be a Free:man on
don three ways, 1. By Servi:ship.
he who hath served his Articelship. 2. By Birth:
he which is the Son of a man
of London. 3. By Per
ption, that is, allowances
Court of the Mayor and
Freed, Liberatus, a, um.
chifatus, a, um.
Free:bound, Francbordum
2 Mon. 241. Lex. 60. (i.e.
space of two Feet more
beyond one's Fence.
Free:boards, Fensurae, 146.
A Discovery

A Frigate, Cataflopium, ii, n.
A Frishe (or Hedge) Haia, æ, f.
Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n.
A Frister, Frictilla, æ, f. Laganum, i, n.
Frivolous (or Vain) Frivoluus, a, um.
Frize, Phrygium, ii, n.

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.
From (if from a place) Abinde.
From thence, Exinde.
From thence (if from a time) Extunc.
From thence next ensuing, Extunc proxime sequens.
From thenceforth for ever, Extunc deinceps (or de cetero) Imperpetuam.
From out to out, Ab extra ad extra.
From River (at Bristol) Fromus.
From River (in Dorsetshire) Fromus.
A Front, Frontispicium, ii, n.
A Frontlet (or frontail for a Woman's Head) Frontale, is, n.

Fruit, Fructus, Æs, m.
A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca, æ, f.
A Fruitener, Arborator, oris, m.
Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis, le, adj.
Frumenty (pottage made of Wheat) Narraceum, e, n.
To frustrate (or desire) Frustro, are

Fruit, Fructus, Æs, m.
A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca, æ, f.
A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n. Startago,inis, f.


Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.
Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that flieth upon Felony, which after the flight lawfully found do belong to the King, Coke vol. 6. Fol. 109. B.

Fume, Fumigation, Fumigation, or Fumitory, f. pl.
Pomulum, Fundament, Sedes, is, A Funeral, Funus, eris, n. Funeral Ceremonies, Exequorum, f. pl.

Furnace, Furnus, i, m. max, acis, f. To make a Furnace, Furno, To take out of the Furnace, furno, are.
A small Furnace, Fornaculum, To furnish (or supply) Ad stro, are.
Furniture, Furnitura, æ, f. Ent. 13.

Furr, Pellicium, ii, n. Furr, Purrura, æ, f. Co of the French Fourer (i.e. licare, to line with Skins. Furr we find strange kin in the Statute Anno 24. H. 8. 13. as of Sables which is Furr of colour black and being the Skin of a Beast a Sable, of quantity betw
FU

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. Furialitè, adv.

A Farrow, Sulcus, ci, m.

A Water Furrow (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, in.

Lex. 70.

Of Furze, Jampnorum.

Fusian, Fusitanum vel Fusilatum, i, n. Xylinum, i, n.

Future (which will be) Futurus, a, um.

GAB

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, Gabalum, i, n. Fastigium, ii, n.

Gabriel (a Man's Name) Gabriæl, elis, m.

GAG

Gage, Vadium, ii, n. It signifies a Pawn or Pledge.
Ule 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 distries, but Gager deliverance, i.e. put in surety that he will deliver the Cattle distrained, Fitz-Herb. nat. brv. 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 is Anno 27 Edw. 3. commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Purveyors, cap. 8.

A Gall to set open the Mouth, Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

A Gall (Gall Nut or Oak App) Galla, æ, f.
A Gall, (a chase or galling) Intertrigo, inis, f.
A Small Gallery, Porticula, æ, An open Gallery (or Walk) Par-dromis, idis, f.
An arched Gallery, Macrena, æ, A round Gallery, Peribolatorium, ii, n.
Gallimawfrwy, Tucetum, i, n.
A Gally-pot, Alveolus, i, m. Cullus, i, m.
One that has been condemned the Gallows, Furcifer, i, m.
A place where a Gallows shan (any place of Execution) Gloaithwum, i, n.
A Gallows (or Gibbet) G abolu, i, m.
Gala (a Man's Name) Gab, æ, m.
Galen (a Man's Name) Galenu, i, m.
Galfred (a Man's Name) Gredus, i, m.
Galtres Forest (in Yorkshire) Claterium nemus.
Galway Bay (in Ireland) Anibba, Anseba.

GA M

Game, Præda, æ, f.
Gammon of Bacon, Perna, s, f. Petafo, onis, m.

Gangreen, Gangrena, æ, f.

Gaoler (or Prison) Gaola, æ, f.

Gardianus, ii, m. Custos Gaolæ

Gaoler's Fee, Carceratium, i.

Gap, as of a Hedge or Wall, Daptio, onis, f.

Garbage (or take out the Entails of any thing) Exentero, are.

Gard (or Defend) Stipo, are.

Gard (or one that gardeth the Person of a Prince) Stipator, oii, m. Regii corporis custodes.

Gard, Cuffodia, æ, f.

A Garden, Gardinum, i, n. Hortus, i, m.

A Kitchin Garden, Olitorium, i, n.

A Garden of Pot Herbs, Olitoniwm, ii, n. Herbuletum, i, n.

A Gardiner, Hortulanus, i, m. The Art of Gardening, Horticultura, æ, f.

Belonging to a Garden, Horten
de, n.

A Gardian, Gardianus, i, m. Custos, odis, m. It signifies generally him that hath the Charge 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 Idiots, being indeed as largely extended as being Tutor and Curator among the Civilians. For whereas 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 prætore 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 Guardian. 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 laid here of Socage seemeth to be true like wise in Petit Sergeanty, Anno 28 Ed. I. 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 Kinman 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 more, then the Lord whom he holdeth by the one Tenure, is Guardian of the Person, and every one of the rest hath the Custody of the Land holden 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 hath made mention of Gardeinse, and Gardein in Droit, that in Deed and in Law. To gargarize (or gargle, to wash the Mouth and Throat) Gargarism.

A Gargarism, Gargarismus, A Sanative Gargarism, Gargarismus fanavicus.


A Gate-house, Domus portuaria.

Gates-head (near Newcastle upon Tyne) Gabrocentum, Gabrocentum, Capræ Caput.
To gather, Colligo, ere.
To gather together into one, Coadduno, are.
To gather Goods or Treasure, Thefaurizo, are.
To gather Corn, Frumentorari.
To gather Grapes in Harvest, Vindemio, are.
Gate-bote, Estovium, Januariun, ii, n.

GauU

Gaunlets (a Rivulet in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vindugleflus.
A Gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel militaris.
Gauntlets for the Arms, Brachialia ferrea.
Gauntlets for the Shoulders, Humeralia ferrea.
Gauntlets for the Thighs, Femoralia ferrea.
Gaunt (the Family) De Gandavo, & Gandavenfis.

GAW

Gawin (a Man’s Name) Gawinus, i, m.

GEL

To geld, Cabro, are.
A Gelding (or gelded Horse) Cantherius, ii, m.
Spado, onis, m.
A Gelley, Gelatina, æ, f.

GEM

A Gem (or precious Stone) Gemma, æ, f.

GEN

A Genealogy, Genealogia, æ, f.  
I i General
**GE**

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.

**GEO**

Geodesia (or the Art of Measuring
Land) Geodæsia, æ, f.
A Geodesian (or Measurer of Land)
Geodesæs.
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) Georgi-
us, ii, m.

**GER**

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) Ger-
truda, æ, f.
Gerwase (a Man's Name) Gerwa-
sius, ii, m.

**GIB**

A Gibbet, Gabalus, i, m.
Gibbeted (staked) Aссurcillatus,
a, um.
To hang on a Gibbet, Furcillo,
a, æ.

**GID**

Giddy headed, Vertiginofus,
a, um.
Giddiness, or Dizziness of the
Head) Vertigo, inis, f.
Gideon (a Man's Name) Gideon,
onis, m.

**GIF**

A Gift (or present) Donum
A New Years Gift, Stræna,
A voluntary Gift of the Su
to the King, to maintain the c
of the Government, Benevol
æ, f.

**GIL**

To Gild, Aurum, æ, Inaurum
A Gilder, Inaurator, ori
A Gilding, Inauratura, æ
Gilbert (a Man's Name) Gera-
tus, i, m.
Gildable (liable to pay T
Tribute) Geldabilis, le, adj.
Giles (a Man's Name) Egiles
æ, f.
A Gill, Hemina, æ, f. E
putus, 2 Mon. 727. 730.
Land held by paying a Gill
Gilliflorata terræ.

**GIN**

Ginger, Gingiber, eris, m.
Ginger, Ingelber, eris, n.
A Gin (or Snare) Laqueus,
m. Pedica, æ, f. Aucipula,

**GIR**

To gird, Cingo, ere.
Girded (or girt) Cinclus,
a, f.
A Sword Girdle, Balchus,
Zona militaris.
A little Girdle, Cingillum,
Zonula, æ, f.
A Woman's Girdle, Ciu-
us, m.
A Girdle about the Loins, R
is, n.
Of a Girdle, Zonarius,
Girdler (or Girdle-maker) Cin-rius, ii, m. Zonarius, ii, m.
Girdle (or Girdling) Precin-girding Circumcingo,

Girders, Girdaria, orum, n.
Girdle, Puella, æ, f.
Girtch, Cingula, æ, f.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, Glamorgania, Glæanvi (the Family) de Glæan-

Glass, Vitrum, i, n.
Glass-Maker, Vitriarius, ii, m.
Looking-Glass, Speculum, i, n.
Looking-Glass, Cythus, i, m.
Looking-Glass, Calix, i, n.
Looking-Glass, Telescopio-

Magnifying Glass, Microsco-

burning Glass, Specula ventia.
Telescope, Specularius, ii, m.

Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, 
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.
A Glass Case, Hyalothece, æ, f.

A Glass Furnace, Foræn vit-

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, 
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.
A Glass Case, Hyalothece, æ, f.

A Glass Furnace, Foræn vi-

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, 
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.
A Glass Case, Hyalothece, æ, f.

Glæanvi (the Family) de Glæan-

Glass-Maker, Vitriarius, ii, m.
Looking-Glass, Cythus, i, m.
Looking-Glass, Calix, i, n.
Looking-Glass, Telescopio-

Magnifying Glass, Microsco-

burning Glass, Specula ventia.
Telescope, Specularius, ii, m.

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, 
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.
A Glass Case, Hyalothece, æ, f.

A Glass Furnace, Foræn vit-

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, 
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitrear.
A Glass Case, Hyalothece, æ, f.

To Glaze with Glass, Invitro, are.
Glascow City (in Scotland) Glæ-
a.
Glæstebury (in Somerset) Gallonia, Glæfonia, Glæstonia, Galstonia, vitrea Insula.

To Glue, Conglutino, are.
GO

G O A

A Ha-goat, Caper, pri, m. Hir-
cus, ci, m.
A She-goat, Capra, æ, f.
A Wild-goat, Rupicapra, æ, f.
A Goat-herd, Caprarius, ii, m.
Caprarum Cuftos vel Paftor.
A Stable for Goats, Ægon,onis.
A Hard (or Market of Goats) AE-
polium, ii, n.
A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.

G O B

A Goblet, Crater, eris, m.

G O D

A God-Daughter, Baptifta, æ, f.
Filia Spiritualis.
A God-father, Susceptor, oris, m. Pater initialis.
A God-mother, Susceptrix, icis, f.
Matrina, æ, f.
A God-son, Lufricus, ci, m. Fi-
lius initialis.
Godmanchefer (in Huntingdon-
shire) Gumicafterum, Gumicafter.
Godmanham (in Yorkshire) Del-
govitia.
Godfrey (a Man's Name) Godfrid-
us, i, m.
Godfow (in Oxfordshire) Dei-
locum.

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, Vafa aurea.
A Gold-beater, Braefecto, oris,
m. Petalurgus, i, m.
A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m.
Aurifex, icis, m.

A Goldsmith's Shop, Aurific
æ, f.
A Gold-fealer, Aurifur, uri.
Goldcliff (in Monmouthshire)
pis aurea.
Golden Vale (in Hereford)
Aurea vallis.

G O O

Good Abearing (or good Bel-
our) Bonus geltus.
Good Country, Bona patria
Goods, Bona, orum, n.
Goods belonging to the Per-
the Wife, which she has after
Husband's death besides her Do-
Paraphernalia, orum, n.
Goodwich Castle (in Heref-
shire) Goderici caftrum.
Goodwin Sands (in Kent)
mea.
A Goose, Anfer, eris, m.
A Wild Goose, Vulpanfer, eri.
Goose Giblets, Acrocolia anf
A Goose House, Anferarium, i.

G O R

A Gorset, Armatura pro co
A Gorset (or Neckercloak, or
thing worn about the Neck) M
millare, is, n. Strophium, ii,
Gormanchefer (in Hunting-
shire) Durolipons, Durospoi
Gormay (the Family) De G
niaco.

G O S

A Gos-Hawk, Aufer,is, m.
flurcus,i, m.

G O U

To Govern, Guberno, are.
The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.
The Gout in the Hands, Cha-
gra, æ, f.
he Gout in the Hip, Sciatica, f.
the Gout in the Knees, Gonagra, f.
the Gout in the Feet, Podagra, f.

G O W

Gown, Toga, æ, f. Veltis picea.
long sleeved Gown, Toga mantata.
loose Gown, Stola, æ, f.
Women's Gown, Palla, æ, f.

G O W

G O W

G R

A grandmother, Avia, æ, f.
A great-grandmother, Proavia, æ, f.
A great-granddaughter, Proneptis, is, f.

Grandison or Grandison (the Family) De Grandison & Grandison.

A 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 Horses, Stalls for Oxen and other Cattle, Sties for Hogs, and other things necessary for Husbandry, Lindwood.

A Grant, Grantum, i, n. Clau.

64. Cow. 132. Conceftio, onis, f.
A Grantor, Conceftor, oris, m.
A Grantee, Conceftus, ûs, m.

Grant River (in Cambridgeshire) Granta.

Grantzbain (a crooked Mountain in Scotland) Grampus mons.

Grantshefer (or Cambridge) A Grapple of a Ship, Harpago, inis, f.

A Grasfier, Pecorarius, ii, m. (i.e.) one that buyeth Cattle and keepeth and fatteth them at Grasfs to sell again.

Grasf, Gramen, inis, n.
A Grasfs Plot, Viridarium, ii, n.

A Swath of Grasf, Serticum, i, n.

To Grate, Frio, arc.

A Grater (to grate Bread) Pdula, æ, f.

Grated on a Grater, Tritus super Radulam.

A Grate (of Iron and Wood) Cretes, is, f. Clathrus, i, m.

Gratis (freely, for nothing) Gratia, adv.

Gratitude, Gratitudo, inis, f.

To Grave, Caelo, arc.
Graved (Carved) Sculptus, a, um. Sculptulis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.
A Graver (or Carver) Sculptor, oris, m. Sclapantor, 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 pretorius.

GRE
Grease, Adeps, ipis, c. g.
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 Coferer 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 wheresover 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 Expenses incident to the House. It is called Green-cloth of a Green Cloth, at which they ways sit, whereon is embroidered the King's Arms, under which they sit, and on each side the of the Arms of the Compting-house, bearing vert, a Key of a Rod, or White Staff Argent, 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 Court of Green Cloth is kept is Domus Comptis. Unto this Compting-house, for the keeping of a place for this Court of Green Cloth, are further allowed a Baccal, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the same.

Grendon (the Family)
Grendona.
Greenvill (the Family)
Greenvilla.
Gregory (a Man's Name) Gregorius, ii, m.
A Grey-hound, Leporarius, iii
Canis Leporarius.
Greenwich (in Kent) Greenwich, Grenovicus, Greenwic Viridus.

GRI
A Gridiron, Craticula, æ.
Griffith (a Man's Name) Griffithus, i, m.
To grind, Molo, erc. Acuus, A Grind. r, Aquarius, ii, æ. A Grid...
Grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.
Grinding-house, Molens done.
Grindingstone, Molens lapis, Cola, æ, f. Allo, onis, m.
Grizel, Far, ris, n. Molitura, f.
Grizel (a Woman's Name) Grida, æ, f.

Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m. Aromatopola, æ, m.
Grocer's Shop, Aromatopoli,
Grocery Wares, Aromata, o-

The Groom (or lower part of the) Hypogastrium, ii, n. In-

A Groom, Valectus, i, m. Vale-

A little Groom, Grovetta, æ, f.
A Grover of Mines, Metcallarius, m.
Ground, Fundus, i, m.
Pasture Ground, Fundus pastu-
is, pastura.
Meadow Ground, Fundus prata-

Wood Ground, Fundus boscalis.
Heath Ground, Juncaria,orum,n.
To break up Ground, and be
two Tilling of it, Præcolo, etc.
A Tiller of the Ground, Rurico-

A Ground-work, Fundamentum,

A Ground pinning (or under pin-
ing) Substræctura, æ, f.

Grasmount or Gromount (the Family) De Magnomonte.
Grasuenor, corruptly (or Grave-

A Grofs, Grusia, æ, f. i Mon.
118. Grostum, i, n. Ry. 408.
Grofs, Groffus, a, um.
Seised, as of any thing in Grofs, Seiitus ut de uno grofio.
Grofs or thick trees, Arbores
grofse, Ry. 408.
Selling by the Grofs, Venditio
in Grofio, Ry. 400.

De Grund-beos (the Family) De Fronte Bovis.

A Guest, Hofpes, itis, m.

A Guide, Ducor, oris, m.
Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n.
Guadagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Mo-

A Guild (Brotherhood or Com-

The Guild-hall, Guialda, æ, f.
Guildhalla, æ, Sodalitium, ii, m.

The Guild-hall of the High Dutch
or Eafterly Merchants in London
(called the Stillingard) Guildchalla
Teutonicorum.

Guildford in Surrey, Geldefords,
Guildeforda, Neomagus, Noio-

The Gule of Auguft (or first day
of Auguft) Festum Sancti Petri
ad Vincula, Gula Augusti.
Gulf Island, Lilia.

GUM

Gum, Gummi, n. Indel.
The Gums of the Mouth, Ginglyva, æ, f.

GUN

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.

GUT

A Gutter-tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

GUY

Gu (a Man's Name) Guido, onis, m.

GYP

A Gypse, Ægyptianus, i, m.

HAB

A Haberdasher of small Wares, Minutarius, ii, m. Mercularius, ii, m.
A Haberdasher of Hats and Caps, Pileo, onis, m.

HA

Habes Corpus, is a Writ, which a Man indicted of for Trespaids, before Justices of Peace or in a Court of any Branch and upon his apprehension being laid in Prison for the same, must have out of the King's Bench thereby to remove himself ther at his own Costs, and to answer the Cause there, &c. In nat. brev. Fol. 250. H. And the Order in this Cause, first to proc a Certiorari out of the Chancery directed to the said Justices for the removing of the Indictment into the King's Bench, and upon that to procure this Writ to be procured by the Sheriff for the causing of his body to be brought at a Day, &c. Indie. Fol. 81. where you may find divers Cases wherein a Writ is used.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ to lie for the bringing in of a Jury, or so many of them as shall come upon the Venire fac
to for the Trial of a Cause brought to Issue.

A Scholar's Habit (or Garme) Epitogium, ii, n.
Habitable, Habitabilis, e, æ.

HAD

A Hade, or hade of Land, Hade, æ, f.

HAF

A Haft (or Handle) Manulum, ii, n. Capulum, i, n. Ant, æ, f.
HA

Hair of the Head, Capillus, n.
Hair of the Body, Pilus, n.
Hair, Gallicum, ci, n.
Hair-lace, Vitta, x, f.

HAK

Hake, Bombarda, x, f.

HAL

Halbert, Framea, x, f. Bis, is, f. Securis Ama-

if, Dimidius, a, um.
Hall, Aula, x, f.
Hall (or Mansion House) Halla,
Common Hall (or Dining ) Refectoriun, ii, n.
great Porch Hall, Paganica

Halifax (in Yorkshire) Olicana,
Sylva, Sacro Bosco.

Halm or Halm (the stem or stalk from the Root to the Ear ) Claus, i, m.
Halsfer ( the which haleth and draws a ship or Barge along the River by a Rope) Helciarius, ii, m.
and Halser (a rope wherewith Boats or Boats are towed or hauled along some Channel or River) Helci-
num, ii, n.
Halter (or Head-stall) Cap-

HAN

A Hand, Manus, ûs, f.
The right Hand, Dextra, x, f.
The left Hand, Siniftra, x, f.
The palm of the Hand, Palma, x, f.
The back of the Hand, Metacarpiun, ii, n.
The hollow of the Hand, Vola, x, f.
An Hand's breadth, Palma, x, f.
A Handful, Palmata, x, f. Lex.
93. Manipulus, li, m. A Handful is four inches by the Standard, An-
no 33. H. 8. cap. 5.
A Hand-Gun, Scopus manu-

HAM

Hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n.
Haleta, x, f. Spel. 339.
Hammer, Malleus, ci, m.
little Hammer, Malleolus, i, n.
To happen, Fortuno, are. Co.

By Hap (or Chance) Forte. adv. Fortuito, adv.

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.

To harden (or obdurate) Duro, arc.

A Harrow, Occa, æ, f. Harrowed, Occatus, a, i. A Harrower, Occator, o. To Harrow, Occo, are, Fertilire. Lex. 68.

Har sez, Officium, officio, Studium, Officium.

HAT

A Match of a Door, Anticum.

A Match Flax, Carmino, arc.

A Hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m.

A Hatch ( Ill-will) Hatia, x, f.

A Hat, Galerus, i, m.

A Hatter (or maker or seller of) Pileo, onis, m. Pilopæus,

HAY

Hay (the Family) De Haja.

Hay-bote, Etoverium, ii, n.

Co. Lit. 41. B.

Hay, Fœnum, i, n.

Hay in Swaths or Cocks, Fœnum in Talsis.

An Hay-cock, Meta Fœni.

An Hay-now, loft or stack, Fœnile, is, n. Strues Fœni.

A bottle of Hay, Fœsiculus Fœni.

A bush of Hay, Trussum Fœni.

Hay harvest, Fœnifecium, ii, n.

An Hay (or Not to take Conies)

Cassiculus, i, m. Indago, inis, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

An Hayward, Bedellus, i, m.

Gre. 347. Custos agri.

HAU

I have and to hold (If Inheritance or Freehold, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & Tenendum.

I have and to hold (if a Lease orears, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & occupandum. But in

HAV

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 Accipitrum. Pl. 92.

Hawking, Aucupium, ii, n.

To hawk, Aucupor, ari.

A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter humipeta.

A Gofs-hawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.

HEA

He, Ipfe, a, um. Ille, Illa, Illud, adj. ifte, ifta, ifstud, adj.

Kk 2  H E A.
HEA

The Head, Caput, itis, n.
The fore part of the Head, Sinciput, itis, n.
The hinder part of the Head, Occiput, itis, n.
The crown of the Head, Vertex, icis, m.
A little Head, Capitulum, li, n.
Capitellum, i, n.
The Head-ach, Cephalalgia, se, f.
An arrow-Head (or head of a Dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.
A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus, i, n.
An Headborough, Capitalis plegius. Spel. 333.
Headling, Præceps, ipis & ipitis.
A Head-land (or Hade-land) Forera, æ, f.
An Headship, Præfectura, æ, f.
The Headfall 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) Santitas, atis, f. Salus, utis, f.
Healthy (or Healthful) Salubris, a, um.
Healthfully, Salubriter, adv.
To heap up, (or gather in Heaps) Cumulo, are. Acervo, are.
An Heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acervus, vi, m.
Heaped, Cumulatus, a, um.

HEB.

H. be (a Woman's Name) ba, æ, f.

HEC

A Heckle (or Brake) for Linibrium, ii, n. Hamus, Hezor (a Man's Name) Höris, m.
dead Hedge, Sepes, is, f. quiek set-Hedge, Haia, æ, f. 105. bis. Spel. 128. Sepes vi.

Hedge or Pale before a Gate, hæcus, i, m. hedge Sepio, ire. To hedges nence round, Circumped, ire. to hedge in or divide by a Hedge,

Hersepio, ire. to hedge up Gaps, Contextere rupta. hedge-wood, Busca, æ, f. H E E

H E I

Heel, Calx, cis, m, and f.

H E I

In Heifer, Juvenca, æ, f. In Heir, Hæres, edis. c. 2. Although the word is borrowed of Latin, yet it hath not altogether the same Signification with that it hath with the Civili-

For whereas they call him freedem, qui ex Testamento succedest in universum jus Testatoris: The Common Lawyers call him Heir 

but succeedeth by right of blood in any Man's Lands or Chattels in Fee; for there is nothing passeth with them, jure hereditatis, but only Fee. Move-

bles or Chattels immoveable, are given by Testament, to whom the Testator pleaseth, or else at the Disposition of the Or-

And a Man may be hæres sangini-

nis, that is, Heir apparent to his Father or other Ancestor, by Blood, and yet may upon dislike...
4. For 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, Possesso fratris de se nudo Simplici facti 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, feized. Id. 10. Soror est heres facta, therefore some Act must be done to make her Heir, and the younger Brother is heres natur, 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 pedis 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 King Edward the Sixth, the Crown fell to Queen Mary, at from her to Queen Elizabeth both which were of the same Blood, and yet inherited not only the Lands which King Edward or Queen Mary purchased, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown also. Co Rep. Lib. 7. Calv. Case: and Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 8.

Heres est pars antecessoris; therefore if Land be given to a Man and his Heirs, all his Heirs shall be totally in him, as he may give the Lands to whom he will; one cannot be Heir till the death of his Ancestor; he called heres apparen, Heir a parent.

Every Heir having Land, bound by the binding Acts of his Ancestors, if he be name qui sentit commoda fentent del & incommoda suae Onus. Co on Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 1.

A Man by the Common Law cannot be Heir to Goods Chattels; for heres dictatur ab hereditate. If a Man buy dive Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenc es, and put them into his Pool and dieth; in this case the Heirs shall have them, and not the Executors; but they shall have with the Inheritance, because they were at liberty, and could not be gotten without Induc.
HE

In Heir-loom, Principalium, &c. Lex. 67. It seemeth to be expounded of Heir and Loom, is, a Frame, namely to save in. The word by time drawn to a more general signification than at the first it did have, comprehending all Implements of Houestead, as namely Toles, Presses, Cupboards, Bed-fids, Waincots, &c. which by Custom of some Countries, being belonged to a House cer-tains Descents, are never Invented after the decease of the one, as Chattells, but according to the Heir with the House left.

HEL

The Helm (the Rudder of the Sea) Anfa gubernaculi. Pars clavia.  
HOLIDORUS (a Man's name) Hercules, i, m. 
Helen (a Woman's name) Helenæ, æ, f. 
The Crest of an Helmet, Conus, m. 
Help, Auxilium, ii, n. To help, Juvo, are. 
Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Ad-vatius, a, um. 
An helper, Adjutor, oris, m. 
An helping, Auxiliatio,onis, f. 
Vatio, onis, f. 
The Helve of an Ax, Securis anubrium. 

HEM

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, imb us, i, m. Fimbriae, æ, f. Vatios extremitas. 

HE

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio, are. 
That hath a Hem, Frimbriatus, æ, f. 
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 Hempcroft (or Place to lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n. 
Hemp fit on a Dislaff, Stamens, inis, n. Pensum, i, n. 
A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icos, f. 

HEN

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f. 
One that keeps Hens, Gallinarius, ii, m. 
A Hem-pen, Chors gallinaria. 
Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um. 
Hence, Hinc, adv. 
Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps. 
Hengif (a Man's name) Hengiftus, i, m. 
Henly on Thames (in Oxford-shire) Henlega. 
Henley Hundred (in Oxfordshire) Ancalires. 
Henry) (a Man's Name) Henricus, i, m. 

HER

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 Cartel. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a Man hath to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground, as
as in the Forest, &c. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 197.
An Herb, Herba, &c.

Fruitful in Herbs, Herbifler, &c.,

Fall of Herbs, Herbofus, a, um.
Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.
Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, ii, n.
The Herb-Market, Lachanopoliaum, ii, n.
A seller of Herbs, Lachanopoles, &c., m.

An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.
An Herballis (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heraldus, i, m. Spel. 335. with us it signifies 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 384. 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, &c. Reniger & Fogaffa, is found, that Edward the Fourth granted the Office of the King of Heralds to one call'd Garter, sum. feu & proficus ab antiquo, &c., 12. ibid.

The next is Clarentius, ordained by Edward the Fourth, attaining the Dukedom of Clarence by the Death of Geo. 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 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 as the North-side of Trent, the Clarentius hath on this side, may well appear by this Norroy signifying the Northern King or King of the North Plain. Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds, according to their Original, they were created to attend the Dukes, &c. in Martial Exactions, viz. York, Lancaster, merjet, Richmond, Chester, Wilt for.

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 places of the Heralds, as they die, be preferred, and there are Blunt, Rouge crois, Rouge drag, and Percullis.

Hereafter, Ex tune. Impol. rum.

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, is, m. Here
H E.

Hereditary, Hereditarius, a.

Heredaments, Hereditamenta, n. It signifieth all such as a man may have to and his Heirs, by way of instance, or not being otherwisequeathed, do naturally of course descend to him if our next heir of blood, will not within the Company or Administrator, butels do.

Hencefore, Præstantia, ante, m. plim, adv.

Hasto or thereunto requested, dute, or ad hoc, or ad illud status.

Hertford City, Hertfordia, Ha-

Hertfordshire, Hertfordia Co-

Hop of Hertford, Episcopus hereditarius, a, n.

Hermione (a Woman's name )

Hermone, es, f.

Hermite, Hermitage (or solitary

Hermagium, ii, n.

A chapell belonging to a Hermiti-

Hermitorium, ii, n.

A Hermit, Eremita, x, m.

A heresie, Heresis, is, f.

Tyring-leader of an heresie

Hierarchia, x, and chus, i, m.

Heresie, Hæreticus, ci, m.

Hætical, Hæreticus, a, um.

Hætically, Hæretice, adv.

Herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

Heriot, Heriotum, i, n. Cow.

H. Co. 103. It is the best a Tenant has at the time of death due to the Lord, whether it be Horsed, Ox, or any like.

Heritage or inheritance, Hæ-

Hered, atis, f.

H E.

Herod (a Man's name ) Her-

Hrodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadum Rubrum.

Corvinum.

Hertfordshire, Hertfordiae co-

mitatus.

Herty point, (in Devonshire) Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Ise near Scotland (as some conjeclure) Ocatis.

H E W.

To hew (or back) Ascio, are:

Dolabro, are.

A hower of stones, Lapicida, x, m.

A hewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, (in Northumberland) Axlobrum, Hancustaldensis.

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 Terra,

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 Land. By other Men it is an hundred Acres. By Beda (who calleth it Familiam) it is as much as will maintain a Family. Crompton faith, that it $ confeith
consisteth of an hundred Acres, and
eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

Hide, or Heth (in Kent) Port-
tus Hinthius.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.
A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f.
Tergus, oris, n.
A raw hide of a Beast, Scor-
tum, ti, n.
Made of Hides, Pellicus, a,
um. Terginus, a, um.
Hidden, Abditus, a, um.
An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

H I L.

Hilary (or Man's name) Hila-
rius, ii, m.
A hill, Collis, is, m.
A hillock (or little hill) Colli-
culus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.
An hilt (basi or handle) of a
Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manu-
brium, ii, n.

H I N.

An hind, Cerva, æ, f. Biffa, æ,
f. Spell. 99.
To binder, Impedio, ire.
A binge of a door, Cardo, inis,
d. g. Gumphus, i, m.
Hinchey (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) Con-
duco, ere.

To let, or set to hire,
are, abloco, are.

H I S.

His (or his own) Suus, æ.
A history, Historia, æ,
An Historian (or Histori-
pher ) Historiographus,
Historicus, i, m.
A writing of history, Histo-
graphia, æ, f.
Historical, Historicus, æ,

H I T.

Hitchingham, (in) Vici
Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex.;
a small Haven to land War-
of Vessels or Boats. New
Entries, fol. 3. colum. 3.
Hitheerto, Haetenus, adv.

H I U.

A Bee-hive, Alveare, i

H O B.

Hobelers, Hobelarii, Spes
i.e. certain Men that by
Tenure are tied to main
little light Nag for the def-
ing of any Invasion man
Enemies, or such like Pe-
wards the Sea-side, as
mouth, &c. of these you
read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. S
cap. 7. & anno 25 ejufdem
5. cap. 3.

H O D.

A hodge-podge, Farragin
orum, n.
HO.

H O G.

H O L.

H O M.

H O N.

A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capi-

A Graduate’s hood of the Uni-

An Iron hoop, or band, such as

A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.

A book to pull down houses on

To weed with a hook, Sarculo,

A hoop, Circulus, li, m.

An Iron hoop, or band, such as

A hoop, or Hops) Lupulus, i,

An Hop Merchant, Lupularius,
A breed (or store) of Restaurus Equorum, Ry.

Of the races or breed of Decimae de aractis equorum Mon. 967.

A stud or race of horses, tium, ii, n.

A horse stable, Equile, i

A horse Courier, M Manorum.

A horse-man, Equestris, Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse-litter, Vehiculaturn, Lectarius gel um.

A horse rider, or breaker, so, onis, m.

A horse keeper, Equip oris m.

Horse harnes, Phalerax

Horses harnessed, Funa qui.

An horse cloath, Dorsum.

A horse shoe, Solea

Horse bread, Panis

To shoe an horse, Affiges leas Equo. Calcéo, are.

A Smith's Butterest to par hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horses reins, Lax orum, n.


Barnacles for a horse's Poßmodis, dis, f.
H O.

troop of horse, Equitatio ag-
the art of horsemanship, ars E-

n horse-race, certamen Eques-
drench for an horse, Salvat-
that gives a drench to a
the master of the Horse, Ma-

er Equorum Domini Regis.

orse to saw wood on, Can-

Church, (in Essex,) Cornu-
ortensia (a Woman’s name)

Hos.

hose, Hosa, a, f. Caliga, a, f.
foe (a man’s name,) Hol-

Hoser (one that maketh or
hose or stockings,) Caligari-

inie-hose, Caliga talares.
hose tops, Summitates caliga-

hose-garters, Falsae crurales.
taining to hose, Caligarius,

ed, Caligatus, a, um.

Hosp. Hospitium, ii, n.

Hosp. Hospitium for Poor Children,

Hosp. Hospitium for sick People, Va-

Hospitality, Hospitalitas, a-

Hosp. Hospitium (or Pledge in war)

Hosp. Hospitium, itis, m.

H O.

An Hoster, (or Inn-keeper) Hos-
fellarius, ii, m. anno 9 Ed. 3.

An Hoster that keepeth a sta-
able, Stabularius, ii, m.

H O T.

A Hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Hovel or Shed, wherein Hus-
bandmen set their Ploughs and
Carts out of the Rain or Sun,

Mandra, a, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood-bound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlster, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, a, f.

An hour-gafts, Horarium, ii, n.

Clepsydra, a, f.

Half an hour, Semihora, a, f.

During an hour, Horarius, a, um.

A house, Domus, i, or, us, f.

A dwelling-house, Domus Man-

ionalis, Haga, a, f.

A little house, Domuncula, a, f.

Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, a, f.

Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.

A Ox-house, Boveria, a, f.


A Hay-house, Foenile, is, n.

A Gate-house, Domus portua-


Front-houses, Frontana messu-
gia. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-house, or Heath-house,

Barcaria, a, f. Ra. Ent. 69. 697.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Sheep-house, Ovile, is, n.
HO.

A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.
A Lamb-house, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-house, Domus Caruaria.
A Cart-house (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 Carbonaria.
A Treasure-house, Ærarium, ii, n.
A Council-house, Conciliabulum, i, n.
A Store-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.
A Malt-house, Brastrorum, ii, n.
A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n.
A Work-house, Domus opusaria.
A Milk-house, Domus Lactea-
ria.
A Dairy-house, Lactarium, ii, n.
A Bake-house, Pitrinum, ii, n.
A Slaughter-house, Laniens, x, f.
A Wash-house, Lavatrina, x, f.
A Pent-house, Compluvium, ii, n. Imbricamentum, i, n.
House and Land sufficient to maintain one Family, Caflatum, 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, Heliocam-

HO.

The Stories of an house, Tāb lata, orum, n.
The back-side of an house, Plicicum, ii, n.
A Thatched house Top, Culme-
inis, n.
The jetting out of an house which joyns to another, Protexit, i, n.
The house Eaves, Subground æ, f.
A making of house Eaves, Su-
grandatio, 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, æ, f. Utensilia, bona mobilia. Pen-
es, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.
A place where household-stuff is sold, Arborium, ii, n.
Household, Domestici, orum, m. To make a floor of a house, P
vicio, are.
House-bote, Estoveriun Æ
candi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Bra
407.
It is necessary Timber th
the Less for Years, or for Lit
of common right may take u
on the Ground, to repair t
houses upon the same ground
him Leased, although it be ex
pressed in the Lease, and th
ough it be a Lease paroll, w
words without deed. But if t
ake more than is needful, m
may be Punished by an Actio
Walt.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) How-
dus, Havertexus.
H U.

Hwel, (a man's name) How.

H O Y.

Hoyes (Catches, Mongers) Nan.

H U B.

Hubert (a man's name) Hub.

H U C.

Huckster, Propola, x, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutesium & clame Spel. 370. Cow. 141. Lex 70. hue and Cry is derived of two fresh words, Huyer and Cryer, meaning to Shout or Cry aloud. In legal Understanding, Hue and Cry is all one. See Cook 3, part of Institutes, c. 52.

This Hue and Cry may be by born and by Voice. He that gets not at the Commandment of the Sheriff or Constable, upon hue and Cry, shall be grievously Fined and Imprisoned. Cook 52 part of his Institutes, c. 9, signifies a pursuit of one being committed Felony by the High-way, for if the party robbed or any in the Company of one murdered or robbed, come to the Constable of the next Ton, and will him to raise Hue and Cry, or to make pursu after the Offender, describin 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 warning, and he the next, until the Offender be apprehended, or at the least, until he be thus pursu to the Sea-side, of this read Bra. lib. 3, tr. 2. cap. 5. Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 20. and the Stat. Anno 13 Ed. 1 Stat. of Winchefer cap. 3. & anno 28 Ed. 3, cap. 11. "C anno 27. El. cap. 13 Crompt. Justice of Peace. fol. 160. B.

H U G.

Hugh (a man's name) Hug, onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad and great) Stlata, x, f.

Hull River (in Yorkshire) Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.

Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.

Humber River (in Yorkshire) Abus Estuarium, Humber, Humbra, Umber.

Humidity (or moistness) Humiditas, atis, f.

Humble River (over against the Isle of Wight) Homelea.

Humphrey, (a man's name) Humphridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire) Hundredum, i, n.
An hundred (in number,) Centena, a, f.

An hundred of Fish, Centena Pictium. Pry. 303.
One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.
One hundred weight, Centena, a, f. Pondus unius Centenx. Ra. Ent. 3.

A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder, Kit. 252. Pry. 185.

Hundredeskelede, Centum Fontes.
A hundred, Centum, adj. indecl.
A hundred times, Centies, adv.
A hundred fold, Centiplex, ics, adj. Centiplex, a, um.
Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.
Two hundred fold, Ducentiplus, a, um.
Two hundred times, Ducenties, adv.

Of two hundred, Ducentarius, a, um.

Three hundred, Trecenti.
Three hundred times, Trecenties, adv.

The three hundredth, Trecentenus, a, um.

Of or concerning three hundred, Trecentarius, a, um.

Four hundred, Quadrimgenti.
Five hundred, Quingeni.
Five hundred, (in weight, number or age) Quingenarius, a, um.

The five hundredth, Quingentēsimus, a, um.

Five hundred times so much, Quingentiplex, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentilibralis, le, adj.
Hunting born (a Bugle,) Correnatorium.

Hunting-nets, Plaga, arum, f. caret.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Velodunum.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdoni comitatus, vel ager Venanensis.

Hungerford (in Berkshire) Hungra.


H U R.

Hurdle, Crates Lignea.

Hurst, Noceo, ere. Lædo, ere. art, Læfus, a, um. art (or annoyed), Offensus, a,

Hurt (or marred) Corruptus, a,

Hurt (or mischief) Malum, i, n. Nomentum, i, n. Hurt (or Injury,) Maleficium,

Hurt, (Loss or damage) Damnum, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n. hurt, Laetus, a, f.

Hunting, Laxio, onis, f. Hurtfulnes, Noxietas, atis, f. he comes the word Annoyance.

Hurtful (or that hurteth) Noxius, a, um. Noxius, a, um.

Hurtful (or mischiefous) Pernicius, a, um.

H U S.

A husband, Maritus, i, m. Conjuex, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.

A husbandman, Agricola, æ, c. 2. Agricolator, oris, m. Agricultor, oris, m.

In husband-like manner, More Colonico.

Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. Ra.

Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. Ra.


Implements of husbandry, Implementa husbandria.

To practice husbandry, Rusticor, ari, Viillico, are.

The bush, (or hull of Grains,) Folliculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.

Huslings, Huflingum, 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 hatch (or Bin) to keep Bread in, Mastra, æ, f. Cardopus, i, m.

H Y P.

Hypispile, (a Woman's name) Hyphisula, æ, f.

H Y R.
J A.

Hy rtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacinth (a precious Stone) Hyacynthus, i, m.
A jack, Veravessorium, ii, n.
A jack, (ancient, or colours hanged out of a Skip,) Aplustrum, i, n.
A jacket (Coat) Jacketus, i, m.
Supertunica, x, f. Exomis, idis, f.
Exuvis, is, f.
A short jacket, Colobium, ii, n.
A little jacket, Tunicula, x, f.
Tunicella, x, f.
Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, Indecl.

A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, x, f. Incisura, x, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloëca, x, f. Sentina, x, f.
Forica, x, f. Latrina, x, f.
A jakes-Farmer (or Gold-finder) Foricarius, ii, m.
Coprophorus, i, m.

J A M.

James (a man's name) Jacobus, i, m.
Jambes, (Cheeks, or side posts of a door, Antx, arum, f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.
Janus (a man's name) Janus, i, m.
Jane (a Woman's name) Jana, x, f.
How to account or number twenty pence, or cannot name his Father or mother, nor of what age himself is, or such like easie or common 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 (faith he), it appeareth such a one is no Idot.

I D L.

_Idle, Otiolus, a, um._
_Idlenes, Otium, ii, n._
_Idleton (in—) Segelocum. Segelogum._

J E L.

_Jelly, Gelatina, æ, f. Coacæum, i, n._

J E N.

_Jenkin (a man's name) Jerkinus, i, m._

J E R.

_A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula, æ, f._

_A jerkin of Leather, Colobium. Scorteum._

_A Frize-jerkin used in Winter, Endromis, is, f._

_A jerkin with sleeves, Succintorum, ii, n._

_Jerom (a man's name) Jeronymus, i, m._

J E S.

_Jeffes, (for hawks) Lemnisci, orum, m._

A _Jester, Jocator, oris, m._

J E T.

_A jesting out, Projectus, us, m._
JE.
A jetty, Projectura, æ, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

JEW.
A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, æ, f. Clinodium, ii, n.
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.

IF.
If, Si, conj.

IGN.
Ignoramus, is a word properly used by the Grand Inquet, 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 further inquiry upon that Party for that Fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer.
Ignorance, Ignorantia, æ, f.
Ignorance of art, Incitia, æ, f.
Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.
Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

IM.

IL.
Illiafe, (near Cantire in land,) or Cantire it self, Calum, Epidia, Epidium.

ILL.
Ill-street (in Cheshire) Mal tea.
Illic-will(baited) Atia, æ, West. de Odio & Atia.
Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.
Illegitimate, Illegitimus, Ilstrate, Illiteratus, a,
To Illustrate, Illustro, are

IMA.
An Image (form or li
Imago, inis, f.
An Image of Metal, Iu
Stone, Statua, æ, f.
Images bearing up Posts in Building, Telamone.
The Place where Images are
Hermopolium, ii, n.
The Craft of Carving I
Statuaria, æ, f.
A Carver (or maker) of I
Statuarius, ii, m. Herma
phus, i, m.
He that maketh Poppets the Images.) Coroplaftus,
He that maketh Images Ceroplaftes, is, m. Cerari
m.
He that beareth an Imag
ifier, a, um.
Full of Images, Imagine
um.
Of or belonging to Image
Statuarius, a, um.
To imagine, Imagino, art
ginor, art.
I M.

aginary, Imaginarius, a, um.
imagination, Imaginatio, f.

Crafty and Subtile imaginari

Machina, x, f.

I M. B.

Imbark (or Embark) Ascendere

Imbecility, Imbecillitas, atis, f.
imbesil, Imbesilo, are. Ra.
186. 446. Plo. 118.
imbesiling, Imbesilatio, o-

imboss (or cut in Plates)
ino, are, Cælo, are.
imbos (or imbosment) De-

imbosser of Plate, Toreu-
is, m.

I M M.
imculate, Immaculatus, a,
immediately, Immediatè, adv.
immedicable, Immedicabilis, adj.
immemorable (or not worthy to

membred) Immemorabilis, le,
imminent (at hand, or hanging

ready to fall) Imminens, tis,
immoderate, Immoderatus, a,
immoderately, Immoderatè, adv.

munity, Immunitas, atis, f.
immutable, Immutabilis, le,
In the hands and implantment, In manibus & usu. 1 Rol. 454.
To improve, Impono, erc.
Impossible, Impossibilis, le, adj.
Impōsīt, Vestīgial, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.
It signifies 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) Apollema, atis, n. Abcesius, his, m.
Opening Impostumes, Aperiens abcesius,
An impostor (or cozenor) Impositor, oris, m.
Imposture, Impostura, a, f.
To impound, Imparco, are.
Impoundment (or putting into a Round) Imparcementum, i, n. 1
Mon. 119. Spel. 373.
Impreffion, Impreffio, onis, f.
Impreff-money, Auctoramementum, i, n.
To Imprison, Imprisono, are.
A Imprisonment, Imprisonamentum, i, n.
Hardship of Imprisonment, Duritia 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.

Improvident, Improvidus, a,
Impudence, Impudentia, :
To impugn, Impugno, are.
Impulsion, Impulso, onis, f.
Impunity (or Pardon) Imp tas, atis, f.
To impute, attribute, or asf
Imputo, are.

