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THE
Law-French
DICTIONARY
Alphabetically Digested;
Very useful for all Young Students in
the Common Laws of ENGLAND.
To which is added,
THE
Law-Latin Dictionary:
Being
An Alphabetical Collection of such Law-Latin
Words as are found in several Authentic 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 enlarge’d.

In the S A V O R.
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...
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.

A
To, a 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 cause de cy, for this reason, Covient a eux; it is necessary for them. per Perkins 55.
A fils et a fîts d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.
A, Is the third Person singular of the Verb. Viz. J'ay, I have, tu as, Thou hast, il a, He hath,
fi ayes, if ye have. per Crompton 223 b. Que a, who hath, Idem. 188 a.
Le Reigne a; the Queen hath,
fi a de bien, if he hath Goods, En son Ewe que a, in his Waters which he hath, per Crompton 162 b.
A la Ville, to the Town. A, is also taken for like or after, as A la mode, after the Fashion.

A B.

A, is sometimes taken for Is 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.
Age, age, L'aage de ung an, a Year old, Tout ung Age, all one Age, Est plus Age q'autre, he is older than the other.
Abaisser, to bring low, cast down or abate.
Abaisser, idem.
Abandon, leaving, abandener asun, to desert or leave one, abandonants, idem.
Abasants, debasing, or abasing.
Un Abaties, an Abey, un Abbs, idem.
Abbe, an Abbot, from Abba, signifying Father.
Abbeffe, an Abborefs.
Abater and Abater, to quaff, destroy, beat down, or pull up by the roots. vid. Ley Terms, &c. ib.
Abbater,
Accessorie, one that aids or Instigates another in committing a Crime.

Accrefter, to happen, to increas.
Accrefte, encreased, increwed.
Puis accrefte, may happen, p.
Fitz. nat. brev. 185. a.
Accresor, to assist, Assistance for acquit, the Jury assists, p. 2 Edw. 5. 3.
Accordant, agreeable, according to.

Accot, heed, wary.
Accoller, to embrace.
Accomplir, to finish or fulfil.
Accomplice, fulfilled.
Accrofer, to draw near, to be familiar with.

Accoucher, to ly, Accomptement, lying down.
Accoutre, to dress, deck or adorn, accouter, idem.
Accrewe, encreased, accréw, idem.
Achemine, went along with, proceeded. p. Coke, rep. 9. 120. b.
Achatier, to buy, achater, a buyer, acheter, idem.
Achat, bought, purchased, achape, idem.
Achet, idem, achatamus, we bought.

Acheson, hurt, damaged.
Accidents, very necessary or familiar.

Accomoder, to lend, accomoda, lent.
Accompaigner, to keep company with.

Accompter, to reckon, nous comptes, ye shall be accompted, or reckoned with. p. Kitchin 54. b.

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

Accordant, agreeing, doit accorder, ought to agree.

Accoster, to prop or hold up.
Accoutrement, to be used or accustomed.

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

Accreser, to happen, see accreser.
Accrefer, to encrease or grow.

Accrocher, to apprehend, to pull or draw to, to hook, vide Enroche. vide Stat. 25 E. 3. H. 3. c. 8.

Aceseur, a Farmer, acesement, a letting to Farm.


Achevemens, an obtaining or acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Acheur, vide Achater, a buyer. Acier, Steel.

A coup, sudden, or suddenly. Serra couple, shall be joynd.

Acquiver, to get, to obtain.

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

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

Acre, sharp in taff. Acromonis, sharpness.

Acquire, & Aquiescer, to acquit, also to agree to, or stand to.

Acquester, to pacifie or make quiet.

Acrestra, shall fall or happen, p.
Erit:ion 92. b.

Un acte, an authority of Court.

Aatif, bufie, active.

Actual, ready, speedy, effectual.

Actualment & actualment, presently, out of hand.
A D.

Accomplissement, fulfilling.
Aquisitie, released, absolved, acquit de son serement, absolved of his Oath.

A D.

Ad, hath and had.
Ad eft, hath had.
Ad a fair, hath to do.
Ad efte, hath been.
Adage, an old saying, cfe un common adage, it is a common saying.
Adayer, to provoke.
Adayement, a provocation.
Adonne, given to.
Un addouteur, a promoter, or fetter up of Causes.
Addouleir, to allswage or mitigate.
Addouleiment, mitigating or alswaging.
Addouleissient, idem.
Ades, by and by, anon.
Ademain, to morrow.
Adepriues, at the beginning, at first.
Adesaign, put in order, tryed, arraigned.
Adovant, before, before such time, p. Plowd. abr. 18.
Adaver, 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, adjouter, idem.
Adjudger, to give Judgment, adjungera, will judge.
A E. A F.