In as much, In quantum.

Inaccessible, Inaccessibilis, adj.

Incendiary (or setter of bo on Fire) Incendiarius, ii, m.
To incense, Incendo, ere.
mulo, are. Incito, are.
Incessantly (or continually) deffenter, adv.
An inch, Pollex, ícis, m.5 de admenfuratione terræ. Incb-Keith Isle, near Scott Victoria.
Incident, Incidens, tis, adj signifies a thing necessarily pending upon another, as a principal: for Example, A Ce Baron is so incident to a Manor, and a Court of Pie-Powder Fair, that they cannot be sever, by Grant, for if a Mannor or be granted, these Courts car be severed, Kitchin fol. 36.
An incision, Incido, onis, f.
To make an incision, Incido.
To incite, Incito, are.
I N.

IncIPe (or bend to) Inclinor, inclino, inclofe, Includo, ere.

n inclouare, Inclusura, α, f. Cifus, tis, m.

u income (or revenue), Prorventio, onis, f. 

n income (or Fine) Landa, α, Sandicinia, α, f.

commodious, Incommodus, α, ut comparable, Incomparabilis, le, dj.

compatibility of Benefices, Incorporabilitas Beneficiorum. Is Benefices cannot stand one w. another, if they be with C., and of eight Pound Value in King's Book, or above.

lock Reading, Pag. 4.

cronguity, Incongruentia, convenient, Inconvenientis, tis,

Incorporate, Incorporo, apo.

corrigible, Incorrigibilis, le, credible (or not to be believed) Incrdbilis, le, adj.

cedulous (or hard of belief) Incedulus, a, um.

incroach, Incrochio, are.

n croachement, Incroacha. mentum, i, n.

inculcate (or repeat ofen one Inculco, are.

culpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

n incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

incumber, Incombo, are.

incumbrance, Incumbrantia, x, i, n. Brac. 261, 392.

n incurring, Incurrumentum, i, Ry. 204, 205.

indeed, In fato.

Indesatigable, Indesatigabilis, le, adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.

Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indeafible, Indecificibilis, le, adj.

Co. Ent. 64. 83.

To indemnifie, Indemnem conservare.

An indenture, Indentura, α, f. Indicavit. Is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court-Chriatian, 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 prejudicd in his Church and Advowson, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Chriatian, hath this means to remove it to the King's Court.

regis Orig. fol. 35. b. Old Nat. brev. fol. 31. The Register fol. 35. 

& Britton Cap. 109. fol. 260. A.

To indite, Indicio, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individualus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individualia, orum, n.

Indivifum, Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition.

Kirchin fol. 24. 1. in these words, he holdeth pro Indivifo, &c.
To indorse (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorfo, are.

An indorsement (writing on the backside) Indor samentum, i, n.

Indorsed, Indoratus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An indowment, Inductio, onis, f. (i.e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Indueed, Imperionatus, a, um. (i.e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, x, f.

INE.

Inequality, Inxqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inxstitimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

INF.

Infallible, Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, x, 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.

Inferior, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation, Inflammation, of sis, f.

Influence, Influentialia, x, 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 thinketh good in the defence his Client, by which he is deputed to leave his Client undealt with and to Judgment passed for the 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 belonging to the Exchequer, King's Bench Common Pleas, that complemet of those that offend against a Penal Statute. They are other called Promoters, but the M. bluffs at this Name. These the Civilians are called Dela.

Deferae, Infortunatus, a, um.

To infringe, Infringo, are.

An infusion, infuso, onis.

ING.

To ingage, Suscipio, ere.

An ingot (a small Mass or lump of Gold) Palacra, a, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, a, um.

Ingrained, Engrallatus, a, um.

An ingredient, or going into a药材 (in Physick) when a medicine is made) one of the Spirit put into the Medicine compound ingredients, tis, n.

Ingress, Egrefs, and Regress.

Regillus, Egrefus & Regrefus.

To ingref, Ingrefs, are, to buy in great Quantities of provision and viuals; also to buy in great hand.

An Ingroffer, ingroffer, m.

Cow. 145, Spel 382. Lex: signifies in the Common Law that buyeth Corn grows dead Viual, to fell again, as Barley for Mault, Oats for
I N H.

inhabit, Inhabito, are.
habitable, inhabitabilis, le, adj.
inhabitant, Habitator, oris,

inherit, Hæreditio, are.
inheritance, Hæreditas, atis,

a perpetuity in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

It is, under foot, that this word "inheritance" is not only understood where a man hath inheritance of Lands and Tenements by a perpetuality, but also every 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 more or less hold severally; as if Men have Land given them, and the Heirs of their two lives, these have Joint Estate during their Lives, but their heirs in several inheritance. Kitchin 1655. See the New Terms of

I N I.

scent, Thirdly by Prescription.

By Creation two manner of ordinary ways. First, by Writ, second, by Letters Patents. Creation by writ is the ancieneter way; yet that by Letters Patents is the furer, 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 Patents, 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 delivered to him, but he in Parliament, 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. I. 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 Marquess, Earl, Viscount or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, by he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, id. 1b.

A demanding of an Inheritance, Petxæredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibita, onis, f.

An inhibition (or prohibition)Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.
IN.

IN.

An injection, Injeftio,onis,f.

A Restringent Injection,Restringens injecfio.

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) Injuror, ari.

Injury, Injuria, a, f.

Injustice, Injusitia, a, f.

INK.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An inkhorn, Atramentarium, i, n Cornugraphium, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

INL.

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. Brad. Lib. 7. Trai. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton, cap. 12.

Inlawit, Inlagatus, a, um, Bras. 131. 421. Spel. 382. (i.e.) one that is in Frankpledge, and

IN.

lives under the Protection of Law.

The Inland or Demesnes Lord, as the Outland were the

necies, Inlandum, i, n.

An inlargement, Inlargationem, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

IN.

An Inn, Diversorium, ii, an Inn-holder, or innkeeper, Diversoriarius, ii, m. Hospitalis, m.

An innholder his Wife, Hostis, æ, f.

Inner, or more within, Interior, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Conceris, n.

Innerlochy (in Scotland) Innolothca.

Inverness (in Scotland) Inverness.

Innocent (a man's name) Innocentii, i, m.

To innovate, Innovo, are.

Innovation, Innovatio, onis.

Innuendo, a word used in interrogations to ascertain the Person, Thing that was doubtful before. Inquirendo is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the King's vantage, which in what case lyeth. See the Regist. Orig. fol. 85. 124. 265, 266. 179. 267.


An inquest, Inquestum, i, an inquest (or Jury) Dium na, æ, f. Jurata.

INR.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.
INrollment, Irrotulatio, onis, rotulamentum, i, n. Cow. Spel. 387.

INS.

insinuate, Insinuo, are.
insist, Insisto, are.
somuch, In tantum.
insertion, Inspectio, onis, f.
install, Installlo, are.
installation, Installagium, 2 Mon. a. 6. Ry. 333.
instance, (or particular ex-
m) Infantia, æ, f.
instant (or present time) In-
tis. Articulus temporis.
sailly, Infanter, adv.
insigate, Indigo, are.
isfill, Insillo, are.
insitute, Instituo, ere.
uses, Lord Coke's Books of

install, Instruo, ere.
Instrument to do or make any
with, Instrumentum, i, n.
Kitchen Instrument whereby it is removed, Teryna, æ, f.
sufficient, Insuflieins, tis,

insurer, Assicurator, oris, m.
insurrection, Insurrexion, o-

INT.

intail, Feodum talliatum.
acks, (or Cattle taken in to be Animalia introcapta. Spel.

intercommon, Intercommuni-
c.
exchangeably, Alternatim, Mutualiter, adv.
interdict, Interdico, ere.
interdiction, Interdictio, o-

INV.

To invent, Invenio, ire.

To invest, Investo, ire, Cow. 146. Spel. 385.
An investiture, Investitura, æ, f.
Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.
An inundation, (or deluge) In-
nudatio, onis, f.

To involve, Involvo, ere.
To incur, Opero, are. Operor, ari.
An invoice, Nota Operationis, J O A.

Joan (a Woman's name) Joan, na, æ, f.
JO.

JOB.

Job (a man's name) Job, indecl.

JOC.

Joceline (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

JOE.

Joel (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

JOH.

St. John's day, Festum Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ.

JOI.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes. Jointure, Junctura, x, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or some other Friend in his behalf, assisteth unto his Wife, in respect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwise. See Well part 2. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Covenants, Sect. 128. It is called a Jointure, either because it is granted ratione juncture 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 Joint-Tenants, during the Coverture. Cook Lib. 3. Rep. the Marquefs of Winchester's case, fol. 3. a. b.

JON.

Jonah (a man's name) Jonas, x, m.

I P.

Jonathan (a man's name) than, indeclin.

JOR.

Jorval (in Yorkshire) Univ.

IOS.

Joseph (a man's name) phus, i, m.

Joshua (a man's name) Jonas, x, m.

Josiah (a man's name) Jos, x, m.

JOU.


A Journey, Iter, itineris, i.

A day's Journey, Dicta, x, i.

To go, or take a Journey, Iter, ari.

JOY.

Joyce (a Woman's Name) sa, x, f.

To joynt, Jungeo, ere.

To join together, Conjungere.

A Joiner, Junctor, oris, m.

A Joyner, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynt, Luxonis, i.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, i.

To put out of joynt, Luxoce, Exarticulo, are.

To set Limbs out of joynts, Renere locis suis membra luxata.

Joynts in Timber, Jugameorum, n.

Joynts, Afferes, m. pl.

IPR.

De Ipres (the Family) De I.
To issue forth, Exeo, ire.

An issue, Fluxio, onis, f.

An issue in the body, Fontanella, x, f.

An issue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ës, m. It hath divers applications in the Common Law, somet ime being used for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, sometime for Profits growing from an amerciament or Fine, or expences of Suit, sometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. West. 2 anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 39. Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the Parties join and put their Cause to the Tryal of the Jury, and this is called Fœnus Exitus. In all these it hath but one signification, which is an Effect of a Cause proceeding, as the Children be the Effect of the Marriage between the Parents, the Profits 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.

Itbancester (in Essex) Ad anfam, Othona.

An itinerary, Itinerarium, ii,n. (i. e.) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; also the Kalendar of Miles, with the distances of Places, and the time of abode in every Place, like to the Guests of Princes.
JU.

JUD.

To Judge (or give Sentence) Judio, 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, Acribo dicum, æi, n.

A judgment place (or Seat) Tribunal, lis, n.

Judicial (or pertaining to Judgment) Judicialis, le, adj.

Judicious, Judicio, a, um.

Judith (a Woman’s Name) Juditha, æ, f.

JUG.

A jug to drink in, Cantharus, i, m.

A jugler, Prestiglitor, oris, m.

Circulator, oris, m. Pililidius, ii, m.

JU.

Juice, Succus, i, m.

Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbatici.

JUL.

A julep, Julepus, i, m.

A Cordial julep, Portio corroborsan.

Julia (a Woman’s name) Julia, æ, f.

Julian (a Woman’s name) Julianæ, æ, f.

Julianus (a Man’s name) Julianus, i, m.

Juliet (a Woman’s name) Julieta, æ, f.

JULIUS.

July (Month) Julius, ii, n.

June (Month) Junius, ii, i.

IVO.

Ivory, Ebur, oris, n.

Made of Ivory, Eboreus, a, um.

Overlaid with Ivory, Eborinouλ, a, um.

Covered with Ivory, Eborinα, a, um.

A worker in Ivory, Eburator, ii, m.

Of ivory (as white as ivory) Eboreus, and nus, a, um.

JUR.

A jury, Jurata, æ, f.

Cow. 7. Spel. 397. Lex. 73. It signifies in our Common Law, a Company of men, as 24 or 12 sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered, touching the matter in Queen, of which Tryal who may, and who 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 manner of Trials in England; One by Parliament, another by Battle, and the third by Assize or Tryal of Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. c. 5. 6, 7. Vid. Combat. & Parliam. The Tryal by Assize or Jury of the action Civil or Criminal, Public or Private, Personal or Pari-
ferred for the Fact to a Jury, as they find it, so passeth the
ment.

Jurata, Juratores, and Jury, o called, à Juraando, they are
in legibus antiquis, Sacraales à Sacramento praebendoare are divers sorts of Jurors, ding to the variety of ancimatters, and the nature of Courts, of which there are 
more especially eminent.

Jurata delatoria, is which of Jurors against her with their Offences to
and presents their Names to the Judge. Ut in examen vocati
ubertent Sententiam, sine ad
mationem, sine ad delibera
to, and this is called an In-and is two-fold.

Major, cui totius Comitatus
icio, ut in asillis, & sessioni- 
cis, nec non in Curia Regii 
ad demandatur, and is call-
Grand Jury, or Grand In-

Minor, cui minor jurisdictio, 
Hundredi in sessionibus 
creditar.

Jurata judiciaria, is that Ju-
ich determineth de jumma 
or the matter of Fact in illo 
the Judge, doth punire de 
and this Jurata, or Jury is 
two-fold.

Civilis, which takes Cogni-
of civil Actions between 
and Subject.

Criminalis, which takes Co-
ance of actions Criminal de 
membris, and is always 
x the King and the Sub-
commonly called the Jury of 
and Death.

This Jury, though it appertain
to most Courts of the Common 
Law, yet it is most notorious, in 
the half Year Courts of the Ju- 
ces 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 Ba-
ron, the Homage. Vid. Homage.

In the General assize, there are 
ually many Juries, because there 
are stores 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 consists 
ordinarily of twenty four grave and 
substantial Gentlemen, or some of 
them Yeomen, chosen indifferent
ly out of the whole Shire by the 
Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of 
Indictment preferred to the 
Court, which they do either ap-
prove 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 im-
potence; but others of lighter mo-
ment, are upon their allowance, 
without more ado, Fined by the 
Bench, except the Party Traverses 
the Indictment, or Challenge it 
for insufficiency, or remove the 
Cause to an higher Court by Cer-
tiorari, 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 consists of twelve men at the least, and are Emanneled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as aforesaid.

The determination of the Jury is called sometimes Duodecim virorum judicium, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the most part but twelve, which custom for the tryal of matters of Fact is very ancient, and was used amongst the Saxons. Ut et L. L. Eoblredi in frequenti Se- nu su apud Panatingum editis cap. 4. refert Lambertus. In Singulis (inquit) Centurias Comitia Junto, atque libera conditionis viri duode- ni atate superiores una cum prope- sito sacra senentes, jurento se adeo virum aliquem innocentem baud damnaturas, solumve absolutiones, The like to which memorial is in consulta de Monticulis Walliae sub seuo ejusdem Ebeldredi, cap. 3. de pignore ablato, viri duodecim ju- re consulti (seu legales) Anglis & Walliis jus dictanu, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem, which we call medietas lingua, which is a Privi- lege or Courtey 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 Verdictus.

It is a Maxim in the Quod ibi femper fieri debe- tor, ubi juratores meliores sunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called Verdictum, quasi dictum verba, Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Ar- quaintances.

By the Law of England, after their Evidence given on the Issue, ought to be kept some convenient Place, where meat or drink, fire or call, in which some books call an Stent, and without error, with any unless it be the Land and with him only if they greed. Cook on Lit. Lib. 3 Sel. 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 the Court they may either agree to alter their privy Verdict, that which is given in Court and Land.

If the Jury after their Evidence given unto them at the Bench, at their own Charges to eat or drink either before or after they be agreed on their Verdict, it being a difficulty, but it shall not affect their Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict, they eat or drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be given for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the Defendant.
J U.

Dendant, it shall not avoid it, &c. But if after they agreed on their Verdict, they and drink at the Charge of for whom they do pais, it not avoid the Verdict.

A be Appealed or indicted for Murder, viz. that he of Malicious, too repented, kills f. A. plead that he is not Guilty, modo sua, yet the Jury may find Defendant guilty of Manslaughter without Malice prepended because the killing of f. is the other, and malice prepended is circumstance. Cook on Lit. 3. cap. S. Sed. 484.

Sufficient man (or a good man Jury) Legamannus, i. m. Jury-man in an Assize, Rotor, oris. m.

Jury or Person sworn on a Jurator, oris. m. Jury, or addition of men to a Tales. Tales de circumstan-

A Tales of the By-Standers. Jus trium. Is a writ that lyeth in the Incumbent, whose Pre-

or hath alienated the Lands of writ, See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. and fol. 48.

Jurisdiction (or Authority to Master and execute Laws) Jus-

ficio, onis. t.

J U S.

s. Julio, a. um.

Jus (or Equity) Justitia, x, f. Justice, Juticiarius, ii, m. one that has the King's Commission to do Justice. They called Justices per Metonymi-

um subjici, because they do, or and do Law and Justice.

Cook on Lit. All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. Et juris quod ad jusjicium pertinet secundum legem, & consuetudinem Anglie.


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, Mayhem, &c. which you may see in Bradton Lib. 3. Trait. 2. per rotum, and in Stannford'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 pais, that he with his Assistants, heareth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them, Crompt. Jurisdict. 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 movable 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 Juticiarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.


He with his Assistants did originally hear and determine all Causes at Common Law, that is, X all
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 appeared by the Statute Anno 9 H. 3 cap. 11.

Justice of the Forest. Capitolis Justiciaritus 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, consisted 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 Assize, Justicia capiendas Assilas, are in were wont by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was of into this or that County to Assist. The Ground of Policy was the Ease of the Peace. For whereas these Assist alway by Jury, so Men might not without hindrance be brought to Law and therefore Justices for this pose were by Commission especially authorized and sent to them. When they con this Dignity, they give over Assize. Anno 8 Ric. 2. cap. 3, this is always to be remem that neither Justice of either (nor any other) may be Jus Assise in his own Country, 8 Ric. 2. cap. 2. & anno 8. cap. 24.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer. Justiciarii ad audiendum & minandum, were Justices de Assize upon some especial or extraordinary occasion, to hear and determine some or more Causes. Herb. in his Nat. Brev fait Commission, D'Oyer and Terminer, is directed to certain Persons upon any great Assembly, &c. on the occasion of granting this Commission should be maturely weigh ed, It is provided by the Statute Anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 2. that no Commission ought to be granted but that they shall be dispensed before the Justices of the Bench or other, or Justices Commissioners, except for horrible Passes, and that by the especial favour of the King. The
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 IIIId. 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.

Justices, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwise he could not; it is called a Justices, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff, ad Justiciandam aliquem, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. Bract. Lib. 4. trat. 6. cap. 13. nu. 2. makeneth mention of a Justices to the Sheriff of London, in a case of Dower, see the new book of Entries, Justices.

To Justify or make Just, Justifico, are.

Justification, Justificatio, o-
J E.

Jutinian (a man's name) Justinianus, i. m.

Jugenal (a man's name) Juvenalii, is; m.

J U T.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, jutting or standing out further than the residue, projecta, orum, n. Prominentia, arum, f. Protecta, orum, n. Columna Meniana.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) Juvenalii, is; m.

K E.

Keel (or bottom of a Ship) Carina, a. f.

A Keel, a Vessel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Labrum, i. n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A Keeper, Cuiitos, odis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus cuftos Magni Sigilli Angliae. 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 Intentment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore paleteth nothing firmly, but under the said Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 18. hath the fame and the like Place, Agility, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, and all customs, commodities and vantages, as hath the Chancellor of England for his time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Dominus Cuiitos privati; et Domini Regis. Under his hands pass all Charters Signed by the 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, Cuiitos refex. He is also called the Warden of the Forest. Man. part 1. of his Forest Laws, 156, §c. and hath the Prince Government of all things belonging thereunto, as also the Care of all Officers belonging to the Forest. And the Lord Justice in Eyre of the King, when it pleaseth him to, send his Justice Seat, for the appearance of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day and time therein mentioned, vid. wood ubi Supra.

K E.

A Keg of Sturkion, Sturkionarium, ii. n. Turbopis II. ii, n.

K E.

Keinsey (in Yorkshire) Occ Promontorium.
K E.

K E N.
river (in Scotland) Jena.
unchester (near Hertsford) Arim.
ndal (in Westmorland) Can-
dal Barony, Concangium.
ed River (in Wiltshire) Ke-
elm (a Man’s name) Kenel-
sworth Castle (in Warwick-
Chinegliffi castrum.
neil for Dogs, Canile, is, n.
enel-raler, Lacunarius, ii, 
arianus, ii, m.
et River (in Wiltshire) Cu-
t, Cantia, Cantium.
nt SAXons, Cantuariax.

K E R.
Kerechief for Women, Rica, 
alanica, æ, f.
tel (properly in Nuts) Ne-
ei, m.
tel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.
tle (or kirtle) Supparus,
erry County (in Ireland) Ker-
alis Comitatus.

K E S.
esther (a Man’s name) Kelle-
i, m.
eteen, a part of Lincolnshire, 
vena.

K E T.
kettle, Caldarium, ii, n.
atis, i, m. Cocvium; i, n.

K I.

K E W.
Kew (in Surrey) Cheva.

K E Y.
A key, Clavis, is, f.
t little key, Clavicula, æ, f.
of a key, Clavicularius, a, um.
A key (or wharf) Kaia, æ, f.
A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf)
Kataagram, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419, Lex. 75.

K I D.
A kid (or young goat) Hædus,
, m.
A young kid, Hædulus, 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, Kildaricenfs.
Kildare Bishoprick, Darenfs E-
chipopatus.
Kilair Castle (in Meath in Ire-
land) Laborus.
Killalo Bishoprick in Ireland,
Ladennis Episcopatus.
Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 
169.
A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m.
Cadiolus, i, m.
A kiln for lime (or lime-kiln)
Calcarius fornax.
Kilgrew (the Family) Choli-
grevus.

K I M.
KI.

KIM.

Kimbolton Castle (in Huntingdonshire) Kinebantum caltrum.

KIN.

The King's Majesty, Dominus Rex. Regia Majellas, Rex, regis, m. The King hath in the Right of his Crown many Prerogatives above any Person whatsoever, he never to Potent or Honourable, whereof you may read in Stawnford trait, upon the Statute thereof made, Anno 17 Ed. 2. what the King's Power is, Vid. Brît. lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1. & 2.

King's County (in Ireland) Regis 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 reporteth in the Preface to his Readings, and that, in that and the Exchequer, which were the only Courts of the King, until H. 3. his days, were handled all matters 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 Opinion, was presently upon the Grant of the Great Charter severally Erected. This Court of
The Kitchin, Culinarius, a, KNE. knead, Depto, cre. kneading Trough, Mastra, x, us pilorius. knee, Genu, n. Indecl. KNI. knife, Culter, tri, m. little knife, Cultellus, i, m. child's bone knife, Cicilicula, chopping-knife, Culter herba- Culter panarius. Butcher's shopping-knife, Clu- mum, li, n. scraping knife, Radula, x, s. ns Culter. scarring-knife, Culter tUTORius. wood knife, Scrama, x, f. Shoe-maker's round cutting- Smilium Sutorium. Pen-knife, Pennarius culte- lade sharp, like a knife, Cul- s, a, um, a knife, Cultrarius, a, um. the back of a knife, Ebiculum, grinder or whetser of knives, arius, ii, m. Knight, Miles, &tis, m. Knights of the Garter, Prae- Ordinis Garterii Miles It gith with us, both in divers- ites and otherwife, one Epe- Garter, being the Ensign of Beat and Noble Society of rights, called Knights of the Garter. This high Order as ap- ith by Mr. Camden, and many- many, was first intituted by that good Success in a Skirmish wherein the King's Garter, (I know not upon what occasion) was used for a token. But I know that Polydore Virgil caseth in another suppicion 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 Eng- land, 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 Aquitaine, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion firld, 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 intituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being rich- ly deck'd with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having these words written or wrought upon it, Homi suis qui mal y penfe. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. Fearns in his Glory of Generosity, agree- eth with Mr. Camden, and expres- lier seteth down the Victories, whence this order was occasion'd. Whatsoever beginning in had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one faith, Nobilias sub a- more facer, Nobility lies under love. The
The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty-
fix 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 Instal-
lation, 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 Sub-
stance or means of Living, but the 
allowance of this House, which is 
given them in respect of their dai-
ly 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 name-
ly the Prelate of the Garter, which 
office is inherent to the Bishop of 
Winchefter for the time being, the 
Chancellor of the Garter, the Re-
gistrar 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 So-
lemnities 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 Cham-
ber, called Black Rod. The Seat 
of this College, is the Castle of 
Windsor, with the Chapel 
George, Erected by Edward 
Third, and the Chapter-ho 
the said Castle.

Garter, signifith also the 
cipal King at Arms among 
Englisb Heralds, created by 
Henry the Fifth, Vid. Ste 
584.

A Knight Banneret, Banne 
Which dignity is more than 
ordinary Knight, equal with 
of King James, lately ered 
Baronets, yet inferior to a
It was given at the first 
Kings of England and Fran-
such Gentlemen that val-
tei themselves in two 
Battles, or to such as had ten-
fals, and means to main-
Troop of Horfe at their 
Charge. Sir Thos. Smyth de 
Angl. lib.1. c. 18. Saith that 
neret is a Knight made i 
Field, with the Ceremonies 
cutting off the Point of his 
vard, and making it as it 
Banner, and they being 
Batchelor Knights, are in 
greater degree, allowed to 
their Arms in a Banner 
King's Army as Barons do 
creating a Knight Banner 
may read more in Mr. Segar 
roy his Book.

Mr. Camden saith he 
fetch the Antiquity of 
Knights from further, than 
Edward the third, when E 
men as he there faith, we 
owned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath. 
Balnei. They are the Or 
Knights made within the I 
the Bath girded with a Sw 
the Ceremonies of his Cre
The are spoken of Anno 8 Ed. 4. 11. But I have heard that Knights, were so called of a, into the which (after they been shaved and trimmed by be) they entred, and thence, Night before they were lited, being well bathed, taken again by two E- es commanded to attend , dried with the Linnen hts, and so appareled in a its gray- weed, with a Hood Linnen Coif, and booted al, and led through many ceremonies, watching and praying light in a Church or Chapel, though they would begin Warfare, in employing their power for God especially, with other, to the Order of Mithood the next day.

Knight Marshal, Marefcallus iii. Is an Officer in the King’s, having Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction and Lizance of any Transgression in the King’s House, and e; as also, all Contracts within the same, whereunto the House is party. Regift. fol. 185. a. b. a. fol. 191. b. if you may read there more ge.

Knights of the Shire, Milites situatus; otherwise be called Knights of the Parliament, and to Knights, or other Gentle- worth, that are chosen in the comitatu, by the Free-hold- of every County that can dis- forty Shillings per annum, be Resident in the Shire, 10 H. 6. cap. 2. 8 anno 1. cap. 1. upon the King’s to be sent to the Parliament, 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 gladii cincti, for so run- neth the Tenour of the writ at this day. Crompt. Jurisdict. 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 chosen 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 Expences, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire.


K N O.

A Knot, Nodus, i. m. Full of knots, Condylomaticus, a, um. To know, Cognoscio, ece. To cause to know, Scirefacio, ece. To shew cause. 2. Init. 473.Ry. 52.

K N U.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i. m. Kreckhornwul (in—) Uzela.

K R E.

L A B.

About, Labor, oris, m. To Labour, Operor, ari. To labour with Child (or to be in
LA.

in Labour or Travail) Parturio, ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m.
Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A Lace (or riband) Aflrigmentum, i. n. Tenia, x, f.
Lace, Lacinia, æ, f. Inflita, x, f.
Bone-lace, Tæniola, x, f.
A Hair-lace, Fiscia crinalis.
A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.
To lace, Constringo, ere.
A lackey, Pedissequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, x, f. Climax, acis, f.
A short Ladder, Ereisma, atis, n.
A Ladder-staff, Intersealare, is, n.
Ladder-staffs, Scale gradus.
A Lady, Domina, æ, f.
A little Lady, Dominula, x, f.
Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Beata virgo.
The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March.
Festum Annunciationis beatae Virgini.
Lady-day in Harvest (or the Assumption of our Lady) Festum assumptionis beatae Virgini.
The conception of our Lady, Festum Conceptionis beatae Mariae Virginis.
Ladings, Carcations.
Unladings, Difcarcations, Ry.

30.
Laden (overcharged) Oneratus, a, um.

L A I.

To laie (as one layeth a fiction) Loco, ere.
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 expend) Expono, ere.
Laid-aside, Postpostus, æ.
A Laie-man, Laiicus, m.
Lairwite (or Laborwite) Lindum, i, n. (i. e.) a kin Fine for Fornication or Adulteration 4 Inf. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, Æ.
A little Lake, Lacunculus.

L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.
A lamb newly yeaned, Aby, æ, f.
A little Lamb, Agnellus, æ, f.
A lean lamb, Curiosus agnus.
Lamb, Caro aignina.
Lambard (the Family) bardus.
Lambert, (a man's name) bertus, i, m.
Lambeth (in Surrey) Lambeth.
Lomithis.
Lammas day (the Gule or feast day of August) Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gula Augustae.
A lamp, Lampas, Ædis, f.

L A N.

Lancaster Town, Alion, A.
Alone, Lancastria, Longovicum.
Lancashire, Lancastriensis.
L.A.

Lancaster, Mediolanensis.
Lance, Lancea, æ, f.
Lancier, (one that serves on
back with a lance) Lanci-
ia, m. Doryphorus, i, m.
Lance surgery lance or beam,(an
instrument used in letting Blood)
Lanceum, i, n.
Lance, cut, or open a sore, Sca-
are.
be lanced, Scarificor, ari.
Lance or opening of a sore,
catia, onis, f.
Lance, Fundus, i, m.
Lawn, Vervastium, i, n.

Yielded land, Novale, is, n.
Noble land, Arvum, i, n. Ter-
abilis.
Land covered with Water, Terra
operta.

A yard land, Rodata, æ, f.
Yield of land, Selio terræ.
Yield of land, Ephemus, i, m.
Side of land, (100 acres) Hi-
ræ. Swolinga, æ, f.
Peace of Land, Quadrugata

A yard land (40 acres) Virga-

Ave acres of land, Solidata

much Land as one Plough can
a year, Sulinga, & Solinga,

A small piece of land, Frustrum

Land that may be tilled or plough-
excultabilis terra.

A land that hath not been
ploughed, Terra frisca.

A field or land to be manured,
Arvum, i, n.

Crop or profits of land, Ve-
terræ, Veltituta Bosci. Mon.

King forth, and suffering out of

L.A.

Land, Egrediens, & Exeuns è
Terris.

To levy (or raise money) on lands,
Levo, are.

Landaff, Landava.
Lancifer of Landaff, Episcopus
Landavensis.

A quarter of a yard land, Fer-
lingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdelium
terræ. Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, 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.

Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryshire)
Mediolanum.

Lands and Cape, Antiveseum,
Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum
Prom.

Laon, See Killalo.

LAP.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapi-
darius, ii, m.

Lapse, Lapsus, ûs, 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 flipped his

12. This Lapse growth as

Y 2
A latch for Shoemakers, 
i, m. Musliculâ, x, f.

Laftage, Lãthagium. ii, m.
A Custom in Fairs and Markets paid for carrying of things for wares sold by the Latch. The Baltic of a Ship.
L A.

Ejus coram nobis apud Westm. &c. ad respond. &c.

lattice (or a window with"

Transenna, x, f. Clathrus.

L A U.

lavasre (or washing place) Lanim, i. n. Lavatorium, i. n. uden, or Loshien (in Scotland) lenia, Laudonia.

lavish, Absumo, ere.

laundress, Lotrix, icis, f.

lidatrix, icis, f.

L A W.

Law, Laga, x, f. Lex, legis, f.

By-law, Ordinatio, plebifici.

thwart the laws, Obligo.

Doctor of law, Legisdoctor, m. Legum Doctor.

law-giver, Legifer, eri, m.

lawfl, Legimus, a, um. Le-

law, f. Jus arm. Jus militare. Is law that giveth precepts, and how rightly to Proclaim, to make and observe Leagues to Truce, to set upon the Enemy to retire, to punish Offenders the Camp, to appoint Soldiers to Pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide Spoliation, &c. Vide Martial

law-day, Dies Juridicus.

be civil Law, Jus civile.

law of Arms, Jus militare. Is law that giveth precepts, and how rightly to Proclaim, to make and observe Leagues to Truce, to set upon the Enemy to retire, to punish Offenders the Camp, to appoint Soldiers to Pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide Spoliation, &c. Vide Martial

lawing of Dogs, Expeditatio

Lausflis must be lawed every year, Crompt. Jurisdict. sol.

L A.

A Lawyer, Jurisconsultus, i, m.

A civil lawyer, Civilita, a, m.

Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Legalis moneta Angliae.

It shall and may be lawful, Liber-

A lawfls person, Exlex, legis,

c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawned (or open field) Landa,

Landa, x, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636.

Landa, x, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (or fine linen cloth) Syn-

don, ónis, f.

Lawrence, (a man's name) Law-

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum,

i, n.

L A Z.

Lazarus (a man's name) Laza-

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.

Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.

Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.

White lead, Cerussa, x, f. Plumbum album.

Full of lead (or mixt with lead) Plumbofus, a, um.

Of lead, Plumeus, a, um.

Lead oar, Plumbago, inis, f.

Molybdena, x, f.

Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.

Soddering with lead, Plumbatu-

n.

Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, inis,

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.
LE.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.
A spear of lead, Plumbi lamina.
A pellet of lead, Plumbata, æ, f.
Glans plumbæ.
To lead (cover with lead, or fodder together) Plumbo, are.
Plumbo conglutinare.
A sheet of lead, Charta Plumba.
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. 833.
A league (or agreement) Pœsus, cris, n.
Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.
A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.
Lean, Macilentus, a, um.
Leanness, Macies, eï, 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 Leaf, Læfa, æ, f. Dimissio, onis, f.
Leased, Traditus, æ, um. Dimissus, a, um.
A lease (or line to hold a Dog in)
Lorum caninum.
A lease-pale, Læsura, æ, f. i 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, æ, um.
Made of leather, Scortetus, æ, um.
Coriaceus, a, um.

LE.

Covered with leather, Pelliæ, um.
Uteasils of leather, Coriun natum.
A leather dresser, Allutar ii, m.
A leather seller, Pelliio, onis.
A leather seller's trade, Pelloria, æ, f.
To tan leather, Tanno, are.
To dress leather, Concin Coria.
Upper leather, Obfragulum, To leave, Relinquo, ere.
Leave (or permission) Permis onis, f.
Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.
To leave, Fermento, are.
Unleavened, Infermentatus, um.

A leaver (or bar to lift, or bar up Timber) Palangæ, æ, f.
Using a leaver, Vesticular, a, um.
He that turns a wine-press
a leaver, Vestarius, æ, m.
To level at, (or aim at). Commo, are.
To level (or make plain) Plare: Complano, are.
A leam or levy, Levina, a Asfessmentum, i, n.

LEC.

Lechlade (in Gloucestershi)
Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lath da.

LED.

Ledah (a woman's name) Læa, æ, f.

LE.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum.

Lrodum Lodanum.
LE.

Es, (or Dregs) of Wine, Flores.

Dregs, or Dregs of Syr, Fraces.


LEF.

fi, Relertiis, a, um.

LEG.

gacester (in—) Legionum ci-

See Isea.

degacy, Legatum, i, n.

gal, Legalis, le, adj.

gate, or ambassadore) Lega-
m.

Leg, Crus, cruris, n.

calf of the leg, Sura, æ, f.

gible, or to be read) Legibi-

adj.

itive, Legitimus, a, um.

LEI.

iccester town, Legaceutical, Le-

taria, Leiceastria, Liceastria,

tia, Leogoria, Rate.

cester, or Lest, (the Fami-
e Leiceastria.

ighlin in Caterlough (in Ire-

Lechlinia.

ith Town (in Scotland) Letha-
iton, in Essex (or near it) Du-

LEM.

emster (in Herefordshire) Leo-
mon & Leovense Cenobium, Le-
nosferium, Leonensfe co-

LEN.

enster province (in Ireland)

Lagia.

LE.

Leneham (in Kent) Durolennum,

Durolevum.

Lenitivus, Mitigatoria.

Lent (or lent season) Quadrage-

shina.

LEO.

Leonard, (a man's name) Leo-
ardus, i, m.

Leonminster (in—) Fanum Leo-

is. Vide Lempster.

Leopold, (a man's name) Leo-
poldus, i, m.

LEP.

The leprose, Lepra, æ, f.

LES.

Lesbord (in Cornwall) Seba-

altera Legio.

A lesee, Firmarius, ii, m. Ter-

niarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m.

Conductor, oris, m. (i.e.) he to

whom the Leaf is made for term

of years, for Life or at will.

A lessor, (or landlord) Locato-

oris, m. Lessor, oris, m. (i.e.) he

that leafeth or letteth Lands, &c.

LET.

The lethargy (a sleepy disease)

Lethargia, æ, f.

A letter without a seal, Indi-
culus, i, m.

A letter of Attorney, Litera at-
nornati. It is a writing authori-

zating an Attorney, that is a man

appointed to do a lawful act in

our Steads, West. part. 1. Symb.

lib. 2. Sed. 559. It is called in the

Civil Law, Mandatum or Proc-
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. See. 1. F. See the Statute, Anno 7 R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriax, vel Literæ Cambiæ.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy anything, 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 Recommendatitixæ.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Leatley (the Family) De Lesto Loco.

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 time have Layen and Rifen.

Levari facias, Is a writ din to the Sheriff, for the levy or the levying a sum of money upon Lands Tenements, of him that hath feited a Recognizance, &c. Regif. fol. 298. b. & 300.b.

Levari facias damna de disribus. Is a writ directed to Sheriff for the Levy of debts, wherein the Diffidor formerly been condemned to dissemble. Regif. fol. 214. b.

Levari facias residuum debi, a writ directed to the Sheriff the Levy of a remnant debt upon Lands and Tenements or Chattels of the Debtor, hath in part satisfied before. gift. Orig. fol. 299.

Levari facias quando vice returnavit quod non habuit ens. Is a writ commanding Sheriff to sell the Goods of Debtor, which he hath taken, and returned that he not sell them, and as much of the Debtor's goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt. Regif. fol. 300. a.

A level, Levella, x, f. Co. l. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendicular, i. n. By line and level, Ad perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendicular, oris, m. Leviable, Leviabilis, le, adj. Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) Lanonius, Levinius. Levie, Levare. It is used in
Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin* f. 180. or to call up, as to Levy *Fitch*. *Old, Nat. brev. fol. 110.* gather and exact, as to Levy money, *Vide Levari facias*.

**L E W.**

*Lewis Island, the largest of the rides. *Ebuda, vel Hebuda Se-*

*a, Hebuda occidentali. Le-*

**L E X.**

*cington (the Family) De Lex-*

**L E Y.**

*y, Terra Subcessiva.**

**L H E.**

*yne Promontory (in Caernar-*

*more) Canganum, Cangano-*

*m, Ganganorum, Ganganum,*

*manum Prom.*

**L I A.**

*able (chargeable) Operabillis,*

*j, Responibilis, le, adj.*

**L I B.**

*ibel, Libellus, i, m. Lex 80.*

*rally significeth a little book, a* *use it is the Original De-*

*cription of any action in the Ci-*

*law, Anno 2 H. 5. cap. 3.*

anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13. It signifies also a criminous or scandalous Re-*

*port of any man call abroad, or* *wise unlawfully Published in* writing, but then for difference fake, it is called an Infamous Li-*

*bel, *famosus Libellus.*

*Libera Chasia habenda, Is a Writ* Judicial granted to a man for a free *chase belonging to his Mannor, *after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, Regift. Ju-**

*dic. fol. 26, § 37.*

*Liberal, Liberallis, le, adj.*

*Liberate, Is a warrant *Iffing* out of the Chancery to the Treas-*

*urer, 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. Tuye D' Exchequer,* num. 4. Regift. 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 Goalor from* the Justices for the delivery of a Prisoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren.*

*lib. 3.* cap. 2.

*Liberitas, 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 Brazi. lib. 2.* cap. 5. *Brook hoc Titulo.*

*Liberitasibus 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* Z Forest,
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, x, f.
A library, Bibliotheca, x, f.
A library keeper, Librarian, ii, m. Bibliothecarius, ii, m.

Librata terræ, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. Skene de verb. Signis. verbo Bovata terræ, See Far-ding Deal of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lichfeldia, Lychefeldia.
Of Lichfield, Licefeldeniæ, Licyfeldeniæ.
Licentia transfraterniti, 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) Lidforda.

L I E.

Lie, made of ashes, Lixivium, ii, n.
A liege-man Ligeus, ci. m. Spel. 448. Lex 8. Co. postnati. 2.
In lieu, In loco, compenfatione.
Lieutenant, Locum tenens. It 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. that Officer seemeth to take beginning, you may read Mr. Manwood's first part of Laws, pag. 113. that the Chief Justice in Eyre of the forest, and the Chief-warden have their Lieutenants in Forest.

A lieutenant of a shire, feetus limitaneus, Cultos libet.

L I F.

Life, Vita, x, f.
Lispy river (in Ireland)Li.
To liſt up, Levo, are.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie) Ligamentum, i, n.
Light horse-men, Equites armaturæ.
A lighter-boat, Epholciutri.
A lighter, Ratiaria, x, f. Pulcus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.
The lights or lungs, Pulmos, Ligon Iſle on the Coasts of I pe Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci.
Bird-time, Vifcum, ci, r
Lime Twigs, Calamus torius, virga vifcata, F vifcata.
lime to make mortar, Calx, cis, lime Kiln, Caclifurnium, ii, n.

lime-burner (or lime-maker) varsus, ii, m.

mitigation of affize, Limitatio.

It is a certain time set by Statute, within the

time the Statute of Merton, ann. 20 H. 3. and West. 1.
3 and ann. 32 H. 8. cap. 2.

no 1 M.p. 1 c. 5.

limit or bound, Lime, itis, m.

limit (or set bounds) Limito,

me, or Limen (in Kent) Ad

me house near London, Limo-

me-hill. See Lime.

merick County (in Ireland)
ricenis comitatus.

limus, (or paint with colours)
color, ari.

limner, Miniculator, oris,
liniator, oris, m.

limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

limon, Malum limonicum
ones, num, m.

mfe (the Family) De Limefi.

L I N.

in river (in Nottinghamshire)

lineage (or stock) Prosapia,

meal (as meal) descent success-

Linealis, le, adj.

link is the tenth part of a Pole,

Latitudo & latitudo acra terræ.

Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de

Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincoit, Lin-

colnia, Lindocolina, Lindecollina
civitas, Lindecollinum, Lindoc-

olina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lind-

dum.

Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus

Lincolniensis.

Lindsey (part of Lincolnshire)

Lindesia, Lindis, Lindisgia.

A line (which Masons or Carpen-
ters use) Linea, æ, f.

A line with a plummet, Per-

pendicular, ï, n.

A slope line, Hypothenusa, æ, f.

A plumb line (or level) Amus-

fis, ï, f.

To line, draw, or square out by

line or level, Latvigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circum-

scribo, ere.

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 subductitus. 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.

Line were next the Skin,

Interula, æ, f.

Cloathed with linen, Linteatus,

a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.

A linen wearer, Linteonis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.

Of linen, Linteis, a, um.

To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

Z 2

Linne
Linza (the Family) De Linna.
Linza (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.
Linnæo-woolfe, Linolema, atis, n.
Veetis ex Lino & Lana.
Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ōnis, m.
A Lioness, Lezna, ā, f.
Lionel (a man's name) Lionelus, li, m.

L I Q.

English liquorifh, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.
Spanish liquorifh, Glycyrrhiza Hifpanica.
Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A liff (or Line) Liffa, ā, f. Spec.
190. 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.
Litter (or straw for Horses, &c.)
Littera, ā, f. Subftramen, ēnis, n.
1. Fo. 141.

A borfe-litter, Lectica, ā, f. Vehiculum cameralatum.
Litter-bearers, Liburni, quum, m.

Little, Parvus, a, um.
A little while, Para, adv.
By little and little, Paulatim.
Littleborough (in Nottinghamshire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelogum.

L I U.

Livelihood (or way of living) Vi-
Plus, ūs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi. Vitalitium, i, n.

A living (or benefice) Spiritual

or Ecclesiastical, Viæus Ecclesi-"cus, Beneficum.

The liver, Jercur, oris, n. Hel-
ātis, n.

Hardness of the liver, Sci-
ma, ētis, n.

Of the liver, Hepaticus. a.
A livory of cloth, Liberatum.
West Indictments 183. Livory
hath three significations, In
it is used for a suit of Cloth
other Stuff, that a Gentleman
veth in Coats, Cloaks, Hab-
Gowns, with cognisance or
out, to his servants, or follows
Anno 1 Ric. 2. cap. 7. & ann
Ejsusdemi, cap. 1. anno 3 H.
anno 8 Ed. 4. cap. 3. & anno
7. cap. 1, &c.

In the other significations it
okeneth a delivery of Possessor.
Livery in the third significa-
is the Writ which lieth for
heir to obtain the Possession
fing of his Lands at the King's
hands, which see in Fitz-
brev. fol. 155.

Livery of Seifin, Liberatio-
ae. Livery of Seifin, is a fol-
unity that the Law require-
the passing of a Free-hold of
 Lands or Tenements, by delivery
of Seifin thereof. There are
t kinds of Livery of Seifin, viz.
very in Deed, and a live-
Law.

A Livery in Deed, is when
Feofer taketh the Ring of
Door, or Turf, or Twig of
Land, and delivereth the same
on the Land to the Feofer in
the name of Seifin of the Land.

A Livery in Deed may be
manner of ways, by a solemn
and words, as by delivery of
or hafp of the Door, or by
bough or twig of a Tree, or
surf of the Land, and with
or the like words, the Fee-
mant and Feoffee, both holding the
Deed of the Featherment, and the
of the Door, hafp, branch,
or turf, and the Feeoffer
iting his hand on it, the Feeoffer lay-
says to the Feeoffee: Here I deli-
ver to you Seifin 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 Seifin 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 Seifin, this
Livery shall be taken most strongly
against him.

And therefore if one give Land
to a man & heredibus, this shall
be a Fee-simple to him, although
fui 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, Colthrift against
Beinbafin.