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

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, ail, idem.
Aule, a Grandmother.
Averer, to plow or plowing, vide aiver.
Aevin, brass, airaine idem. and airain, idem. p. Termes de Ley.
179, and 251.
Aicer, steel.
Aery, the nest of Hawks, airy, idem.

Aesseine capacit, a forfeiture in case of Murther. It is said by
Blount, that in an Assembly at Exeter, King Athelson declared that
the Mule for killing the King should be 30000 Thrymfa. 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 Thrymfa 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-
\[\text{blish, to fortify; also to let to}
Farm, affirmer, idem.
Affiess, it behoveth, or belong-
eth. p. 2 Hen. 7. 9.2.
Afferance, idem.
Afferement, a taxation, affes-
\[\text{ment, &c.}
Affer, set, taxed, afforded, con-
\[\text{firmed.}

A G.

Affener, to tax or affes. p. Coke
rep. 3. 39. a.
Affeer, Affer, and affra, Cattle or
Beasts, as Affes de son Caroe,
Heifers, or Beasts of his Plough.
Aveira Carucata, idem.
Afectent, they belong.
Com. 306. b.
Affrouxte, Perpons who are ap-
\[\text{pointed to tax or affes such amesi-
caments as are set in inferior}
Courts. 8 H. 7. 4.
Affiance, alliance, confederacy,
or confidence, West. r. c. 1.
Affinity, Kindred or Relations
by blood or Marriage, West. r. c. 9.
Affins, kindred by Marriage.
Affnage, refining Metals.
Affraies, fightings, assaults.
Afranchir, to set free.
Afgodest, impety, ungodliness,

A G.

Agast, dismayed with fear, also
waited.
Agait, waiting, gift en agait, he
lyeth in wait.
Agaitz, Idem.
Agard, awarded, le agard, the
award.
-Agir, to go, agiessant, lying.
Agister, to put into, to go in
or to depature or lay in, agis,
Idem.
Agisment, 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, aggregre, to
assemble, or gather.
Aggrandir, to make great, to
enlarge.
Leaver aids sur le sujet, to raise aids upon the Subjects.

Un aigle, an Eagle.
Aigre, sharp, eager.
Ailours, elsewhere, otherwise.
Ailours, ailleurs, and aylors, idem, p. Briton. 37. a.
Ail, a Grandfather, vide ael.
Ailes, a Grandmother, aile, idem.
Ainsi, even so, after the same manner, so that, unless.
Ainsi come, even as it were.
Dit ainsï, he said so, or thus, ainsï, thus.
Ainsi fui it, so be it, il est ainsï, it is so.
Aimant, a Loadstone.
Aimer, to love, aimer, idem.
Aireau, a Plough, airtâ, Plowing, Tilling.
Airaine, bras. p. termes de Ley, 180. b.
Ais, a board.
Aier, steel.
Aile, a wing, aile de Osseau, the wing of a Bird.
Aire, the nest of a Hawk or Bird of game.
Ait, he hath.
Aisne, first-born, aisne fitz, eldest Son.
Aisnée fille, eldest Daughter.
Aisnête le droit, the right of the first born.
Aisement, speedily, quickly.
Aisnetia pars, the Son's, Daughter's, Brother's, or Sister's Part.
Ajuge, adjudged, or awarded, Welf. 1. c. 4.

A I.

Agglue, joyned or congealed.
Aggraves, 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.
Agreent, they agree.
Agregsical, clownish, rude.
Agneau, a Lamb, agnel and agnes, lambs, agneler, to yean or bring forth lambs.
A boutir, to shame, abouter un home, to abash or make one ashamed.
Aherda soy, joined himself unto, p. Plowden. 262. a.
Aguille, a Needle.
Aguilles, a point or sharp end.
Aguifier, to sharpen, whet or grind.

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.
Aider, to help or assist, aider, idem.
Al aid de dieu, the help of God.
Si vous aid dieu, so help ye God.
Ajants, having, ni entayant, they have not.
Come ait esté dit, as that been said.
Ainceuntet, anciently.
Qui aid, he who helpeth.

A. L.
A L.

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

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

Alasst crounare, they should go

Alant avant, they have gone
forth.

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

Avers alantes, Cattle going.

Vous alastes, ye have gone, aie,
gone, went.

Aie & tout defail, gone and
quite spoiled.

Alangear vide Languer.

Albeastre, Aleblaster.

Aelligance, fidelity, also a-
ledging.

De aier, of the other. p. Hen.

Alemier, an Alle-taster, an Of-
licer who takes care of the Al-
size of Ale and Vituals.