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, gris, v.
A load to avoid water, Lada,
x, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.

A leader. Oniferator, oris, m.
A load-stone, Magnes, fisis, m.
A loaf of bread, Unus panis.

Collyra, x, f.

Loam
L O.

Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.
Loam tempered with chaff straw, Lutum paleatum.

L O B.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifies 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 f. 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, 7. 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 Grants. 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.

Loci (the Family) De Lasey.

L O.

A lock of a door, Sera, n. A spring-lock, Sera lacoonica.
The key of a spring-lock, Calconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock smith, Faber Serarum.

A lock (or flock) of wool, Cus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i.

A curled lock of hair, Cincus, i, m.

Locks and Tores, Capilli in.

L O D.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitario.

A lodge, Logia, a, f. 1
7. 8. 2 Lon. 610. Logi.

A little lodge, Tuguriolum, i.

A lodge (or summer-house) bilarium, ii, n. Sulphurium in & jolis.

A lodging, Diversorum, ii.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Piasculum.

L O F.

Logick (the art of Reasoning or Disputation) Logica, ai, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Luthia, or Louthe in Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Loghor (in South Wales) carum.
consequently the Homage of Tenants within his manor; for by his Tenants he is called Lord, and by none other; and in some places, for distinction sake, he is called Landlord. It is used nevertheless by the writers of the Common Law, most usually in this signification: 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, i, m. Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii.

Lordship (or Seigniory) Dominium, ii, n.

A Lordship or Privileged place, with Power to keep Courts, Soca, x, f.

Lordly (or Stately) Imperiosus, a, um.

L O S.

Lofts, Deperditum, i, n. Amissus, ës, m.

Lost, Amissus, 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) Anfoba, Afsoba.

Lough der (in Ireland) Logia fluvia.

Lough
Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernus.
Lough longus (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.
Louth-County (in Ireland) Lueva Luda.

A low-Bell, Campanola, x, f.
A low-beller, Campanolator, oris, m.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus, i, m.
Luce (a woman's name) Lucina, x, f.
Good luck, Faustitas, atis, f.
Luckily, (happily) Faustē, adv.
Lucette (a woman's name) Lucretia, x, f.

Lucas, m.
St. Luke's day, Festa Saneti Luce Evangelizt.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas, x, m.

A lump, (heap, or mass) Cumulus, i, m.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco, onis, m.
Lurcherius, ii, m.
M A.

M A D.

id, Infanus, a, um.

Adam, (a title given to a Lady) in mea.

iNeft, Infania, x, f.

des (or done) Factus, a, um.

Magician, Magus, i, m.

Magick, Magica, ax, f.

Magdalén (a woman’s name) Magdale na, x, f.

Magistracy the Office of a Magisteratus, Í. m.

Magistrate, Magistratus, i.m.

chief Magistrate of a City, oris, m.

Misteries, Magisteria, orum, m.

Magna Charia, called in English, great Charter, Is a Charter containing a number of Laws, ord in the ninth year of Henry the , and confirmed by Edward 4th. The reason why it was called Magna Charia, was either that it contained the sum of the written Laws in England, or that there was another charter called the Charter of the Gent, established with it, which quantity was the lesser of the two. We have now no ancient charters of this nature in the Laws of this Kingdom, which are supposed to be so beneficial to the subjects, and which if they had been in use, would hardly yield unto it, and the fifteenth penny of all the movable goods, both of the Spiritual and Temporalty through this Realm. Helinshed in H. 3, although his Charter confit not above 37 Chapters or Laws;

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 Heliábhid ubi supra.

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, ax, s.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago, (a man’s name) Mago, oris, m.

M A I.

A Maid, Virgo, ïnis, f.

Maid-Ise (on the East of Scotland) Emonia.

A maid servant, Serva, x, f.

A chamber (or waiting) maid, Cubicularia, x, f. Ancilla Cubicularia.

Maiderhead (in Berksbire) A lauodunum.

Maidstone (in Kent) Madus Vagniacum, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man looeth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canonists call it Membrum Mutilatio, 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. Glanvil, lib. 14. cap. 7. See Bramston at large, & Brit. cap. 25. & Stanihurst, pl. cor. lib. 1. cap. 41. and the Law-Terms who faith thus; Maim is, where by the wrongful act of another, any Member is hurt, or taken away, whereby the Party so hurt, is made unperfect 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 finger, 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 inferior offences, so as it may be truly said of it, that it is inter crimina majora minimum, & inter minora maximum, vita & membra sunt in posseis Regis. The Life and members of every Subject are under the Protection of the King. Cook on Lit.

In my Circuit (faith 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 runned therefore. Cook on Lit. L. 2. c. 11. See L. 194.


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 is to wife is, or might be committed to Prison, and so upon a sufficient bill given for his forth-coming, day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manutenentis oris, m. (i. e.) He that doth undertake for any, and receives him into their hands, a Surety or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Maintenance, Manutenentia est duplex.

f. In our Common-Law it is in the evil part, for him that condeth a Cause depending between others, either by receiving of Money, or making Bill for either Party toward his help. Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 9.

Maintenance is most usually done by the hand, either by delivering of money, or other recompense, or by writing on the behalf of the Parties, in a suit depending. Cook 2 part of Institut. c. 281.

When one laboureth them, it is not sufficient if it be put to appear, or if he doth suffer them to put them in or the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth against him, Manutenentia est duplex.

rialis, in Courts of Justice, dente placito. 2 Ruralis, to take up and maintain complaints and parts in the County, than their own, though the
M A.

not in Plea. Cook's 2d part in t. c. 28.

A man's Act in this by Law accounted main-
nance, and when not, vid. Broke
maintenance, and Kitchin,

the writ that lieth against a
or this offence is likewise
d a writ of Maintenance.

maintainer, Manutentor, oris,
1. Maintenance.

M A K.

I make good, Firmam facere.
8. 738.

M A L.

A (man's name) Malat-
, m.

ale (or satchel) Bulga, a. f.
alefactor, Malefactor, oris,

ice, Malitia, a. f.

on the river Shannon (in
Maculicum.

lon (in Essex) Colonia vi-
ulis, Camalodunum, Camo-
dum, Camulodum, Camu-
lum, Camulodunum, Meal-

alking (an Instrument to make
clean) Peniculus, i, m. Pen-
us, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

allet, Tudes, is, f. Bufalia,

Malleolus ligneus.

ie, commonly Malley
family) Malus Lepararius.

owell (the Family) Malus

almsbury (in Wiltshire) Bla-
; fortasse a noto nemore
Cin, Maidulphi curia, Maidul.

phi urbs, Maldunense Monaste-
rium, Malmesburium, Meldu-
um.

Of Malmsbury, Maldunensis.

Malpas (in Cheshire) Malus pas-
fus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mal-
Platea, & De malo passu.

Malverne (in Worcestershire)
Malvernia, Malvernum.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir,
, m.

The chief man of a Town or Pa-
sh, Sitheundus, i, m. Cultos pa-
ganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardi-
natus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-slayer, Homicida, a. m.

Man-slaughter, Homicidium,
ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is
slain, Walletheria & Wallecheria,
, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera,
, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Islant, Eubonia, Man-
nia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda,
Mevania, Mona ulterior (to diis-
guish it from Anglesey) Monabia,

Bishop of the Isle of Man, Epis-
copus Menevenis.

Manasses, (a man's name) Ma-
asses, is, m.

Mancaste (in Lancashire) Man-
ucium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire)
Manduessedum.

Manchester (in Lancashire)
Mamucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administro, are.

A a 2 A
A Maniple, OPonator, oris, m. A.M. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth viuitals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lies to restore a Person 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.

Mandevill (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i. n.

The mane of a Beast, Juba, a. f.

Coma equi.

Manacles (or Manacles, where-with Prisoners are bound by the bands) Manice, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a. um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, a. f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a. um.

A manger, Praefephe, 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 manor, Alodium, ii. n.

A Lord of a manor, Aodarius, ii. m. Dominus Maneri.

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.
Mark to shoot at, Meta, x, f.
sea mark (or Beacon with a to direct Ships into the Haven night) Pharus, i, m.
Mark of money in Silver, 13 s.
In Gold eight Ouncies, Marca, x, f.
We use ordinarily, Tredemoloids, & quattor Denarios,
in translation of Deeds.
Mark of Silver, Marcula, x, f.
Mark (a Man's name), Marcus,

Mark's day, Felsum sancti Evangelista.
mark upon the edge, Præsigno,
market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow.

ish-market, Piscaria, x, f. Maris, i, n. Cetatorum, i, n.
market-woman, Foraria, x, f.
ney given for standing in the t. Mepticum, ci, n.
forestall the market, Praemergi,
forestaller of the market, Praefitor, oris, m. Propola, x,
surgery (a Woman's name) Mederia, x, f.
leoborough (in Wiltshire) Cunea, Marlebrigia.
le, Marlera, x, f. Carta de
m, Ra, Ent. 690, 697. Marla,
Lex. 84. Marlia, x, f. Reg.
23: 25. Terra marlanda vel
oranda. i Mon. 722. Marga;
marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n.
Lex. 84. Margarium, ii, n.
armaduke (a Man's name) Madicus, i, m.
armalade, Cotoneatum, i, n.
Gtina Cydoniorum.

Marqueis, Marchio, onis, m.
Tly are Lords of dignity, and
are in Honour and Account next unto Dukes.
A Marquisate (or marquiship) Marchionatus, ìs, m.
Marriable (or Marriageable) Nubilis, le.
The Marriage Bed, Legus jugalis.

Marriage, Matrimonium, ii, n.
A Marriage (or Wedding) Nuptia, arum, f.
A contract of Marriage, Pacto
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, x, f.
A marsh, or watery Ground, Mar-
cus, i, m.
Fesh marsh, Mariscus fricus
Salt marsh, Mariscus fallus.
Lord Marshal of England, Mag-
nus Mareschallus Angliae. Menti-
on is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marshal of Eng-
confieth 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 mar-
schallo, &c. But be 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 mar-
MA.

March (the Family) Maris.
Le marshall (the Family) Marecallus.

The Marshalsea, Marecaltia, x., f.
It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marshal, of whom see Prompt. Jurisdict. 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 reprisatoriae.
Mart, Literæ prifales.
Counter-mart, Reprisales.

Martha (a Woman's name) Martha, æ, 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. Angli, lib. 2. cap. 3. See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.
Martialus (or Martanmas) beef,
Master of the Rolls, (or Postmaster of England) Magister Curiae 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 Eliz. cap. 7. & anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 5.

Master of the Posts, (or Postmaster of England) Magister curiae Domini Regis Angliae. 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-

Nenrj^ Cufdomy of the Rest of their Nation, by the third, who ere this Houfe. Vid. Cambden, King Edward the third appen'd it afterward for Rolls and Cerdors. At this day it is still held the Rolls. Sir Tho. Smith e. 10. de Repub. Angl. faith, he might not unfitly be call

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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 therunto appertaining. Mention is made of him Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the King’s Master, 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 oversight of all the Captains and Bands, and ought have at the beginning delin unto him by the Lord General, &c. with the Rates of their Allowance signed by Lord General, for his Dirs and Discharge, in signing Warrants for their full Pay. Officer is mentioned in the tute Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 2. Master Master General, an Eliz. cap. 4. If you desire to more of him, see Mr. Dig Stratificos.

Master of the Wardrobe, Master Garderobe Domini Regis a great and principal Officer in Court, having his Habit in and dwelling-House belonging to that Office called the Ward near Puddle-Wharf in London, he hath the Charge and Custody of all former King’s and Queen’s Robes, remaining in the Tower of London, and all furnishings of Arras, Tapestry, or like, for his Majesty’s House with the Bedding remaining in standing Wardrobes, as Ham Court, Richmond, &c. he hath the Charge and delivering of all, either Velvet or Scarfs, allowed for Liveries, to all his Majesty’s Servants of the Household, or others. Mention is made of this Office, Anno Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the King’s House, Magister Hospitii Domini Regis is in his Just Title called Great Master, or Great Master of the King’s Household, and bearet the same Office that he did, that he, wont to be called Lord Ste
A mastiff Dog, Mqlofus, i, m.
A mastiff's Collar, made with Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

MAT.

A mat, Storea, x, f. Teges itis, i.
A match to keep fire, commonly made of a fine kind of cord, Myxus, i, m. Fomes igniarus.
A match (or wick of a Candle) Fungus Luceræ, Lucernarium, ii, n.
A match made of Brimstone, or like matter, and a card apt to take fire, Sulphuratun, i, n.

Materialis, Materiatus, a, um.
A matricide (one that killeth his own mother) Matricida, x, m.
A matron, Matrona, x, f.

Material (or substance whereof any thing is made) Materia, x, f.
It makes no matter, Nihil referat.

A matchcock (or pick-axe) Marra, x, f. Bipalium, ii, n.
Materfalia (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

MAU.

A maund (or great basket) Canitrum, i, n.
Mault, Braium, ii, n.
Sweetish mault, Braium dulciculum.

Mauling
M E.

Maulting (or mault making) Granificium, ii, n.
A mault house, Brasitiorium, 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) Mauritius, ii, m.
Mauk (the Family) De Malo Lacu.
Maurice (a man's name) Mauri-
tius, ii, m.
Mau-ravitius, ii, m.
MAW.

Maud (a woman's name) Mau-
tilda, x, f.
Mawdlia (a woman's name) Magdalena, x, f.

M AX.

Maximilian (a man's name) Maximilianus, i, n.

MAY.
The month of May, Maius, i, m.

MEA.

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-
rarium.
A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.
Mean (or meane) Medius, ii, m.
Mean rates, Mediae rate.
Mean profits, Media proficua.
The meafls (a disease) Morbil-
l, orum, m.

ME.

A meaf-vat, Vas Pando-
rium.
A measure, Mensura, x, f.
A measure of ten buflels, ta, x, f.
Heaped measure, Cumulus,
To measure, Menfuru, are.
To measure out by feet, Po-
mo, are.
The measuring of solid the
Stereometrica, x, f.
Meat (food or victuals) Po-
lienta, x, f. Ry. 48.
Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.
Dainty meat, Daps, apis,
Roast meat, Aflum, i, n.
Boiled meat, Elium, i, n.
ro elixa.
A mess of meat, Ghelarius m. Ferculum, i, n.
A dish of several sorts of n
Satura, x, f.
Dishes of meat, Vasa ece.
White meats, made of
cream, butter, &c. Laftaria, or
n. Laeticiaria, orum, n.
Mined meat, Minutal, al.
A chop of meat, Offa, x, f.
A tit-bit, meat well d
Pulpamentum, i, n.
To dress meat, Coquinor,
A dressing of meat, Coctura.
One that brings in meat and
it on the Table, Infertor, orier
Meath county (in Ireland) diu, Midia.
Of Meath, Midenis.
Meaux abby (in Yorkshire) nafiterium de Melfa.

MEC.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a,
ME.

MED.

Medemenham (in Mediam medicine, Drug, or Physick, Micina, æ, f. Pharmacum, in Medway River (in Kent) Medicine, Medweagus, meer, Mera, æ, f. Spel. 425. 21.

MEG.

Megrim (a pain in the Temp of the Head) Hemricania,

MEL.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in Mind) Malcos. Melisedecus, i, m. stilus inquiringus, Is a Writ thelyth for a second Inquiry, at Lands and Tenements a died seised of, where partial being is suspected upon the W, Diem clausit extremum. Ei nat. brev. fol. 255.

MEL.

Melt (or make soft by Fire)

Melted, Fusor, oris, m. Liquefacio, ere.

Melting, Fusura, æ, f. melting-house for metal, Ufura, æ, f.

MEM.

Member (or part of the body Properly) Membrum, i, n.

Memorable (or worthy of remem-
M. E.

Merionethshire (in Wales) Merionithia, Mervinia, Terra silicorum Canedi.

M E S.

Meschines (the Family) De Misenis.

The mesenterie (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Melenterium, i, n.

A message (or errand) Nunci-um, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A mess of potage, Ferculum fusculi.

A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Laten-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) Metropolita nas, i, m.

M E W.

Mews (the family) De Molsa.

M I.

Michael (a man's name) chael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Corn: Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Felium San Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somersets) Michellinia.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n. The midriff, separating the bowels and lights from the other ne bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle English men, Merci.

Middleham (in Yorkshire) Molanium.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Midletonensis, Mildetunensis.

Middlesex. Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Feitum vitatis San Ai. Johannis Bapti.

A midwife, Obftetrix, i, f.

The midwife's fee, Moatris, i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a woman's name) Milda, x, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. A quantity of a thousand Paces; therwise described to contain Furlongs, and every Furlong contain forty Lugges or Poles, every Lugge or Pole to contain sixteen Foot and a half, Ann. Eliz. cap. 6.
M I.

Miles (a man's name) Milo,onis, military (or pertaining to War) Marsis, re, adj.

Milk, Lac, laēris, n. pl. caret.

Milk, Mulgeo, ere.

Milk, Lac acidum seu album.

Water milk, Lac Butyraseum, pressum, Lac agatum.

Milk-mead, Lac Amygdali-

ned milk (or milk turned to curd) Lac coagulatum.

Milk, House, vid. House.

Milkmaid, Laetaria, x, f.

Milk-pail, Mulēra, x, f.

Milk, Mulgarium vas.

Milk, Laetarius, a, um.

Milk-feller, Gaetaopolis,m.

Milk, Molendinum, i, m.

Wind-milk, Mola alata. Molendinum ventricum.

Water-milk, Mola aquaria. Molen-
dinum aquaticum.

Hand-milk, Mola manualis.

Horse or Ass-mill, Mola Af-

tica, Mola Equaria.

Oyl-milk (or a mill for Oyl) Pectum, i, n.

Fulling-mill, Molendinum unicum, Multo, onis, m.

Stier-mill, Molendinum Po-

lum.

Mault-mill, Molendinum Batorium.

Corn-mill, Bladonicum Mo-

linum.

Smelting-mill, Molendinum Pla-

taria.

Mill-house, Domus molendina-

rii.

The hopper of a mill, Infundii-

nium, i, n.

Upper mill-stone, Catillus, li, m.

The under mill-stone, Meta, x, f.

A mill-stone, Mola pro Molendi-

nium. Pry. 185, Saxum molare, La-

pis molaris.

A mill-clepper, Crepitaculum molare, Tarantantarium, ii, n.

A pair of mill-cleppers, Par Malleorum.

The site of a mill, Situs Molendini.

Ground or running Work, tack-

ling for mills, Instrumenta cur-

rentia.

A mill-door, Janua molendina-

ria.

Fenders belonging to a mill, Em-

fissaria, orum, n.

Locks belonging to a mill, Flu-

vialia, orum, n.

The tredle of a mill, Molocrum, 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, Emfissarium, ii, n.

Milk duff, Pollen, inis, n.

Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molarius, a, um.

A miller, Molitor, oris, m, Mole-

darius, ii,m. Pollinitor, oris, m.

A Miller's Wife, Molitrix, icis, f.

The miller's toll, Multura, x, f.

Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.

Militant (a woman's name) Mil-

lentia, x, f.

The mill, Lien, is, m.

Milford-haven (in Wales) Alau-

nicus portus.

A million (a thousand times) Decies centum millia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, x,f. Fodina, x, 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 Inf. 578.

A mine of brass, æraria, x, f. Ärisifodina, 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, Cuniculus 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) Miscæo, ere.

A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n.

A minifirell (or filder) Menerallus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Miniftrallus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineris.

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-
MI.

MIR.

MIS.

MIX.

MOD.

MO.

MOE.

MOL.

MIT.

Mort (a Bishop's attire of the Mitra, x, i.)

Mistimus. A writ whereby Repleas are sent from one Court to another. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit.

Mole (or Trade) Mysteriorum, n.

Moles (the Family) De Moel's.

Le Moigne, or Monk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus.

A moiety (or half part) Medietas, atis, f. Pars media.
M O.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.
To mofět, Mofętō, are.
Mofělation, Mofělatiō, onis. f. Molines the Family De Mofělinis, Mofędinarius.

M O M.

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

M O N.

A Monarch (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, x, f.
A monastery, Monasterium, i, n.
Monday, Dies Lunæ.
A month, Menēs, is, m.
Monthly, Menstruatiō, adv.
Menstratim, adv.
Money, Moneta, x, f. pecunia, x, f. Yet for moneys we commonly use, Denarii, as Professiones de decem libris in pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis suis propriis.
Advance-money, Pecunia preparatoria.
Press-money, Autoramentum, i, n.
Current money, Pecunia ambulans, æquē à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.
Ready money, Pecuniæ numeratae, Præsens pecunia, Argentum presentancium.
In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis.
The right or art of coining money, Monetagium, ii, n.
One that makes the King's money, Monetarius, ii, m.
To pay ready money, Numerare pecuniām.
Well moneied, Nummosos, a, um. Money lying unimproved, Sterilis pecunia.
To judge what a thing is worth in money, Æltimare pecuniā.
Montepison (the Family) De
Montrofe (in Scotland) Celurca,

M. Mortmain^

Invadion berin

Mortmain, Monumentum,

M. Mortmain, 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 Caufe
why it is called Mortgage, is for
that it standeth in doubt, whe-
ther the Feoffee 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 is dead to him upon Conditi-
on. But if he pay the Money, then
is the Gage dead to the Feoffee
or Tenant, and for this caufe 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 lott, and there-
fore it is called Vivum vadium.
Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Scot.

To mortgage, Invadio, are.
A mortgaging, Invadiatio
Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mor-
tuo mari.
A Mortif, Incalftratura, x, f.
Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria,
orum, n.
MO.

Mortmain, Manus mortua. (i.e.) a giving of lands to a Corporation that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarianum, ii, n. It is a Gift left by a man at his Death to his Parish Church, for the recom pense of his Personal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life-time.


MOS.

Mosaical work (a work of small inlaid pieces) Mofaicum, i, n. Tefsalatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n. Moses (a man's name) Mofes, i, s, m.

A moss, Mofla, æ, f. 2. Mon. 632. 636.

Molly-ground, Mofsetum, i, n.

MOT.

A mote round a House, Fosla, æ, f.
A mother, Mater, tris, f.
A mother in law (my Wife's, or Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.
A Grand-mother, Avia, æ, f.
The Grand-father's or Grandmother's Mother, Abavia, æ, f.

The mother's tongue (or language) Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Vernacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus, ës, m. Motio, onis, f.
A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

MOV.

Moveables (or any Goods that can be removed from place to place) Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.
A mould (or Form, where in thing is framed) Modulus, li, s.
Proplasma, atis, n.
Moulds (or Patterns) Formamenta, orum.

A moulding-board for Image-work of clay, Proplastum, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.
Mounds, Claufurum.
A mountain (or Mount) Montis, m.

Mountains (in Ossory in Ireland) Bladinae montes.
A Mountebank, Medicafur, m.

Mountenault (the Family) 
Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De Forti.

A mouſe trapp, Muscipula, i, s.
A mouſe-catcher, Mufcio, onis, i, n.
The mouth, Os, oris, n.
The mouth (or entrance) Labium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semirentia, 2. Mon. 511. Some words are called movements.

MOW.

To mow (or cut Corn, or hay) Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (stack or pile of hay, m. &c.) Taffa, æ, f. Strues, is, f. Toles, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mowbraia.
M U.

mower, Messarius, ii, m. Fal- 

us, ii, m. Feniticafl, æ, m. 

owings, Messuræ arum, f. 

° mow grass, Herbam falcare. 

° mow or reap Corn, Blada me- 

M U E.

moe for hawks, Mutatorium, 

M U F.

woman's muffler, Focale,is,n. 

M U L.

onelafland, Maleos, Mula. 

æ mul of Cantire (a promonto- 

Scotland) Epidium Epidio- 

æ mul of Galloway (a promon- 

in Scotland) Novantum Cher- 

fus, Novantum Promonto- 

Male, Mulus, i,m. Mula,x,s. 

) a Mule engendred of an 

and a Mare. 

Male (engendred of a Horse 
the A's) Burdo, onis, m. Hin- 

i, m. 

Malestier (or Mule-driver) 
lo,onis, m. Mulicurius, ii,m. 

M U N.

luncorn, Olicaflrum, i, n. 

muniment,Munimentum,i,n. 

) a Deed or writing, where- 

to defend an Estate. 

muniment-house for the keep- 
of Records, &c. Munimen, 

muniriel(Dog)Hybrida,æ,m. 

mufle (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U.

Muraige, Muragium, i,i.n. It is 
a Toll or Tribute to be levied for 
the building or repairing of pub- 
llick Edifices or Walls. Fitz. nat. 
brov. 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. i. cap. 30. 

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra. 


Cow. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro, 
are. 

Murder, Murdrum, i,n. It sig- 
nifieth in our Common Law a 
willful and feloniously killing of 
any other upon prepenfed Malice. 
Anno 52 H. 3. cap. 25. West. part. 
2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Sett. 47. 

Fleta faith that it was not mur- 
der, except it were proved that 
the Party slain were English, and 
no stranger. But as Stamnford 
faith, Pl. Cor. lib. i. 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- 
penfed Malice killeth another, 
whether secretly or openly, it 
maketh no matter, whether he 
be an Englishman or a Foreigner, 
living under the King's protec- 
tion. And prepenfed malice is here 
either express or implied: Ex- 
press when it may be evidently 
proved, that there was formerly 
some evil design implied; when 
one killeth another suddenly, 
having no time to defend himself; 
as going over a fitle, &c. Crompt. 
Justice of Peace in the Chapter 
of murder, fol. 19. B.
If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his affiance 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 prepens’d, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. Cook 4. Rep: Cases of Appeals and Indictments, fol. 16.

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. Mackallie’s Cafe, 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 prepens’d; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. Cook. 9. Rep. Mackallie’s Cafe.

The Statute 1 Jac. Reg. c. 8. hath well provided, that that party that stabbeth, or thrulseth 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 murder.

A. hath wounded B. in his hand and after they meet suddenly fight again, and B. killeth A. feemeth murder, and malice he intended in B. upon the mere hurt; but now if A. killed B. this seemeth but slaughter in A. for his malice shall be thought to be peased 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 into the Field, and therein the one killeth the other: but no malice prepens’d; for fetching of the Weapon, and going into the Field, is but a continuance of the sudden falling and the Blood was never Cord (cave: this not Law now) but they appoint to fight the next that is malice prepens’d. Seeward Cook’s 3. part of infin. c. 1.

If A. put Poison in a Po. Wine, to the intent to poison and lay it in a Place where he pogeth B. will come and drink it, and by accident one C. whom A. hath no malice) and of his own head take the and drink this off, of which if he dies, this is murder for he completh the Event the Intention, and the end the Cause. But if one put Ratsbane, to kill Rats and other Vermin, and leave in some Place to this purpose, with no ill intent; and one ing this, eat of it, this is not
M U.

...because he which prepared Poifon, had no evil or fe-\nrous intent. Cook 9. Rep. Agnes\n\nJohn Saunders had a purpose to\nhis Wife, to the intent he\nught marry another whom he\nbetter affected, and opens his in-\nto Alexander Archer, and prays\nand Counsel how he might\net it; he counsels him to Poy-\nher. And to this purpose the\nAlexander buys the Poyfon,\nArfenick and Rose-ace, and\nto Saunder to mini-
to his Wife; afterwards he\nies his Wife this in a roasted\nple, and the Wife eats a little\nt of it, and gives the remnant\nyoung Child about three\nrs old, and the said John Sau-
see this, reprehends his\nife, and faith that Apples were\ngood for such Children; and\nfaith it was better for the\nild than for her, and the Child\sthe impofoned Apple, which\nther's why he is said Poyfon. This was mur-
and here Saunders was adjudged a\ncipal, and hanged; but whe-\nder Archer was Accessary here,\nas a great doubt, for his Offence\nas in Counselling, and procuring\nm to kill his Wife, and no other,\r no mention was made of the\nh. If one lye in wait in\nPlace to kill one, and another\nmeth to the place, and he which\nes in wait mistakes him, and kills\nim; this is murder, being found-
ed upon prepenfed Malice, Flow-
den's Comment. Saunders's Cafe.
If a Peer of the Realm be Ar-
raigned at the Suit of the King,\nupon an Indictment of Murder, he\n shall be tryed by his Peers, that is,\r Nobles; but if he be appealed of\nMurder by a Subject, his Tryal\nshall be an ordinary Jury of 12\nFreeholders, as appears to Edw.
The Township shall be amerced\nfor the Escape of a Murderer,\ntempore diurno, altho' the murder\nwas committed in the Town-field\nor Lane. L. Dyer, p. 210. B.

M U S.

Mus. bamp (the Family) De Mus-
do campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m.
Musical, Musicus, a, um.
Musical Instruments, Organa\nmusica.
Musick, Musica, x, f.
The distance or time in musick,\nIntervalium, i, n.

A musician that composes or sets\nsongs and leffons, Componilla, a, m.
A musk-ball, or a Ball made of\ndivers odoriferous Gums, Powders\nand Spices, wherein Pomander is\nthe chief) Pastillus, li, m.

A musket
A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii, m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopeta 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 mustard, Mustro, are.
A muster, Mustrum, i, n.
A muster-master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Muster-rolls, Rotuli Lustratorii.
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, æ, f.

N A G.

A nagg, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.
A saddle nagg, Equus vetarius.
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, ii, m.

N A.
The nail of the fingers, or Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.
To strip naked, Nudo, are.

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) Pranomen, inis, n.
A surname, Cognomen, ini.
A nick-name, Improperium, n.

To name (or nominate) No,

One that knoweth the name of things, and calleth them by 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, m. Mantelium, ii, n. Manipiarium, ii.

A napkin to wipe the face, Fetergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis.

N A S.

Nasaret (a woman's name) Æ.

Naseby (in Northamptonshire) V. Navesbeia.
E.

NAT.

Nathan (a man's name) Nathan,
Decl.

Nathaniel (a man's name) Nathaniel, lis, m.

Nation, Natio, onis, f.
Native, Nativus, a, um.
Be feast of the nativity of the Virgin, Feluum nativitatis.

Nativity, Nativitas, atis, f.

Calculator or Calculator of nativities, Horoscopus, i, m.

Nature, Natura, æ, f.
Natural, Naturalis, le, adj.
Naturalist, Physiologus, i, m.
Naturalization, Naturalizatio, f.

NAU.

The nave of a cart wheel, Mediolus Rotæ.
The navel, Umbilicus, i, m.

Navy, fleet or army of ships, Vetus.
Navigation, Navigatio, onis, f.

Acialis disciplina.

NE.

Admittas, Is a Writ that ly-
for the Plaintiff in a Quare-
rit, or he that hath an Acli-
Dareinpresentement depend-

NEC.

NEE.

A nece, 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.

Aciarium, ii, n.

A garment of needle work, Vestis
acupieta, Vestis Phrygia.
The needle of a ship-man's com-
pass, used in a ship, or of a dial,
Veridia, æ, f.
A needle-maker, Acicularius,
ii, m.

NEG.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.

A ne-
A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnant.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.
Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.
Negligence, Negligentia, x, f.
Negligent, Negligens, is, Part.
Negligently, Negligenter, adv.
A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.
Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.
The nephew’s wife, Pronurus, ûs, f.

N E R.

Nero (a man’s name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A net, Rete, is, n. Callis, is, m.
A sweep-net, or drag-net to catch fish, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, x, f.
Verriculum, i, n. Sagena, x, f.
A casting net, Funda, x, f.
A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete acupatorium.
A wheel or bow-net, Nassa, x, f.
A small float net, Rete jaculum.
A hay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.
A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, x, f.
A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n.
The arming or cross meshing a net, Semplagium, ii, n.

Cords or nets wherewith to entangle birds, Restrictæ, arum.
A mesh or hole of a net, Matæ, x, f.
An arming of a net, Epidra, is, f. Plage, arum, f.
A net-maker, Retiarius, ii.
Net-work, Reticulatum op

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.
Never after, Nunquam de.
Nevertheless, Nihilo min queen, Conjunct.
Nevil (the Family) Del.
villa & de Nevilla.
Neuter (or Neutral) Neut
le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.
To make new, Novo, are. I
vo, are. Novello, are.
Newburgh (the Family) Del
vo Burgo.
Newark (the Family) De
loc.
Newbury (in Berkshire) New

Spire.
Newcastle upon Tine (in thumberland) Monarchopol
vum Calliellum.
Newcastle (the Family) DN
vo Castello.
New-ball (a stately house 
Newenden (in Kent) And
Noviodunum.
Newington (in Kent or no
Durolevum.
Newmarket (in Suffolk) N
forum, Novus mercatus.
Newmarket-heath, Camp
voforensis.
in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned, which if a man do omit, Judgment paffeth against him, as saying nothing why it should not.

Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.  
Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.  
Nine times, Novies, adv.  
Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.  
The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

A nipple of the Breast, Papilla,  
N S.

Nisi prius, Is a Writ judicial, which lyeth in case where the Enquet is pannelled, and returned before 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 determination 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. 150. 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 willing to bring to Westminster the men impannelled at a certain day, or before the Justices of the next Assizes: Nisi die D d

Luna
Lunae apud talem locum prius ve-nient, &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 man of the Country 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. I. & anno 27 ejufd. cap. 4. & anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 17. & anno 4 ejufd. cap. 11. & anno 14 ejufd. 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, x, f.
Nobile, is, n.
A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.
To make noble, Nobilito, are.
Noblenefs (or nobility) Nobilitas, atis, f.
Nobly, Nobiliter, adv.

N O C.
The neck in iron of a bow or arrow, Crena, x, f.

N O G.
A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) Diota, x, f.

N O M.
Nomination, Nominatio, onis, f.
Nominated, Nominatus, a, un.

N O N.
Nonage (or minority) Minoritas, atis, f. It is all the time man's age under one and twenty Years in some Cases, or fou in some, as Marriage. See Tit. Age.

Non compos mentis, is M. no found Memory, many the Latin word explaineth a true fense, and calleth him A. Dementia, Furiosis, Lunaticus, tuis, Stultus, or the like; but compos mentis is most sure and gal.

Non compos mentis is of Sorts. 1. Idota, which fro Nativity by a perpetual Influence is non compos mentis. 2. He by ficknefs, grief or other accidents wholly lofeth his memory an understanding. 3. A Lunatic hath sometime his understanding and sometime not, aliquand det lucidis intervallis: and therefore he is called non compos tis, fo long as he hath not understanding. Cook on Lit. lib. 6. Sect. 405. & 4. Rep.

Beverlies Case, Lastly, he by his own vitious act for a depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as he is drunken, but that kind of compos mentis shall give no leave or benefit to him or his, and a descent shall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the understanding was perpetual.

So likewise if a man the comes non compos mentis incident be diffeced and for descent, albeit he recover his memory and understanding a yet he shall never avoid the cent, and so it is a fortiori that hath Lucida intervalla. Ibid.
an Idiot make a Feoffment, he shall in pleading never it, saying that he was an at the time of his Feoffment, o had been from his Nativi-put 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 compus menris, and so it is of qui Gaudet lucidly interval-an Estate made during his cy; for albeit the Parties selves cannot be deceived to e 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 mensis cannot com-Felony, because he cannot a Felonious intent. Furitius Braien, non intelligit quid & animo & ratione caret, & sultum disfiat a brutis. Nei-can he commit Petty Treas-As if a Woman Non Compos is kill her Husband; but in cases, non compos mensis may hit High Treason, as if he for offer to kill the King, for Caput & salus reipubicae, & ate bona valetudo transit in ; and, for this caule their ons are privileged, that none t to offer violence to them, he is reus criminis /asae Maje-s, and pereat unus ne pereant s. Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Case. f an Idiot which is so à Na-tate the King hath Custodiaum, in compus mentis he hath only vision. That is, of a natural t, the King hath his Lands to his own use; but of non compus 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 disirinendo, 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 disirinendo.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the gene-ral answer to an Action of Tref-past, whereby the Defendant doth abolutely deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff. Where-as in other special answers, the Defendant granteth the Fact to be done, and alleged some reason in his defence, why he lawfully might do it. And therefore where-as the Rhetoricians comprise all the subsance of their discourses under three questions, An fii, quid fii, quale fii: This answer falleth under the Mr. of the three; all other answers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general answer in an Action of Trefpàs, that is, an Action crimi-nal, civilly prosecuted; so is it also in all Actions criminally followed, either at the fuit 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 Stawnf. 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 Implacando aliquid de liber-ro tenemento sine brevi. Is a Writ Dd 2 to
to inhibit Bailiffs, &c, from distressing 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 which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglected 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 forms, *fol. 82. b.* & 151. *Reg. Judic. fol. 5.* & 6.

*Non ponendo in Assises & Jures.* 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 Cleribus 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 sane 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 Plaintiff 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 sane mem.*

*morit. and dum non suit mentis.* See also *non compos.*

*Non Term, Non Termin* the time of Vacation be Term and Term. It was when the times of days were called the times of King Edward the for, see there.

*None, Nullus, a, um.*

*The none of every month,* arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

*Non sui, Non prosecutus ever.* Is a Resumption of the Plaintiff for Demandant the matter is so far proceed as the Jury is ready at them to deliver their Verdict.

*H. 4. cap. 7.* See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Non sui.* The liens term it *Litis renuntiat.*

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*None, Meridies, ei, m.*

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*Norfolk, Nordovolka, Nord.*

*Norham,* (in *Norumbia* Ubbanfora.)

*Norris (the Family) Nor.*

*The north, Septentrion, or Boreas, ς, m.*

*The north part, Pars Bore.*

*The north-east part, Pars aquilonica.*

*North-west part, Borea Zetralis.*

*The north-pole (or pole-α Polus Articus.*
Northampston town, Bannavena, Bannaventa, Bannaventia, Ifannavaria, Ifan natia, Northamptonia.
Northamptonshire, Northamptonensis ager vel comitatus.
North-bail (in Hertfordshire) mus Borale.
Northforeland (in Kent) Can m Prom. Carion.
Norton Hall (in Yorkshire) Nor vicum.
Northumberland, Northumbria, Northumbria, Northumbria.
Norwich City, Norwicus, Nord o um, Venta.
Bishop of Norwich, Episcopus norwicensis.
Norwich (the Family) De Nor to.

NOT.

A notary, Notarius, ii, m.
A notch (or slit) Crena, x, f.
visura, x, f.
To note (mark or observe any ng) Noto, are.
A note (or annotation) Nota, x, Annexatio, onis, f.
A note (mark or bar in a book) Cella, x, f. Aftericus, ci, m.
Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is brief of a Fine made by the hirographer, before it is en pised. The Form whereof see West. part. 2. symb. Tit. Fines p. 117.
Noted, Notatus, a, um.
Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.
Notice, Notitia, x, f.

NU.

To notify, Notifico, are.
A notion, Notio, onis, f.
Notorious, Notorius, a, um.
Nottingham, Nottinghamia, Nottinghamensis ager vel comitatus.
Notwithstanding, Non obstante.

NOV.

The month November, November, 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.

NOW.

Nowres (the Family) De Nodoriis.

NUL.

To null, Nullo, are. Adnullo.

NUM.

A number, Numerus, i, m.
To number, Numero, are.
Of number, Numeralis, le, adj.

NUN.

A Nun, Monacha, x, f.
A Nunnery, Absterium, ii, n.

NUR.

A nurse, Nutrix, icis, f.
Alumna, x, f.
A nursery, Alimoniarium, ii, n.
Nutriciariam, ii, n.
NU.

A nursery of trees, Seminariurn, ii, n.

NU.S.

Nusance, Nocumentum, i, n. It signifies in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but especially the affize or writ lying for the same. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 183. And this Writ de documento, or of Nusance, is either simply de/documento, or de parvo nocumen/to, 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 general; 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 puniﬁd 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.

NUT.

A nut, Nux, nucis, f. A hazel-nut (or flierd) Avel na, x, f. Corylum, li, n.

A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f. A nutmeg, Nux molchata Myrrilica.

A nut-cracker, Nutifrangium, i, n.

A place where nuts grow, Nomentum, i, n.

OAK.

A N Oak, Quercus, ús, f. A grove of Oaks, Quercetum, i, n.

Oakens (of oak) Quercus, a, u

OAR.

The Oar of a ship or boat, Ren, i, m.

An iron oar, Stritaura, x, f. The handle of an oar, Manulum, ii, n.

The broadest part, or blade of oar, Palmula, x, f. Tonfa, x, f.

A round piece of wood where the Oars do hang by a Leather the Scalmus, i, m.


Lead-oar, Ura plumbea.
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 have the Penalty of the Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. c. 5. Sect. 349. 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. Pieling'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 S. 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) Observe, are. An obstacle, Obstaclecum, li, n. Obstinate (or wilful) Obstinateus, a, um. Obstruction, Obstructio, onis, f. To obtain, Obtineo, ere. To obtain by request, Impetoro, are. To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, Occasio, onis, f. An occupation (or using) Occupation, 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) Ockhamtonia.
OF.

in Office (or for Pay) Adpunctus, aris.

Jack out of Office, Ethronus, Officeris, e, m.
n official (Commissary or Chanter to a Bishop) Officialis. Official in our Statute and common signiseth him whom the Deacon Substituteth in the acting of his Jurisdiction, as areth by the Statute, Anno 7. E. cap. 15.

ificious, Officiosus, a, um.

Offspring (or progeny) Scohitis, f, plur. Nom. acc. vociles.

OFT.

ten, Septem, frequenter, adv. when and so often, Quando & ies.
ten and so often, Tunc & to-often as, or as often as, Toti- 

ny often, Sepiuseule, Sepissi-

ny oft (or frequent) Sepissi-
a, um.
tentimes, Sepenumero, adv.

OGLI.

n Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, 
ite or round band in archite-
c.) Corona, a, f. Pracinctura, 

Projectura, a, f.

OIL.

il, Oleum, i, n.

t oil (or anoint with oil) Un-

Oleo.

oil-seller (or oil-maker) Olea-

ii, m.
pennyworth of oil, Denarata . Spel. 198.

OL.

An Oil glass, Lecythus, the, d, g.

Made or mixed with oil, Olea-

tus, a, um

Oiled, Oleum, a.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oily, Oleateus, a, um. Oleos-

us, a, um.

D'Oily (the Family) De Oi-

leio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oiler-hole (or button-hole) Fi-

bularium, ii, n.

OIN.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.

He that maketh or selleth Oint-

ments, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Un-
guentaria, x, f.

OIS.

An oiler, Oilera, æ, f.

An oiler-pit, Oileraia, æ, f.

An oiler-man, Oileraus, ii, m.

An oiler-woman, Otitleatrix, 
icus, f.

Full of oilers, Oilerosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oilers, Oil- 

eraus, a, um.

OKE.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Uso-

cona, Usocona.

Oker that Painters do use, Ochra, 
x, f.

OLD.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.

An old woman, Anus, is, f.

To be old (or wax old) Seneo, 
ere. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senecta, æ, f.

O  
OL.

Old Carllk (See Burgh upon Sands.)

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.

Old Radnor, Mæ. Magi, Magnæ, Magni, & Magnis.

Old town (in Herefordshire, Bleflium.

OLE.

Oleron-Isle (in France) Ulcarus.

OLI.

Olive (a woman’s name) Oliva, æ, s.

Oliver (a man’s name) Oliverus, i, m.

OMI.

Ominous, Ominofus, a, um.

An omission, Omisio, onis, f.

To omit (or let pass) Omitto, ere.

ONE.

One, Unus, a, um.

Of one, Unalis, le, adj.

OPE.

Open law, Lex manifesta, Lex apparent. 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) Operation, onis, f.

OPP.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, atis, f.

To oppose (or object) Oppono, ere.

An opposite (contrary or Antagonist) Oppolitus, us, m. Antagonista, æ, m.

OR.

To oppress, Opprimo, ere.

Opprobrious, Opprobriosus, um.

OR.

Or, Aut, vel, five, se, should be used in the beginning of a Sentence, (vel) in Conne of words, (five, se) in the proceeding of a thing pleasant using the same words together.

ORA.

An oration, Oratio, onis, Oratory (or belonging to an orator) Oratorius, a, um.

An Orator, Orator, oris, n.

ORB.

An orb (a sphere, or round pass) Orbis, is, m.

ORC.

An orchard, Pomarium, ii.

A young orchard, Plantar

ORD.

To ordain (or appoint) Ordine, are.

An ordaining (or ordinance) Ordinatio, onis, f.

The tryal or order, Ordalium

Judicium ignis & aquæ.

Order, Ordo, is, m.

Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinam

adv.

An ordinance (law, decree or tute) Decretum, i, n. Status

a, um.
O R.

Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m., is he that hath ordinariadisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, immediate to the King his Courts of Common-Law, to better execution of Justice; the Bishop or any other that exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, derived ab ordine to put him and of the Duty of his Place, if that Order and Office that called unto, Cook on Lit. lib. 3. Sec. 64. Cook's 2 part of Cases, cap. 19.

Ordinariously, Ordinarie, adv.

Orance, Ornamenta bellica.

O R E.

(river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

Organ (a musical instrument) num, i, n. f. pl.

flutes, Cantes, f. pl.

keys of the organ, Epitonio-manubria.

organ-player (or organist) nitia, x, m.

O R I.

orifice (mouth or brim of any orifice) Cicum, ii, n. f. pl.

ten (a man's name) Origen, m.

Original (or first pattern) typum, i, n. f. pl.

original (or beginning) Originalis, ii, n. f. Principium, ii, n.

finally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.

Orkney Islands (on the coasts of Scotland) Orcades Insulae, Orkaneia.

Orcadas 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) Dorpendium.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, x, f.

Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, x, f.

O R Y.

Orythia (a woman's name) Orythia, x, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a man's name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Orientation (or vain boasting) Orientatio, 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 feci-us, adv.

Otho (a man's name). Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Presurnium, ii, n.

To beat 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 Ripa. Ry. 96.

Over or cross a valley, Ex transverso vallis. 2 Mon. 649.

Over or cross the water, Ex transverso aqua. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 616.

Over or cross a way, Ex transverso vic. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo in transverso usque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancashire) Calacum, Prementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superflus, a um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To over-load (or overcharge) Prae-gravo, are. Degravore, are.

Overloaded, Prae-gravatus, a, um.

The overmost part (or surface of anything) Superficies, ei, f.

To over-reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over-sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

To over-see, Inspecio, ere.

A over-feer (as be that over-seeth.

O U.

work-men) Inspector, oris, m.

titillator, oris, m.

The over sight (of work men Inspecio, onis, f.

An oversight (or Error) I oris, m.

To overthrow (or cast down ruo, ere. Evertto, ere.

Overthrown (or turned down) Dirus, a, um. ET a, um.

Overthrown (or destroyed) gatus, a, um. Consferatus, An overthrowing, Evertio f. Subverfo, onis, f.

An over-brewer, Eversfo, To over-weigh, Superpondere.

To overwhelm, Obru, e

O U G.

It ought (or it beceth) tet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) O, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciati Uncia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium Uncia.

A quarter of an ounce, C Unia unius uncia.

O U R.

Our, Noster, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouseburn, Isiburna.

Ouse-river (in Yorkshire) Ouse-river (in Buckingha...
O W.
Wuffeford (or Oxford) Isidis va-
n.
Wufney or Orsney (near Oxford) is Inula.

O U T.
An out cry, Vociferatio onis, f.
An out-ery of goods to be sold, fictio, onis, f.
An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.
An outlamer, Utlagaria, x, f.
the loss or deprivation of the right belonging to a subject, that of the King's Protection and the alm. Heretofore none could be lawed but for Felony, the Punishment whereof was death, but by the Law is changed. An outlawed man had then Caput lupis-um. because he might be put to death by any man, as a Wolf that would Beast might. Didus ut-

O x E.
An oxe. Bos, ovis, m.
Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.
A yoke of oxen, Celania, a, f.
A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.
An oxe-house. See House.
An oxe-hall, Bovellum, ii, n.

O x F.
Oxford City, where is also the most famous University in the World, Bellositum, Isidis vadum, Oxen-

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
of one or more Causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection in any Place. Crompt. Jurispr. f. 131, c. 132. See the Statute of W. 2 cap. 29. anno 13 Ed. i. who might grant this Commission, and See Fitznat. 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, Pasisus, ús, m. Gradus, ús, m. Velligüum, ii, n. A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Pasisus 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, Pasisus minor.

To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Saricina, x, f. Sagma, x, f.

A small pack, Saricula, x, f.

To make packs, Sacrino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sacrínatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sacrínalis, le.

A pack-cloth, Segellaria, x, f.

Involutarium mercium.

A pack borne, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack saddle, Sagma, atis, n.

Clitelle, arum, f. Dorfluarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Paccum mercerie. Pry. 197.

Pack-thread, Filum Sarcinarium,

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mon. 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcio, on m. Spel 309. R. y. 92. 156. 17 Astecla, x, m. Pendileques, i, m.

A page of a book, Pagina, x, i.

A pageant, Castellulum, ii, i.

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Sitál x, f.

A milk-pail, Multérum, i.

A wreathe under a pail, Celticus, i, m.

Pain. Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Pena fort & dura. It is a Punishment to 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, un.

Painted colours, Pigmentum.

To make (or sell) of printed colours, Pigmentarius, i, n.

To paint, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, onis.

Of or for painting, Pictorius, a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or women painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, aris, m.

P A L.

A Palace (or Court of a King), Palatum, ii, n. Regia, x, f.
PA.

Place at Greenwich, built by
Henry Prince Duke of Gloucester, Pla-
da, count Palatine, Comitatus
inus. Spel. 168.

pale, Palus, i, m. Gry. 383.
Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2
420.
pale (or hedge in with pales) o.

palfrey (Horse) Palafredus,
Paliredus, i, m. Palefridis,

palfrey-keeper, Agaso, onis,
Equifo, onis, m.

illas (a woman's name) Pallas, f.
pallet-bed, Pala, æ, f. Stra-
i, n. Grabatus, i, m.

palm of the hand, Palma, æ,
um manus, Vola manus,
palm in measure, the breadth
or fingers, Palmus, i, m.

Palm Sunday, Dominica palm-

palmr (or fcruler) Ferula,
palmister (or diviner by the
of the hand) Chiromantes,
imistry, Chiromantia, æ, f.

palsey, Pär. lysis, is, f.

K of the palsey, Paralytici, a,

P A M.
pamphlet, Pampletum, i, n.

P A N.

pan, Patella, æ, f.
warming pan, Calefauctorium,
Thermoclinium, ii, n.

stripping-pan, Deguttatorium,
frying-pan, Sartago, inis, f.
orium, ii, n.

A close-stool-pan, Lusum, i, n.
A chafing-dish-pan, Ignitabu-
lum, i, n.

A pancake, Lágum, i, n. Pa-

nis telluaceus.
The panch (or lower part of the
belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Albus,

i, f. & m. Omaum, i, n.

A pan of glasses, Quadra vitrea.
A pan of wainscot, Quadra lig-
nea.

A Pannel, Panelum, 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-
panned when the Sheriff hath
entred their names into the Pan-
nel, or little piece of Parchment,
in Pannello affide. Cook on Lit. lib. 2.
c. 2. Sect. 234.

The pannel of a horse, Dorfiuale,
lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Ficina, æ, f. Cani-
strum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Essex) Pente flu-
visus.

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 augufita.

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.

Pams
PA.

Paper not written on, Charta pura.
Waft paper, Schediasma, atis, n.
A sheet of paper, Scheda, a, f.
A leaf of paper, Schedula, folium.
A quire or ream of paper, Scapus, i, m.
A coronet of paper used by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, m.
A small piece of paper, Chartula, a, f.
Paper-mills, Chartaria officinae.
A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.
A paper merchant, Chartarius, ii, m.
A feller of paper, Papyropola, 2E, m. Chartopola, x, m.
A maker of paper, Chartarius, a, um.
A paper merchant, Chartarius, ii, m.
A leaf of paper, Scheda, a, f.
Pap Castle (in Cumberland) Apiaacum, Epiacum, Epiacum.
PA 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, a, f. Val- lum paris pectori altitudinis.
A paraphrase (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphrasis, is, f.
A paraphrast, Paraphrastea, a, m.
To parboil, Semicoquo, ere.
Parboiled, Semicoetus, a, um.
A parcel, Parcella, a, f. Parti- cula, a, f.
To parcel out, Parcelloj, are. Ra.
Entr. 2.
By parcels, Particulatim, adv.
Parcenary (or joint tenancy) Par- ragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.
Parchment (or vellum) Pergamena, a, f. Membrana, a, f.
PA.
A little skin (or piece of pament) Membranula, a, f.
A parchment-maker, Men- narius, ii, m.
Parchment making, or the where parchment is sold, Men- naria, a, f.
Of, or belonging to parchm Membranaceus, a, um.
Parco FratJo, Is a writ that against him that violently br- eth a Pound, and taketh Beasts thence, which, upon trepafs done upon another) Ground, are lawfully impoi Regisf. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. brev. fol. 100.
To pardon, Pardonono, are.
A pardon, Pardonatio, or Perdonatio, onis, f. It is the f ving an offence against the To pare, Decortico, are.
To pare or clip, Refeco, a To pare or scrape away, Ab- ere.
A parent (father or mother ren, tis, c. g.
Parentage (or kindred) Par- la, a, f.
To parget (or plaister) CxM to new parget (or white linterpolo, are.
Parget (or plaister) Cxener a, n.
Marble parget, CruXue
Pargeted (covered with thin of marble thin shelled) Cru- m, a, um.
A pargeter (or plaisterer)
mementarius, ii, m. Cruetarius, A pargeting of walls, Incen- tio, onis, f.
A paring (shred, or that wh pared off) Relegmen, inis, n.
A parish, Parochia, a, f.
I. Parishes, Paracis, ci, m.

A park, Parcisi, i, m.
The keeper of a park, Parcarius, i. Ra. Entr. 75. Plac. Cor. 13.

A: de Malefactoribus in Parciis.
The game of a park, Venaria, ci. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parliamentum, i, n.
The Assembly of the King and three Estates of the Realm,
The Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and Commons, for the sitting of Matters touching the common-wealth, and especially making and correcting of laws, which Assembly or Court all others the highest, and of the highest Authority, as you may see in Sir Thomas Smith de Rep. Lib. 2, cap. 1. Cambd. Brit. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 1, & seq. Institution of this Court Pol. Virg. Lib. 11. of his Chron. referreth after a fort to 1211, yet confesteth that it was before, tho’ very seldom. See of the course and order of Parliament, In Crompt. Juris. & seq. and Powel alias Hooker this Book purposely written of a matter.

Parlour (or inner room) Paro. æ, f. Conclavium, ii, n. 

同比 (or inner room) Paro, æ, f. Conclavium, ii, n.

waiter in the parlour, Triclini, ii, m.

pomele, Loqueletæ, f, It is a French word signifying as much as Disio, Scismo, Vox. It is used in Lib. fol. 193 for a Plea in Court. It also some time joyned with Aeas, Leafe-parol, that is Leafe-parole, a Leafe by word of law.

PA.

A paricide (a killer of his father or mother) Patricida, æ, m.

A person (or rector of a church) Personæ, æ, f.

A parsonage, Personatus, Æ, m.

A parson in a parsonage, Parsonarius pro portionariis.

Partible, Partibilis, le.

To partake (of part and take) Participo, arc.

A part (piece or share) Pars, tis, f.

A small part (or portion) Portioncula, æ, f.

Parted, Partitus, æ, m.

Parthenia (a woman’s name) Parthenia, æ, f.

Partical, 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 Tenants in Gavel-kind. Old nat. brev. fol. 142. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 61. Regist. Orig. fol. 76. 316. and Regist. Judic. fol. 80. and the new Book of Entries verbo Partition: 

A partici (or neckerchief) Manilla, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A partner (or a complice) Particeps, ipis, adj. Partarius, ii, m.

A joint partner with another in office and duty, Juges.

Part owner, Parte propriarii, æ, æ, m.

Parti peer, Columnæ partibilis.

PA S.

Paschal (a man’s name) Paschalis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co. Ent. 521. Brac. 163. 3. Co. 46. R. f

F 27.
PA.

253. 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. 24. anno 13 Ed. 1.

Safe passage (guidage) Guidatum, ii, n.

To pass (or go by) Prætereo, ire. Transímeo, arc.

To pass at present till further examination, Debere esse.

To pass, Passo, are.

A passenger (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A passenger, Vexlor, oris, m.

Paf (or dough) Mafia, x, f.

Puff-past, Crustulata, x, f.

Stationer's past, Colla, x, f.

The patterns of a borse, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of pastry work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, x, f.

A paft risky or pye, Artócreas, atis, n.

Minutal dulciarium, Crustulatum, i, n.

A paftler (or maker of cakes) Crustularius, ii, m.

A Pafty, Artocria, ii, m.

A grasping or pasturing of Cattle, Palcutagium, ii, n.

Pasturing, Pataturio, onis, f.

A depasturing, Depataturio, onis, f.

To pasture, Paturo, are.

To depasture, Depaturo, are.

Pasture ground, Palcutum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentes. (i. e.) Grants made by the King under Great Seal.

A patentee, Concessus per litteras patentes.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

A path (or foot way) Semit, 2, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Triarcha, z, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patri us, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Trimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Youfhire) Prærum.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. that hath the advowson or Presentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii.

A patten (or wooden shoe) Lopodium, ii, n. Culpus, i, Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave, (or make pavement) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, Stratumino, are. Pavimentum Sternere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum, a.

Paved, Pavimentatus, a.

Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Perfano, ere.

Paved all through, Perstrata, a, um.

Paving (as of causeys or roads) Pavimento, onis, f. Stratium, x, f.

Money for paving of streets (highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paving beetle or such thing wherewith they trim pavements, Pavicula, x, f. Filica, nave, To pave the floors Ruderae vimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.


A paviliun (or canopy over bed) Conopeum, ei.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus.
Lords of the Parliament, See Stowford Pl. Cor. 3. Ec. Trial for the 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.

PE.

Pelce (a man's name) Piercius, ii, m.
To pelce (or bore) Foro, are.
Perforo, are.
A pelcer (or wimble) Terebra, x, f.
A Pece (or gobbet) Frustum, i, n.
A Pece (or fragment of any thing) Fragmentum, i, n. Pécia, x, f.
To pece one thing with another, Asuuo, ere.
To pull in peices, Discerpo, ere.
A Bowling-peice (or hand-Gun) Avium Bombarda.
Peiton (the Family) De Pavilia-
no. Peltonus.
A peitrul (or breast-leather of a horse) Antilena, x, f.
P E L
Pel (goods and chattels) Paltra,
A Pellet (or Plummim) Glans,
dis, f.
A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata,
A Pellet of bread or past, where-
with Capons or other Fowls are crammed, Turunda, x, f.
Pelt, Pellicea, x, f.
A Pelt (or Hide) Pellis, is, f.
Tergus, oris, n. Melota, x, f.
A Pelt-man, Pelliparius, ii, m.
Pellio, onis, m.

PE.

A Pelt-man's trade, Pellip-
um, ii, n.
P E N.
Penance, Penitentia, x, f.
A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.
Pendant, Pensilia, ium, n.
Penelope (a woman's name) nelope, Indecl.
A Pen to write withal, Pe x, f. Calamus, i, m.
A Pen-case, Pennarium, i Calamarium, ii, n. Fort i, m.
A Pen-man, Libriariolus, li.
A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i.
Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.
A Penny, Denarius, ii, m. Di[
413]
riolus, i, m. 2 Inf. 172.
A Pension (or ordinary Payn
Penso, onis, f.
A Pensioner, Pensionarius, i
A Pent house (to keep off
Subgrunda, x, f. Imbricamen
i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Sr
rium, 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 Scot-
Crones.
People of Atterish or Ath-
Aterii, (in Ireland) Aterii.
People of Belgium about
Bret, Morini.
People of Berkshire, &c. Alb
bati.
People of Britain, Briti
Bretones.
People of Britain (in Fre
Veneti.
People of Buckhan (in Scot
Taizali.
People of Buckingham, Bedf
and Bucksfords, Cattiduc.
People of Lancashire, &c. Brigantes.
People of Lennox (in Scotland, &c.) Canovaci, Carnonacæ.
People of Liddesdale, &c. (in Scotland) Elgovaæ, Selgovaæ.
People of Man-island, Mannenses.
People of Meanorow, East and West Mean (in Hampshire) Meanvari.
People of Mernis (in Scotland) Vernicones.
People of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, &c. Trinantes, Trinobantes, Trinovantes.
People of Mounster (in Ireland) Concani.
People of West-Mounster, Luceni, Velabri.
People of Murrey (in Scotland) Vacomagi.
People of Northamptonshire, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Darby, and Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Coritavi.

A Petty People in Northumberland and adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.
People of Northumberland, Hymbrionenses, Meataæ, Nordhumbri, Northambris, Northimbri, Ottadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Vernicones.

People of north-Wales, Geminiæ, Ordevices, Ordolucæ, Ordovices.
People of Radnorshire, Magestæ.
People of Ross in Scotland Cantræ.
People of Scotland, Scotiæ, Duca- donii, Vescuriones.

People of Scilly-Islands, Melanchlani.
People of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, Belgæ, Somerfeti.
People of South-Wales, Silures.
People of Staffordshire, Cornavii, Mediterranei Angli.

People of Strathnaverne (in Scotland)

People of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.
People of Caermarsenbhire, Munenses.
People of Carii (in Scotland) ovantes.
People of Cathness (in Scotland) ni.
People about Cork (in Ireland) Æ & Udæ, Corionei.
People of Cheshire, or adjoining to Angi, Ceangii, Conganii.
People of Dornal or Tyrone (in Ulus) Rhobogdii, Vennicæ.
People of Cumberland, Cumbri.
People of Defmond (in Ireland) ni, Outeri.
People of Cludesdale (in Scotland) Damni.
People of Dorsetshire, Dorotendurotriges, Murotriges, Summeres.
People of Galloway in Scotland Cunningham, Novante, Nones.
People of Conagh (in Ireland) gani.
People of Devonshire and Cornwall, monii, Danmonii, Dummonii, monii, Æftæ, Æftiones.
People of Eskdale, &c. (in Scotland) Horesti, Horresti.
People of the Fennes, Girvii.
People of Fermanagh (in Ireland) ni.
People of France towards the Bretsea, Ætini, Ætissii.
People of Gloucestershire, and Ox- bire, Dobuni, Böduni.
People of Hampshire, Meandari.
People of Holderness (in Yorkshire) Paritu.
People of Ireland, Cauci, Chau- blani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni, ni.
People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdonshires, Iceni, Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregiennes.

People of Teisdale, Twedale, &c. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, Cornwall.

People of Waterford, Kilkenny, part of Wexford (in Ireland) Brigantes.

People of West-Wales, Demetx, Dimetx.

People of Worcestershire, Wicci, Hwicci.

People of Yorkshire, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Brige, Jugantes.

People of Wiltshire, Wilfati, Wiltenfes.

People over-against the Isle of Wight, Gevifi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The common people, Vulgus, gi, m, & n.

Peradventure, Forté, adv.


21. 204. Ry. 349. 24 pedum. 2. Mon. 608. 25 pedum. 2.:

A perch of land, Pertica Perticata terrae.

Perdition (or destruction) Pterio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Vilagaria, In form of Pardon for him, th not coming to the King's Court Outlawed, and afterwards own accord yieldeth him his Prison. Regis, Judicial. fol.

Peregrine (a man's name) grinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, Perseus (exact or compleat) fictus, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) ficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To perform, Performo, at Performance, Performatio, To perfume, Odoro, are.

A perfuerse, Suffimentum Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Sufitus, a, um ratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odus, ii, m. Sufitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfumes) Unguentarius, ii, m. Seplat ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Akcer, Thuribulum, li, n.

Terinde valere, Is a Dif position granted to a Clerk, th ing defective in his Capacity Benefice, or other Eccle Function, is de Fa to admitted to it, and it hath the Appeal of the words which make it faculty as effectual to the parleyed with at the time of mission.

To perfira, Pereca, ire.
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, Naufraga corpora.
Personable, Personabilis, le, adj.
One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, qui habet personamstandi 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, Chattels Personal; for thus it signifies any Corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, be it quick or dead. So it is used in West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Set. 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 felonious taking away of another man’s moveable personal Goods. And Kitchin fol. 139. in these words where personal things shall be given to a Corporation; as a Horse, Cow, an Ox, Sheep, Hogs, or other Goods, &c. Stawmf. pl. Cor. fol. 25. Contrectatio rei aliciae 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) Recognosco, ere.

A perwig (or perriwig) Galliculum, li, n. Capillamentumfactitium
Parvum m
Cor.
Canonical Father,
Ordinary,
Obedience a
vant
Killing as
ments.
Wefi.
security
is
as
(i.
cinium.
polis,
Apoflolorum.
Petri
fof
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PI.

the Parties. Petition special is
re the Conclusion is special
this or that; and the In-
lement to that is likewise
al. See the Rest Chap. 22.
to (the Family) De Pictavia,
eto.

PEW. pew in a Church, Podium, ii, n.
ellium Templorum, Sedile, 

i, r, Plumbum argentarium
candidum, Stannum, i, n.

i, v ellipt, Vafa Stannea.
pewter, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E. pheasant, Phasanus, i, m.
A pheasant ben, Phasana, x, f.
e that keeps, or breeds pheas-
Phasianus, ii, m.
along to a Pheasant, Phasi-
a, um.

P HI. hiliber (a man's name) Phil-
us, i, m.
hilida (a woman's name) Phil-
, x, f.
hilip (a man's name) Philip-
i, m.
hilip (a woman's name) Phi-
a, x, f.
c. Philip and Jacob's day, Fe-
Sanctorum Philippi et Jacc-
ptolorum.

hills (a woman's name) Phil-
is, f.

tomel (a woman's name) Phile-
a, f.
hilomela (a woman's name) Phile-
a, f.
hilosophy, Philosophia, x, f.
1 philosopher, Philosophus, i,
hiness (a man's name) Phine-
x, m.

PHL. blebotomy (or letting of blood)
ebotomia, x, f.

P H Y. Physick, Medicina, x, f. Art
medica.

To minister phisick, Potiono, are,
Curo, are.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicine
Doctor.

A Physician. Medicus, i, m.
A physician's fee, Sotrum, 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 Stalings.

A pick ax, Marra, x, f. Rutum, 
i, n.

An ear-picker, Auriscalpium, 
ii, n.

A tooth picker, Dentiscalpium, 
ii, n.
Pickle (or Brine) Salsalgo, inis, f; 
Salsago, inis, f. Liquamentum Sal-
sum, Salfamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Condi-
tura, x, f.
Pickle (or sause) Condimentum, 
i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria five 
Saltuins condire.
One that sells pickles, Liquamina-
rius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii, m.
Pickle for Fish, Tharia, x, f.
Pickled herrings, Halec marin
durata, five Conditanea, Halec 
Muriatica.

Serving for pickle, Condimenta-
rius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, x, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Pi-
turo, are. Delineo, are.
The first draught of a picture, Ca-
tagraphe, es, f.

A picture-drawer, Delineator, 
oris, m.
Adorn'd with pictures, Picturatus, 
a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

Gg Pitts
PI.

Pilts (a People of Britain) Pilts.
Pils Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Pils wall, Hadriani murus, Murus Picticus, Vallum.

PIE.

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 summarily, De plano & sine figura judicii; It hath the name of duly feet, which we commonly get by fitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens duly shoes, of this see Crompt. Jurid. fol. 221.

Of this Court read the Statute anno 17 Ed. 4. cap. 2. The title 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 Dominii Regis tenta infra praecinctum Saneti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Ferie ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia Fesii Saneti Bartholomei, in Fesium Saneti Bartholomei, & in crusino die post Fesium pradditionum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertiae Dei Gratia Angliae, &c. Undecimo. Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petit licentiam Curia provenditione Esulentium & Poulentium infra jurisdiccionem Ferie pro tempore pradditionum & 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.

PIG.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon-house, Columbari.

PIK.

A pig (or little young ssw) Porculus, i. m. Porcellus, i. r.
A sow-pig, Sucula, æ, f.
A boar-pig, Verres, is, m.
A hog or pig, Nefrens, tis.
A pig's trough, Lapia pota.
A pigstall, Pignellum, i.

PIL.

A pig (or heap) of wood, M is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lurum.

A pile, Sublica, æ, f. Pila.
The piles (or emerics) in Fundament of a man, Hermorr idis, f.

A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, o
To pull (or take off the bark) cortico, are.

A pill (in physick) Pillula, æ, f.
A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila.
A little pillar, Columella, æ.

A little pillar set on a great Epyllium, ii, n.

A chief pillar, or buttrest, A ris, idis, f. Erisma, arum, f.
Chief pillars, Antes, ium, n.

A square or flat sided pillar, a, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
The foot of a pillar that sufla anything, Bafs, is, f.

The place between two pi Intercolumnium, ii, n.

The shaft of a pillar bet the Chapter and the Bafe, Sci, i, m.
A pilo[bar, Theca pulvinaria.
A pilot (or conductor of a ship)
Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m.
Nauclerus, i, m. Naustrologus, i, m.

A pin, Acicula, a, f. Spinula, a, 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 pili-
dis, Artopla, a, f.
Pins or wedges where with one piece
of wood is fastned to another, Epigri.
A pin of wood or ivory to trim or
crip 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. Acici-
larium, ii, n. Spicularium, ii, n.
Pin-dust (or the dust of filed me-
tal) Limatura, a, 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, a, f.
Pincers to draw teeth with, Odon-
tagra, a, f. Dentarpagra, a, f.
A pindolf (or pound) Pynfolds,
a, f. Parcus, i, m.
A pinnace (or swift ship) Liburn-
a, a, f. Actuariolum, i, n. Celoi,
onis, f.
A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n.
Faitigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.
Lace pinners, Frontalia Fibulata.
A pinta, Pinta, a, f. 1 Fo. 259.

A pioneer (or underminer) Cu-
icularius, ii, m.

G 2
P. I.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, x, f. It is also a Roll in the Exchequer. Anno 37 Ed. 3.

A pipe of Wine, Pipa vel butta vini, Rev. Entr. 168. Spec. 114 Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, x, f.

A short pipe with a small sound, Cinigria, x, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aqueductus, us, m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tubus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tubulatus, li, m.

A pipe to convey water into houses, Paragogia, x, 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, Tubulatus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Filiulator, oris, m. Tibbon, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollula, x, f. Chytra, x, f.

P. I. R.

A pirate (or Sea-robbier) Pirata, x, m. Pirea, x, m.

An Arch Pirate, Archipirata, x, m.

A pirate’s ship, Navis praedatoria.

A place where pirates resort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, x, f.

P. I. S.

Piscatory, Piscaria, x, f. (i. e.) a Liberty of fishing in another man’s Water.

A piper, Matula, x, f.

A pistol (or pistolet) Bombardula, x, f. Scopis, i, m.

P. L.

A Pit (or deep hole made in ground) Puteus, ci, m. Fossa, Littina, x, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, f.

A pit or ditch to avoid n Agoga, x, f.

A pit where potters play is di Argiletum, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, i

A bird-lime pit, Viticarium

A pitch-fork, Furca, x, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur.

To pitch, or cover over with Pico, are. Oppico, are.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, x, f.

Having pitch hanging to it ceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch. Picarius, a, um.

To pitch tents (or pavilions) Frametor, ari. Tentoria figi.

A pitcher (or pot) Situla, Hauslum, i, n. Urna, x, f. H, i, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Cupitus, x, m.

A little pitcher, Urceolus.

A dresser or other board pitchers or pots on, Urnariur.

A pit-fall (or trap) Decipit.

Foea, x, f.

A pittance (or small repa
tancia, x, f. Dimenium, 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 meet, or to tal their Clients, or as some, a C. Yard before a Palace, Peryfus
A place of Land, Placea terræ.

The Plague, Pestis, is, f.

A plaughter, Plico, arc. Compli-}

dre.

Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.

A plain (Down or Champion
and) Planities, et, f.

A Jovian’s plain, Ràdàila, x, f.

 Sudan, a, f. Dolabra, x, f.

A little plain, Dolabella, x, f.

A plain with a plain, Deplanare

Plain, Plano, arc. Cutello, arc.

t have with a plain, Runcino, roc.

tained, Dedolatus, a, um.

A plain, Querula, x, f.

A plaister, Gypso, arc. Trullis-

ter.

A plaister, rough cast, cover with

plates of marble, Crusto, arc.

A plaister (Plaistering or Parquet-

Piastra, x, f. Gypsil, i, n.

imentum, i, n. Incrustatio, o-

f.

A plaister (or salve) Empla-

tum, i, n.

A plaistering (rough casting) Trul-
tio, onis, f. Testorium, ii, n.

ementatio, onis, f.

A plaistered, Testorius, a, um.

A plaisterer (or pargetter) Ca-

ntarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii,

A plaisterer’s brush, Penicillum

A plank (or board) Planca, x, f.

amentum, i, n. Tabula, x, f.

Quantity of planks, Aflamentorum

missure.

A plank a house, Tabulo, arc.

A plank or jyn plaiks and

bords, Coaso, arc.

verthwart boards or planks laid

t of, Transversaria, orum, n.

A plate of metal, Lamina, x, f.

Braecta, x, f.

A plate (or plate-trencher) Sce-
tella, x, f. Orbis, is, m.

A plate of iron, Lamina, x, f.

To plate with iron, Lamino, arc.

Plate, Argentum factum, Ar-

gentum effcarium.

Well wrought plate, bene factum

argentum.

A platform, Ichnographia, x, f.

A platter (or dish) Patina, x, f.

Catirus, i, m. Discus, ci, m. Scu-
tula, x, f.

A little platter, Patella, x, f.

Catillus, i, m.

A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a platter, Patella-

rion, a, um.

A plato (a man’s name) Plato,

onis, m.

A Stage-player, Hiario, onis, m.

Scenicus, ci, m.

A playing the whore, Putagium,

ii, n.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It sig-
nifieseth in our Common Law, that
which either party alledged 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 usu-

Latin) Placita, taking the name
abusive, of the definitive sentence,
which may well be called Placi-
tum. The French call it Arrest,
in which word after their custom,
they do not found s, but we call

Placitum
P L.

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and Placitare barbarously for to plead, in English agere, or litiicare. 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. Stawns. pl. cor. cap. 1. or against his Crown and Peace. Smith de Rep. Ang. lib. 2. cap. 9. and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge Stawnford 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 Instr. 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 Inferior 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 Instr. cap. 4.

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signify all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alleged 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 pleadings 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 Way that lyeth for a surety against him for whom he is surety, if he not the money at the day. F nat. brev. fol. 137. Registr. G. 158. a.

Plenty, Plenitudo, inis, f.
Plevina (or Replevina) Plevina

P L O.

A plough, Aratum, i, n.
Ploughings (or earings) Arurarum, i.
A plough man, Arator, oris, Glebarius, ii, m.
He that holdeth the Plough, Varius, ii, m.

One that plougheth under Surator, oris, m.
The plough-tail (or handle) Stix, f., Bura, x, f.
A plough-share, Vomer, eris, Dens aratri.
A beam of a plough, Teno, onis.
A plough-staff, Rallum, i, n.
Plough botæ, Estoverium aran Co. Lit. 41. B.
A plough-wright, Aratrifabri, m.
To yeke the bulls to the plow, Tauros aratruo adjungere.
To plough, Aro, are.
To plough over a field, Peraro.
Ready to plough, Aratarius, a, u

He that driveth the plough dra, with Oxen, Jugarius, ii, m.
PL.

oughed, Aratus, a, um.
oughed throughout, Feraratus, n.
ploughed, Carucata, a, f.
oughing and Harrowing, Aratura, a, f.

PO.

A pocket, Saccellus, i, m. Loculus, i, m. Sacculus, ill, m.

A Poet, Poeta, x, m.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis, idis, f.
A point or title, Punetus, i, m.
A point to truss withal, Ligula, x, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, Cuspido, are.

A point-maker, Corrigiarius, ii, m.
A poise (or weight) Peisa, x, f.

To poison, Impoisono, are.

PO L.

A polecat, Putorius, ii, m. Martes, is, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, Pola, x, l. Lex 46. Pertica, x, f.

The pole which Rope-dancers use, Halter, eris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross way, Longuris, ii, m.
To pole up, Palo, are.

Policy (or civil government) Politia, x, f.

To polish, Polio, ire.

Polished, Politus, a, um.

PO M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapisma, atis, n.

A pomegranate, Malum aut Pomeum Granatum.

PO N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.

A Fish-pond, Vivarium, ii, n.

Lex 130. 2 Inft. 120.

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.
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 Register. Judic. verbo Pone per vadium.

Pontonis in Assizes, 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 Assizes and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should Impannel upon Juries and Inquests. Which see in the Register. 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, Pontagogium, 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-

longeth. Regist. Orig. fol. 15 P O O.

The poop or hindeck of a Puppy, is f.
Pool (the Family) Polus.
Poor (or needy) Pauper, eri Povernefs (or poverty) Paupertatis, f.

P O P.
Popularity, Popularitas, at Populus (or full of people pulolus, a, um.

P O R.
A Porch (or Gallery) Portus, f.

A Church-porch, Vestibulum,
Pronaus, i. m. Limen Sacrum
Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Olo,
A pestle of pork, Petafo,on
A port or haven, Portus, f.
Portchoster, Caer peris.

A porticullis, Cataraeta, x.
A porter (or burden bearer)
Julus, li. m. Portitor, oris, m.
bulo, onis, m. Geflor, oris, m.
Porter's fare (or carrier's)
Commifzrum, i. n.

A Porter (or door-keeper)
tor, oris, m. Ofliaius, ii. m.
taginarius, ii. m.

The Place of Porter, Port
x. f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portu
bens. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo.

A Porringer (or little Dish)
tillus, i. m.
Portgreve, Portgrevius, i.
Spel. 68.

A Portmantle (or cloak-bag)
popera, x. f. Mantica, x. f.
A portion (or part) Pop
onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hamp)
Magnus portus, Portesm
Portus oflum.
P O.

and is, Portlandia, Portuna.

muck, Isamniun, Isaniun,

P O S.
position, Politio, onis, f.
posset, Ollula, x, f.
posset, Possideo, ere.
possetton, Possessio, onis, f.
possetr, Possessor, oris, m.

The return of the Jufi- Affites, made on the Re-
of Nift prir, and called so
the word Possea, wherewith

gins.

6 diem, Is a return of a Writ
the day assigned for the Re-
for the which the Cuflos bre-
hath four pence, whereas he
othing, if it be returned at
ey, or it may be the Fee ta-
lor the same.

5-diffesin, Post diffesina, x, f.

writ given by the Statute of
n. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for
that having recovered Lands
ements by (pracipe quod)
upon default, or reddition,
ain disfiefed by the former
for. Fitz nat. brev. fol. 190.

the Writ that lyeth for this

Regist. Orig. fol. 108. a.

A-fine, Is a Duty belonging
the King for a Fine formerly
nowledged before him in his
ot, which is paid by the Cog-
after the Fine is fully pas-
things touching the same
ly accomplished. The Rate
of is so much, and half so
was as paid to the King
Fine, and is gathered by
heriff of the County where
and, &c.lyeth, whereof the
was Levyed to be answered
into the Exchequer.

Terminus, Poll-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 Cuflos
brevium, but by the Confeit
of one of the Judges. It may be also
the Fee which the Cuflos brevium
heth for the Return thereof,
which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) Pollis, is, m.
A post (or prop) Statumen, is, m.
The side-post on which the doct
turns, Scapus Cardinalis.

A post or Messenger in hafi) Ver-
redarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.
A post (or Messenger between par-
ties) Commeator, oris, m.
A post-borne, Veredus, i, m. Es-
quis viatorius, Equus decuriosis-
us. Pegalus, i, m. Noy 114.

A post mather, Magilier Curfo-
rum, Veredarius, ii, m.
Posteirtority, 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-
ent Lord by Priority, and of
his latter Lord by Posteriority,
When one Tenant holdeth of two
Lords, of the one by Priority, of
the other by Posteriority, &c. Old.
nat. brev. fol. 94

Posteriority (or off spring) Poste-
ritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

A postern-gate, Pollicum, ci, n.

Posthumus (a man’s name) Post-
humus, i, m. One so called that
is born after his Father’s deceafe.

P O T.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in)
Poculum, li, n.

A pot to set the meat in, Olla,
x, f.
PO.

A garden (or watering pot) Clepsydra, æ, f. Harpagium, ii, n.
An earthen pot, Catinus tufcus, A brass pot (or kettle) Abenum, i, n. Indiothilis, le.
A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n.
A brass pot, Olla area.
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. Climatis, ris, m.
Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.
A pot feller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytropedel, æ, m.
A potter, Figulus, li, m. Uranarius, ii, m.
A potter's trade, Figulina, æ, f.
A potter's wheel, Rota figulina. Belonging to a potter, Figulinus, æ, um.
Potter's clay, Argilla, æ, f.
Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex 83.
A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m. PO O.
A pouch, Pera, æ, f. Pungium, ii, n.
A pouling-tub, Cupa, æ, f. Alvus, ei, ni.
A poulefs, Cataplasm, atis, n.
A poulerer, Pullinaris, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarus, ii, m.
Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticae. Puletria, æ, f.
Poultney (the Family) Poultienius.
A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, æ, f.
A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

PO.

Half a pound, Dimidium un libratæ.
A quarter of a pound, Quarterum unius libratæ.
Half a quarter of a pound, Didium Quarterii unius libratæ. Poundage (or a payment of two in the pound) Pondagium, ii Davis. 7.
A pounder in a mortar, Pin oris, m.
Pounded (bruised) Pinsus, æ, f. To pour (spill or shed) Funere. Effundo, ere.
Pourparty, Props, tis, i, f. Partia, æ, f. Lex 98. R. E. 447. 515, 516. 517. It is com-
ry to (Pro indiviso) for to m. Pourparty, is to divide and fe the Lands that fall to Partn
which before Partition they h jointly, and pro indiviso. Old. brev. fol. 11.
Pourpresiture, Pourpresaure; Porspressure, æ, f. Parapressura, æ, f. Pressured,
A Pourveyour, Provifor oris. It signifieth an Officer of
King, Queen, or other great I
sonage, that provideth Corn
other Victual for the house of
whose Officer he is. See Ma
Charta. cap. 22. & Ed. 1. cap
& 31. & anno 28 ejusdem Art
li super Chartas. 2. and many
other Statutes gathered by Ra
under this Title.

PO W.

Pawder, Pulvis, oris, m. ve
Gun-pawder, Pulvis tormentatis
vel Bombardicus Pulvis Nitre
Power of the County of the
Pole cota
atus. By Mr. Lambert's opin
his Inheritance lib 3. cap. 1.
309. containeth the aid and atten
dance of all Knights, Gentlem
Yeomen, Labourers, Serva
P. O.  

princethy of Villains. And  
wife of Wards, and of other  
Men about the age of five  
years, within the County,  
save all of that age are bound  
have harness by the Statute of  
cheester. But Women, Ecclesi-  
a1 person, and such as be de-  
bit, or do labour of any con-  
11 Infirmity, shall not be com-  
1 to attend; for the Statute  
X. 5. cap. 8. (which also work-  
as upon the same ground, faith)  
et Person sufficient to travel  
be aduent in this Service.  
A Pound, Pacus, i. m. It  
eth a Place of strength to re-  
Cattel, being disstrained or  
in for any Trespass done by  
m, until they be Replevied or  
deed; and in this signification  
it is called a Pound Overt  
) apertus or open Pownd,  
ng builded upon the Wall of  
Lord, within his Fee, and  
alled the Lord's Pownd, for he  
witheth it to his use, and the  
 of his Tenants. See Kitch. fol.  
. It is divided into Pownd  
 and Pownd close. Pownd  
or Overt, is not the  
Lord's Pownd, but a Back-side,  
urt, Yard, Pasture or any Place-  
, where the Owner of any  
afts Impounded may come to  
them meat and drink with-  
Trespass to any other, and  
ere the Cattel must be sus-  
athe Peril of the owner.  
Pownd Close or Covert, is as if  
e Impound the Cattel in some  
rt of his House, or Close, and  
en the Owner cannot come unto  
to the purpose aforesaid without  
ence, but the Cattel are to be  
ained with Meat and Drink at  

the peril of him that disstraineth,  
and he shall not have any satis- 
action therefore.

If a man distress Cattel for da-  
mage Feasant, and put them in the  
Pownd, and the Owner that had  
Common there make freth suit,  
and find the door unlocked, he  
may justify the taking away of his  
Cattel in the writ of a Paro se- 
It the Owner break the Pownd,  
and take away his Goods, the par- 
Ty disstraining may have his Acti-  
on de Paro se- 
, and he may also  
take his Goods that were disstrain- 
ed whereassoever he find them, and  
Impound them again. Cook on  
Lit. lib. 1. cap. 7. Setl. 98.

Pennis (a part of Wales) Powis. 
P. R. A.

To praofice, Pradizo, are.

Praetice, Practica, x. f. Praxis, 
eos, f.

P. R. E.

To pradice, Pradico, are.

A praeeher, Pradicator, oris,m.

A preaching, Pradicationis, f.

A preamble,Pradictionum, li,n.

Pradulum, ii, n. Proxemium, 
ii, n.

A prehend, Pradenda, x, m. It  
is the Portion which every mem- 
ber or Canon of a Cathedral  
Church, receiveth in the Right  
of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prehendary, Prebendarius, ii, 
m. Lex. 98.

A precedent, Pradecedens, tis,part.

A Precept (or Instruction) Pre- 
ceptum, i, n. Precept is diversely 
taken in the Common-Law, some- 
time for a Commandment in wir- 
ing 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  
H h 2 Exam-
Examples of this in the table of the Regiater Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. Stawf.t. pl. Cor. fol. 106.

Brainton calleth it Preceptum or Mandatum, lib. 3. trait. 2. cap. 19. whence a Man may obverse three diversities of Offending in Murder: Preceptum, fortia, consilium. Preceptum being the Intigation used before hand. Fortia the Assilance 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 tradat. de Maleficiis, verf. Sempronium mandatum.

A precipit., Præcinus, ús, m. Precious, Precious, a. m.

Precipe 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 Precipe in Capite, when it Issuet 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. E. Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issuet 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, Precipito, a.

A predecessor, Anteceptor, orig. Plead. tithes, tithes of Hay, &c. growing out of the Pradiales decima.

Pre-eminence, Pre-emine

DePree (the Family) De Pris, De Prato.

A Preface, Prefatio, onis.

To prefer (or advance) Pro, severe.

Preferment, Preferamentum n. Co. Entr. 36. Preferement i, n. 1 Co. 78.


To prefix, Præfigo, erc.

The prefiguration or assigning day, Præfatio diei.

Prejudice, Praejudicum, A prelate, Prælatus, i. m.

Prelacy, Prælatia, a. f. 1

4. 10.

To premeditate, Præmedito Præmunire, Is taken either a Writ, or for the Offence which upon the Writ is granted.

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 an Act of Parliament, he shall have Præmunire, that is, forfeiteth his Goods to the Prince, and Body to remain in Prison, do the Prince's pleasure, and not only, but the Judge, the Scribe, the Procure, and the Assessor, which receiveth, or retaineth that usurped Plea, doth incur the fame danger. Smitth de Repub. Angl. lib. 3.
one Statutes do cast this Puspend upon other Offenders, as rely the Statute Anno 1 Eliz. 1. upon him that denyeth the king's supremacy the second time, and the Statute anno 13. cap. upon him that affirmeth the hority of the Pope, or that reth to take the Oath of Supre- y. And the Statute anno 13. cap. 1. Such as be seditious eres of the Inheritance of the on, or affirm the king's Ma-to be an heretic.

some hold an opinion that the is so called a Præmunire, be it doth fortify "Jurisdiction jurisdictio-jurium regionum corona sui"; Kingly Laws of the Crown a; ft Foreign Jurisdiction, and n't the Usurpers upon them, y divers Acts of Parliament ar. But in truth it is so called word in the Writ, for the Ps of the Writ are, Præmunire s praefatums A. B. quod tunct fit nonis, where Præmunire is for Præmoneere, and do so di. Interpreters of the Civil and on Law use it, for they are muniti that are Præmoniti. on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 11. Sel. 199. odious was this Offence of munire, that a Man that was inte; the fame, might have slay any person in any manner attained upon any Præmunire, 5 of Eliz. c. 1.

If a Man kill one which is attainted 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 attained by a Præmunire. Brock's Abridg. fol. 131. B.

Præmunire, Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprison- ment, Cook on Lit. and Preface to the 7th Rep.

To præmonish (or warn beforehand) Præmoneo, ere.
To prepare, Præparo, are.
Prepared, Præparatus, a, um.
Preparatory, Præparatorium, a, um.
Preposterous (out of order) Præ- posterus, a, um.
Prerogative, Prærogativa, x, f.
Lex. 99.
To prescribe, Praecribo, ere.
A prescription, Praecriptio, 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, Præscentia Maje- statis, Solium Majestatis.
In one's presence. In Præscentia. To present, Præsento, are.
A present (or token) Xenium, ii, n.
Presents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, OPE- ria, orum, n.

A
A presentation, Præsentatio, onis, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confellim. Things preferred, (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salgoma, orum, n. To preferve and keep from corruption, Condio, ire. Preferved, Conditius, a, um. Condition, a, um.
To pfferve (or keep) Præservo, are.


To presf (or squeeze) Premo, ere. Pressed, Præfus, a, um.
A wine-presf, Torcularius, i, n. A presf (or case for books) Platus, ei, m.
A presf where apparel is laid, Vestiarium, ii, n. Presorium, ii, n. Taberna, æ, f.
A primer's presf, Impressorium, ii, n. Presulum, i, n.
A presf, be that works at a presf, Torcularius, ii, m.
A presfing, Presura, æ, f.
A presfing-board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.
A presfing-iron, Ferramentum presfiorium.
Presf-mone, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia preparatoria.
To presf Soldiers, Auctionos, ars. Confribere vel Colligere milites.
To presume, Præfumo, ere. Presumption, Præfumptio, onis, f.
A pretence, Prætestus, us, m. By pretence of an Atestment, a Licence, &c. Prætestu.

A prey (or booty) Præda, a.

Price (or value) Pretium, i Valor, oris, m.
To set a price upon, Apprecio, A Priest, Presbyter, ri, m. cerdos, ētis, c. 2.
Priesthood, Sacerdotium, ii Primacy, Primatus, ús, m. A Primate, Primas, atis, n.
A Prince, Princeps, i, c., taken with us diversly, some for the King himself, but others properly for the King's eldest who is Prince of Wales; as eldest Son of the French King called Dauphin, both being princes by their Nativity. Mr. in the Glory of Generosity, pag. for Edward the First to appease tumultuous Spirits of the Women, who being the Antient gens of this Land, could no long time bear the Yoke of who they call Strangers; for Wife and Queen being with into Wales, where at Carnarvon she was delivered of a Son, then called Edward of Carnarvon and afterward asked the Women, seeing they thought must be governed by Strangers, if it would be quietly ruled by their own Nation? who anfwered him, Yea. Then (faith he) I appoint you one of your own Craftmen that cannot speak word of English, and against Life you can take no just excep- and so named unto them his born in Carnarvon not long before from which time it hath con-
P R.

before called Lord Prince, 

out of this one fact there grew- 

eth sometime a treble offence and 

felony, viz. 1. In the Prisoner him- 

self, 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 
willful default he is suffered to go, 

and that is termed an Escape. Id.

A Man imprisoned by process of 
Law, ought to be kept in salva &
arias custodia, and by the Law 
ought not to go out, but it be with 
a Keeper, and with the leave and 
sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet 
Imprisonment must be custodia non 
pena, for Carcer ad homines custo-

diendo, non ad puniendos dari de-
bet. Cook on Lit. 1. 3. c. 7. Sed. 438.

He which is imprisoned by 
Judgment of the Law, ought to 
be kept in salva & arcto custodia, 
Salva because he ought to be in a 
Prison so strong that he cannot 
escape, and Arcto in respect that 
he ought to be kept close without 
conference with others, or intelli-
gence of things at large. Cook 
Lechford’s Case 8 Rep.

A prisoner, Prisionarius, ii, m. 

Privy, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv.

Privy, Scientia, x, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum.

Is a Seal that the King useth some-
time for a Warrant, whereby 

things passed the Privy Signet, 

and brought to it, are sent fur-
ther 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 con-

nuance

P R.
nuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. Vid. Keeper of the Privy Seal, Sub vace Keeper.


A Cleanser of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

Privilege, Privilegium, ii, n. It is fusc singulare, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the R 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 Coparce-ners 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) P babilis, I. e. adj.

Probability (or likelyhood) P babilis, atis, f.

Probate of Testaments, Probate Testamentorum, Is the product and intimating of dead Men's W before the Ecclesiastical Jud Ordinary of the Place, where Party dieth. And the Ordinary, this case is known by the quan- of the Goods that the Party ceased hath out of the Dio where he departed, for if all Goods be in the same Dio then the Bishop of the Dio- the Arch-Deacon (according their composition or prescript is) hath the Probate of the Ten- ment. If the Goods be dispersed divers Dioceces, so that there any Sum of Note (as five Pounds ordinarily) out of the Dio where the Party led his L. Then is the Archbishop of Can- bury the Ordinary in this case his Prerogative, for whereas old time the Will was to be- ned in every Diocees, wherein Party deceased had any Go it was thought convenient to the Subject, and to the An- episcopal See, to make one for all before him, who was as of all the general Ordinary of Province. But there may be- ently some Composition bet- the Archbishop and an Infer Ordinary, whereby the Sum maketh the Prerogative, is at five Pound.

This Probate is made in forts, either in common form per testes, the Proof in com

P R.
is only by the Oath of the executor, or Party exhibiting the
who sweareth upon his crest, that the Will by him exhibi-
ted, is the last Will and Testament of the Party deceased. The
of per refites, is when over and above his Oath, he also produceth
effes, or maketh other Proof, fince the fame, and that in
Prefence of fuch as may pre-
gary Interest in the Goods of
ceased, or at the leaff in
fbence, after they have been
ly summoned to fee fuch a
proved, if they think good;
the latter course is taken moft
only where there is fear of
Cept and Friends of the
ceased about his Goods.
Will prov’d only in common
may be called into queftion
time within 30 Years after
ommon Opinion, before it
Prescription.
probationer, Probaticus, is one
is to be approved and allowed
the College for his Doctrine
Manners before they choose
th and this in fome Col-
is 12 Months prover trial;
me 6, and in others more or
according to their Customs.
Chirurgeon’s Probe, Cathed-
iris, m. 
proceed (or go forward) Pro-
ecedendo, is a Writ, whereby
a, or Caufe formerly called
a baile Court, to the Chan-
King’s-Bench, or Common-
by Writ of Privilege, or
orari is released, and went
again to the fame Court, to
ceeded in there, after it ap-
th 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.
i. in fine. See in what diversity
it is used in the Table of the Orig.
Regift. and also of the Judicial.
Procefs, Processus, f. m. It is
called Proces, because it proceeds
eth (or goeth out) upon former
matter, either Original or Judicial.
This word Proces hath two
significations. It is largely taken
for all proceeding in all real and
personal Actions, and in all crimini-
and common Pleas, and Pro-
cessus derivatur à Procedendo usque
ad finem. 2. For the proceeding
after the Originals is Plea before
Judgment. See the Table of Fitz-
at. brev. verbo Proces, and Brooks
abridgment hoc Titulo. And where-
as the writings of our common
Lawyers sometime call that the
Proces, by which a Man is called
into the Court, and no more. The
reason thereof may be given, be-
because it is the beginning or the
Principal part thereof, by which
the reft of the Business is directed.
The difference between Proces
and the Precept or Warrant of the
Justices. The Precept or Warrant
is only to attach and conven the
Party before any Indiftment or
.Conviction, and may be made ei-
ther in the name of the King, or
of the Justice. Proces is always in
the name of the King, and usually
after an Indiftment found, or oth-
ther Conviction; and because the
King is a Party, it must alfo be
with a Non omittas proper aliquam
libertatem. Cock’s 8th Rep. Black-
more’s Case.

Divers
Divers kinds of Process upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in Compi. Justice of Peace, fol. 133. b. 134, 135. but for Order's sake, I refer you rather to Mr. Lambers 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 alias, and Exigis 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 Diffringas infinite until he come. If he be returned with Nihil habet, then issueth out a Capias, Capias alias, Capias pri- ries, 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.


To proclaim (or make a proclamation) Proclamo, are.

A proclamation, Proclamatio, onis, f. It signifieth a Notice pub-lickly given of any thing, where- of the King thinketh good to ad-vertize 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 Subprena, nor an Attac- ment in Chancery, shall be rep- ted a Rebel, except he rend himself by a day assign'd, Com- jurid. fol. 92.

Proclamation of a fine, Proclamatio Fines. It is a Notice open and solemnly given at all the Sizes 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 ma- upon transcripts of the Fine, fe by the Justices of the Comm Pleas, to the Justices of Assize, and the Justices of Peace. West. pa 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Set. 13 where also you may see the fol of the Proclamation. I read Fitz. nat. biev. fol. 85. C. that the King's Proclamation is sufficient to stay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force Proclamations. Anno 31 H. cap. 8. New Book of Entries, vo Proclamation.

A Proctor, Procurator, oris, n Proctors of the Clergy, Procuratores Cleri.

To procure, Procurar, are.

To produce, Produco, ere.

Proffer, Proffrum, i. n. It is the time appointed for the Accomp of Sheriffs and other Officers to the Exchequer, which is twice the Year. Anno 31 H. 2. Stat. and it may be gathered also of the Regist. fol. 139. in the w de atturato vicecomitis pro profaciendo.

To profess, Profiteor, eri.

Profession, Profesio, onis, f.
PROFESSOR (or a public Reader, Lectures, in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.
Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.
Profit, Professor, us, m. Utilis, atis, f.
To profit, Profitio, ere.
Profufe (or wasteful) Profusus, a, n.
Profusely, Profusé, adv.
A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.
The progenitors, Progenitores, n., pl.
To prognosticate, Prognostico, are.
Prognostication, Prognosticon, n.
Prefagium, ii, n.
A progres, Progressio, onis, f.
To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Probitio de vaño directa parti, is a writ Judicial, directed to the Tenant, and prohibiting him from taking wait upon the Land in controversy during the suit. Regist. doc. 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 depending, upon suggestion, it the Cognizance thereof belonging not to the said Court. Fitz. t. brev. fol. 39. but it is most usually taken for that Writ which is for one which is Impleaded the Court-Chriftian, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction, or the Cognizance of the King's Court, whereby as well the Deputy and his Council, as the Judge himself, and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause: for that it appartareth to the disfinnering of the Crown of such right as belong-
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 Instrument (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, Proportiono, are. R. 52. Proportion, Proprietio, onis, f. Proportionable, Proportionabilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5. Proportioned, Proprietionatus, a, um. A proposal; or proposition Propositio, onis, f. To propose Propono, ere. To prop, Sulfineo, ere. Fulcio, ire. A prop, Sulfitentaculum, li, n. Fulcimentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n. Adminiculum, li, n. Propped, Fultus, a, um. A vine prop; or hop pole Ridica, x, s. Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um. A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f. Prorogued, Prorogatus, a, um. A prorog, Prorogatio, onis, m. A prospect, Prospectus, iis, m. To prosper; or make prosperous Prospero, are. Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f. To protest, Protego, ere. Proteclion, Proteclio, onis, f. Guardia, x, f. To protest, Protestor, ari. A protestant, Protestans. Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f. A Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, Unus Prothonotariorum (or Dominici Regis de Banco). There are three of them in the Common Pleas, Anno 5 H. 4. cap. 14. He termed the chief Clerke of the Court. His Office is to enter a inroll all manner of Declarations or Pleadings, and of Seulf the Appearances are made, also makes out all judicial Writs of Facias, after issues joined, and habeas corpus for the bringing in of the Jury after it is return upon the venire facias. He maketh forth Writs of Execution an of Seulf, Writs of Supersede for appearance to Exigents, as well as the Exigents, and Writs of Privileges, for removing of Causes from other inferior Courts of Record, in cases where the Party is cause of Privilege. Also Writs of Procedendo, of seire facias, in cases, Writs to enquire of Damages, and all Proces upon Proceedings, and upon Writs of aud quera and false Judgment. Finally, he inrolls all Recognizance acknowledged in that Court, as all common Recoveries, and make exemplifications of any Records the same Term, before Rolls are delivered from them. A Prothonotary of the King's Bench, Protonotarius de Bancogiis, is an Officer in the King's Bench that recordeth all Actions Civil, sued in that Court, as Clerk of the Crown-Office of all continual Causes. Provender, Przbenda, x, f. L. 37, 49. To provide, Video, ere. A province, Provincia, x, f. Provided, Prviso. 1 Co. 11.
To prune young shoots with a pruning-book, Scallo putare germinas.
A prune (or plum) Prunum, i, n.
A pruning iron, Scirpicula, x, f.
Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.

P S A.
A psaltery, Psalterium, ii, n.
Nablium, 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.
Pacellage (or maiden-head) Puccellagium, 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 bloothing) Aplexabo, inis, f. Falificus, ci, m.
A bag-pudding, Fundulm, li, n.
Farreum, ei, n.
A basty pudding, Fugetatio,onis, f. Maza, x, f. Mafcula, x, f.
A pan-pudding, Minutal, lis, n.
Limbus Testaluceum.
A pudding-maker, Fartor, oris, m. Offarius, ii, m.
Pudsey (the Family) De Puteaco.

P U L.
A pullet (or young hen) Pullastra, x, f. Pulleta, x, f. Gallina minuscula.
A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw anything, Trochlea, x, f.
Orbiculus, li, m. Aremon, onis, m.
Pulse
Pulse (as Beams and Peafe) Legumen, inis, n.
The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulfitus, ūs, m.  

PUL.
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.

PURN.
To punish, Punio, ire.
Punished, Punitus, a, um.
A punishment, Poena, x, f.

PUR.
Purcell's (the Family) De Purcellis.
To purchase, Perquiro, ere.
Purchased, Perquisitus, a, um.
A purposer, Perquisitor, oris, m. Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.
Purple, Purpura, x, f.
Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.
Purprexure, Purprexura, x, f.

RA. Ent. 135. Co. Lit. 277.
A purpris, Purprisa, x, f.

恕prism, i, n. RA. Ent. 533.
A purport, Purporta, x, f.

Porpturing, Porpturans, Co. Ent. 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.
A purse, Bursa, x, f. Crumena, x, f. Perula, x, f.
A little purse, Burselfa, x, f.
The strings of a purse, Atrigmenta Burfi.
Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.  
A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, æ, f.  
A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, Habitus, ës, m.  
A quality or degree, Gradus, ës, 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 Leafee 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 Ejedione Firmae, because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Leafe made, infeoffseth another, which ejecteth the Leafee. And the Ejedione Firmae 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. herb. 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, Afsisa 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. Bravf. Lib. 4. trans. fol. 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 Assa ultima presentationis; because it supposeth a Possession and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries verb 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 Ad vowson, the further use whereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 47. and Regist. Orig. fol. 32. See the new Book of Entries verb 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 straitened it. Fleta Lib. 4. cap. 26.

A Quarrentine (or quantity of Land containing 40 perches) Quarentena terræ. 1 Mon. 213. 2 Mon. 547. 555.

A quarreisin, Quarentena, x, f. Quarentina Mulieris, Lex 104. Brac. 60. Stat. De Merton, 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 Manse-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 may have the Writ de Quarentena habenda. Fitz. nat. brev. 161. Regist. Orig. fol. 175. ess. 9 Hen. 3. cap. 7. and Anno. cap. 1, and Brit. cap. 103. M. Skene, de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Viduarum, deriveth the Word from the French, Quares (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also hath this Custom, called Le Querres des vesues, granted to Wido after the decease of their H bands, as he proveth out of in his Arrests, Lib. 15. Tit. dotes, cap. 7. Lib. 10. Tit. Subtunctiones, cap. 30. Of this read ta alio, Lib. 5. c. 23.

A quarrel or strife, Querreâ, f. Briga, x, a. This properly is a quarrel or strife. Personals Actions, or in the highest for the Plaintiff them is called Querens, and most of the Writs it is said Querens ritus. And yet if a Man releas all Quarrels (a man’s Deed being taken most strongly against himself) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions R and Personals are releas’d. Cook Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 511. L. nomen actionis significat fve rem sive in Personam.

To quarrel, Litigo, are, Cav lor, ari.

A quarry-man (or he that work
in a quarry) Lapicida, x, m.
omus, i, m.
1 quart measure, Quarta, x, f.
Lat. 178. Quartarius, ii, m.
Quartain, Quadrinus, a, um.
1 quartain Fever, Quartana.
Febris quartana.
A quarllain such a Fever, Quar-
arius, a, um.
1 quarter (or eight Bushels) Quarte-
rium, Trams quadrata. Tri-
alis materia.
1 quarter of Wheat, Quarte-
n Tritici, Brac. 35.
1 quarter, Quarterialis, le,
Quarteratus, a, um, Spel 51.
quartely, Quarteratim, adv.
Quarter (a piece of Timber four-
es thick) commonly four square,
were a quarter or fourth Part
Beam, Trabs quadrata, Tri-
alis materia.
1 quarter of a Foot, Quadrans,
is.
1 quarter of a Year, Trimestre,
tium, tempes al anni.
Quarters for Soldiers, Stativa,.
Quarters or Rafters cross a
Home, Transtumaria.
A double quarter, Trabs cras-
f.
A quarter- Master, Metator, o-
m. Campometator, oris, m.
artus Magister.
Quarter Sessions, Generalis Quar-
teralis Sesiio pacis, Is a Court
by the Justices of Peace in
ry County, once every Quar-
. The Jurisdiction whereof
far it extendeth, is to be
ned out of Lamb. Eirener.
2. cap. 19. But to these you
must add the late Statutes of the
Realm, for their Power daily
creafeth. Originally it seemeth
to have been erected only for
Matters touching the Peace. But
in these days it extendeth much
further. That thee 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. Eirener, Lib. 2, where
he letteth them out, both Learn-
edly and at large.

To quarter (or Dismember)
Deartuo, are. Artuo, Dislec-
o.
Quartered, Exartuatus, a, um.
Excarnificatus, a, um. Dislec-
uc, a, um.

To quaff, Quaffo, are, Caffo,
are. It signifies in our Com-
mon Law to over throw. Brad.
Lib. 5. Traet. 2. cap. 3. num. 4.

A Queen, Regina, x, f. Domina
Regina, I 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-
ferior, 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. Stanwif.
Prerog. cap. 2. fol. 10. in fin.
Kitchin fol. 1. b. Cook, Lib. 4.
Copy-hold Cales, fol. 23. 6.

Quem Reditum reddit. Is a
Writ Judicial, that Lyeth for him,
K k
to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine. 
Vied 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 
Sec. 125. See the New Book of 
Entries, verbo, quem reditum 
redit.

To quench (or Extinguish) Ex-
tinguo, ere.

Quenched (or put out) Extin-
tus, a, um.

A quenching, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencher, Extinctor, oris, 
m.

Querela coram Rege, & Cons-
ilio, 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 Coun-
cil, Regist. Orig. fol. 124. b.

A querister (or Chorister) 
Chorista, x, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Mole-
trina, x, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Mustard-
quern) Mola Piperaria, Fraxil-
lus, li, m.

A quarry for the King's Horses, 
Stabulum Principis.

A quest (Inquest or Inquisition) 
Duodena, x, f. Inquisitio, onis, f. 
Duodecimviratus, i, m. There-
of 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 Middle-
means or Annoyance is made or 
done within the Ward.

A quest (or the Office of a Que-
stor) Quellura, æ, f.

A question (or demand) Que-
onis, f.

A dark, or subtile question, 
nigma, atis, n.

Questionless (without all qu-
on) Indubius, a, um. Indub-
tus, a, um. Indubitantor, a, 

To question (or ask a quest 
Questionor, ar. Quellionem. 
re. To call one in question.

Crimen vocare.

A Questioner (or Exam-
Questionarius, ii, m. Quellu 
Nobis, &c. Is the form 
Writ of nuisance, which by 
Statute, Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 
lieth against him, to whom 
House or other thing that br 
eth the Nuisance, is aliena 
whereas before that Statute, 
Action lay only against him 
first levied the thing, to 
hurt of his Neighbor. See 
Statute.

QU I.

Quia Improvidè, seemeth 
a Supersedens granted, in th 
the half of a Clerk of the Chan-
fiued against the Privilege 
that Court, in the Com- 
Pleas, and pursed to the 
gend. See Dyer, fol 33. n.

Quick-grass, Gramen 
num.

Quick (or lively) Vivificus 
um. Agilis, le, adj.

Quickness, Celeritas, ati 
Agilis, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter, 
Quick hands, Stabulum viv 
Indice & rapaces arenas 
tes, f.

A quick set Hedge, Sepes 
Sepimentum virgulteum.

Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum 
n. Argentum vivum.
QU.

A quince (a kind of Fruit) Malum cotoneum, Cydonium malum.

Quinborough (in Kent) Regis Burgus.

The Quinsy (a Disease in the Throat) Angina, Ï, f. Synanche, is, Ï.

Quintane, Quintana, Ï, f. (i.e.) an Exercise on Horseback, used at Weddings.

A quintal, (or hundred Weight) Centupondium, ii, n.

Quintilian (a man's name) Quintilianus, i, m.

Quintus (a man's name) Quintus, i, m.

A Quire or Choire in a Church, Chorus, i, m.

The Master of the Quire, Pho- nalbus, ci, m. Magister Chori.

To quit (or discharge) Quieto, are. Exonero, are.

A Quit-claim (or Release) quie- ta clamantia.

Quittance, Quietantia, Ï, f. Quit-Rent, Quietus reditus.

A quiver of Arrows, Phare- tra, Ï, f. Solennarium, ii, n.

Wearing a quiver, Pharetra- tus, a, um.

QUO.

Quo Fure, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath Land, wherein another challengeth common of Pasture, time out of Mind, and it is to compel him to shew by what Title he challengeth 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

K k 2

lyeth
Lyeth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Waft, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, Old. Nat. Brev. f. l. 148. Terms of Law, see Brock boc Titulo, Kitchin, fol. 178. b. This Writ also lyeth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he felleth any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm. Perkin's Grant, 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, Brad. Lib. 4. Trad. 1. cap. 2. num. 3. See Brock boc Tit. read also Anno 18 Ed. 1. Stat. 2. and 3. and Anno 30 Ejusdem, 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, Beadle 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 Prosters of the Clergy in Parliament, Regist. Orig. 261. a.

Quod ei desforciat, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Tenant Tail, Tenarit in Dower, or tenant for Term of Life hath lost by the default, against that recovered, or against Heir, exposition of Terms, Brock, boc Tit. Regist. Orig. 171. and the new Book Entries, verbo, quod ei desforciat.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ lyeth for him that is disin of his common of Paf lure against the Heir of the Difl being Dead, Terms of Law, cap. 8. faith, that this Writ for him, whose Ancestor ed seized of common of Paff or other like thing annexed his Inheritance, against Deforceor, see Creek, boc Regist. Orig. fol. 155. and new Book of Entries, quod permittat.

Quod persona nec prebenda &c. Is a Writ that lieth for ritual Perfon, that are disfrate in their Spiritual Possessions the payment of the fifteenth the rest of the Parish, Fitz brev. fol. 176.

A quot, Discus, ci, m.
A quot Casser, Discobolus, m.

Quotidian (or daily) Quotus, a, um.
To quote (or Cite) Allego Cito, are.
A quoting, Citatio, onis.

Quonster (in Ireland) Hn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R A B.</th>
<th>R A F.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RABBET (or young Coney) Cuniculus, li, m.</td>
<td>A Raft, Ratis, is, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Race, Stock, or Lineage, Proia, x, f. Progenies, ei, f.</td>
<td>A Raftet, Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Race (or Course) Curfus, Æs,</td>
<td>Rafters set a cross, Transversaria lignea,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Race Place (or Course) Hip-</td>
<td>A little Raftet, Tiglillum, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The rafteting of an House, Contignatio, onis, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Rack, Torqueo, ere.</td>
<td>The space between the Rafters, Interignium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rack (or manger) Crates paris.</td>
<td>A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immifium, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Cheese-rack, Crates cafeae.</td>
<td>Belonging to a Raftet, Tignarius, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the oach in at the Fire, Cratentem, ii, n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Rack for a Cross-Bow, Har-</td>
<td>The raftering of an House, Contignatio, onis, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go, inis, f.</td>
<td>The space between the Rafters, Interignium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Rack (or wooden Horse) E-</td>
<td>A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immifium, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uleus, ei, m.</td>
<td>Belonging to a Raftet, Tignarius, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rack or sides of a Chariot, brica plauiftri.</td>
<td>The space between the Rafters, Interignium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Raftet of Wine, Saccellator, is, m.</td>
<td>A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immifium, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, is, f.</td>
<td>Belonging to a Raftet, Tignarius, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Racket to play with at Ten-</td>
<td>The space between the Rafters, Interignium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T, Reticulum, li, n.</td>
<td>A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immifium, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raftine Isle, one of the Hebrides, a leaf and next to Ireland, Ri-</td>
<td>A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immifium, i, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na, Riluna, Rilnea, Riduna.</td>
<td>Belonging to a Raftet, Tignarius, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R A D.</td>
<td>A rack, or flake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordshire)</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adecotanus Pons.</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radigund (a Woman's name)</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adigunda, æ, f.</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radnor (in Radnorshire) Rad-</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
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<td>ria.</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radnorshire, Radnoræ comi-</td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A rack, or slake to bear up aVine, Cantherium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The
The rem (or rein of a Bridle) Habena, æ, f.
A raifing-piece, Pecia struens. A Raifn, Uvæ paffa.
R A K.
A Rake, Raflrum, i, n. Sarculus, li, m.
An iron rake, or an iron Tool serving to rake, Scalpratum ferramentum.
A rake with two Teeth, where-with they pull up Weeds and Herbs by the root, Irpes, cis, m.
A rake for an Oven, called a Cole-rake, Rutabulum, li, n.
A little rake, Raftellum, i, n. To rake, Sarrio, ire.
A raking, Sarritio, onis, f.
R A L.
Raleg (in Essex) Raganeia. Raleg (the Family) De Ra-lega,
Ralph (a Man's name) Radulphus, i, m.
R A M.
A Ram, Aries, etis, m.
A rammer, Piñula, æ, f. Pa-vicula, æ, f. Trudes, is, f.
To ram (or beat in Stones) Flituc, are.
To ram in Piles, Depango, ere.
A ramming of Piles, Oppacatio, onis, f.
A ramming of the Ground, Fi-lucatio, onis, f.
Ramesbury (in Wiltshire) Ra-mesburia.
Ramseny (in Huntingdonshire) Ramelia.
Ramsèy Island, Limnos, Silimus.
Rams-head (a Promontory in Ireland) Vennicium Promont.
A rampire, (Trench or Bul-ware) Munimentum, i, n. Agger, eris, m.

R A.
A rampire made of Wood, V. lum, i, n.
To ramire a City round abou Circumvallo, are. Vallo, are.
The making of a Rampire, C umaggeratio, onis, f. Aggeterra.
R A N.
Randolph (a Man's name) Ri-dolphus, i, m.
A range of Land, Rengiation;
1 Mon. 515.
Ranges of Butchers Stalls, Re-gi famellorum Carnificum, 1 M 113.
To range (as Meal through Sieve is ranged) Cibro, are. Scicerno, ere.
Ranged, Ordinatus, a, um. D positus, a, um.
A ranging Sieve, Subcer-nium, li, n. Cribrum rarum.
A range or beam, between 1 Horses in a Coach. Limo, onis.
A Ransome, Redemptio, or f.
R A P.
A rape, Rapa, æ, f. Raptus, m. Allo a part of a Shire.
Raphael (a Man's name) Iphael, lis, m.
R A S.
To rafe (cancel or cress out) I leo, ere. Erado, ere.
Rafed (or put out) Erasus, a, to Cancellatus, a, um.
Rasing (or cressing out) Ablatio, onis, f.
A Rafor (such as Barbers 1 Nuvacula, æ, f. Culter rao- vel tonforius.
A Rafor-Cafe, Xyrrithca.
A Rasp (or File) Scobina, æ.
Radula, æ, f.
RA.

A rate, Rata, x, f. Ratum, i, Dyer 82.
Rating, Ratando, Ra. Entr. 5.
To rate, Arrento, are.
A Rat-catcher, Musarius, ii, m. Rateby (in) Raga, Raga.
Ratification, Ratificatio, onis, f. used for the confirmation of the right in a Prebend, &c. formerly en him by the Bishop, &c. where the Right of Patronage is admitted to be in the King. Of
, See the Regift. Orig. fol. 304.
To ratify, Ratum facere Rati
bili parte bonorum, Is a Writ lieth for the Wife, against Executors of her Husband, ying her the third part of her husband's Goods, after Debts. l. Funeral Charges defrayed. 7. nat. brev. fol. 222. who re citeth cap. 18. of Magna Gra. And Glandville, to prove it according to the common w of England, the Goods of deceased, his Debts first paid, ild be divided into three parts, ere of his Wife to have one, Children the second, and the executors the third; Fit faith, that this Writ lieth as well the Children as for the Wife, the same appeareth by the 1st. Orig. fol. 142. but I take that this Writ hath no ufe but London, and where the Custom the Country serveth for it. See new Book of Entries, Verbo, konabili parte & rationabili par
onorum.

RE.

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, x, f.
RE A.
To reach, Porrigo, ere. Exporgo, ere.
Reached, Porrectus, a, um.
To read, Lecto, ere.
To read over, Perlego, ere.
A Reader, Lecto, oris, m.
A Reader in Schools, Professor, oris, m.
A Reader to Scholars, Prelector, oris, m.
A reading, Lectio, onis, f. Le
tura, x, f.
Ready (or present at band) Promptus, a, um. Paratus, a, um.
Reading (in Berkshire) Pontes Readingum.
Ready, Prompte, 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.
Reaped, Mei?us, a, um.
A Reaper, Meflor, oris, m. Fal
cator, oris, m.
A reaping, Falcatio, onis, f.
Brac. 35. Mefltio, onis, f.
Pertaining to reaping, Messlorius, a, um.
A reason, Ratio, onis, f.
Reasonable, Rationabilis, le, adj.
Reasonable Aid, Rationabile Auxilium.
Reattachment, Reattachmentment, i. n.
Reattachmetty, Nauticus sinus.

R E B.
Rebecca (a Woman's name) Rebecca, a, t.
To rebel, Rebello, are.
Rebellion, Rebello, 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 understanding of the Common Law, the Action of the Heir by the Warranty of his Ancestor, and this is called to Rebutter 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 leaseth out his Land to a third for Years: The Heir of the Donor impleadeth the Tenant, alleging, that the Land was entailed to him, the Donee cometh in, and by virtue 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 likewise: And this is called a Rebutter. See Brook, Tit. Barre Numb. 13.

And again, If I grant to my Tenant to hold, Sine impetitione wasti, and afterward I implead him for waft made, he may debar me of this Action, by shewing my Grant, and this is likewise a Rebutter. Idem cod. num. 25. See the new Book of Entries, verbo Rebutter.
cause they acknowledge a Dis-
aff 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,
1. To recompence (or require) Re-
menso, 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-
ding in an Inferior Court to
King's Bench, or Common
as, out of a Court of An-
t Demeline, Hundred or un-
ity, Eitz. nat. brév. fol. 71.
Out of the County Court,
f. 46. B. or other Courts
Record, Idem, fol. 71. C.
l 119 K. But if you would
rn more exactly, where, and
what Cases this Writ lyeth,
Brook in his Abridgment,
ulo Recordare & Pene. It
meth to be called a Recorda-
because the Form is such,
that it commandeth the She-
to whom it is directed, to
ke a Record of the Pro-
ding by himself and others,
then to send up the Cause,
Regist. verbo. Recordare, in
Table of the Original
rites.
A Recorder, Recordator, oris,
(i. e.) a Judge of a Town
urt of Record. He is one
om the Mayor, or other Ma-
rate of any City or Town
porate, having Jurisdiction,
a Court of Record with
their Precincts by the King's
Grant doth associate unto him
for his better direction in Mat-
ters of Justice, and Proceed-
ing 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
ratio Jure, a certain Form or
Course set down by Law, to
be observed, for the better as-
furing of Lands or Tenements
to us.
For the better understanding
of this, read West. part 2. Symb.
Tit. Recoveries, Sect. 1. who
faith, that the End and Effect of
a Recovery, is to discontinue and
defroy 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 Recoveree. 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 delirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself feeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, faith 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 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 for him. This kind of Recovery is by good Opinion, but a Snare to deceive the People, Doct. Stud. cap. 31. dial. i. 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 what 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 fieth as much as (illud quod i reft) with the Civilians; for example, if a Man buy Land another with Warranty, whil Land a third Person afterw by Suit of Law recovered against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, recover in value, that is, to cover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much ther Land by way of Exchanges. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 134.

To recover a Warranty, nat. brev. fol. 146, is to proceeds by Judgment, that a Man may have his Warrant against all Men of such a thing.

To recover a former debt or have recourse Recurro, ere.

Rebus, Is a Writ called English, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, as
A Writ of Right close, is a Writ directed to a Lord of Ancient 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 diffisied. In this case a Man or his heir, may sue out this Writ of Right close directed to the Lord of the Ancient Demesne, commanding him to do him right, &c. in his Court. This is also called a small Writ of Right, Breve parum. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B. and Brit. cap. 120. in fine. Of this see Fitz, like wise at large, Nat. brev. fol. 11. & seq.

Yet note, that the Writ of Right Patent seemeth rather 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. The like may be said of divers others that do hereafter follow. Of these see also the Table of the Regist. Orig. verbo Reform. This Writ is properly tried in the Lord's Court, between Kinmen that claim by one Title from their Ancestor. But how it may be thence removed, and brought either to the County, or the King's Court, see Fleta, Lib. 6. cap. 3, 4, and 5. Glanvile seemeth to make every 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.

Reblo de Dote, Is a Writ of Right of Dower, which lyeth for
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.

Rex de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in case, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assurred 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.

Rex 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 Necees, and for Land in Fee simple. For Example: If a Man lease his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sister entering 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.

Rex quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in case, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seigneur 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 Seigneur) then this Writ Iflieth out for the other Party, and hath this Narr from the Words therein comp zed, being the true occasion the of. This Writ is close, and m be returned before the Justices the Common Bank, Old. n brev. fol. 16. Regist. Orig. fol. 16.

Rekt de Advocatione Eccles. Is a Writ of Right lying when a Man hath Right of advowson, and the Parson of the Churching, a Stranger pretenteth Clerk to the Church, and not having moved his Actor Quare Impedit, nor Darrein sentiment, within six Months, suffered the Stranger to set upon him, and this Writ only may have, that claim the Advowson to himself, to his Heirs in Fee, and as lyeth for the whole Advowson, so it lyeth also for the half, third, the fourth part. Old. brev. fol. 14. Regist. Orig. 29.

A redtor, Restor, oris, m. etor Ecclesie parochialis.

A reftory, Recensione, x. f.

A reftory Impropiatrie, Rextoria Improprinaria.

Redus in Curia, Is he that eth at the Bar, and hath not to object any Opence against.

Smith de repub. Angil. lib. 2. C.


Red, Ruber, bra, brun.

Redbridge, (in Hampsh)

Arundinis vadum.

Redburn (in Hertfordsh)

qua rubra, Durocobrive.

Redcliff (near London) R. clivus.
To Refuse, Recusabo, are, Detracere, are.

The Refuse, Recrementum, i, n.

Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, Regardum, i, n.

Rewardum, i, n. 3. Bul. 91.

Regardum Forestae, Ry. 2. 24.

651. Rewardum Forestae, Ry. 2.

1 Mon. 513. 2 Mon. 631. (i.e.)

the Comps 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. Indiss. 239.

A Regiment, Regimentum.

A Regisler, Registrarius, ii,
m. Lex 108.

The Regisler, Registrum, i, n.

Lex 108.

A Regrater, Regratarius, ii,
m. Stat. de Colligio.

Jy. 2 48.

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. Reje clique, are.

Rejected, Rejeactus, a, um.

To Reign (or Rule) Regno, are.

The Reins, Renes, um, m.

to re-inforce, Reelseofo, are.

Co. Entr. 291.

A Rejeinder, Rejunftio, onis, f.

It signifies in our Common-
Law, as much as Duplicatio,
with the Civilians, that is, an Ex-
ception to a Replication. For the
first Anfwer of the Defendant to
the Plaintiff's Bill, is called an
Exception, the Plaintiff's answer
to that, is called a Replication, and
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 cite these words out of Spiggittius. Eft autem rejunxit io duplicatio, allegatio — qua datur reo ad infirmamandam replicationem actoris; confirmamad actionem rei.

RE.

A Relapse into Sickness, Recidivatio, onis, f.

A relation (or rehearsing) Relation, 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. Hampet'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,

Lib. 3, cap. 8. fol. 94. Of divers sorts of these Releases, see new Book of Entries, verbo Releas, Relief, Relevium, ii, n. (i.e.) a kind of Fine paid by the H at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Ere.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.

Religious, Religiosus, a, um

RE.

A Remainder, Remanere, n. Co. Lit. 49. The Remain of an Estate.

Remanders, Remaneria.

To remain, Remaneo, ere.

Remarkable, Notabilis, le, a.

A remedy, Remedium, ii, To remedy, Remedio, a.

Reg. 80.

Remedied, Remedius, a, u.


Be it remembered, Memor dum.

A remembrance, Remembrancia, a, f. Memoranda.

A remembrancer, Remembrancor, oris, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.

Remission, Remissio, onis, f.

Remote (or far distant) Remainus, a, um.

To remove (withdrow or put side) Remooveo, ere.


RE.

To render (give or pay back) Reddo, ere.

A rendring, Redditio, onis, To redeem, Renovo, are.

Rent, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Renuncio, a.

Rent, Reditus, is, m. It come of the French Rent, (i.e.) vel
gal, penitatio annua. And signi...
with us, a sum of Money, 
other consideration, issuing 
y out of Lands or Tene- 
 ts, Plowden cap. Browning, 
132. b, and fol. 138. a, and 
b, 
here are three sorts of rents 
served by our Common Law- 
that is Rent-Service, Rent-
 rage, and Rent-Seek. Rent-
Ice is where a Man holdeth 
Land of his Lord by Fealty, 
certain Rent; or by Fealty, 
ice, and certain Rent, Little-
Lib. 2. Cap. 12. fol. 44, or 
which a Man, making a 
fee to another for Term of 
rs, referveth Yearly to be 
him for the same. Terms 
aw, servo rents, who giveth 
Reason thereof, because it is 
Liberty, whether he will 
ain, or bring an Action of 

A Rent Charge is that which 
am making over an Estate of 
lands or Tenements to ano-

some, by deed indented either in 
or Fee-tail, or for Term of 
referveth to himself by the 
Indenture, a Sum of Money 
ly to be paid to him with 
ife of Distrefs, or to him and 
Heirs, see Little. Ubi fu-

1 Rent seck, otherwise a dry 
nt, is that which a Man, ma-
g over an Estate of his land 
tement, by Deed indented, 
erveth Yearly to be paid him 
about Claufe of Distress men-
ed in the Indenture, Little. 
upra, and Terms of the Law, 
Rents. See the new Explo-
of Law Terms; see Plowden 
Browning, fol. 132. b. See 

the differences between a Rent 
and an Annuity, Dow. & Stud. 
Cap. 30. Dial. 1. Tenure by Rents 
is called, vivi reditus, because the 
Lords and the Owners thereof, 
do live by them, Cook on Lit. A 
A Feme sole Leafe for Life ren-
dring 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 sensis com-
modum sensire 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 Redi-
tus, Reg. 1. 

Rent payable by and charge-
able on the Grantor and his Heirs, 
and not on Lands, Annuus Redi-
tus. 

Rent paid to the Lord of the 
Hundred in Silver Coin, Alba fir-
ima. 

Rent is demanded by the Name 
of sex liberas, decem solidatas, 
ex denariatas, & unanim obola-
tam reditus. 

A rent (or Tatter) Sciffura, x, f. 
Ruptio, onis, f. 
To rent (or Tear) Frango, ere. 
Lanio, are. Lacero, are. 

Rental (or an account of rents 
in Writing) Rentale, is, n. Ra. 
To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i. m. 226. Dyser 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or repeat of a Cafe debated or arg 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.

To repel, Repello, ere.

which is sometime made to Court, upon reference for

To reproach, Exprobro, are.

A reprobenion, Reprehend

To reproachfully, Contumeliou

um.

Reprehend, Reprehendo, ere.

A reproach, Probrum, i. n. tumelion, x, f.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè

To reproach, Exprobo, are.

To reproach, Richberg, Repart. row near Sandwich (in Kent)

Portum Rutapas, Rhutubius, Rhutupia Statio, Rhi
diff, Rutiportus, Rutupinus portus, E

pinum Littus, Rhutupia, tulenius portus, urbs Rutupi

Repon (in Darbyshire) Im
dium, Repandunum.

A repulse, Repulsa, x, f. pulso, onis, f.
Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

To requisi (or require) Requiro, 
. Peto, ere.

A Requœst, Requeella, x, f. 
Requœste, Requistus, a, um.

RE.

Receii, Receptio, onis, f.

Receit, is in the Civil Law cal-
, admissio tertiae Personœ pro 
resse, In our Law when one 
ued, whose Estate is so weak 
he cannot defend full suit; 
is another who is better able 
itted uponPrayer: Sometimes 
eseit this is a 
nt Rule, as a Wife being 
nant for Life, is received up-
the Default of her Husband, 
after makes Default, he in 
ersion shall be received; so 
aron and Feme be received; 
after Baron make Default, 
Feme shall be received, 2 v. 
slit. fol. 345. If a Tenant for 
m of Life, or Tenant for 
m of Years bring an Action, 
in the Reversion cometh in, 
Prayeth to be received to de-
the Land, and to plead with 
Demandant, vid. Terms of w; many more you may have 
ook Tit. Receit, fol. 205. see 
kin's Dower, 448.

Receit is also applied to an 
currence of Plea, tho' the contro-
ly be but between two only, 
ook Estopel, in many Places.

Rescue, Recussus, i, in. It is 
Ancient French Word, coming 
Receivurer, that is, Recupe-
e to take from, to rescue or 
over. Receus, is a taking away 
and setting at Liberty against 
Law, a Distress taken, or a Per-
son Arrested by the Process or 
Course of the Law, Cook on Lit. 
Lib. 2. cap. 12. Sed. 237. There is 
a Rescue in Deed, and a Rescue in 
Law: Of the first hath been 
spoken.

A Rescous in Law is when a 
Man hath taken a Distress, and the 
Cattle disreigned, as he is dri-
v ing of them to the Pound, to go 
to into the House of the Owner, if 
he that took the distress, demand 
them of the Owner, and he de-
lever them not, this is a Rescue 
in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which 
lyth for this Act, called, Breve 
de Rescussa, 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 Treson, 
and in some Felony, Cropmt. Ju-
stice, fol. 54. b.

To rescue, Recupe ro, are.

A Rescue, Recussus, i. m. Lex 

A Rescuier, Rescussor, oris, m. 
To resfœe, Relesifo, frê.

Reservation, Reffervatio, onis, f. 
To reserve, Reservo, are.

Residence (or Abode) Residetia, 
, x, f. Resiantia, x, f. Resan-
tia, x, f. Brail. 337.

To resfœe, Rehido, ere. Lex 
110. Com. 227.

A Reslant (or Tenant to a Man-
or) Reslians, tis, m. Plo. 119.

The Residue, Residuum, ui, n. 
Resignation, Resignatio, onis, f. 
To ressœ, Refesif, ere.

To ressole, Resolvo, ere.

Resolution, Resolutio, onis, f. 
M m To
R E.

To resort, Resorto, arc. West. Indit. 199.
The Right did resort, Resortebatur Jus. Ra. Entr. 29. bis.
Resort (the Authority of a Court) Refortum, i, n.
To respect (or have respect) Respicio, ere.
A Respect, Respectus, âs, m.
Respite of Homage, Respeâtus Homagi.
A Respight (Pause or Stop) Spatium, ii, n. Interval, i, n.
The Rest and Residue, Remainere & Residuum.
A resting place, Quietorium, ii, n.
Restitution, Refitutio, onis, f.
To restore, Restituo, ere. Redo, dero.
To restrain, Refringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.

To resume, Refumo, ere.
Resummons, Refummonitio, 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 Regift Judicial, fol. 1. See also the new Book of Entries verbo, re-attachment and re-lummons.

Resumption, Resumptio, onis, f.

R E T.

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, arc. Wej Indit. 74.
Retraxit, It is so called, because that word is the effectu word in the Entry. It is an Exception against one that former commenced an Action, and when they drew it, or was Non-suit before Trial, Brook, Tit. departure desipuit, 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 Demand or Plaintiff is present Court. A Non-suit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demand or Plaintiff should appear, and he makes default. C on Lit. l. 2. c. 11. Sed. 28.

A retraxit, Is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Like our Nature, Qui semel actum 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 hath mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of it. Proof or mistook the Day, or the like, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 206.

To retreat, Pedem referre.
To return, Redeo, ire.
To return back (or restore) Retruno, fundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retornum, i, n. Returnsum, æ, f. Returnum, i, n. Returnum brevis. In our Common Law hath two particular Applications as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, whi
nothing but a Certificate made to the Court, whereupon the
rit directeth him of that
rich he hath done, touching
erving of the same Writ, and
is among the Civilians it is called
nistoriium. Of returns in this
ification, speak the Statutes
. 2. Cap. 39. Anno 13
. 1. and Trad. contra vicecoco-
es & clerics, with divers o-
er, collected by Rastal. Tit. re-
ren of Sheriffs, so is the return
office, Statuts. Prærog. fol.
. A Certificate into the Court,
that which is done by virtue of
office, See the Statutes of
ys in Bank, Anno 51 H. 3, and
no 32 H. 8. Cap. 21. And in
is signification Hilary Term is
ed to have four returns, viz.
ibus Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii,
ino Purificationis, Octabas Pu-
ications; and Easter Term to
ve five returns, viz. Quindena
ype, Tres Pasche, Mensæ Pas-
e, Quinque Pasche, and Crasfi-
ensionis; and Trinity Term
returns, viz. Crasftino Trini-
s, Octabas Trinitatis, Quinde-
Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis;
Michaelmas Term eight re-
s, viz. Octabas Michaelis,
indena Michaelis, Tres Mich-
ea, Mensæ Michaelis, Crasfino
amum, Crasftino Martini, 
ibus Martini, Quindena Mar-
ii.

The other Application of this
ord is in case of Replevy, for if
man distrain Cattel for Rent,
and afterward justify or a-
aw his Act, that it be found
awful, the Cattel before deli-
ed to him that was distrained
on security given to follow
the Action, shall now be return-
ed to him that distrained them,
ook. Tit. Return d'Avers, and
omes, fol. 218. You may find
word often used in Fitz. nat.
rev. 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, Redi-
tus to loco.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ
Judicial, granted to one implead-
ed for taking the Cattel of an-
other, and unjustly detaining of
them, contra vadium & Plegios,
and appearing upon Summons is
dismissed without Day, by rea-
son that the Plaintiff maketh de-
fault, and it lyeth for the return
of the Cattel unto the Defend-
ant, whereby he was summoned,
or which were taken for the
security of his appearance upon
the Summons, Regist. Judic. fol.
4. a.

Returnum Irrepelgiabile, 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
feisant, and so found by the Ju-
ry before Justices of Affize in the
County, for which see the Regist.
Judicial, fol. 27. a. b.

RE

Reuben (a man's name) Reu-
ben, Indecl.

Revels, Revella, orum, n. 1.
roe. 89. (i. e.) Sports of Dancing,
Masking, Comedies, Tragedies,
&c. used in the King's House, the
Ins of Court, or Houses of
other Great Personages.

Mm 2

Reve-
Reverend, Reverendus, a, um. To reverse, Everto, ere. A bro-go, are.

Revellion, Reversio, onis, f. To revert, Revertio, ere.

Revived, Redivivus, a, um. Revocation, Revocatio, onis, f. To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

REW.

A Reward, Premium, ii, n. To reward, Premior, ari.

REY.

A reyn (or drain for the avoiding of suprufuous moisture) Obex Aquarius. Reynold (a man's name) Reynoldus, i, m.

RHE.

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.

Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f. A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m. Rhetorically, Rhetorice, adv. Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetorices, a, um.

RIB.

A riband, Lemnifcus, ci, m. Vitta, æ, f.

A rib, Colta, æ, f. Ribel river (or Ribel mouth in Lancashire) Belifama, Bellisama.

Ribblebeckster (in Lancashire) Cocciium, Goccium, Ribodunum, Rigodonum.

RIC.


Richmond in the North, Richmondia.
the burning of stacks of Corn, Lamb. ubi supra, with these Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see Rout. See also Crompt. Jucifice of Peace, divers cases of Riots, &c. fol. 53.

Riotously, Riotosè, adv. Pace Regis. 30.
To rip (that which is sewed) Diffuto, ere.
Ripped, Diffutus, a, um. Re-
A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.
A rite (or Custom) Ritus, lis, m.
Rites, JVita, orum, n.
Rition upon Dunsmore (in Warwickshire) Ruignituria, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.
To rive in pieces, Diferpo, ere,
Proscindo, ere. Lacero, are.
A river, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvi-
us, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Am-

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Oltium, ii, n. Faicus, is.
The middle of the breadth of the river, Filum aqua, 2 Mon. 209.
Ra. Entr. 666.
The Bank of a river (or the river it self) Riparia, x, f. 2 Instr.
185. bis, 383.
Places before the river banks, Paropia, orum, n.
A little river (or brook) Rivu-
us, i, m.
The Chanel of a river, Affluens,
io, iSSimus, adj. Alveus, ei, m.
A river that floweth over the
banks, Expanditor amnis.

The
The turning of a river another way. Diverticulum fluminis.

Of a river, Fluvalis, le, adj.

Full of rivers, Fluminosus, a, um.

River by river, Rivatim, adv.

To river, Depango, ere.

Rivered, Depactus, a, um. Impetatus, a, um.

A riveting, Depactus, onis, f.

Rivers (or splints in harness) Clavi, orum, m.

R O A.

A road for Ships, Navale, is, n.

Statio, onis, f.

Road (or high way) Via Regia.

To road, Also, are. Torreo, ere.

Torrefacio, ere.

Roasted, Asflatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.

Roasted mear, Assatura, a, f.

Carne a satat.

Roast beef, Bubula asfa.

Thoroughly roasted, Inasssatus, a, um.

Roasted under ashes, Subcineritus, a, um.

A roasting, Asstatio, onis, f.

Asstatio, onis, f.

A roaster, Asflator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, x, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Traha, x, f.

To rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere.

Spolio, are. Lacte, aorin. ari.

He hath robbed, Robbaverit,

Pr. 153. Brac. 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m.

Terms of Ley. Com. 84.

Robbers, Robberatores, m. Pl.

Ry. 178.


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.

Welt. Part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indemnements, fel. 62. This is sometimt called violent Theft, Idem, e. which is Felony for two years.


Robbery is so called, because Goods are taken as it were de rob, from the Robe, that is from the Person, Leig. Phil. Com. 207. Either because they reaved the true Man of some his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken out of some part of his Garments, or Robe about his Person, Sir John Cook's third part of Instr. ch. 16.

A robbery was done in January after the Sun-setting, during the night, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or about their Works or busines, and with this accords the Boe in 3 Ed. 3. Tit. Coromon 29. That if one kill another at the hour of the Evening and escape thereby the common Law the Town shall be amerced, for this is contained in the Law part of the Div. Cook 7th Rep. Ahspeole's cafe.

Man in time of Divine Service upon the Sabbath-day was rob.

Mountague, Chief Justice, was not charged, but Doderidge, John Crook, and Hawtain, Justice we
of contrary Opinion, that a Hundred should be charged, as it was adjudged, termino saelis. This is altered of late, though the thing so taken, be to the value but of a penny, it is Felony, for which the offender shall suffer Death, and not have the benefit of his Try, not so much for the value of the goods taken, as for trying the party robbed, a put him in dread and fear of this.

Staunford, Dr. & Stud. If a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a River, or a Factor of a Merchant, or the like Accountant be led, he shall be discharged of upon his account. But if Goods be delivered to a Carrier, for hire, and thereby illegally gaged, he shall be discharged for the sake of the Goods delivered to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, or if they be stolen from him, without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged, Idem Ibid.

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 Cheft locked, with B. to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not B. what is in the Cheft, and the Cheft 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.

RO. O.


Bishop of Rochester, Episcopus Roffensis.

A rochet, Rochetum, i, n. A rock, Rupces, is, f. Petra, z, f. R O D. A Rod, Virga, z, f. A rod or pearch of Land, Rada terrae.

Rodney (the Family) De Radequina.

R O E.
R O.

R O E.

A roe or roebuck, Capreà, x, f. Capreolus, li, m.

R O G.

Roger (a man's Name) Rogerus, i, m.

A rogue, Rogus, i, m. Lex 112. Vagrants.

R O L.

To roll, Volvo, ere. To roll (or wrap about) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll from a place, Evolve, ere. To roll (or wrap about) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll smooth Lands (or break clods with a Roller) Decoco, are.

To drive a thing on rolls, Phalango, are.

Rolled, Volutus, a, um.

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f. Rollers on which Ships are run a-foar, or into the Sea, Phalango, 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 mustre-roll, Censura, æ, f. Master of the rolls, Magister rotulorum Curiae Cancellariae Domini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

A roll or strickle, to strike any measure even, Hortorium, ii, n.

A rolling pin, Magis, idis, f.

A roll (or Catalogue) Rotulus, li, m. Lex 112. It signifies with us a Schedule of Paper or Parchment, turned or wound up with the hand, to the Fashion of a Pipe. So it is used in Strawfs. Pleas of the Crown, fol. 11. The Chequer Roll of the King's house out of the Statute, Anno 3 H. cap. 13. which signifies not but the Catalogue wherein Names of the King's House Servants are set down, and A 5 R. 2. cap. 14. Stat. 1. then mention made of the Great Roll of the Exchequer, which otherwise to be called Pipe. The Rolls is also a place designated by Edward the Third, to the keeping of the Rolls Records of the Chancery, Master whereof is the so. Man in Chancery, and in absence of the Lord Chance or Keeper, sitteth as Judge, being commonly called the Master of the Rolls. See Master of Rolls, and Chancery.

R O O.


It is ten Perches, the four parts of an Acre, Eliz. 5. c.

A roof (or Covering of a House) Tectum, i, n.

A vaulted roof of an house, quear, aris, n.

A roof (or ceiling) boarded, bulatum laqueatim.

A roof or ceiling fretted, Volutatum laqueatim.

A bending roof, Tectudinatim, i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Tegulatim.

A room, Romea, æ, f. An inner room, Conclave, Penetralia, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Poxulum, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romeæ privata.

A roof (or Hen-roof) Gallarium, ii, n.
R O.

A root, Radix, icis, f.
R O P.

A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m.
R eflis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, x, f.

A Dancing rope, Catadromus, m.

A rope like a Chaplet, Serta, x, f.

A Walker on a rope, (or ropeancer) Funambulus, li, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tied to a Post or Stone, Prymnelium, n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is bound to the Mast, Anquina, x, f.

A spire, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A rope (or rope-maker) Relfius, m. Relfliarius, ii, m.

A rope-seller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funis torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le, dj.

R O S.

Rosamund (a Woman's name) Rolamunda, x, f.

Rosa (a Woman's name) Rosa, x, f.

Rosamary (a Woman's name) Rosamaria, x, f.

Rofia, Rosnnum, i, n. Dyer, s. Rosina, x, f.

Rofland (in Cornwall) and Rosi in Pembrokehill) Rosia.

R O.

Rofs Bifh:prick (in Scotland) Rosia.

R O T.

Rotherbridge (in Sussex) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvis.

Rothsay an island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rothefa.

Rother river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.

Round, Rotundus, a, um.

A round thing, Orbis, is, m.

A route, Routum, i, n. Keil. 194. Pace Reg. 26. Routea, x, f. It is so called because they do move and proceed in Routes and Numbers. It signifies in our Common Law, an Assemblies of three Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but yet do it not, West part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictment, fol. 65. Lamb, thus faith 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 faith 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 15 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, 
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, 
first, Tit. Riot. 4, and 5.

So that a Rout is a special kind of unlawful assembly, and a Riot the disorderedly 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, show of Armour, turbulent gesture, or actual and express violence. So that either the peaceable sort of Men be unquieted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter sort, and busy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far Lambert in his Eiremar. 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, Routousely, 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, Transt
orum, n.
A rowing, Remigatio, onis
A rowel, Stimulus, li, m.
Rowland (a Man's name)
landus, 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 Teifdale (in Scotia
Marchidunum.

R O Y.
Royal, Regalis, le, adj. Bac
cus, a, um.

Royal Assault, Regius Assault
Is that Approbation which
King giveth to a thing formed
by others, as to the Ele
on of a Bishop by Dean and Cl
ster, which given, then he re
th the special Writ to se
Person for the taking of his
; the form of which Writ
may see in Fitz. nat. brev.
170. chap. and also to a Bill pa
by both the Hotes of Parliament
Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 8. where
sent being once given, the Bill
endowed with these Words, Le
Roy veult, it pleaseth the K.
If he refuse to agree unto it, th
thus Le Roy adviser, the King
will yet think of it.

Royalties, Regalia, orum.
Ra. Ent. 468. Pry. 146. Rega
lates, um, f. It is the Right of
the King, Jura Regis, or
King's Prerogative, and som
there are such as the King
grant to common Persons, som
high, as may not be separa
him his own Crown Privative, the Civilians term it, though
mutative he may; see Braiton, b. 2. cap. 4. These are in some
expression in the first of Sa-
el, chap. 8, but these Generali-
s are specified more at large by
the Lawyers that write of this int, of whom I especially com-
mand Math. de affitis upon
the title of the Feuds, Quaest Re-
ia, being the 33 Title of the
rd Book as some divide them,
according to others the 56
the second Book, where are
med in the Text 25 specialties
Royalties: See also Hotto-
in's Commentaries in Lib. 2.
dor. cap. 56. See also Stawm's
erog.
The Royal Exchange, Cambium
gale, Burfa, Excambium Re-
num Periftilium.
Ryston (Cambridgeshire) Roffe
pidum.

R U B.
To rub, Frico, are.
Rubbed; Frictus, a, um.
Rubbridge, Rubbola, æ, f. Pry.
5. bis.

R U D.
A rudder or stirrer belonging to
ewers, 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, Gaulapina, æ, f.
R U I.
To ruinate, Ruino, are.
Ruine (or fall) Ruina, æ, f.

R U L.
To rule (or govern) Rego, er.
Rule (or Domination) Domi-
natio, onis, f.
To rule (or have Sovereign Au-
thority) Regno, are.
A rule to rule by, Regula, æ, f.
Norma, æ, f.
A Carpenter's (or Mason's) Rule
Amuflis, is, f.
A rule or instrument to measure
Land, Gnomæ, æ, f.
Made even or right by Rule or
Square, Normalis, le, adj. Re-
gularis, re, adj.
Rule by rule, Regulatim, adv.
A rule (or direction) Praescrip-
tum, i. n.

R U M.
To ruminate, Rumino, are.
A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.
A rumor-raifer, Corypheus,
i, m. Auctur turbarum.

R U N.
A runaway, Transfiga, æ, c. 2.
A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.
To run, Curro, ere.
Runners (or Couriers) Proclafta.
The runner (or upper Stone in a
Mill) Catillus, li. m.
Runnett, Quintum, i. n.
A runlet, Orcura, æ, f. Am-
phora, æ, f.

R U P.
A rupture, Ruptura, æ, f.
A Rupture (or Burftenness)
Hernia, æ, f.

R U S.
Rufbden (in Hertfordshire) Vallæ
Scirpinaex.
The rust of Iron, Rubigo, inis,
f. Ferrugo, inis, f.
To rust, Rubigino, are.
Russe, Ruifetus, i. n. 2 Mon.
337.

N n 2
S  A  B.

SA.  Of Ruffet Cloth, Ruffetorum pannorum, Mag. Chart. cap. 25. 2 Instr. 41.
   Somewhat ruffet. Russulus, &c.  
   Rutland, Rutlandia.  
   Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A.  Sadle, Ephippium, ii, n.  
   A pack-saddle, Clitellus, aru 
   Sagina, &c.  
   A side-saddle, Sella muliebris 
   A saddle-cloth, Infratum, i.  
   The fore part of the saddle, A tella, &c.  
   The saddle bow, Sella arcus.  
   A saddle-tree, Sella lignea.

S A.  A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n.  
   la Equi. Scordicus, &c.  
   A pack-saddle, Clitellus, aru 
   S garner, &c.  
   A side-saddle, Sella muliebris 
   A saddle-cloth, Infratum, i.  
   The fore part of the saddle, A tella, &c.  
   The saddle bow, Sella arcus.  
   A saddle-tree, Sella lignea.

S A B.  Abin (a Woman's name) Sabina, &c.  
   Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sabrina, &c.  

S A C.  A sack, Saccus, i, m.  
   A little sack, Sacculus, ii, m.  
   A leather sack, Culeus, &c.  
   The Mouth of a sack, Lura, &c.  
   Merchantize of sacks, Saccaria, &c.  
   A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.  
   Put in a sack, Saccatus, &c.  
   Of a sack, Saccarius, &c.  
   A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.  
   A satchel, Saccipium, ii, n.  
   Sack (a Wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispaniense.  
   To sack (or waste Countries or Cities) Diripio, &c. Dispopulatio, &c.  
   Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, &c.  
   Of a sack, Saccarius, &c.  
   A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.  
   A satchel, Saccipium, ii, n.  
   To strain through a sack, Saccello, &c.  

S A D.  Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Wadena.

   Pron. Rel. usually and most properly Idem in Declarations.  
   Pleadings is attributed to Plaintiffs or Demandants, declaring Pleading; Praefatus, to Demandants or Tenants, Places, Towns, or Lands; Praesatus to Persons named not being actors; yet the same Persons, Lands, come very nearly again to be med or mentioned in Pleadings, usually and most properly Ide, used.

Said is sometimes omitted Pleadings, and quidem used instead thereof, especially in beginning of a Sentence; as quidem Finis, for which said Qua quidem Indentura, &c.
To fail, Navigo, are.
To fail beyond, Præternavigo, e.
To fail by or before, Prænavigo, e.
To fail to, Adnavigo, are.
To fail through, Pernavigo, are.
To fail forward, Provehor, eris.
To fail forward, Provehor, eris.
To fail to, Adnavigo, are.
To fail through, Pernavigo, are.
To fail forward, Provehor, eris.
To fail beyond, Præternavigo, are.
To boist fail, Dare vela, Panere, five extendere vela, velifico, re.

To strike fail, velum contraere, vela demittere.

A Sail of a Ship, velum, i, n.

The main fail, Artemon, onis, Scatium, ii, n.
The top-fail, Thoracium, ii, n.
nuperus, i, m.

A sail wherewith the Course of a ship is holpen, when the Wind is weak, Acatium, ii, n.
The fail in the fore-part of a ship, called the spirit-fail, Mendi-
tium, ii, n.

A small fail called a Trinetk, Dolo, onis, m.
The third fail behind, or the mi-

The fail-yard, Antenna, x, f.
The two ends of the fail-yard, Ceruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.
The bonnet or enlargement of the fail, Orthix.
The band or cord wherewith the fail of a Ship is tied to the Mast.
Anquana, x, f.

Of a sail, Velaris, re, adj.
Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.
Sailed through, Pernavigatus, a, um.

A sailer, Navigator, oris, m.
St. Laud, commonly Sentjo (the Family) De Sancto Laudio.
St. Leger or Sellenger (the Family) De Sancto Leodogario.
St. Lis (the Family) De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvaneftenis.
St. Mark (the Family) De Sancto Marco.
St. Maur or Semour (the Family) De Sancto Mauro.
St. Mawes Castle (in Cornwall) Mauditi Caltrum.
St. Morris (the Family) De Sancto Mauricio.
St. Neot (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Neoti.
St. Omer (the Family) De Sancto Audomaro.
St. Owen (the Family) De Sancto Audono.
St. Patrick’s Purgatory (in Ireland) Regia Regalis.
St. Quintin (the Family) De Sancto Quintino.
St. Semar (the Family) De Sancto Medardo.
St. Sentlow (the Family) De Sancto Lupo.
St. Singlis in Ireland (the Family) De Sancto Gelasio.
St. Alban Woodstreet, St. Alban in vico Ligneo Parochia.
St. Alphage, St. Alphagii.
St. Andrew Holborn, St. An- dreæ in Holborn.
St. Andrew Hubbard, St. Andreas Hubardus.
St. Andrew Undershast, St. An- dreæ sub malo cereali.
St. Andrew Wardrobe, St. An- dreæ ad Vestiarium.
St. Ann Aldersgate, St. Annae intra Portam Alneam.
St. Ann Black friars, St. Annae nigrorum Monarchorum.
St. Gabriel Fen-Church, St. Gabriel in vico Palutri.
St. George Botolph Lane, St. Georgius in Botolpho viculo.
St. George's Southwark, St. Georgii in Auerali opere.
St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Ae-gi-i ad Portam membri capto-
St. Giles in the Fields, St. Ae-gii in Campis.
St. Gregory's by Paul's, St. Greg-rii juxta Templum Paulinum.
St. James Clerkenwell, St. Jaco-
s ad Clericorum fontem.
St. James Duke's place, St. Ja-
bus ad Ducis hospitium.
St. James Garlickhythe, St. Ja-
bi ad Montem allii.
St. John Baptist Walbrook, St.
hannes Baptista prope Galli-
rentem.
St. John Evangelist, St. Johan-
s Evangelistae.
St. John Zachary, St. Johannis-
archii.
St. John at Hackney, St. Johan-
de Hackney in Com. Middle-
x.
St. John Wapping, St. Johannis-
us Wapping.
St. Katherine Coleman Street, 
Catharina Collmanni.
St. Katherine Cree-Church, St.
Catharina Chrifti Eccle-
x.
St. Katherine's Tower, St. Ca-
harina juxta Turrim.
St Lawrence Jury, St. Lau-
antius in Judaismo.
St. Lawrence Pountney, St.Lau-
tii Pountneius.
St. Leonard East-Cheap, St.Leo-
ardi East-cheap.
St. Leonard Foller-lane, St. Leo-
ardi Foller-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 Mois.
St. Margaret New-fish-street, St.
Margarita in Novo ioropisario.
St. Margarets Pattens, St. Mar-
garita à Gallicarum venditione.
St. Margaret's Westminister, St.
Margaritæ Westmonasteriensis.
St. Martins Ironmonger-lane, 
St. Martini in Ferrarium vico-
St. Martins Ludgate, S. Mar-
tini ad Luddi portam.
St. Martins Orgars, S. Martini 
Orgari.
St. Martins Outwich, St. Mar-
tini Outwichi.
St. Martins Vintrey, St. Mar-
tini in Vinaris.
St. Martins in the Fields, St. 
Martini in Campis.
St. Mary Abchurch Parish, Pa-
rochia St. Mariae abbatis Eccle-
x.
St. Mary Aldermanbury (St. Ma-
rix in Aldermannorum burgo.
St Mary Aldermanbury, St. Marie
senioris Mariae.
St. Mary Le-Bow, St. Marie
de Arcubus.
St. Mary Bethaw, St. Maria à 
lintris Statione.
St. Mary Cole-Church, St. Ma-
rie Cole-Church.
St. Mary Hill, St. Maria in 
Collem.
St. Mary Islington, St. Marie 
Islington ad villam insularem.
St. Mary Montbaw, St. Marie
de Monte alto.
St. Mary Newington, S. Mariae 
ad villam novam.
St. Mary
Salisbury City (in Wiltshire) lesbaria, Salisbury, Saresbera, Sarisburia, Severia.

Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorhium, Sorviodunum, Sorurodum.

Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus salisburienfis. A salt of herbs, Acetaria, o. m. n.

To fall out, Erumpo, ere. Exrro, ere.

Sallies, Excursionones. Salt, Sal, alis, m. & n.

To salt or season with salt, Salio, i, n.

Bay-salt, Sal popularis, Sal munis. The Sea-salt, Salum, i, n.

A Corn of salt, Grumus salis, ica salis, Granum salis.


Salt making, Salisaria, æ, i.


Any thing that is salt, either Fish Flesh, Sallamentum, i, n.

A Garner, or Room to keep salt, Salis repositorium. Salt Meats, Saliscula,orum, n.

Saltnefs, Salitudo, inis, f. Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salisla-

nis, inis, f.

Salt springs, Salisæ, arum, f. Full of salt, Sal fugitus, a, um.

A salting (or seasoning) Sallura, f. Salitura, æ, f.

Salt, Salis, a, um. Salted, Salitus, a, um. A saltier (or seller of salt) Sallamentarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n. A salt seller, Salinum, i, n. Saltum, ii, n. 2 Mon. 666.
S A.

SA R.
Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, x, f.
A Sarplar, Sarplera lance (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. Perata, x, f.
Satin, Tramopericum, ci, n. Figured satin, Tramopericum Palmatum.
A satisfaction, Satisfacio,onis, f.
To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.
Saturday, Dies Sabbathi.

S A U.
Savage (the Family) Salvagius.
A sauce, made of Pork, &c.
Tuctum, i, n. Lucanica, x, f. Salsicia, x, f. Farcimen, inis, n.
A maker of sauces, Tucarianus, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.
Sauce, Condimentum, i, n.
All kind of sharp sauces, Embamma, atis, n.
A dish full of sauce, Uneta Patella.
To sauce, Condio, ire.
To dip in the sauce, Intingo, ere.
A seller of sharp sauces, Oxyporropola, x, m.
Sauzed, Conditus, a, um.
A sauer, Scutella, x, 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, x, f.
A little saw (or hand saw) Serulla, x, f.

S C.

A whip saw, Runcina, x, f. Samed, Serratus, a, um. Runnatus, a, um.
Saw dust, Serrago, inis, f.
A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.
A sawing, Serratura, x, f.
Sawtry, (in Huntingdonshire)
Saltria.

S A Y.
Say (the Family) De Saio.
Of Say Abbey, Sagienis.
Sayne Isle near Brest in Brita Sena, Sonnos.

S C A.
A scab, Scabies, ei, f.
A scabbard of a sword, Vagia, x, f.
A little scabbard, Vagina, x, f.
A scaffold, Fala, x, f. Cata, x, f. Fori visorium.
To scale, Glabro, are.
To scale Walls, Scando, ere.
The scale of a Fish or Beast, Squama, x, f.

Scales (the Family) de Scalarii.
Scandalum Magnatum, Is especially name of a wrong done to any high Personage of Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles, also of the Chancellor, Treaurers 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 Meffages, whereby Debates Disords betwixt them and Commons, or any scandals of their Persons might arise, 2 Rich. I. cap. 5.

A scandal, Scandalum, li, x, f. A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.
A scarf, Mitella, s, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. Pry.
Coccum, i, n.
Scarves, Scarvagium, ii, n. Con.
1. Money paid for offering or ewing Merchandize for sale.
A scavenger, Purgator Luti viis.

S C E.
A Scepter, Scepturn, i, n.

S C H.
A schism, Schisma, atis, n.
Schismatical, Schismaticus, a, um.
A School, Schola, x, f.
School-master, Ludimagister, i, m.
School fellow, Condisipulus, m.
School fellowship, Condisiputus, ãs, m.
Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.
A scholar, Disipulus, li, m.
holars, is, m.
Scholar-like, Scholasticè, adv.
Scholar’s common, Viciulus, li, m.

S C I.
The sciatica (or Gout in the hip) chias, adis, f. Ichialicious dolor.
Science, Scientia, s, f.
Sciaticas, Is a Writ Judici-
most commonly to call a Man sown 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 past, after the Judgment given, Old. nat. brev. fol. 151.
Sciaticas, Upon a Fine, lieth under a Year and a Day from the one levied, otherwise it is all with the Writ Habere facias ibnam, Weft, part 2. Symb. Titu-
Fines, Selt. 137. See Anno 25 l. 3. Stat. 5. cap. 1. Anno 39 l. cap. 7. the Regifter Orig-
nal and Judicial, also in the Ta-
ble sheweth many other diversi-
ties of this Writ, which read.
See also the new Book of Entries,
verbo Scire facias.

Scituated, Situatut, a, um.
A site, Situs, i, m. Lex 117.

S C O.
A Scoffer, Scurra, x, m.
To scone, Mulitare pecunia.
Scone (in Scotland) Scona.
A scoop for Corn, or such like,
Rutellum, i, n.
The scoop wherewith they draw up water to wet the sails, Hauritum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.
A Scot, Scotia, s, m.

413. 1006.
A scot, custom or tollage, Scottum vel Scocatum, i, n.
A scot or reckoning, Symbolum, li, n.
Scotch, Scotticus, a, um.
Scotland, Albania, Caledonia, Scotia, x, f.
Scottish Sea, Caledonius Oceanus.

Scots, Scoti.
To scour or cleanse, Escurio, are.
Mundo, are. Polio, ire.
Scoured, Deterfus, a, um.
New scoured (or polished) Inter-
polus, a, um.
A scouer (or Polisher) Inter-
polator, oris, m.
An harness scouer, Armarius, ii, m.

He that scoureth Rast, Ærugi-
nator, oris, m.

A scouing, Deppuratio, onis, f.
A scouing or polishing of things,
Interpolatio, onis, f.

To scourge, Flagello, are.
A scouger, Flagellum, i, n.
A scounge made with Leather thongs, Scutica, x, f.

O o 2
The scullery (or place where the Vessel is laid) Scutellarius, 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. Excirnum, i, n.

To scumm, or take away a scumm, Delpumo, are, Defcut, are.

A scummer, Delspumatorius, ii, n. Spatha, x, f.

Scurf in the head, Porrigo, initi.

The scurf (or scab of a wound) Cruella, x, f.

The scurfy, Scorbutus, i, m.

A scutcheon in the midst of Timber Wall, where the Posts rest, Tholus, i, m.

A scutcheon, Coat of Arms, field, Scutum, i, n. Scutulus, i, n. Stemma, x, f.

A scutse, Sportula, x, f. Scutula, x, f. Corbis, is, f.

The scuttles (or Hatches of a Ship)

Pergula, x, f.

The scuttle of the Mast of a Ship

Carchelium, ii, n.

S E.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for his that is charged with the Def.

of another, saying that he was driven unto that which he did for 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, Stawnf. Pleas,

of the Crown, Lib. 1. cap. 7.

If he do Justify it to be done for his own defence, yet he is for to procure his Pardon of Con from the Lord Chancellor,
SE.

orfeitheth his Goods to the King, s the Author faith in the fame Place.

SEA.

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) Adriæ, æ, f. The sea which encompasseth the earth, Oceanus, i, m. The deep sea, Profundum peagus. The deep Channel of the sea, Èstuarium, i, n. An arm of the sea, Èstuarium, i, n. The sea-bank, coast, shoar or side, Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima. The sea coast, Acta, æ, f. A sea-bank, Ègialis, li, m. A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n. A dangerous sea, in which wrecks often happen, Naufragum Mare. To sail over the sea, Transfretum, are. Perfretum, are. The first day of putting to sea, Navigationis natalia. A passing over the sea, Persfretatio, onis, f. Sea-sickness, Nausea, æ, f. One apt to be sick at sea, Nau-feator, oris, m. Which belongeth to the sea, Marinus, a, um. Of or belonging to the sea-bank, Littorofus, a, um. On the sea side or Coast, Maritimnus, a, um. Partly belonging to the sea, and partly to the Land, Semimarirus, a, um. That cometh from beyond the sea, Trammarinus, a, um.

Between two seas, Bimarís, re, adj. Sea charts, Chartæ marinæ. Seamen (or Marinæ) 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, are. The print of a seal, Signaculum, li, n. Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signatus, a, um. A sealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is an Officer in Chancery, whose duty is to seal the Writs and Instruments there made. A seal-ring, Annulus signatorium. A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f. Seam-rent (or ripped) Vellis diffusa. A seam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen, inis, n. Seamed (or that hath seams) Sutus, a, um. Confutilis, le, adj. Without seam, Inconfutilis, le, adj. To seam rent or rip, Refuo, ere. A seam (or closure of any thing) Commiffura, æ, f. A seam of coals, Curus Carbonum. A seamster, Sutrix, icis, f. Filatrix, icis, f. A seamster’s shop, Sutenrum, i, n. To search, Scrutor, are. To search (or examine diligently) Excutio, are. A search (or searching) Scrutinium, ii, n. A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m. To fear, Sicco, are. To
To fear with a searing Candle,  
Cero, are. Incero, are.  
A searing-iron, Cauterium,  
ii, n.
A searing, Utio, onis, f.
Seared, Cauteratus, a, um.
A searcloth, Cerotum, i, n.
An embalming searcloth, Cerotum funerarium.
To line a Coffin with searcloth,  
Liniire loculum cum ceroto.
A seare (or seare to seare withal)  
Cribru'm, i, n.
Searge (or searge a kind of Cloth,  
Rafulus pannus.
To seasion (as to seasion meat)  
Condio, ire.
Seasoned, Conditus, a, um. Saporatus, a, um.
A seafoner, Conditor, oris, m.
A seasing, Conditura, x, f.
Condimentum, i, n.
A season (or time convenient) Opportunity, atis, f.
Season (in Devonshire) Moridunum, 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, x, f.
A seat (or bench) of Marble,  
Abacus, ci, m.
A seat in a Porch or other such place, Praetega, x, f.
A seat or the seats in a Barge,  
Boat or ship, wherein the Mariners do sit, Tranrtrim, i, n.
Seasonable time, Tempus seasonabile, Ra. Entr. 667.
Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.
The seventh, Septimus, a, um.
Seventeen, Septendecim, adj.
Indecl.
Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.  
Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a, um.

Sebastian (a man's name) Sebastianus, i, m.

Seckington (in Warwickshire) Seckunum.
Secluded, Seclusus, a, um.
The second, Secundus, a, um.
Second delivery, Secunda delivery, Secundam libratione, Is a Writ that lyeth for him, that after a Return of Cattel replevied, adjudged to him that disdrained them, by reason of a default in the Party that replevied, for the replevying the same Cattel again, upon security put in for the redelivery of them, if in case the distress justified. New Book of Entries verbo Replevin, in second delivery, fol. 522. col. 2. V. Dier. fol. 41. n. 4, 5.
The second or after-birth, to three skins wherein an Infant lyeth while it is in the Womb, or when it cometh into the World, Secundum, f.
Secret, Secretus, a, um. A canus, a, um.
A secret, Arcanum, i, n.
Secretum, i, n.
A publisher of secrets, Vulgaris, oris, m.
Secretly, Secreta, Arcani, a.
A dite, adv.
A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, r.
A chief secretary, Primarius Secretarius Domini Regis.
A principal secretary, Un principalium secretariorum Domini Regis.
A seat ad Curiam, Is a Writ th lyeth against him, who refuse
S E.

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To sell as an outcry, Subhapect are. Anctionor, aris.

To sell Wine and other Viallual
Cauponar, aris.

To buy at first hand, to sell again
by retail, Promercor, aris.

A seller, Venditor, oris, m.

A turning back upon the selle
Redhibitorius, a, um.

A selling, Venundatio, onis.

The selling of old things, Scriptaria, x, f.

Selse (in Sussex or Kent) Secesia. Vituli Infula.

S E M.

A sense of corn, Summa, x, (i.e.) Eight Bushels, an Horseload.

A sense of Fishe, Sema Pischiuran
Re. 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, Æs, m.

A senator, Senator, oris, m.

To send, Mando, are. Mitto, er
A seneschal (or Steward) Senechallus, i, m. Senechallus, i, m.

Sene (a Man's Name) Seneclus x, f.

Sentia, x, Æs.

S E O.

Selsey (in Sussex) a Bishop's S
eileia.

S E P.

To separate, Separo, are.

September, September, brisi,

Aspelare, Sepulcrum, i, n.

S E T.

To sell, Vendo, ere. Venundo, are.
S E.

S E Q.
A sequel, Sequel, x, f.
To sequefter, Sequestr to, are.
A sequestration, Sequestratio, nis, f. Sequestrum, i, n. 2 Inst. 324.

S E R.
A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.
The King's Serjeant at Law, Usus Servientium Domini Regis ad Legem. This word Serjeant is diversely used in our common law, and applied to sundry Olces and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Court, 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 of learning, and best experience others, there is one Court desired to plead by themselves, viz. the Common Pleas, where the Common Law of England is most rigidly 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, 12 Serj. 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 namely in Causes of Treason, Stannf. Pl. Cor. Lib. cap. 1. and of these there may be none, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of serjeants at Law, the Lord Coke in the Preface to one of his Reports, faith thus. It is evident by the Book of the Mirror of Ju-

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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 Gompt. Jurisd. 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 Servientes 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 Subpoena, West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Selb. 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, Mace. New Book of Entries, verbo scire facias in Mainpenna, fol. 538. cap. 3. and may right be called in all the Tongues, but in this word mentioned Serjeant quasi ferrer les gens, to Lock shut up such as they meet with.

A serjeant that arrests Persons Radvichus, i. m. Apparitor, or m.

Serjeanty, Serjeantia, x. 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, x. An under servant, Submitter, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table, Panthetax, arum, m.


To serve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii. n.

Serventibus, are certain Writs touching Servants and their Matters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see the Regist. Orig. fol. 189 and 181 and 191.

S E S.

Sessions, Sessiones, signifieth our Common Law, a fitting Justices in Court upon their Commission; As the Sessions of O and Termifer Quarter Session otherwise called General Session, Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4. or O Sessions, ibidem. Op
Opposite thereunto are especial, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. Compt. Justice of Peace, fol. 110. What things be inquatable at General sessions, see Compt. fol. 109. Pet 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, a, f.
Sevenshale (in Northumberland) Jnnumum.
Seven River, Sabriana, Sabri- a, Saverna.
Sevensea, Mare Sabrianianum. To sewer (or set apart) Severo, re.
Several. Separalis, le, adj: A sewer, Discretor, oris, m.
Severe, Severus, a, um.
Severity, Severitas, atis, f.
S E W.
A sewer, Sewera, f. Com. 240. 6. Co. 143. Lex 115. Suer, a, Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath wo significations with us: One applied to him that illeth or ometh in before the Meat of the king, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; he other to such pavilions, or utters, as carry Water into the sea or River, Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 1 which is also used in Common speech for Commissioners Author- ised under the Great Seal, to be Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marish and Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preserving of the grass for food of Cattle, Stat. An- no. 6 H. 6. cap. 5.
To sew (or stich) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, era. Confuo, ere.
To sew up again, Resuo, er.
Sued, Sutus, a, um. Consutus, a, um.
Sewed unto (or together) Allu- tus, a, un.
A sewing, Sutura, a, f.
Severt, Sevum, i, n.
S E X.
A Sexion of a Church, Edituus, i, m. Sacrifia, a, m.
The sexty (or Vestry in the Church) Sacrament, ii, n. Sacrifi- a, a, f.
S H A.
A shacle, Siliqua, a, f.
A shallop, Paro, oris, f.
A shallow place, Va dum, i, n.
The shambles, (or place where Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Laniarium, ii, n. Of the shambles, Macellarius, a, um.
Shame (or dishonesty) Ignomi- nia, a, f.
Past shame, Expodorus, a, um.
The shank (or the Leg from knee to Ankle) Tibia, a, f.
The shank, 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.
Shannon River (in Ireland) Sa- cana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Si- nes, Socinos.
A shape. Species, ei, f.
To set the shape of a thing before one, Prefiguro, are.
To share (or divide into shares)
Partio, ire.

Shared, Partitus, a, um.
A share, Partitor, oris, m.
A share (or portion) Portio, onis, f.

A sharp crease, imbrices lapidei.
To sharpen, Acuo, ere.

A sheaf, Calitium, ii, m.
A sheath-maker, Vaginarius, ii, m.

Sheathed, Vagina tectus, v clausus.

S H E.
A shed, Calitium, is, n.
A little shed, Calitium, ii, she, Illa, x, f.
A sheep, Ovis, is, f.

A wool, Ovula, x, f.

A flock of sheep, Collecta Ovum, Reg. 120.

A sheep, Ovis, is, n.
A sheep-book, Pedum, i, n.
A shepherd, Pastor, oris, m.

A sheep, Ovis, is, n.

A sheep, Ovitorium, a.
A flock, Lintea, L tame, inis, n.

A sheep, Ovis, is, n.
A sheep, Ovula, x, f.

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The Sheriff is prior etus provincia, or Comitatus, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent are, Commitem us vos custodiem comitatus nostri, and he hath tributem custodiem, a threefold Custody.

1. *Vita Jusitiae*, for no suit begins, and no Process is served out by the Sheriff.

2. *Vita Legis*, he is after long suits, and chargeable, to make Execution, which is the Life and Fruit of the Law.

3. *Vita Reipublicae*, 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, Vicecomitis, 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 appurtenant to his Office, for the Office is infinite, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, *Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's Cafe.*

The Sheriff's turn, Turnum vicecomitis.

*A Sheriffswick, Vicecomitatus,*


Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Claratontanus, Clarus fons, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forrest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

Sherwood Isles, Thule.

To shew, Monstro, are, Osten- do, cre.

S H I.

A Shield, Sicutum, i, n. The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i, m.

Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, i, n. Shift, Machina, a, f. Verstia, a, f.

Shifted, Verstutus, a, um. Ex-cambiatius, a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m. A single (or Tile of cleft wood) Scandula, a, f.

Covered with Shingles, Scindulais, re, adj. The Shingles (a Disease) Herpes, etis.

The shin-bone, Tibia, a, f. The shin, Crea, a, f. A Ship, Navis, is, f. A little ship, Navicula, a, f. A Ship of Burden, Navis Oneraria.

A Pine (or swift ship) Legia, a, f. A little Shoar-ship, Aetula, a, f.
A smack (or small ship) Halias, ados, f.

The Admiral’s ship, Navarchis, dis, f.

A ship to transport Soldiers, Navis Militaris.

A great ship, Cytherum, i, n.

A great ship slow to sail, Corbita, a, f. Gaulus, i, m.

A ship of War, Praefidaria Navis.

A little ship called a Galeot, Phælius, li, d. g.

A little ship called a Foikl, Liburna, æ, 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, Aphræatus, i, m. Navis aperta.

A covered ship, a ship with a Deck, Navis confrata.

A ship stemmd, beaked, or pinn’d with bras, or having an Iron Nose, Navis rostrata.

A Pirat’s ship, Myopara, æ, f. Navis predatoria vel Piratica.

A spial ship, Cataepiolium, 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, æ, f.

To ship, Shippo, are, 2. R. 3. 11. Elsehippo, are. Ra. Entr. 409.

A ship Laden, Navis cartata.

A ship unladen, Navis discarta.

A ship called, Serilla, æ, f.

A Ship Master, Naviculator, oris, m. Navarchus, i, m. Naclerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ship or Barg 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), Governor, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh ships) Naupegus, i, m. Bacinus, ii, m.

The art of governing a ship, Navicularia, æ, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Master of ship) Navicularian facere.

A Ship-boy, Drudge or slave a ship, Mezonauta, æ, f.

The hind-deck, tail or steerage a ship. Puppis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a ship, Pror æ, f.

The upper deck of a ship, Catstròma, ætis, n.

The Hatches of a ship, Agea, æ Pergula, æ, f.

The Rowsers seats in ships, Traftra, orum, n.

The stern of a ship, Clavus, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernculum, i, n.

The stemm of a ship, Rostrum, in, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A ship’s Company, Navis conven tus.

The keel of a ship, Carina, æ Ceola fregatina, Spei. 156. Tapis, is, or, ios, f.

A Purser of a ship, Quaestor, oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of ships, Classis, is, f.

A Ship Rope, Curcuba, æ, f.

A Pool, wont to stand in the for part of a ship, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a ship, Servaculum li, n.
The Helm-stock, Anfa gubernativa.

The ship's Rudder, Adaminicula bernardii.

A ship Victualled, Tackled and apparelled, Cibata, Velata & Parata, F. 136.

The Sail-yard belonging to a ship, nenna, x, f.

The shrouds of a ship, Funes, m, m. pl.

To slack the shrouds, Funes laxet.

To set the shrouds to rights (or right) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a ship, Sentina, x, f.

All the Tackling of ships, Armamenta navis, herne ad Naum spectantia, R. 188.

The Grapple of a ship, Harpe, go, is, 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-clouts, Vela, orum, n. pl.

To set sail, Vela dare.

The Masts of a ship, Malus, i, m.

Lamella, x, f.

The mizen-mast sail, Dalum, i, n.

The main ends of the sail-yard, ornae antennam.

Bands fasting the sail-yard to be mast, Anchored.

The utmost part of the ship that es upon the Water, Cuba, x, f.

The Foot-Oaks of ships, Stacularum navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts, receive the ropes, Lit, i, Pl.

The tryal of a ship after launching, Lyronium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments Ships, also the Beaks of fore- pigs, Acrostolha, orum, n.
The upper Leather of a Shoe, Obstrigillum, i, n.
A single sole'd 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, Disealeceo, are.
To put on a shoe (or shoes) Calceo, are.
To shoe a Horse, Ferreis soleis Equum munire.
A shoe-buckle, Ligula calcatorium.
A shoe-string (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.
A Country shoe with one saw, Carbatina, æ, f.
A shoe Last, Musficula, æ, f.
A Patch that is set on a shoe, Picatiuncula, æ, f. Suppagementum, 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, Solearius, 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 round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.

A Shooeing-borne, Cornu calcceum, Calcipes, is, f. Calceatorius, ii, n.
To underlay shoes, Referci calcceamenta.
To shoot an arrow, Sagitto, a, Jaculor, ari.
A shoe (or young twig) Sula, i, m.
A shoer (or Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.
The shoer of a Lock, Pessulillium, i, n.
A Shop, Shopa, æ, f. 10.4 Lec. 116. Officina, æ, f.
A Shop, Hall, Shed or Stand, Solda, æ, f. Lec. 114. Shoba Solida, æ, f.
The Shore about Kent, Tonum.
A Shore, Litus, oris, n. Ad æ, f.
Short, Curtus, a, um. Breve, adj.
A cutting short, Abbreviati onis, f.
A shot or reckoning, Symbolum, i, n.
Shot to shoot with, Glans, dis Æ A饱满 (or spade) Pala, æ, Rutrum, i, n.
A shoulder, Humerus, i, m.
The shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ.
Mantles to throw about the Shoulders, Vestes Scapulares.
The Shore river (in Ireland at Wotherford) Suirius.

S H R.
A shred (anything cut or pulled away) Refegmen, inis, n.
Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) Pequinorum, Salopesbria, Scalop Scrobberia, Scrobbesbria, Epesbaria.
Shropshire, Salopiae Comitatus. Shrovetide, Carnisprivium, ii, n. carnival, is, n.
A shrub, Arbuscula, ë, f.
A shut belonging to a Mill, Calais, is, c, g.
Shuts, Seclusoria Claustra.
A Weaver’s shuttle, Liciatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.
A small shuttle, Radioulus, li, m. S I B.
Sibyl (a Woman’s Name) Sibyl, ë, f.
Sick, Aerotus, a, um. Mordus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.
One that looks to sick People, In- marius, ii, m.
To be sick, Aeroto, are.
Sickness, Aeerotatio, onis, f. orbis, i, m.
Sickly, Aerotè, adv.
A sickle (or fitch) 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 sparped not, Cook Lib. 4. fol. 55.
It is so called of these words press’d in it, as for example,
Magnus Dei Gratia, &c. Viceco- siti Kanc. salutem, Praepemimus
i (sicut alias precepsimus) quod
omittas proper alteram legi-
tatem in Balliva tua, quin eti-
ingrediamis & capias A. B. de C. in Comitatu tuo Ldist,
&c. as in the first Capias.
amb. in his Tractate of Process
in the end of his Eirenarchia.
S I D.
A side of a leaf in a Book, Pana, ë, f.
A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiae
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-
fendes to the Ordinary, as are
punishable in the Court Christian.
He that is on both sides, Ambi-
dexter, tri, m.
Sider (drink made of Apples) Sidera, ë, f. Pomatum, ii, n.
S I E.
A sieve, Cribrum, i, n.
A meal sieve, Subcercinulum, li, n.
A ranging sieve, Silaeë, æ, f.
Ruderarium, ii, n.
A hair sieve, Cribrum Seta-
ceum.
A sieve to winnow Vetch, Cri-
brum viciarium.
A sieve to winnow Darnel, Cri-
brum Lolliarium.
A very fine sieve, Nebula linea;
A boulting sieve, Cribrum faria-
narium.
A little sive, Cribrellum, i, n.
A sieve maker, Cribrarius, ii, m;
Rudarius, ii, m.
Of a sieve, Cribrarius, ë, um.
S I G.
A signal that the Master gives
the Mariners to do any thing, Chi-
rembolium, li, n.
A signature, Signatura, ë, f.
(i.e.) a signing, subcribing, 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 Quries
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.
Signetum Regis, Pr. 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. iflies.
Sigismund (a Man's Name) Sisigmundus, i, m.
Silceaster or Silcester (in Hampshire) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonum.
Silence, Silentium, ii, n.
To keep silence, Sileo, ere.
Silently, Tacite, 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, x, f.
Clothed in silk, Sericatus, a, um.
Silken or of silk, Sericus, a, um.
One that worketh in silk twissed with Gold, Polymitarbus, ii, m.
A silkabub, Oxygala, x, 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, x, f.
S I.
A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.
A Siringe, (or squirt) Syrin-
S I S.
A Sifter, Soror, oris, f.
A Sifter in Law, Glos. otis, f.
A Sifter's son (or Cousin-German
the Mother) Confobrinus, i, m.
A Sifter's Daughter or Cousin-
man by the Mother) Confobri-
S I T.
Siftlet (or Cecil the Family) Situs,
alias Cecilius.
A siftke, Falx fœnaria, Foœfeca.
A siftke to cut Bushes, Runeo,
is, m.
A siftke-maker, Faber falcarius.
To sift, Sedeo, ere.
Six (in number) Sex, adj. Int.
Six times, Sexies, adv.
Sixth, Sextus, a, um.
Sixteen, Sexdecim. Indel.
Sixty, Sexaginta. Sixtieth, Sexagelimus, a, um.
S K I.
Skie Island, one of the Hebrides,
buda, Hœbuda, Hœbuda prima,
ebuda Orientalior.
A skillet, Ollula, æ, f. Cacabus
m.
A skin (or hide) Pellis, is, f.
The skin of a Man or Woman,
itis, is, f.
The skin of a Beast, Corium,
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, Eimbria, æ, f.
A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.
A hand-skreen, Antisera, æ, f.
S M.
S L A.
To slander, Scandalizo, are.
Slender, Scandalam, li, n.
A slanderer, Famicida, æ, m.
Obtreñator, oris, m.
A slates (or shingle) Scandula, æ, f.
He that slates Houses, Scandu-
lius, ii, m.
A slaughter-house, Laniena, æ, f.
Carnificina, æ, f.
S L E.
Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.
A sleeve, Manica, æ, f.
Sleghab-bay (in Ireland) Libo-
eus.
Slight of hand, Aftutia, æ, f.
S L I.
A slice, Rudicula, æ, f.
A slice (or shred) Segmentum,
i, n.
A sling, Funda, æ, f. Balsifrum,
i, n.
To sling, Balsistro, are.
A slinger, Funditor, oris, m.
A sliper (or Pantoffle) Crepi-
da, æ, f. Sandalium, ii, n.
A sliper-maker, Crepidarius,
ii, m.
A slit, Fissura, æ, Rima, æ, f.
A slitter, Plagiarus, ii, m.
Mango, onis, m. (i.e.) One that
enticeth Men's Servants away.
S L U.
A slice to let in or cut Water,
Exclusa, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 9 Reg.
m. Exclusagia molendini, i.
Mon. 587. 720. 760. 2 Mon. 58.
Emulsarium, ii, n.
S M E.
A sweet smell, Fragranta, æ, f.
S M I.
An Ironsmith, Ferrarius Faber.
A smith that works on the An-
vil, Incudo, onis, m.
A Coppersmith, Ærarius, ii, m.

Qq 2
SM

A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m.
Faber Clavicularius.
A smith’s buttrefs to pare Horse
Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.
A smith’s shop, Shopa Ferraria.
SMO

To smoke (or dry in the smoke)
Infumo, are.
A smoker, Fumator, oris, m.
Smoke, Suboeula muliebris.
Camisia seu Indufium muliebris.

A snaffle (that part of the bridle
which the horse chumps, Salivare,
is, n.
A snafflesack, Saccipium, ii, n.
A snare, Laqueus, ei, m. Pedica, x, f. Decipula, x, f.
SN

A snout, Rostrum, tri, n.
Snowden hills (in Caernarvan-
shire) Nivicollii.
SN

Snowden Forest (in Caernarvan-
shire) Snaudonta.

SNU

To snuff a Candle, Emungo, ere.
Snuffers, Eumnotiorium, ii, n.

SO

So, Ita, adv.
So as, so that, Ita quod.
So much, so far, In tantum,
Reg. 94. 97. Expe, 106. In
tantum. Reg. 92. 94.
so often as, Toties quotes.
so that they could not, or might
the less, Quominus potuerunt,
Reg. 106.

SOC

Socage, Socagium, ii, n. Lex
117. Socagium, ii, n. a Tenure
of Lands for some small Services
of Husbandry performed to the
Lord.
Society, Societas, atis, f.

Society and Company, Societ
& Communidades.
A Woolen sock, Soccus, ci, i.
Sculpoea, x, f. Udo Silicius.
A Linnen sock, Linipidium
ii, m.
A sock-man (or Tenant in f
edge) Socmannus, i, m.

SOD

dod (or sodden) Coctus, a, um.
Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomi
x, f.

SOK

A soke, Soca, x, f.

SOL

A solare (Garret, or upper Roo
Solarium, ii, n. Lex 117. Sol
rium, ii, n. 10. Co. 133. Co. En
377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.
To solder, Ferruminis, are.
Solderer, Ferruminator,
ris, m.

Soldering, Ferruminatio,onis
Sold, Venditus, a, um.
A thing set out to be sold, Pi
mercium, ii, n.
To solemnize, Solemnizno, a.
A solemnization, Solemnin
atio, onis, f.

To solicit, Solicito, are.
A solicitor, Solicitor, oris
Lex 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitat
Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway frith (in Scotland) So
vathianum estuarium.

SOM

Summer, Aetas, atis, f.
Somersetshire, Somerlata, Semi
feta, Somersetania, Somerfetter
comitatus, Somertunenfis comi
tus.
someron(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) Privignes, is, m.

S O O.
A soothsayer, A有期x, icis, m.
Sorioriater, oris, m.

S O P.
A little sop (or sippet) Ofella, x, f.
Sope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma,
tis, n.
Sope-balls, Mattiacae pilae.
To sop, Smegmate oblique.
Washed with sop, Smegmate
blitus.
A sop-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to sop, Smeg-
maticus, a, um.
Sopha (a Woman's Name) So-
phia, x, f.
A sophister, Sophista, x, m.

S O R.
A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.
Sorcery, Venesecium, ii, n.
A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

S O U.
Sovereign, Supremus, a, um.
Sovereignty, Primatus, us, m.
Principatus, us, m.
Solldier, Soldarius, ii, m. Ra.
A solldier under a Captain, Sol-
larius sub conducuo Capitanei.
A Company of solldiers under one
bandard, Vexillatio, onis, f.
A Band of solldiers, Banda, x, f.
Bandus, i, m. Turma, x, f.
An host of solldiers, Exercitus,
is, m. Acies, ei, m.
An Old or Weather-beaten sol-
lider, Miles Veteranus.
A hearty solldier, Socor Miles.
Solldiers postures, Armatura ge-
tus.

To make a solldier, Quirinorum,
To Lift solldiers, Scribene milites,
The discharging of a solldier from
service, Emeritio, onis, f.
The place where Common solldi-
ers are Mustered and Paid, Deribi-
torium, ii, n.

An Engine made of boards and
covered with raw Hides to defend
the Solldiers at a siege, Testudo
Militaris.
The Watch word (a Private token
among solldiers) Tellera Milita-
ris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watch-
word to solldiers, Telleraius, ii, m.
South, Aufter, tri, m.
South part, Pars Australis, Mer-
ridionalis.
South-East part, Pars Euralis.
South-West part, Pars Meridionalis.

South Westernly, Africus.
Southampton Town (in Hamp-
shire) Avondunum, Claufentum,
Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Tri-
fantonicus, Trifantonis portus.
Of Southampton, Southantun-
ensis.

Souterland (in Scotland) Sou-
thernlandia.

South Eshe River (in Scotland)
Tavus.
Southwarke (in Surrey) Sud-
vera.

S O W.
A Sow, Sus, suis, c. g.
A sow great with pig, Sus prae-
gnans.
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.
A few pigs, Suilla, x, f. Sucula, x, f.

Of or belonging to a few, Suillus, a, um.

To sow (as to sow corn, &c.) Seminor, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.

To sow (or set in beds) Conféro, ere.

Sowm (Planted) Satus, a, um.

A sower, Sator, oris, m. Seminator, oris, m.

A sowing (or planting) Satus, is, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Seminalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Sator, a, um.

Sowse, Omasum, i, n. Succedia, x, f.

A sower-seller, Oxyporopola, x, m. Ómapharius, ii, m.

A space, Spatum, ii, n.

A space, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, x, f.

Besca, x, f. Sappa, x, f.

A spangle, Braéta, 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 Anatius.

To spar (or shut) Obdo, dere.

Oppesullo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood) Vestis, is, m.

The spar or belt of a door, Obex, cis, d, g. Repagulum, li, n. Pefulum, li, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A park, Scintilla, x, f.

A sparrowhawk, Esparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, eris.

S P.

A speaker, Loquutor, oris, m.

Locutor, oris, m.

A spear, Hafta, x, f. Lancea, x, f.

A little spear, Haftula, x, f.

A long spear, Sarifla, 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-staff, Hallile, lis, n.

A spear with an iron head, Hafla præferrata.

The Point (or head) of a spear. Cupis, idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancarius, ii, m.

Haftarius, 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 ocularius.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis, n.

A speech, Sermo, onis, m.

To spell, Syllabico, are.

Spenser or le Despenfer (the family) De Despenfer & Despenfer.

To spend, Difpendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced sause or pickle, Condimenta, x, f.

A spicer, Aromatopola, x, m.

A spicery (box or place to keep spice in) Narthecium, li, n.

A spie, Speculator, oris, m. Cata
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, & 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) Sponius, i, m.
A spouse or Bride, Sponfa, æ, f.
A spout or Cock in a Conduit, E-
pitomium, ii, n.
Spouts (or Gutters) by which wa-
ter cometh down from Houses, Col-
lique, vel Collicic, arum, f.
The mouth of spouts in buildings
like Anticks or Leopards-faces, Per-
fonæ, arum, f.
SP R.
A spring or fountain head, Fons,
tis, m. Scatebra, æ, f.
A little spring, Fonticulus, li, m.
A spring-side where the water
riseth, Eluvio, onis, f.
The spring, Ver, veris, n. plur.
caret.
SP U.
Spun, Netus, a, um.
A Spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimu-
lius, li, m.
Spurs set on a fighting Cock that
wanted spurs, Plecrum, 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 make square, Quadro, are.
A square, Quadrā, 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, Crucista Marmoris.
Square (or squared) Quadratus, a, um.
A squaring, Quadratūra, x, f.
A squirel, Sciuus, i, m.
S T A.
To stab a Dagger or such like,
Pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.
Stabbed, Confossus, a, um. Sica conectus.
A stable, Stabulum, li, n.
To stab (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.
To be set up in a stable, Stabulos, ari.
Ag room of a stable, Equis, onis, m.
A group in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.
A stack, Acervus, i, m.
A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta fiscal.
A staff, Baculum, li, n.
A little staff, Bacillium, 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, Geitatorium, ii, n.
A Bishop's staff (or Crofer) Litus, 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, Staffordiz com.
tatuis.
A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scena, x, f. Proscenium, ii, n.
The Box near the Stage, Podi
um, ii, n.
A stage whereon Pageants a
set, Pegma, atis, n.
A stage-Player, Histrrio, onis, i.
Belonging to the stage, Scenali
le, adj.
A staff, Scala, x, f. Gradus, us, r.
A winding staff, Scala Ann
laria, Cochleum, ei, n.
A pair of stairs, Par Scalarum
Half paced stairs, Scala Dim
diate.
The top of stairs, Culmen scl
larum.
The back stairs, Poltika pa
Palatii.
A staff-case, Foramen scalarum
A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is.
Stake-hole, Ellioterium Surorum
A stake or post whereunto they bin
Cattel in stables, Vacerra, x, f.
A stake or fork for the hurdles a
Fold, Cervus, vi, m.
Staked, Palatus, a, um.
A staff, Stalla, x, f. Ra. Ent.
667. Lex. 119. Stallum, i, n.
mon. 657. (x. e.) a stall in a Fair
or Market.
Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. Lex.
118. Civ. 24. 5. Is money paid
for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs or
Markets.
A Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Sin
ginarium, ii, n.
A Butcher's stall, Macera, x.
A stall of Cattel, Stabulatio
onis, f.
To stamp (or beat small) Contum
do, ere.
Stamped (or Pounded) Contum
fus, a, um.
ST.

A standard-bearer, Vexillarius, i, m.
He that goeth before the standard do defend it. Antesignanus, i, m.
A stand for Ale or Beer, Talea, x. Fulerum, i, n. Selliubulum, li, n.
A little standing out, Prominus, a, um.
A standish, Atramentinum, ii, n.
Standard or Stainthorp (in the Bishopric of Durham) Vicus Saxus.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stando-
ria.
A staple for Wares, Stapula, æ, f.
Rom. 245. Lex 118. Statutum apulz, Reg. 151, 152.
Starboard (or right side of the ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus dextra Navigii quod Naucrarius occupat, locus Naucleri.
Starch, Amyllum, li, n.
A stationer, Bibliopola, æ, m.
A stationer, Bibliopola, æ, m.
A statuary (a carver or maker of statues or Images) Statuarius, i, m.
A statue (or standing image) tauta, æ, f.
A statue without hands, Her-
nula, æ.
A statute, Statutum, i, n. Sta-
to Stapulae and Statuto Merca-
orio, are Writs for the Impris-
oning of them that have forfeit-
d Statute Staples, or Statute Merchant.

STE.
A dish of steakes, Cremium, i, n.
To steal, Furor, ari.
A stealer, Furator, oris, m.
A stealing, Furatio, onis, f.
Furtum, i, n.

ST.
A sled or great horse for service in Wars or other ways, Equus Bello-
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 sleep, Stipo, are.
A steeple (or spire) Campanile, lis, n. Turris Campanaria.
A steer, Juvencus, i, m.
A stem or stalk of any Herb, Caulis, is, m.
Stene (in Northamptonshire) Ste-
um.
A step-father, Vitricus, ci, m.
A step-mother, Noverca, æ, f.
A step-son, Privignus, i, m.
A step-daughter, Privigna, æ, f.
Stephen (a man's Name) Stephanus, i, m.
St. Stephen's day, Festum sancti Stephani Protonymarystis.
Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.
Sterling Money, fine silver Money, Sterlingum, i, n.
The stern of a ship, Gubernac-
ulum, i, n.
A stern-man (or steer-man) Gubernator, oris, m.
A steward, Dispensator, oris, m.
Aoeconomus, i, m. Vicedomi-
inus, i, m. Maffarius, iis, m.
A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.
Lord steward of the King's House-
hold, Dominus Seneschallus Hos-
piti, 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 Deita, 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, ii, m.
A stick for setting, Paltinum, i, n.
A stick (or bone) to play upon a Viol with, Dedala, x, f.
Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.
A stick of Eeles, Stica angilla-rum. 1 Mon. 137, 329. Sticus, 2 Mon. 815.
A stile or swine stile, Hara, x, f.
A stile to go over, Agrestis Scala, Climax, acis, f.
A stile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.
Stile-bote, Eloverium Climatum.
A stilt, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.
A Lemebick stilt, Alemhicus, ci, m.
Stilts to go upon, Grallae, arum, f.
A stilt man (or goer on stilts) Grallator, oris, m.
A slipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.
A slipendary (he to whom a slipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salarriarius, ii, m. Penso-narius, ii, m.
Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.
A slirop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, x, f. Strapia, x, f. Strepa, x, f.
An iron slirop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.
The Teoman of the slirop, Strator, oris, m.
A flock, Inflaurum, ri, n.
A flocking, Inflauramentum, i, n.

n. Fle. 157, 159. i. Mon. 548, 924; 112, 604.
To flock, Inflaurum, are, Fle. 164.
A flock 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 flocking, (or pair of stockings) Caliga, x, f. Par Caligarium.
Linena stockings, Caligax linear.
A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarium byflinarum.
A pair of Thread stockings, Pa Caligarium de filo.
Stollen, Furatus, a, um.
The stomach, Stomachus, i, m.
A stomacher, Pectorale, lis, n.
Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, r. Cingillus, li, m.
A stomacher (or Bib) Fascia pectoralis.
A stone, Lapis, idis, m.
A stone (weight) Petra, x, Fle. 73.
A quarry of stone, Lapidum fossina.
An old stone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.
A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.
A sleek stone, Lapis Lavigatus.
Hard and rough hewn stone, Jantilia, orum, n.
Free-stone, Saxum quadratum.
Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata.
Stone dust, Pulvis Lapideus.
A stone that serveth to work with, Lapis Operarius.
Made of square stones, Tetleri- rius, a, um.
A stone-cutter, Lapidicfaoris, m.
The stone or Gravel in the Reins, Calculus, i, m.
Stony-stratford (in Buckinghamshire) Laftodorum, Laftodorum.
Laftorodum, Laftorudum, Stratfordia Slenica.

Stonbam (in Hampshire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A stool, Sella, x, f. Sedile, lis, n.
Tripodium, ii, n.
A clofe-stool, Scaphium, ii, n.
Sella Familiaris.
A cucking stool, Terbichetum, i, n.
A foot-stool, Scabelum, li, n.
A folding-stool (or Chair) Sella bicatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, x, f.
A cover of a stool, Episellium ii, n.
Foined stools, Juncta Sedilia.
To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are.
A stopping (or shutting up) Oppiatio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f.
A stoppel, Obseramentum, i, n.
Obstructorium, ii, n.
A stove (or lock) Staurus, i, m.
2 Cbr. 567. 1 Mon. 944.
To have in store, Habere reposi-
tum, 1 Mon. fol. 116.
A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repofitorium, ii, n.
A store-house for Tackling of Ships, Cateria, x, f.
A store-house for Armour and Or-
dinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.
Two stories, Diisega, orum, n.
Three stories, Triliega, orum, n.
A stove (or hot house) Therma-
arum, f. Hypocaustum, i, n. Stu-
ba, x, f.

The place where smoke comes forth
in a hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.
Stoven (or dry withered stump of
a Tree) Zucus & Zuchus, et, m.
Stour River (in Dorsetshire) Sturus.
Stour River (in Dorsetshire) Durus, Starus,
Stourmouth (in Kent) Offlum
Sturx.

Stourton or Sturminster (in Dor-
setshire) Sturudenum.

ST R.

To strain Liquor, Colo, are.
To strain through a Cloth, Sacco,
are.
A strainer, Colum, i, n.
A skrike or hoop of a Cart-Wheel
wherein the spokes are set, Abis, is.
f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.
A strand or high shoar, Aeta, x, f.
A stragger, Peregrinus, i, m.
Alienigena, x, f. It signifies in our
Common Law a Man born
out of the Land, or unknown; But
in the Law it hath an especial sig-
nification for him that is not pri-
vy or party to an Act, as a Stran-
ger to a Judgment, Old. nat. brev,
fol. 128. is he to whom a Judg-
ment doth not belong, and in
this signification it is directly con-
trary to Party or privy.

L'Estrange (the Family) Extraneus.

To strangle, Strangulo, are.
The strangury (a Disease) Strang-
guria, x, f.
A stratagem, Stratagema, atis, n.
Straw-flower or straw-fleur (in Car-
diganshire) Stata florida.
Stratton (the Family) De Strat-
tone.
Stratonice (a Woman's Name)
Stratonice, es, f.
Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stra-
mentum, i, n.
To be covered with straw, Stra-
minor, ari. Fol. 164.
A straw (or Chaffe) house, Pa-
learium, ii, n.
A straw-bed, Stratum Strami-
neum.
A stack of straw, Meta Straminis.
Strays (Estrays) Extrahure, arum, f.
A streak, Tractus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.

A Streamer in a ship, Supparum, i, n. Aplodrum, is, n.

A Street (or paved way) Strata, x, f. Reg. 98. Platea, x, f. 2 Inf. 38. Vicus, ci, m.

A little Street, Viculus, li, m. 1 Mon. 138.


Streets of Weather, Tempellas Atlantica.

To strike (or smite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, delstringere carbae.

A prickle or pribol, wherewith the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is struck and made even, Hollarium, ii, 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 stroke, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, æ, f. Ietus, us, & i, m.

The mark or print of a stroke, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, illius. Robustus, a, um.

A Structure, fabric, frame, or building, Struatura, æ, f.

STU.

Stubble, Stubula, æ, f. Fle. 162, 266. Stipula, æ, f.

A Stud in girdles, or such like, Bulla, æ, f.

SUB.

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, Militare Clavicula.

Studs driven into Soldiers Busskins, Clavi Caligares.

A Stut or breed of Horses, Equariæ, arum, f.

A Student (or Scholar) Studiofus, a, um. Scholaster, tri, m. Scholasticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n. To study, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.

A Study, Mufæum, i, n. Studium, Studiofus, a, um.


SUB.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni m. Sub-Diacaonship, Subdiaconatus, us, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, m. Subjection, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marshal, Submarecallus i, m. is an Officer in the Marshal'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, Subimitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in fall Witness) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Subornier (or he that Suborned)
Subornator, oris, m. Prævar- tor, oris, m. (Suborning Prævarication, oris, Writ of Subpæna, Breve de pæna Dolo, &c. Stud. 48. It is a it to call a Man into the Chan- cery, upon such Case only as the Common Law faileth in, and hath provided for: so as the Party hath wrong, can have no or- a remedy by the Rules and of the Common Law, West. 2. Symbol. Titulo Proceed- in Chancery, Seil. 18, where may read many Examples of Cases as Subpæna lyeth in.

There is also a Subpæna ad Te- tandum, which lyeth for the Case of Witnesses to testify a Caufe, as well in Chancery in other Courts. And the name both these proceed from Words the Writ, which charge the Party call’d to appear at the Day and Place assign’d, Subpæna cen- trum librarum, &c.

There is mention of a Common pæna in Crompton’s Jurisprud. fol. 4, which signifieth nothing else than such a Subpæna as every Common Person is call’d by into the Chancery: Whereas any Lord of Parliament is called by the Lord Chancellor’s Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended against him, and requiring him to appa- r. Crompton codem.

The service of a Subpæna or other Writ, Executio, onis, f. Servitus. To subscribe, Subscribo, ere.


To subvert, Subverto, ere.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n. S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere. Success (or event of a thing) Successus, ës, m. Eventus, ës, m. A Successor, Successor, oris, m. Succour, Successus, ës, m. To succour, Succuro, ere. S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sud- buria.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Seeto, are. Suerby (in Yorkshire) Eilime- nom, Gabrantonicorum, Gabran- tororum, Salutaris portus, Sin- nus Portuosus & Salutaris.

Suet, Suvum, i, n. Melted 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, Sussolcia, Sussolicia, Sudovolca.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m. A suffrage, Suffragium, ii, n. S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n. A sugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari, Albusus Pileus, —Dedit & deli- beraflet eidem J. J. filio unam Sac- charam Collyram (anglice a sugar- loafo.)

A sugar-loaf (or Hony-loaf) Offa Saporata.

To suggest, Suggero, ere. S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimen- tum, i, n. A Suit at Law, Seilâ, a, f. It cometh
cometh of the French Suit (i.e.) following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers tenures. 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 Explicitor 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 your Ancestor to Sue to the Court of your Ancestors, Suit Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been felled of your own Suit and your Ancestors, timeout 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 Distraint'd. 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-
The Sun, Sol, solis, m.
Sun-rising, Exortus, ùs, m.
Sun-setting, Occasus, ùs, m.
To sun (or dry in the Sun) In-
are.
A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.
Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluos, Ex abundanti, Smith
Peases' Cafe, Leon Hughes' grand
ridgment, 484. Tit. Covenantis.
Superficies, a, um.
Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.
Superiors, Superiores.
A Superscription, Supercriptionio,
A Superfedeex, Is a Writ command-
to forbear the doing a thing,
to discharge a Person.
A Supper, Cena, æ, f.
A Funeral Supper, Pollinæum, n.
To supplant, Supplanto, are.
A Supplement, Supplementum, n.
A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.
A Supplication, Supplicatio, o-
To make a Supplication, Supplicare.
Supplicavit, Is a Writ issuing out
the Chancery for taking the Se-
urity of the Peace against a Man.
is directed to the Justices of the
ace of the County and the She-
and is grounded upon the Sta-
An. 1 Ed. 3. cap. 16. which
laimeth that certain Persons in
ancery shall be affign'd to take
of the Peace, Fitz. nat. brev.
This Writ was of Old call'd,
æ de minis, a Writ of Threat-
gs, as Mr. Lambert, in his Eire-
noteth out of the Register
original, fol. 88.
Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecenfores.

A Surveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricensisis, m. Curator, oris, m.
A Surveyor of the High-ways, Viaicus, li, m. Viocuris, ri, m.

To survive, Supervivo, ere.
Surviving, Superfies, itis, adj.

Surrey County, Southeria, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriana.

Sufan (a Woman's name) Sufana, ae, f.

Suffice, (accused) Arefatus, a, um. Reftatus, a, am. Spel. 53.
Sufficient, Suspenfio, onis, f.

Suffigio, Suspenio, onis, f.

Suffex County, Suffexia, Southfexena, Southfexia.

The Wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexix, Hob. 266. Walda.

A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, æ, f.
Suthley or Sudley (the Family) de Suthleia, & Sutleia.

To swim, Nato, n. Natator, oris, a.
Swimming, Natatio, onis, f.

A Swimmer, Natator, oris, a.

A little swarm, Fasciola, æ, f.
A little swath, Fasciola, æ, f.
A swath of Grass, &c. in Mting, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. A
on Sur le Cafe.

To swarm, Sparganizo, are.

To swear, Juro, are.

Sweeter, Bellaria, orn. Tragemata, tum, n.

A Sweeper of the House, Socris, ii, m.

A Sweeping-place, Natatoria, onis, f.

A Sweine, Sus, luis, c. g. i
cus, i, n.

A Sweine herd, or keeper of Swine, H. tium, ii, n.

A Swine-fly, Porciftetum, i, n.

A Swingle-foot, Excudipes, n.

A Swingle-head, Excudia, a.

A Swingle-tree, Projectorium, n.

A Switherin (a Man's name) Suthinus, i, m.

A Swallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timbert together, Subcus, udis, f.

A Swan, Cygnus, i, p.

A Swan-mark, Cygninota, i.

A Swine, Sus, luis, c. g. i

A sword, Gladius, ii, m. E
is, m.

S W O.
A sword, Gladiolus, li.
TA.

A short sword, Sica, x, f. Semi-

pathium, ii, n.

An Executioner's sword, Cluna-

ulum, li, n.

A sword banger, Scalmus, i, m.

An arming sword, Bellatorius

 nisi.

A two edged sword, Gladius an-

 ps.

A sword-maker, Faber gladiarius.

The Pummel of a sword, Milum,

 i, n.

A riding sword, Parazonium,

 n.

A sword player, Gladiato* oris, m.

A Master which teacheth to play

 a sword, Lanista, a, m.

A sword bearer, Ensifer, ri, m.

The act or feat of fighting with a

word, Gladiatura, a, f.

Pertaining to fighting or swords-

ays, Gladiatorius, a, um.

SYR.

A Syringe for the Ears, Oren-

 hites, x, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

TAB.

A Taber or Tabret, Tympan-

 num, i, n.

To play on the taber, Tympani-

o, are. Tympanum pulfare.

A taberer (or he that plays on

be taber) Tympanitix, x, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Ta-

itha, 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

pon, Hialotheca, x, f.

A table with one Foot, Monopo-

 ium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table,

Mensa delphica, Mensa tripedanea.

TA.

A folding table with divers

leaves, Caudex, icis, f.

A mainfold table, Mensa undu-

lata, Mensa undatum crispa.

The setting of little pieces of paint-

ed Horn or Ivory into Tables, Ce-

rostratum, i, n.

A table whereon Bankers tell their

Money, Trapa* e, a.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, x, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, um, m. pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Stere-

nere men* fum.

To wait at the table, Præminis-

stro, are.

A table cloth, Mappa, x, f.

Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella, x, f.

A Table (or Index) (n a Book, Indi-

ex, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabulari-

um, ii, n. Tabula lusoria, alveus

lusorius.

To play at tables, Latrunculis

vel scrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A table or Jewel which hang-

eth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n.

Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, x, f.

Garnish'd with Tablets, Bullula-

 tus, a, um.

TAC.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uncus,

ci, m.

TAD.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Caca-

 ria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum,

Tadcaltrum.

TAF.

Taff river, (in Glamorganshire) Ra-

toffatibius, Rhanoffatibius, Taffus.

Taffet, Taffeta, x, f. Multitio,

orum, n. pl.
T.A.

Tuff-taffety, Villofa multitia.
Striped taffety, Scutulata, x, f.

T a i.

Tanesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.

A tail, Cauda, x, f.
A see tail, Taliatum feudum, an Estate entail'd (i. e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.
The Plough tail, Bura, x, f.

T a k.

To take, Capio, ere.
To take away, Abripio, 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 tailly or cleft piece of Wood to nick up an account on) Tallia, x, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry.
7. Lex 122. 133.

Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.
Talshide, Taliatura, x, f. (i. e.) Tulwood or fire-wood cleft and cut into Billes 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) Tamar, Tamarus, Tamba.
Tacameron (in Cornwall) Tamarus.
Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamwordinary, Tamworthia.

T a n.

Tanet, see Thanet.
Tanfeld (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda.

A tankard, Cantharus, i, m.
Amphora, x, f.

A tankard bearer, Canthara-

T.A.

riers, ii, m. Amphorarius, ii, m

A tanner or tawer of Leather Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 602

A tan-houfe (or house to keep Bark in) Barkaria, x, f.
A tanner's Craft, Tannaria, x, f.
To tan, Tanno, are. Reg. 602

Ry. 27.

A tann vat, Labrum coriariun Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T a p.

A tap or Faucet whereout Li quor runneth, Epitomium, ii, n Fiftula, x, f. Tappa, x, f. 2 Mon 746. Lex 20.
To tap a Vessel, Relinere dolium.
The spiggott of a tap, Syphoni obturaculum.
The Cock in a brazen tap, Ver tibulum, li, n.
A tap-house, Caupona, x, f.
A tapster, Promus, i, m. Cau po, onis, m.
A tape to bind the apron about Ligatorium, ii, n. Fasdia, x, f.

A taper (or Wax-candle) Cereus cei, m.

A taper-bearer, Cerocerarius,

ii, m. Ceroxpherarius, ii, m.
A Candlestick whereupon tapers are set, Cerocerarium, ii, n.

Tapestry (or Hangings) Plaga arum, s. Aulxum, xi, n. Periltrama, atis, n. Peripetasna, atis, r.
The Cock in a brazen tap, Ver tibulum, li, n.
A tap-house, Caupona, x, f.
A tapster, Promus, i, m. Cau po, onis, m.
A tape to bind the apron about Ligatorium, ii, n. Fasdia, x, f.

A taper (or Wax-candle) Cereus cei, m.

A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, o ni, m.
TA.

TAR.

Tares, Zizania, x, f., Lolium, i., n. A target (or shield) Scutum, i., n.

A target like an half Moon, Pelta, x, f.


A target made of Leather thongs without wood, Scetra, x, f.

A target made of a Bull's hide, Taurea, x, f.

A target made of a target (or shield) Scutatus, a, m. Pelta, x, f.

A little round target, Parmula, x, f. Scutulum, i., n.

A target made of Leather without tool, Scetra, x, f.

A target made of a Bull's hide, Taurea, x, f.

A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m. 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 target, Scriblita vel Streblita, x, f. Chanona, x, f.

A tart maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

A Task (or charge) that one is en-joy'n'd to do, Penlum, i., n.

A task, Apex, icis, f. A taister to a Prince, or great Person, Pregullator, oris, m.

A little cup or taister, Cupillum, i., n. Guftatorium, ii, n.

A wine taister, Meraria, x, f.

A Tavern, Oenopolium, ii, n. Caupona, 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. Ocilirio, onis, m.

Tawstock (in Devonshire) Tawstokia.

TE.

Taunton (in Somersetshire) Thornodunum.

TAW.

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-fius, ii, m.

TAX.

To Tax, Taxo, are. A tax, Taxa, x, f. A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex 122. 1 Mon. 976.

A tax by Plough-land, Caru-ca-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.

TAY.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Ve-fhiarius, ii, m. Sutor Vestiarus.


TEA.

A Teas (or shear-man's bur) Hippophas.

TEE.

A Team (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f. Protelum, i., n.


The fore-teeth, Primores vel inci-fores dentes. S 2 The
The upper or overteeth, Superior dentes.

The jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes. Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The sharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tasks or tusbes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, a.

A tempest (or great storm) Tempelistas, atis.

The temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, seu concordia, 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 Bishoprics.

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris.

A tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenants in free socage, Colberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenanted, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenente aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f.

Pile lusoriiæ certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæriferiwm, ii, n.

A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, carde, inis, m. & f.
A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, I. Vallum Terraeceum.
A terrace of hard and even'd with, as in a Bowling-alley, Palimentum, i, n.
To make a terrace or Floor, Palimento, are.
Tern river (in Shropshire) Ternam.
A terrace, Terrarium, ii, n. (i.e.)
Writing describing Lands.
Terretian, Terra tenens.
Territory, Terraria, orum, Co. int. 146.
A territory, Territorium, ii, n.
146/500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.
A testament, Testamentum, i, n.
A testator, Teftator, oris, m. Test is a Word used for the last art of every Writ, as testes me-
so. 6, if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, teft before Howard, according to the Court from whence it cometh. Testification, Teftificatio, onis, f. To testify, Teftificor, ari. Testified, Teftificatus, a, um.
A testimonial, or Certificate, Testificatio, onis, f. litera testimonials.
A testimony, or Witnefs, Testi-
onium, ii, n.
T E T.
Tetbury (in Gloucefsire) Te-
ecuria.
A tester (or Ring-worm) Impe-
igo, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.
T E W.
Tewksbury (in Gloucefsire) Te-
ecuria, Theokesberia.
T H A.
Thames River, Jamefs, Jamifs, Jamefs, Tamenfs, Thamefs.
Thames Mouth,Æquarium Ta-
nesfe vel Tenefts.
A thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus,
i, m. (i.e.) a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, also an Officer or Mi-
minister of the King.
Apart of the King's lands where-
of the Governor was called Thane, Thanagium, ii, n.
Thanet (or Tanet ffe, in Kent) A-
thanatos, Thanathos, Teno, Tha-
notos, Thanaton, Toliapis.
To thatch, Intego, ere.
Thatched, Inteetus, a, um.
Thatched houses, Cannitiae, arum,
f. Stramineum testum, Teftum culmis confratum.
A thatching, Testura, æ, f.
A Thatcher, Teftor, 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 proxime sequens.
Then and so often, Tunc & to-
ties.
Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hert-
fordfhire) 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.
Teodosia (a Woman's Name)
Teodosia, æ, f.
Theophilus (a Man's Name) The-
ophilus, i, m.
Theory, Contemplation or Specu-
lation, Theoria, æ, f.
Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practice, Theorica.
Theftord (in Norfolk) Sinoma-
gus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Ted-
fordia, Theoffordum.
T H.

Of Tetford, Tetfordensis, Thetfordensis.

T H I.

A thicket, Silva, a, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dumetum, i, n.

A thief, Fur, Euris, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Thief-boat, Rachetum, i, n. (i.e.) The Ramp of a thief.

The thigh, Femur, oris, n. Fe-

The third, Tertius, a, urn.

Three, Tres.

Three Months space, Trimes-

A thief, or thill-horse, Vere-

A thimble, Digitale, lis, n. Di-

A thread in a Needle to sew in:

A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

A thumb, or thill-horse, Vere-

A place where threshing Instru-

A whole, Limen, inis, n.

A whole, Solium, ii, n.

A whole, Hypothetrum, i.

To make a whole, Limi-

A whole, Thronus & Thron-

The throat, Guttur, uris, n.

The throat, Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Isle, Thula, Tila.

A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbals, see Theobalds.

T I D.

The tide when the Water

The tick of a Bed, Culcitra.

A tile, Tegula, a, f.
T I.

A gutter tile, or roof tile being if crooked, Imbex, icis, m.
A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbrarius, ii, m.
Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.
In manner of a roof tile, Imicitum, adv.
A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.
To cover with tile, Imbrico, are.
A tile Kim, Fornax Tegularis.
Square paving tile, Tessera, x, f.
A wooden tile or Shingle, Scania, x, f.
To sill, Colo, ere, Terram vel tum fugigere.
Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Culva, x, f. Agricultura, x, f.
A piece of forest or Wood-land cabled up, and cleared of Bushes fitted for tillage, Asetartum, 1.
A tiler of land. Cultor, oris, m.
Till or Until, Donec.
Till now, Adhuc, adv.
A till in a chest, Capsella, x, f. Capitula, x, f.
To till a barrel, Cadum inclire.
A till-yard, Catadromus, i, m.
T 1 M.
Timber, Maeerium, ii, n. Co. 1. 15. Lex 81. Matresies, ei, f.
Any timber to build with, Tigma, i, n.
Any great piece of timber, the right piece of timber in the inner s, which by some are call’d Fossek, Sactionis, orum, n.
The laying of timber over the row or coping of a wall, Projectura, x, f.
A roller laid under timber for more easy conveying of it, Hyomochium, ii, n.
Timbrel, or made of timber, ateriatas, a, um.

T I.

A timbring, or work made of timber, Materiado, onis, f.
A Sawyer of timber, Pristles, is, m.
To cut timber, or wood for work, Materior, ari.
A timbrel, Tymanum, i, n. Crepitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.
A timbrel whereon maid’s play with their fingers, Cruma, atis, n.
A brazen or iron timbrel, Sistrum, i, n.
To play on a timbrel, Tymanizo, are.
A Timbrel player, Tymanista, x, m.
Time, Tempus, oris, n.
For a long time, à diu,
Time out of mind, à Condito xvo.
Timothy (a Man’s name) Timotheus, ei, m.

T I N.

A tincture, Tinctura, x, f.
Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.
A tinder-box, Igniarium, ii, n.
Time river (in the North) Tina, Tinna, Timus.
Tinnmouth near Newcastle, Tinnmutha, Tunnocellum, Tunocellum.
A tinker, Sartor aborunorum, Sartor vel circulator ararius.
Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.
Tinn, Stannum, i, n.
Tinna-work, Opus Stannarium.
To tin (or cover with tin) Stanno lineare 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 tipping-house, Domus Tipularia, cauponula, x, f.
T I.
Tirconel (in Ireland) Conallea.

TI.
Tissue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, itis, f. Textile, lis, n.

TI.
Titchfield (in Hampshire) Titchfield.

TI.
Tithes, Decimæ, arum, f.

A tithing, Tithinga, x, f. 2 Inst. 73. Decenna, x, f.

A tithing-man, Decennarius, a, m.

T O.
To, ad, Prep.

T O B.
Tobacco, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana, x, f.

A tobacco-fish, Nicotianista, x, m.

A tobacco-pipe maker, Tubularius, a, m.

Toby (a man's name) Tobias, x, m.

TOD.
A tod, Todda, x, f. 1 Bul. 131.

A tod of Wool, containing 28 pound, Todda lanae, Asl. 88.

TOE.
A toe, Digitus pedis.

The great toe, Hallus, i, m.

POE.

A toft, Toftum, i, n. 10 Co. 133. (i.e.) a Message or rather the ground where the old Message stood.

The owner of a toft, Toftmannus, i, m.

TOG.
Together, Infimul.

Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

TO.
Toils, Nets or Hais, wherever Woods, Parks or Forests are befet take Wild beasts, Indago, inis, f.

TOL.
Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i 8 Co. 46. Lex 125. Ry. 10. 427. Tholonium, ii, n. 8 Co. Ry. 11. 15. 48. 195. In our Comon Law it hath two significations: First, it is used for a Lieve to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor, Lamb. a chainom. fol. 132. which seems to import so much as a Fair of Market. The words are the Toll (quod nos dicimus Tholoni est sibi necet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra) In the second signification it was used for a Tribute or a Calf paid for Passage, Co. Braddon. The Expolitor of the Term Law faith thus. Toll or Tolne, most properly a payment used in Cities, Towns, Markets and Fairs, for Goods and Cattle brought thither to be bought and sold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller, except there be some Custom otherwife.


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 with Carts or Horses loaded, Concernium, ii, n.

A toll for passage through any man's ground, Paagium, ii, n.
TO.
A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.
A toll gatherer, Telenarius, ii, m.
A toll, Tolta, æ, f. 1 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. Linguæ, æ, f.
Tonnagium, Tonnagium, ii, n. It is a Cottum or Impof for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonn's and such like Vessels from one to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. An 12 Idw. 4. c. 3. An. 6 H. 8. c. 14. An.
Fac. c. 33.

T O O.
A tooth, Dens, tis, m.
A tooth-picker or scraper, Denicalpium, 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 king, Summitæ, atis, f. Culmen, nis, n.
A top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.
The top head of a Pillar, Capitellum, i, n.
The top of the Mast of a ship, Carthelsium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.
Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logick, Topica, orum, n.

T O R.
Torcelfer (in Northamptonshire), Torceltria, Tripontium.
A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4 Co. 98. Fax, facis, s.
A little torch, Facula, æ, s.
A torch or taper-bearer, Faciarus, ii, m.

T O S.
A torch-maker, Lychnopæus, i, m.
To sot, Torreo, are.
A soft, Tottus panis.
Tofled, Toltus, a, um.
A toting iron, Toftorium, ii, n.
Artopla, æ, f.

T O T.
Tones (in Devonshire) Totonemium.

T O U.
A touch-stone, Lydius lapis.
Tournament (a Martial Exercise on Horseback) Tornamentum, i, n.

T O V.
To turn a ship, Remulco, are.
A Tower, Helciarius, ii, m.
To or birds, Stupa, æ, s. Lini floccus, Lina, flupa.
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.
Extimergantium, ii, n.
A tower or turret, Turris, is, f.
A little tower or turret, Turricula, æ, f.
A watch tower, Specula, æ, f.
Pharus, ri, d. g.
Women's towers (or Hairs hanging over the forehead) Ananta & anantia, arum, f.

A town, Villa, æ, f.
A country town or Village, Villata, Æ, f.

T O W.
A little town, Oppidulum, li, n.
A town incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ii, n.
A townsmen, Oppidanus, i, m.
T. R.

Towers (the Family) de Turri.

T R A.

A trace (or track) Tracea, x, f.

Brac. 106, bis Velligium, ii, n.

To trace, track (or seek out by the footing, Inveltigo, are.

Traced, Inveltigatus, a, um.

A tracer, Inveltigator, oris, m.

To trade, Mercandizado, are.

A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.

Trades, Mystery, orum, n.

A tradesman, Opisex, icis, m.

Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, x, f.

A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, Commerciwm, ii, n.

To traffick, Negotior,ari. Merca-

turam facere. Negotium tradare.

A tragedy, Tragedia, x, f.

A writer of tragedies, Tragi-
cus, i, m.

A traié, whereon Meat sodden or roasted is put, Trulla, x, f. Con-
cha, x, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A traié used to carry Mortar in to Masons, Qaailus, i, m.

A trail or Border about a Wo-
man’s Gown, &c. Segmentum,ii, n.

Trailed, or that hath trails or borders finely wrought, with many small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A trainband, Cohors disciplina-
ta vel selesta.

A train or Company of Servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman.

Strepitus, Æs, & i, m. Pompa, x, 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, Tranairo,ere. Instruo,
ere.

Trained up, Instruæus, a, um.

T. R.

A training up, Disciplina, x, f.

A traitor, betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Traditor, oris, m.

Proditor, oris, m.

A traitor to his Father, Ant-
ipater, tris, m.

A traitor which lyeth from his Captain in Battle, and fleeth to his Enemies, Transfuga, x, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Disloyalty, Perfidius, a, um.

Pertaining to a traitor, Proditi-
orous, a, um.

Traiterously, or disloyally, Perfi
dose, Proditoriæ.

A tramel Net, Tragum, i, n.

Tragula, x, f.

A Tramel for a Pot-banger
Cremaster, flcris.

To transcribe or copy out of one thing into another, Transcribo eræ.

To translate from one Language to another, Interpretor, aris. Ver-
to, ere.

Translated, Translatus, a, um

Verius, a, um.

A translator or Interpreter, Tran-
Flator, oris, m.

A translation, Translatio, onis f. Interpretamentum, i, n. Ver-
fo, onis, f.

To transmit, Transmitto, ere.

Transmutation, Transmutation
onis, f.

A transom, or Beam going over throt an House, Transitrum, i, n.

The transom, or cross piece of a Jacob’s Staff, Transversarium, ii, n.

A transom, or Little over a door, Superliminare, is, n.

A transom, or piece of timber.

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. Ephippius, are.
Trapped, barbed or dressed with trappers, Ephippus, a, um. Phaleratus, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or bars for Horses, Phalerum, 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, Rupius, ii, m.
A trap for Mice or Rats, Mucipula, æ, f. Muristreccula, æ, f.

A traverse, Traversa, 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 signifies in our Common Law some time to deny, some time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Travering a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Travers are in Lawyers French Sansceo; and abs derog, 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 overflowed 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 scourd, or otherwise he may traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground. Lamb. Eirenarch. Lib. 4. cap. 13. pag. 521, 522. Of Travers see a whole Chapter in Kitch. fol. 240. See the new Book of Entries Verbo Traversae.

To traverse, Traverso, are. Disrationo, are.

A traveller of Countries or Journeys, Viator, oris, m.
A traveller on the High-way, Hodoporus, 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 trabir, which is Treacherously to betray, Trabir per contradictionem, 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 Accesaries, all are in a like Predestination of offence and danger of Law, in Majori pridictione omnès sunt principales.

T t 2
**T R.**

It is either High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in repect of the King which is the Higheft 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 Course; 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 Intrails burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed such horrible Treason; then his Head cut off that imagin'd the mischief.

Stam. pl. of Cor. lib. 3. cap. 19. with Dr. Boy's his Gloss. vid. Petit Treason.

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treafores (or abundance of Riches) Thesaurus, ri, m.

A treatraboys, Thesauraria, a, f. Ry. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thesaurarius Angliae. He 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.


This high Officer hath by virtue of his Office, the nomination of the Exchevators yearly throughout England, and giveth the places of all Customer, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He sitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court orderrthings 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 joined with him, leteth Leafes 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 Impoht. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treasurer of the King's Houfhold, Thefauararius Hospitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Houfhold, hath
T R.

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, Ormus, i, f.
The place where ash-trees grow, Fraxinetum, i, n.
A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.
A Grove where Beach-trees grow, Fagin etum, i, n.
A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla, x, f.
The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.
A Broom-tree, Genilta, x, f.
A Cherry-tree, Ceratus, i, f.
A Chestnut tree, Caftanea, x, f.
A Cypress-tree, Cupressus, f, vel ús, 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, Ulmari um, ii, n.
The Ivy-tree, Hedera, x, f.
A Juniper-tree, Juniperus, ri, f.
A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.
A Medlar-tree, Melifolus, li, f.
An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.
The place where oaks grow, Quercetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.
An Osier or twig, Virgum, ins, 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 Plum-trees, Prunetum, i, n.
A Poplar-tree, Populus, li, f.
The white Poplar-tree, Farfugi um, ii, n.
A Place where Poplar-trees grow, Populetum, i, n.

Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.
A Grove of trees, Arborum, i, n.

A tree, Arbor, oris, f.
A little tree, Arbuscula, x, f.
The twig of a tree, Virga, x, 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 arboris.
A feared or dead bough cut off and opt from the tree, Ramale, lis, n.
A bough or branch broken, or sluckt away with the Fruit thereupon, 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 (fap or Life) of a tree, Medulla arboris, fructus, matrix.
A tree with young Fruit on it, Arbor Pragnans.
A low tree, Humilis Arbor.
To set a place with trees for vines to grow by, Arborfolio, arc.
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, Arbor etum, i, n.
A Lopper of trees, a Dresser or

T R.

ath Power with the Comptroler, and the Steward of the Mar- 
G tree to hear and determine reasons, Misprison of Trea
dur, Homicide, Bloodshed committed within the King's Pa-
ace, Stawnj. pl. Cor. lib. 3. ca. 5.
To treat of, or handle a matter, tracto, are.
A treatise, or handling of the matter, Tractatus, ús, m.
A treaty, or truce after Battel, fecus, eris, n.
A little tree, Arbor vuls, x. f.
The twig of a tree, Virga, x. 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 arboris.
A feared or dead bough cut off and off from the tree, Ramale, lis, n.
A bough or branch broken, or sluckt away with the Fruit thereupon, 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 Pragnans.
A low tree, Humilis Arbor.
To set a place with trees for vines to grow by, Arborfolio, arc.
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, Arbor etum, i, n.
A Lopper of trees, a Dresser or
A Quince-tree, Cydonia, x, f.
A Sallow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salici-
num, i, n.
A Service-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where Service-trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk-tree, Myrica, x, f.
A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinea, æ, f.
A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut-trees grow, Juglandarium, ii, n.
A Warden-tree, Voleum, i, n.
A Willow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salici-
um, i, n.
A Witch (or Other) tree, Siler, 
cris, n.
A Tew-tree, Smilax, acis, f.
Taxus, xi, f.
A tree (or wooden Dîsh) Cat-
nus ligneus.
A trench, Trenchea, x, f. Ra.
Entr. 44. i. Reg. 127. 252. 10. Co.
143. Trenchia, x, f. Fo. 396. 1
Mon. 911. Militare Septum.
Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To Fortify and inclose with a
Trench, Vallo, are. Prâvallo, are.
A trencher (to eat Meat on)
Quadra, æ, f.
A round trencher, Orbis men-
fariorus.
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 Trep-
pass to be done with Force and
Arms; therefore the Plaintiff,
that faith the Defendant took his
Horfe with Force and Arms (tho'
he came without Weapons) faith
truly that he took him with

Force, as the Law mean-
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 Paffi
or Recreation over another Ma
Ground, he may have his Aë
of trespasses against me, quare v
armis, for tho' I meant no ha
to him or his, yet I might
Pals upon his Ground without
The form of a Writ for livi
things, as Horfes, is, ceperunt
abduxerunt, ; for a dead thing,
perant & aportaverunt. Fitz. He
Nat. Brev. Tit. Tresp. Transgre
dicitur à transgregiendo, because
over paffeth that which is Rig
Cook on Lit. p. 57.
A trespass (or three footed)
Tripus, i, m.
A trespass (for a table), Trape
phorus, i, m.
Tressels, Tressoria, orum, n. Fle.
Womens trespasses, Tressoria M
lierum, Fle. 69.

T R I.

A triangle (or Figure that bu
three Corners) Triangulus, li, n
Triangular (or having three Co
ners) Triangulus, a, um. Triangu-
laris.

Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Ven
gal, alis, n.
A Trigger (or Instrument put
the Cart wheel, left the Cart
overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.
To trim (as Barbers do) To
deo, ere. Ornare comam & ba
bam.
To trim up a thing to me
it seem fairer, Magonizro, a
Trinity House, Donus Trini
Is a certain House at Debtor's 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-arks, and to redress their dogs, as also to correct the faults Sailors, &c. and to take Care divers other things belonging Navigation and the Seas. Anno 8 Eliz. cap. 13. Anno 35 e.jufd. p. 6.

A tripe, Omasum, i, n. A tripe laid in soufe, Omasum unditum.

A tripe-Woman (she that sells izes) Allantopolis, is, f. The Place where Tripes are sold such as Field-lane) Allantopolium, n.

A triumph, Triumphus, i, m. To triumph, Triumpho, are. Triftram (a man's name) Triramus, i, m.

A trochisk, a Medicine made and like a top, or Bunn of Bread, trochificus, ci, m.

A treop of Company, of Soldiers, gmen, inis, n. Turma, x, f. To trouble (or molest) Vexo, are. Turbo, are. Turbo, are. Trubled, Turbatus, a, um. A kneading-trouch, Artopta, x, Maectra, 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 troughell, Trulla, x, f.

A truant (or Loyster) Emanualor, oris, m.

A truce, Treuga, x, f. Armill-
TU.

A truss of Hay, Fœni manipul–

A truss for such as are bursten,

Hernioforum Falcia.

A truss whereunto a man's horse
is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A trussing up, Subligatura, & f.

Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To truss (or have a sure con–
dence) Eido, ere. Confido, ere.

Trusted, Fius, a, um. Creditu–

tus, a, um.

Trustees, Fiduciarii.

Truly (sure or faithful)) Fidus,
a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

TRY.

To try a Cause, Trio, are.

A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. (i. e.)

the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to try, Paratus sacramen–
to recognosere.

A tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i. e.)
one chosen by the Court, to ex–
amine whether a Challenge made

to the Pannel, or any of the Pan–

nel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no.


Dott. & Stud. 20.

TUB.

A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa,

x, f. Vas, ali, n.

A tub fit for serviceable washing,
or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n.

Baptistarium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) tub,

Cucuma, x, f. Liximatorium, ii, n.

A tub set under the tap to re–
ceive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Ex–
cipulum, li, n.

A meal-tub, Camura, x, f.

A Powdering-tub, Orca, x, f.

Carnarium, ii, n.

An open Tub or Stand, Aquimi–
narium, ii, n.

TU.

A tucker (or Fuller) Fullo, onis, p

Tuckers (or Fullers Earth, Ful–
onea, x, t. Fullonium, ii, n.

T U E.

Tuede or Tees (in the Bishops

do Durham) Tuedis.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

T UF.

A Tsft (or Crest) Crita, x,

Apex, ics, f.

A tsft of Grass, Cespes, itis, n.

T U I.

Tuition (or safe keeping) Tutel

x, f. Tuitio, onis, f.

T U M.

A tum, Tumba, x, f. Tum

lus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.

To put in a tum, Intumbo, ar

Tumulo, are.

A tumbler, Hifter, ri, m.

A tumbler which dancest through

a Hoop, Petaurilla, x, m. Cyb

fler, ri, m.

A tumbler that walketh on

Rope, &c. Neurobata, x, m. F

nambulus, li, m.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Ve

tagus, gi, m.

A tumbrcl (or Cucking-stool) Tur

brillum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 540. Cor

265. Terbichetum, i, n. Trib

thetum, i, n. Turbichetum, i,

It is an Engine of Punishments

which ought to be in every Libe–

rty that hath view of Frankpled

for the bridling of Scolds and Un

quiet Women, Kitchin, fol. 13.

A tumour, or swelling, Tum

oris, m.

A tumult, Tumultus, ûs, m.

Tumultuously, Tumultuose, ad

T U N.

A tune, Tonus, i, m.

To tune (or measure, also to tu

or accent) Modulator, ari.
To set a tune so one, Præmodulator, ari.

Tuned, Modulator, a, um.
He that tunesth in measure, Modulator, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulator, vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, f. 2 Mon. 28. (i. e.) a Measure containing 152 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunnagium, ii, n. Ex. 27. a Custom or Impoll for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns or such like Vessels, from r 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 to the Mariners for unloading heir Ship arrived in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is ur'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, l, Infusorium, ii, n. Tonnellus, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarium, ii, n. Spiramentum, l, n.
A tunnel in the Roof to let out moak, Epigaulorium, ii, n.

T U R.


Common of Turbaria, Communia urbaria.

Turba, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex. 27. 1 Mon. 622.

Turner (the Family) de Turda villa.

Turchi (the Family) Turchetis.

A turf, Turba, x, f. Gleba, x, f. erricidium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

A tune (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

A Turner's Instrument, where with 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. 2, c. 25, from this Court are Exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priests, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such that have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Turno Viccomitum, Is a Write that lyeth for those that are called to the Sheriffs Turn out of their own hundred. Regift. Orig. fol. 174.

A turnes of Wood, Fala, x, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overseers of Orphans, Authoris Pupilorium.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound to give an account of his Ward.

Analogia, x, m.

T W E.


Twelve, Duodecim, Indec.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimum, a, um.

The Feast of twelfeide, Festum Epiphanii Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indec.

The twentieth, Vicennis, a, um.

U U

T W I.
V A.

Valentine's day, Festum sancti
Valentini Episcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the
Privy Chamber) Valettus, i, m. Va-
leota, x, m. also a Bencher's Clerk.

Valetor, or Vautor (the Family)
de Valle Torta,

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, is, f. Vi-

cue, the worth of anything,
Valentia, x, f.

Valuable, Valibilis, le, adj. Vet.

Intr. 185.

V A N.

A Pane (or weather-cock) Tri-
ton, onis, m.

Vandelus (in the Bishoprick of
Durham) Vindulgellius.

A Vanguard (or the foremost in
Battail) Antegardia, x, f. Kit.

208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land
in Fee of his Lord, Vadiillus, i, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpimanus,
i, m.

V A T.

A Vate (or Fat) Vas, alis, n.
Labrum, i, n. Vassiforium.

A great dying Vate, Ahenum, i, n.

A Cheese Vate, Caseariurn, ii, n.

V A V.

A Vavafour, one in Dignity next
a Baron, Vavavor, & Valvalor, o-

tis, m.

The Estate (or Lordship of such a
one) Vavafortia, x, f.

A Vault (or Roof) Fornix, icis, m.

A Vault low in the Ground, Cry-

ta, x, f. Hypogæum, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Te-

flidineatus, a, um.

To make a Vault, Fornico, are.

Vaux (the Family) de Vallibus

U D D.

An Udder, Uber, eris, n.

V E A.
V E.

Veal, Caro vitulina.
To bear a cable, or to roll it up in a round circle, Gyrare Rudementem.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, z, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, x, f. Pergamenta, x, f.
Holofericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj. Venial (or pardonable) Venialis, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ udicial and goeth out of the Record lying where two parties plead and come to Issue, sicut, upon the saying of the Country, for then he Party Plaintiff or Defendant shall have this Writ directed to be Sheriff, that he cause to come 2 lawful Men of the same Country to say the Truth upon the said Issue taken. And if they come not the day of this Writ returned, then shall go out a Habes Corpora, and after a distress, until they come, Old. Nat. brev. fol. 157.
Venifin, Caro Ferina.
Venifon Season in Winter, Ferifona, x, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n. Venire inspiciendo, Is a Writ for the Search of a Woman, that faith she is with Child, and thereby isholdeth Land from him that the next Heir at Common aw. Regisl. 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, Veredictum, i, n. It is the answer of a Jury or Inquest made upon any Cause Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Consideration of Trial.
The Verge (or Compass of the King's Court being 12 miles about) Virgata, x, f.

Vergers, Vergatores, Lex 129.
Vergivian, or Western Sea, Oceanus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.
To verify a thing, Verifico, are. Verily (or truly) Veré, adv.
Verjuice, Omphacium, ii, n.


V E S.

Vesey (the Family) de Vesi.
A vessel of what kind so ever, Vas, valis, n.
A little vessel, Valsculum, 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, Lutterium, ii, n. Bau-calis, is, f.

A vessel to wash Feet, Podoniptrum, i, n.
A vessel used by Goldsmiths to wash away Dross, Thermaeliris.
He that makes vessels of Silver or Gold, Vacularius, ii, m.
A vessel of any sort to Sail in, Navigium, ii, n.

A vessel or Ship to carry Anchors in, Anycromachus, chi, m.

V E.

The
VI.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel)
Ratiarius, ii, m.
A vestry in a Church, Velliari-um, ii, n. Sacarium, ii, n.
A vestry keeper, Sacrista, x, m.
A vestment, (or Garment) Vestimentum, i, n.

Vesture, Vellura, x, f. (i.e.) Possession, or admittance to a Possession, Vest. 2. chap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. i.

The Corn that grows on it, Vellura terræ.

A vestb, Vicia, x, f.
A place sown with vetches, Viciarium, ii, n.
Of vetches, Vicarius, a, u.m. 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, Vicecamera-rius Hospitii Domini Regis, An. 13 R. Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his ab-sence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers ap- pertaining to that part of his Majestys Houfhold which is called the Chamber, wherein is con- cluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Pre- sence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Gal- leries, &c. thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy- clofet, &c. and in the Lord Cham- berlains absence, he Command-

et and Overseeth the Attend- dant of all to whom it appertain- eth to be ready, and waiting on his Majesty going to the Chapelle, or to speake with Ambaffadors, or else Walking or Riding forth.

A Vice-chancellor, Vicecancellari-us, ii, m.

A vicecount (or viscount) Vice- comes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. Cambden faith, 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. Caffan. in gloria mundi, part 5. confid. 55.

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A viceroy, Prorex, egis, m. Sur- regulus, ii, m. Vicarius regis. A victory, Victoria, x, f.
Vituals, Vitualia, orum, n.
A vitualler, one that sells vi- tuals, Vitulantarius, ii, m. Lex 130.
Vitallarius, ii, m. Optopæus, cei, m.

A vitallating, Vitallatio, onis, f. Ra. Ent. 211.
A vitallating-house, Domus vi- tualaria, Caupona, x, f.
A vitallating (or Ale) house, Gutturilla, x, f. V I E.

Vies or Devils (in Wiltshire) Callrum de vies, Devife, Deviho. A viewing of Urin, Inspectio lotii.

A view of Frank Pledge, Virus Franci Plegii.
V I G.

By vigor (or force) Vigore.
V I L.

A village belonging to some town or manor, Berwica, x, f. Villa Frumentaria.
A little village, Villula, x, f.

A vine, Vitis, is, f.
A vine running upon a Latetted ame, Brachiata vinea.

A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n.

A viner, vintenarius, ii, m.

A viol to play on, Pandura, x, f.

A virginals, Clavecymbalum,

A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.

A vifne (or vener) Vifnetum,

A vifne (or venem) Vifnetum,
Under-Treasurer of England, Vicethefaurarius Angliae 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 Cheff up the King’s Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the Money in each Cheff, and to see it carried to the King’s Treasury in the Tower, for the due 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 Queen 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.


Unknown, Incognitus, a, um. U N L. Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um. Unlearned, Indoe{tus, a, um. Unlike, Dis{similis, le, adj. Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um. To unload, Di{carco, arc. Ra. Ent. 3. 409. Lex 44. An unloading, Di{caratio, onis, f. U N P. Unplowed, In{ratus, a, um. U N S. Unfold, Inv{ditus, a, um. U N T. Untouch’d, In{actus, a, um. Untrue, Falsus, a, um. V O I. A voidance, Vacatio, onis, f. It 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, Quære impe{dit. 51. Void, Vac{vus, a, um. To make void, Frutíro, are. Frutírationa dilatio. Ra. Entr. 603. V O L. A volunteer, voluntarius, ii, m. V O U. To vouch (Call, or Warrant) Voucher, arc.

A Voucher (or be that voucher) 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 vero voucher. Voucher de Gar{rantee. Britton cap. 75. in La{tín, Advocatio ad Warran{ti{orum, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call’d, of whom he or his An{celor bought the Land or Tenen{ment in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right a-

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, whereby 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 security of that which he selleth, the Common Law doth not so, except it be especially Covenanted. The Party that voucheth in this Case, is called the Tenant; The Party vouched is termed the vouchee; The Writ whereby he is called, is termed Varrantia ad Varrantizandum, 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.

An upholster, Culcitarius, ii, m. Tapetarius, ii, m. Plurarius, ii, m.

An upholster's Trade, Plurarium, ii, n.

U P L.

Upland (Highland) Uplanda, x, f.

U R B.

Urban (a man's name) Urbanus, x, m.

U T.

U R D.

Urdhead a Promontory (in Scotland) 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.

Uvley (a Woman's name) Urvula, x, f.

U S A.


U S H.

Ushant Isle on the Coast of France, Axantos, Uxantifena.

An usher of a School, Hypodidascalus, li, m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.

U S K.

Uske Town (in Monmouthshire) Castrum Osca, Burrium.

Uske River (in Monmouthshire) Isca, Osca.

U S U.

Usury, Ufura, x, f.

To lend upon usury, Ufuro, are.

An usurer, Ufurarius, ii, m.

A gripping Usurer, Aurator mer-gus.

Usurpation, Ufurpatio, onis, f.

U T E.

Utenils, Utenilia.

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 contemptuously refuse to appear. He that is sued, must be called at five Counties, a Month being between eve-

ry County, to answer to the Law, and if he come, not within that time, pro exsle tenet situr, sum Principi non obedient, nec legi, & extunc uslabilitur, and shall lose all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements. *vide Term of Law, Titulus Utlagarie. vid. Outlawry.*

**U T T.**

To utter, Uttero, are.

The uttermost, Extremus, a. um.

Uttoxeter (in Staffordshire) Etocetum.

**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) Uxinnus Pons.

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**W A D.**

O Wade, also to made over, Vado, are.

W A F.

A wafer, Libum, i, n.

Wafters, Waftores, m. pl. Officers that Guarded our Fishermen chiefly on the Coast of Norfolk and Suffolk.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pladges to do any thing, Vadio, are.

To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.

To wage deliverance, Vadiare Liberationem averterum.

Wager, a giving Security, or putting in Pladges to do a thing, Vadiatio, onis, f.

Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

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**W A L.**

Wager of Battel, Vadiatiudelli.

To lay a wager, Fortuna depone.


A Wagon, Rheda, x, f.

A Wagoner, Rhedarius, ii, m.

The Rack slaves of a wagon, Scipiculus, li, m.

A seat in a wagon, Esseda, x, f.
W A.

A Woman waived, Femina waiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being fixed in Law, contemnuously 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 walk (plain or down) Walda, x, f. 
Walden, See Saffron Walden. 
Wales, Wallia, x, i. Davis, 35. 
Cambria, Guale, Guinethia, Gwallia.

A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n.
A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Clysther before a Church, Propylaeum, i, n.
An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xystus, illi, a, um.
Walking under Piazza’s, Subbaslicanus, a, um.
A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.
To walk in or about, Muro, are. 
Circummunio, i.e. Cingere Muro.
To make walls, Parieto, are.
Ry. 548. Ac wallis videlicet decem virgatae in Longitudine &
tres virgate latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum aquatiorum fuerunt fractae, diruptae & spoliatæ, &c. Hill 14. and 15. Car. 2. Rotulo 726. Modus intrandi, fol. 120.

A Wall about a House, Dissepium, ii, n.
A brick wall, Paries tellaceus, Paries lateritus, Muri coftiles.
A wall of stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, x, 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, Silicatus Murus.
A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries camentitius.
Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parietes arrectariori, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.
The Toshing of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.
The outer wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.
An arched Wall, Paries fornicateus.
An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjectus.
The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Eroctum: Wall of Adrian, Hadrianus murus Walled about, Armata muris.
A wallet, Mantica, x, f. Bilaccus, ci, m.
A wallet to put Vittuals in, Corcium, ii, n.
Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatus, a, um.
Wallingford (in Berkshire) Calena, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Galleva.

X W. Walling.
WA.

Wallingham (in Norfolk) Paranthallia.
Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.
Walter (a man's name) Walte rus, i., m.
Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.
Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

WAN.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandals.
Wandlesbury (a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge) Vandelbria.
Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

WAP.


WAR.

A ward (or rather a Valet) Qua li Vassalatus, Vallettus, i., m. Wardmore, Wardemetus, 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. Cov. 128. Spel. 324.
Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.
Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prifone Domini Regis de le Fleet.
Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Foreitæ Domini Regis de Waltham.
A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesiæ.
A warden (Fruit) Volenum, i, n.
The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, x, f. Veltarium, 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 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 commences by Difefin, 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, his Possibility or 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 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 he warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and he warranty may be Lineal albeit he Blood be Collateral, but it is a Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom he warranty doth fall. Co. 1 Inst. 76. a.

A warranty that commences by Difefin is Regularly when he Conveyance wherunto the warranty is annexed, doth work Difefin. Co. 1 Inst. 366. 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 charta, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c. To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarantee) Guarantio, are.


To make war, Bello, are. Belligero, are.

A civil war, Bellum intellinum. A jack (or horse-man’s Coat of defence) in war, Wambasium, ii, n.

A warlike (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Praetor, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Clasfarius, ii, m. Navis præsidia-ria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrœnsæ.

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

Animble charger in the war, Concurfator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armaturœ omnes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equus, Equus agminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix trium-

remis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.

X x 2 Warren
Warren (a man's name) Warren, i, m.

Lex 13. 2 Inst. 100.


Warwick Town (in Warwickshire) Præsidium, Verovicum, Vervicus, Warwickus.

Warwickshire, Warwiciana Province, Warwicki comitatus.

W A S.

A wash (or wreath) to be laid under a Vessel, that is born on the Head, Cæcilillus, i, m.

To wash, Lavo, are.

To wash all over, or clean, Diluo, ere.

A wash-ball, Smegma, atis, n.
A seller 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) Metaris estuarium.

The waste (or middle) Cinctura, x, f. Cingulum, li, n.

To wash (usually applied to Executors) Devallo, are.

Wast made upon Lands or woods, by a Tenant for Life, Esprepamentum, i, n.

The waste of woods and hedge-rows that Cattle feed on; Pennagium, ii, n. Penagium vel Pannagium, ii, n. It also signifies the Money that is given for it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods, Imbeiiatio, onis, f.

Wast, Vafium, 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, Mannwood 1. pars. Forest Laws, pag. 172.

Or in the Forest plough up his own Meadow or Pasture and converts it into Tillage, part. 2 cap. 3. num. 4, and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors shall have glas, for the House (faith 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. i. cap. 7. Sect. 67.* Glass annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the 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 Tempelt and Rain, waste of the Timber of the House will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlaken-den's case, fol. 63, 64.*

Also it was resolved, that if Wainscot be annexed to a House by the Lessee or Leesee, it is part of the House, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be fastened 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.*

For permissive waste no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waste, a general action of Trespass lies. *Cook lib. 5. Rep. Countes 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 Houes, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waste against him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit vaquum,* but the special matter. *Cook on Lit. Lib. i. 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 Leaf made, if the Leafe suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Cafe, 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 suppertation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, Cook Id. ib.

Waffe in another signification, as Year, Day, and Waffe, annus, dies & vacatium, is a punishment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treason, or Felony, whereof you may read Stannf. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap. 30.

A waste-coat, Subucula, x, f. Inducula, x, i. Efophorium, ii, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigillo, are.
To watch and work by Candlelight, 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, Tesferarius, 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.

Watling-street-way, Vetilingia-na via, via Consularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) A-vona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, ἀ, 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, Ceraria, ἀ, f.

W A Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via, ἀ, 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 forts, the King's high-way and a private way, Kit. ch. fol. 35. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have freer liberty 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, Forestellamentum, i, n. A crofs 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.

To weave or joyn to after, Subtexto, ere.

To weave silk, Bombycino, are. Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or wove) Textus, a, um. Weaved (or wrought between) Intertextus, a, um.

A weaver, Textor, oris, m. A woman weaver, Textrix, icis, f. A Silk weaver, Séricarius, 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 band, Jugum, i, n. Jugum Textorium.

A weaver’s Loom, Machina Textoria.

A weaver’s Shuttle the Tarn 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 web, whereunto the warp is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.

A weaver’s Slay in his Loom, having Teeth like a Comb, Pectén, inis, m. A woof in weaving, (or the weaver’s Tram) Trama, x, f. The Tredle of a weaver’s Loom, Infile, is, n. A weaver’s Shuttle-Threads, Liccia, orum, n. A weaver’s Bottom of Tarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n. Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum, i, n. A weaving, Textus, Æs, m. Textura, x, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver, or weaving, Textorius, a, um.

W E B.

A web of Cloth, Tela, x, f. The

WEB.

Weaponless (or without weapons) Inermis, e, adj.

Which beareth weapons, Telifer, ra, rum, adj.

To wear (or waste by wearing) Varicuo, are. Tero, ere.

To wear a Garment, Geto, are.

A wear (or dam) Wera, x, f. 1 Mon. 590.983. Lex 133. Ware, x, f.

A wear in a River, Boera, x, p. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cataraéta, x, f.

A wear (or Kidle) with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fish in, Kidadellus, i, m. 1. Infl. 38. Mag. Chart. cap. 23. Spel. 420. Lex 75.

Wear River (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Wirus.

The weasland of a man’s Throat, Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, x, f.

The weasland or wind-pipe of the Lungs, Trachea vel Trachia, x,f.

A weasel, Mufela, x, f.

Weather, Aura, x, f. 1 Co. 135. Fairness of weather, Serenitas, atis, f. A weather (or gelled sheep) Verex, ccis, m. Weatheres, Muttones, 2 Com. 39. venece.

A weather-cock (or vane) Triton, onis, m. Verforia, x, f. Penniculum, li, n. Index venti, Venilogium, ii, n.

To weave, Texo, ere. To weave to the end, Pertexo, ere.

To weave in, or with another thing, Intexo, ere.

To twiff or weave together, Continexo, ere.

To weave round about, Circumtexto, ere.

To which beareth weapons, Telifer, ra, rum, adj.
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.
Weley Town (in Herefordshire) Weableia.

To weed. Vide, to marry.
A wedding-house, Nuptiorum, 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, Palaera, æ, f.
A little wedge of Gold, Palaæ, æ, f.
Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wife, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.
Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.
To weed again, Refarrio, ire.
To weed or pull up weeds, Runco, are.
To weed with a weeding-book, Runcina, æ, f.
A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m.
Runcator, oris, m.
A weeder-woman, Poastra, æ, f.
A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f.
Runcatio, onis, f.
A weeding-book, Runcina, æ, f.
Sarculum, li, n.
A weed, Gramen noxiarum.
A week, Septiminæ, æ, f. Hebdomada, æ, f.
Weekly, Septimana, æ, f.
He that waits in his week, Hebdomarius, ii, m.
Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.
The week or Great in a Candle,

Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, æ, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fish in. Nafia, æ, f. Excipulum, li, n.
Weels to take Eels, Caudææ.
A little weel, Tendicula, æ, f.
Scirpus, li, m.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Libro, are.
Pry. 303. Waya, æ, f. Fle. 73.
To weigh for trawl, Peniculo, are.
An Officer to weigh wool, Tronator, oris, m.
A weighing, Pensura, æ, f. Libratio, onis, f.
The art of weighing, Staticus, æ, 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 ponderis, Reg. 100.
That which is put into the Scale to makeup even weight, a counterpoise.
Tergimentum, i,n. Sacoma, atis, n.
The difference of weight between the buyer and seller, Interpondium, ii, n.
Equality of weight, Æquilibrietas, atis, f.
of equal weight, Æquilibris, bre, adj.
Gold weight, Æquilibrium, æ, n.
Libramentum, i, n.
To try by weight, Penso, are.
A weight to jump with, Halter, eris, m.
A pair of weights to weigh wool, Bilancium, ii, n.

Yy
Weights,
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 Averdupcis, 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 Corss of a middle sort, twenty of which hence 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 that called Troy weight, Fleta, Lib. 2, cap. 12.

WEL.

Welsh River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.
Welsh Mayer or Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Mailoria Wallica.
Welsh-men, Walani, Wallenfes.
A Welsh-man, Wallus, i, m.
A well, Puteus, ei, m.
A little well, Puteolus, li, m.
The cover of a well, Putetal, ali, WES.

WE.

A well's mouth (or brim) Crepido, 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) Fontanenfes Ecclesia, Theodoro-dunum, Wells.
Of Wells, Wellensis.
Bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathontiens & Wellenis.

The melt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, x, f.
A little melt, Lacinio, a, x, f.
To melt or hemm, Prætexto, are.
A melting, Prætextura, x, f.
The melt of a Shoe, Insectum, ii, n.

WEN.

Wentsbeek, or upon the River Wensbeek, Clamoventa. Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa Wentworth (a Man's Name) Wentworthius, ii, m.

WER.

Were River (in the Bishopric 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.
Werwick on Eden (in Cumberland) Viroolidum.

WES.

The well, Occidens, ntis, m. Western, Helperius, a, um.
A Whale. Coetus, i, m. 
Wharfe River (in Yorksire) Gueria, Verberia, Wherhus.  
A Wharfe, Wharfæ, xe, f. i. 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 wharfe or where to put on a spindle to spin with, Verticulum, ii, n.  

W H E.  
Wheat yeilding very fine flour; Frumenta Lactentia.  
Of or belonging to wheat, Triticus, a, um.  
Wheasley Bridge (in Oxfordshire) Veteleagami pons.  
A Wheel, Rota, xe, f.  
A little wheel, Rotula, xe, 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, Camibus, i, m.  
A water-wheel to draw water, Haustrum, i, n. Hautiorium, 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, xe, f.  
A water-mill wheel, Tympanum, ni, n.  
The great wheel of a Crane where in Men raise up burdens and packs, Tymanum verfatile.  
The Spoling or weavers wheel, Harpedone, is, n.  
A potters wheel, Rota flugularis.  
The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.  
The wheel of a windlass or gin in the which the Rope runneth, Tröchlea, xe, f.  
To work with the wheel as turners do, Torno, are.  
To shoe wheels, Ferrare rotas.  
A cog wheel belonging to a mill, Rota denticulata.  
Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalís, le, adj.  

W H.  
West-part, Pars occidentalis.  
A western wind, Ventus occidentalis.  
Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.  
Western Islands of Scotland, Euba- 
ðex, Incades, Hebrides, Lucades.  
Westminster, Vilsmonasterium, 
Westmonallierium.  
Westmorland, (see People of West- 
morland) Westmaria, Westmo- 
ria, Westmorlandia.  
Wel: Sax na, Vii Saxones.  
West-wales, Demetia.  

W E V.  
Wever rivet (in Cheshire) We- 
verus.  

W H A.  
A Wheel, Coetus, i, m.  
Wharfe River (in Yorkshire) Gueria, Verberia, Wherhus.  
A Wharfe, Wharfæ, xe, f. i. 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 wharfe or where to put on a spindle to spin with, Verticulum, ii, n.  

W H E.  
Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Fru- 
mentum, na.  
Wheat yeilding very fine flour; Frumenta Lactentia.  
Of or belonging to wheat, Triti- 
cus, a, um.  
Wheasley Bridge (in Oxfordshire) 
Veteleganus pons.  
A Wheel, Rota, xe, f.  
A little wheel, Rotula, xe, 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 be- 
cause it makes a strake in the 
ground as it goeth, Camibus, i, m.  
A water-wheel to draw water, 
Haustrum, i, n. Hautiorium, 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, xe, f.  
A water-mill wheel, Tympa- 
um, ni, n.  
The great wheel of a Crane 
where in Men raise up burdens and packs, Tymanum verfatile.  
The Spoling or weavers wheel, 
Harpedone, is, n.  
A potters wheel, Rota flugularis.  
The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.  
The wheel of a windlass or gin in the which the Rope runneth, 
Tröchlea, xe, f.  
To work with the wheel as turn- 
ers do, Torno, are.  
To shoe wheels, Ferrare rotas.  
A cog wheel belonging to a mill, 
Rota denticulata.  
Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalís, le, adj.  

Y y à  
Wheelage.
WH.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts.
A wheelwright, Rotarius, ii, m. A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis.
Vehiculum trufatile.
A wheel, Catulus, li, m. When and as often, Quando & quotes.
Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.
Whereby, of a Descent, a Right, Per quod.
A wheel 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 whettling, Exacuatio, onis, f.
A whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.
Whey, Serum, i, n. Serum laetis.

WHI.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.
A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, x, f.
A Dog-whip, Libriffa, x, f.
Whip-cord, Refticula, x, f.
A whipping-stock, Statua verbera. Flagri Subiculum.
To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.
Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um.
Verberatus, a, um.
A whirring, Flagellatio, onis, f.
Verberatio, onis, f.
A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runcina, x, f. Runcia, x, f.
A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.
A whistle, Scope viniææ.
A whistle, Fistula, x, f.
A whistle, Fistulator, oris, m.
White, Albus, a, um.

WI.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Album monasterium.
Whitchurch (the Family) De Albo monasterio.
A white-pot (or Cuflard) Ogala, a, um.
Whithern or Whitherne (in Scotland) Candida casa, Lucopibia.
The Feast of Whitfortide, Pentecolte, es, f.
A Whitsler, Insolator, oris, m.

WHO.

A playing the whore, Putagi um, ii, n.
A Whore (or Harlot) Meretrix icis, f. Scortum, i, n.
A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.
A Whoremonger, Meretrixarius ii, m. Admifarius, ii, m. Fornicatar, oris, m.

WIB.

Whiburtun, Wiburti villa.

WIC.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Immipius, a, um.
Wickedly, Scelerate, adv. Immici, adv.
A wicket, Festra, x, f. Porticula, x, f.
A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.
Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichcombia.
Suppose...
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, Alimonias, a,s.

A new married Wife, Sponla, x, f.
An old Wife, Vetula, x, f. Annunci, x, f.
An house wife, Mater familias.
The Son’s wife, Nurus, us, f.
The wives of two Brethren, Janitrices, vel Lautrices.

A brother’s wife, Fratulia, x, f.
The wife of my son, or my daughter’s son, Pronorus, us, f.
The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, x, f. Bigamist is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, a, um.

Wight Island by the britains acciently Guith, whence probably all its other names. Ileta, Veceta, Vecestis, Vetcetis, Vichetis, Wocha, The wild of Sussex, Wilda Suffolk, Hob. 266. Walda, x, f.

A wilderness of direction of deserted, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderness in a Garden, Sylvia confeminea,

Wilfrid (a man’s name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A last will (or testament) Supremely 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 Witness) Intestatus, a, um.

Without a will, Intestato, adv.

An imperfect will, Inprobum Testamentum.

A will that holds not good, Testamentum ruptum.

An Addition to a will or other writing, Codicillus, li, m.

He that makes 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) Gulirus, i, m.

Willingly,
W I.

Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia, Wiltonia.

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.
A boring with a wimble or other like Instrument, Terebratio, onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire) Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vindogladia, Vindulgadla, Winburna.
Winchomb (in Gloucestershire) Winchelcumba, Winchelcumba.
Winchelsea (in Sussex) Winchelsega.
Old Winchester, Vindelis.
Winchester City (in Hampshire) Vtentabelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Winchester.
Of Winchester, Wenlanus. Winchester in the wall (in—) Tindolana.
Winchester-house (in Southwark) Avonii Palatium.
Old Winchester (in Northumberland) Vindolana.
Bishop of Winchester, Episcopus Wintoniensis.
The wind, Venetus, i, m.

W I.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Subsolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The West-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m. Favonius, ii, m.
The South-wind, Außer, tri, m. Ventus Australis, Notus, i, m.
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis, m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio, onis, m.
The East-north-west-wind, Caecias, æ, m.
The North-east-wind, Euro-aquilo, onis, m.
North-North-west-wind, Thracia, æ, m.
North-west-wind, Boraezephyrus, 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, Libonotus, i, m. Austroafricus, ci, m.
The South-south-west-wind, Carbas, æ, m.
The South-east-wind, Euronotus, i, m. Euroaufter, tri, m. Noto-zephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, æ, f.
A contrary wind, Reflatus, us, m.
A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.
Belonging to the East-wind, Orientalis, le, adj.
Of or belonging to the Northwind, Aquilonaris, re, adj.
Of or belonging to the West-wind, Zephyrus, a, um.
Of the South-wind, Außrinus, a, um.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Molæ Pneumatica.
A wind-mill-fail, Alæ Molares.
A wind-beam of an house, Suffentaculum, li, n. Columnen, inis, n.
A winding-sheet, Sudarium, ii, n.
Ferales, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.
To taste wine, Taflare Vinum.
Ry. 295. Pry. 196.

A Cap to taste new wine, Acrataphorum, ri, n.
A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.
A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.
A Flask of wine, Flaca, x, f.
A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.
He that selleth wine, Vinarius, ii, m.
She that selleth wine by the Pot, Decupa, x, f.
A wine bearer (one that bringeth wine to the Board) Oenophorus, 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, Vegetarius, ii, m.
Winifred (a Woman's name) Winifrida, æ, f.
The wing of a Bird, Ala, æ, f.
Pennæ, æ, f.

The wing of an army, Cornu, n.
Cornu tibi cura sinistra. Lucan.
To winn (or Game, as in Play) Lucror, aris. Lucrisacio, 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.
A witch, Abysterio, ere. 
To wipe out, Deleo, ere. 
To wipe clean with a Sponge, Spongio, are.
Wiped, Abstersus, a, um. 
Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. 
Samus, a, um.
A wiper, Abstersor, oris, m. 
A wiping, Abstersio, onis, f. 
A wiping clou, Muccinimum, ii, n.

W I R.
Gold wire, Aurum netum.
Copper wire, Filum orichalehi.

W I S.
Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wiskus.
A wisp (or wreathe) Peniculus, li, m.

W I T.
A Witch, (Sorcerers, or Enchanters) Saga, x, f. Fascinatrix, icis, f. 
Witchcraft, Magia, x, f. Fascin- 
nium, ii, n. Venenícium, ii, n. 
Witching, Fascinatio, onis, f. 
Pertaining to Witchcraft, Mag- 
icas, a, um.
With, Cum, Præp.
Within few days, Cis paucos 
dies.
A wivre (or Faggot-band) Vin- 
culum, li, n.
To withdraw, Retraho, ere. 
Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.
A withdrawer, Subductor, or- 
is, m.
Witheram, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum naniim, is in the 
Common Law, when a Diffres 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 diftrained. In which case this 
Writ of Withernam, or de veste 
namio, is directed to the Sheriff, 
for the taking of as many of his 
Beasts, as he did thus unlawfully 
distrein, or as much Goods of his 
into his keeping, till he hath 
deliveredance of the first Diff- 
res.

The form of the Writ is thus, 
Fitz. nat. bruv. fol. 73. Tibi pra- 
cipinus quod averia praediti B. in 
balliva tua capias in Withernam, 
&c. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 82. 
& 83. & 79. a. & 80. and in the 
whereby it appeareth, that the 
Sheriff by these words is com- 
manded to take Compensation 
and Repomnce of the former, 
taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two 
old and outrworn Saxon words, 
Witber alterum and nam pignus, 
quaaltera pignoris oblatio. Some 
derive it of the German Wider 
(i.e.) rursus, again, and nam or 
amp, (i.e.) Captio, a taking of 
Nemen, (i.e.) Capere, to take, as 
it were a taking again, as the old 
Latin word, Represalia, a Repri- 
sal. When one taking of me a 
Diffres, 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 Jurisdiction 
on, another Diffres of him again, 
or of some other of that Jurisdiri- 
tion, 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 Wes. 
2. cap. 2. feemeth to Iignite an 
unlawful Diffres made by him 
that hath no right to distrein, 
Z. 2. 
\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
W I.

Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 2. New Book of Entries, Verbo Withernam, whereof is made this Latin word, Veti- tum namium, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking, viz. in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervale of Mr. Lamberd in his Explication of Saxon words. How Withernam, which is a taking again, should be latined Veti- tum namium, a forbidden taking; whereof is made this Latin word, Veti- tum namium.

To with-hold, Retineo, ere. Detteino, ere.

With-holden, Detentus, a, um. Retentus, a, um.

A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m. Retentor, oris, m.

A with-holding, Detentio, ori- nis, f.

A witness, Testis, is, c. 2.

To witness, Testificor, ari.

To call to witness, Contestor, ari.

A calling to witness, Contestatio, oris, f.

Capable of bearing witness, Testi- stabulis, le, adj.

An Ear-witness, Testis auritus.

An Eye-witness, Testis ocula- tus.

Before witness, Contestatio, adv. Which by Law can make no Testi- monium, or be taken for a Witness, testi- stabulis, le, adj.

When a Man is put down as a witness though not present, Testi- monium coecum.

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, Guadium, vel potius Gualdum, i, n. Glattium, i, n.

W O L.

A wolf, Lupus, i, m.
A female wolf, Lupa, a, f.
A little wolf, Lupulus, i, m.
A little she wolf, Lupula, a, f.
Wolf (the Family) Lupus.
Wolley (the Family) Wolfeus. Wolfey (the Family) Wolfeus,

W O M.

A woman, Mulier, eris f.
A single woman (Spinster) Fema- mina marito expers.
A free woman, Frea, x, f.
A woman in Childbirth, Puer- pera, x, f.
A woman new married, Spon- fia, x, f.
A woman great with Child, Mu- lier pregnans.
An old Woman, Anus, us, f.
A grave, sober, motherly woman, Matrona, x, f.
A woman that lies but with one Man, Unicuba, x, f.
A woman that hath two Husb- bands, Digama, x, f.
A working woman, Operaria, x, f.
A woman servant, Ancilla, x, f.
A woman that hath brought forth twice, Bipara, x, f.
A woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood, Calyptra, x, f.
A woman's gown with a Train, Cyelas, adis, f.
Of or belonging to a woman, Multifierus, a, um.
The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hysteria, orum.
Wood cut (or dead wood) Lig-nvm, i, n.
A wood (or wood growing) Boscus, ci, m.
A little wood, Boscus, li, m. 2
Hedging wood, Bucsa, x, f.Reg.
105, bis.
Under wood growing, Subboscus, ci, m.
A heap of Fire wood, Redulus, li, m.
Copice wood (wood cut under 20 years growth) Sylva caedua.
A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Pasture, Disbofcatio, onis, f.
Woodcut (in Surrey 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, Cre-mia, orum.
A Carrier of wood, Caletarius, ii, m.
A H ewer of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Lignifici-nus, i, m. Frontator, oris, m.
To cut wood, Lignifeco, are.
A wood-knife, Culter venatorius.
Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n. (i. e.) Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Forests.
A wood-monger, Lignator, oris, m. Xylopolæ, x, m.
A wood Pile, Stræus vel meta lignorum.
A Tyrett of wood, Fala, x, f.
WO:

A thing which makes the Dye pink into the wool, Turbili trium, cri, n.
A store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanæ recepto rior i um.
A stone of wool, Petra lana.
A sod of wool, Laniscus, ci, m.
A weight of wool (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uva- ga, x, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W R.

To cast up works round about (or trench about) Circumvallo are.
One that works setting, Sellularius, ii, m.
A working, Operatio, onis, f.
A workman, Opifex, ictis, m.
Artifex, ictis, m. Faber, ri, m.
Workman like, Fabriliter, adv.
Workmanship, Opificium, ii, n.
Fabia, x, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Ope rarius, a, um.
The world, Mundus, i, m. Cos mus, i, m.
The description of the world, Cos mugraphia, x, f.

W R.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.
A little wound, Vulnusculum, ii, n.
The Scurf of a wound, Crufta vulneris.
The Curst upon a seared wound, Escara, x, f.
Cauling a Curst upon a seared wound, Escaroticus, a, um.
To wound, Vulnere, are.
Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.
W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Alter co, are.

A wrangler, Altercator,oris, m.
Litigator, oris, m.

W R.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circum volutus, a, um.

Wrapped
W R.

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicitus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.
Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um.

A wrapper, Involucrum, cri. n.
Wrapping-paper, Cucullus, li, m.
To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oriis, m.
To wrangle, Luctor, aris.
A wrangler, Luctator, oris, m.
A great wrangler, Athleta, x, m.
A wrangling, Luctatio, onis, s.
A wrangling-place, Palaestra, x, f.

Hermaethena, x, f. Xyflus, i, m.

The art of wrangling, Athletica, x, f.

Pertaining to wrangling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To. wreath, crisp, curl, turn a Pin round. Torqueto, ere.
A whirling or wreathing, Torsio, onis, f.
To wreath about, Contorqueto, ere.

Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.
A wreathing, Contortio, onis, s.
Convolutio, onis, s.

Goods shipwreckt, Bona wrecceata, s. Co. 106.
Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.
Wreshel (in Yorkshire) Urosulrum.

W R I.

A wrinkle, Ruga, x, f.
To wrinkle, Rugo, are.
To wring, Stringo, ere.

W R.

A wrishtband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.
The wrist (or Joint 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, Minifter, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, commanding or authorizing 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, but after 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 Distress to be redressed, &c.

And these Writs are diversely 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 purposes, 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. Breve. fol. 51. And Judicial is thus by the sign

known
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. spursum 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, Verba Privilege.

To write, Scribo, etc.
To write much, or often, Scriptito, etc.
To write in (or upon) Inscribo, etc.
To write between, Interfcribo, etc.
To write (or make) a Book, Compono, etc.
To write over, Superfcribo, etc.
To write an Answer, Refcribo, etc.
To write out a Copy, Transscribo, etc. Exscribo, etc.
A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Praescriptor, oris, m.
A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, x, f.
Short writing, Tachygraphia, x, f. Stenographia, x, f.
A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, x, f.
Of or for writing, Scripitorius, a, um.
A Year, Annus, i, m.  
Tear and Day, Annus & Dies.  
Is a time thought in Construc-  
ton of our Common Law, fit in  
many Cases to determine a Right  
in one, and an Usurpation or  
Prescription in another: As in  
cafe of an Estray, if the Owner  
(Proclamation being made) chal-  
lenge it not within the time, it  
is forfeit. So is the Year and Day  
given in cafe of Appeal, in cafe  
of Defcent after Entry or Claim ;  
or of no Claim; upon a Fine or  
Writ of Right at the Common  
Law. So of a Villain remaining  
ine ancient Demesne; of the  
Death of a Man fore bruised and wound-  
ed; Of Protections; Esoines 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 mortifer e fuerit vulneratus, &  
potea post longum intervallum mor-  
tus sit inde annum numerabimus  
secundum Julianum.  

Year, Day, and Waif, Annus,  
Dies, & Vaftum, 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 Treafon or Felony, whose-  
ever be Lord of the Mannor,  
whereunto the Lands or Tene-  
ments do belong; and not only  
fo, but in the End wafeth the  
Tenement,destroyeth the Houses,  
rooteth up the Woods, Gardens,  
Pastures, and ploweth up Mea-  
dows, except the Lord of the Fee
YO

Fee agree with him for the redemption of such Wait, after-
ward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read
at large in Stawnf. Prærog. Cap. 16. 
fol. 44. & seq.

The Leap-year, Biftextilis, l.e.
 Tearly (or year by year) Quo-
tannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.
 Teact (or Barm) Gignum, i, n.
Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cere-
vilis.

YE L.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, 
a, um.

Y E O.

A Teoman, Homo ingenuus. 
Spel. 361, 361.
A Teoman of the Guard, Stipa-
tor corporis.

YO A.

A Toak, Jugum, i, n.
The Band fastening the Toak a-
bout the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Z A.

Unaccustomed to the Toak, Sub-
jugis, e, adj.
To Toak, Jugo, are. Subjugo,
are.

Y O R.

York City, Brigantium, Eborac-
cum, Eburacum. Legio VI. Ni-
cephorica. Legio VI. Viatrix.
Urovicum.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel
comitatus. Isuria.
Of Yorkshire, Urovicanus.
Archbishop of York, Archiepiscop-
pus 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.

Archary (a Man’s Name) Za-
charias, æ, m.

FINIS.