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

Lesse aler, let go, aera shall go.

Aler in quelque lieu, to go to
any place.

Aler a part, to go to the gate.

Aler versuis ascum, to go towards
one.

Allay, vide Alay.

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

Alegen, they shall alledge.

Aliener, to fell, aieene, fold,
vide Eftranger.

Ailence, the buyer, alienation,
selling.

Ailence, one born out of the
King's Dominions, vid. Ailen.

Ailee & venue, to go and come.

Ailence, confederacy, combina-
tion, Ailance, idem.

Alluminor, a Limner or Guilder
of Letters in old Parchment Writ-
ings. See St. 1 R. 3. c. 9.

Almoignes, Alms, pour almoigne,
for Alms.

Almoynge & almoyn, idem.

Amer, vide aumoner.

Alme. Soul, ames, Souls.

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

Alent hore, they went out, al-
mos, we went.

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

Ait, high.

Alboynd, stolen, hid, concealed
or chased away.

Alloyers, they who hide, steal,

Alloyer, to chase or drive a-
way.

Alidens, they put off, or de-
ferr.

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

Allies and allies, Kindred, con-
 federates.

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

Aloy, a value on Gold or Silver,
or addition of some bafer Metal,
the Mixture, or temper of Me-
tals, vid. 3 H. 7. 10.

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

Alternativemenet, by course or
turn, one after another.

Alterquer, to wrangle.

Allm, Allom.

AlveySf, segs, flags, or Rulhes.

Nov. Nar. 5. 3.

Altetum, the place where they
grow.

Alycouunt, they bind.

Alyeouns, they who make sale.
AM.

Altercation, controversy, dispute.

Amer, to love, aimor, idem.
Amer is also bitter.
Ama daler bravement, love to go fine.
Ament, they love, de amer, for to love.
Ame, Friends, amiez, idem.
Ame became beloved.
Ambages, a circuitry of words, or a long idle or foolish discourse.
p. Coke rep. 11. 29.
Ambideux, both.
Ambrey, a Cup-board.
Amere, brought, amen, idem.
Amenda, idem, sera amens, shall be brought.
Amender to make better, ne amenss, may not be amended, amendes in modern French is to buy.
Amercie, amerced, amercy, idem, sont amercies, are amerced, esre amercie to be amerced.
Amenitie, friendship, kindness.
Amenetie, a forgetting injuries.
Amesna, brought, also led or carried away or drove, amesne, idem, est amesnaible, to be brought or carrièd. p. Fitzb. Justice, 12. b.
Amesner, to bring, lead or drive.
Vous amesneres, ye may bring.
Amesnera, shall bring, carry, &c.
Il amensait, he may bring, 31. Hen. 7. 28. a.
Ameiner son bost, to lead his Army.
Ameusser, to heap up or lay together.
Amour, love.
Amort, dead. From whence.
A-la-Mort, sitting Melancholy.

AN.

Amoler, to melt, amollir, idem.
Amoliissement, 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.
Ame, Broad, large.
Amplisr, to encrease, to enlarge.
Amputer, to cut, amputation cutting.
Amont and a mount, upwards.
Amplie, encreased.
Amplement, largely, fully.
Amusement, gazing.
Amuzer esceu, to put one in a study, or to busy one's thoughts
Amuzier, to make thin, to lean, or to be slender, amoindre.
Amortisement, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick, being then said to be in dead hands, against which the statute of Mortmain was made.

A N.

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

Anates, the first Year's fruit paid out of the Church-livings.
Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.
Arcelle, a Maid-servant.
Ancestres, ancestors.
Ancien, old, le plus ancien of tous, the eldest of all.
Antique temps, old time, ancien.
Ancre, an Anchor.

Angleterre
A P.

Aparlay, by himself. aparlay, idem Co. Rep. 9, 58.
Appanage, the settlement given to the young Children of Princes, apnagement, idem.
Apparls, ready, provided, fitted.
Apparlt, had appeared.
Come apparis: it, as it appeared. p. Coke. rep. 9. 120.
App. u, a few, ape one foot.
Appendant, depending on, or fix'd or united to.
Apartment, openly, publickly, also severally, apart.
Apercu, perceived, found. p. Britton 139 a.
Aper r and appel l, to cite or call before a Judge.
Apportionment, a Dividing into parts or portions,
Apprimes, first.
Appel, called, or cited; also where one fines, being next of kin to a Person murthered, which Appeal must be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.
Appelloni, we cite or call before.
Aportet, it ought, or needeth, come aportz, as it ought.
Appellant, he that cites or calls, appel l, he that's cited.
Appellee, vide appover.
Feo appelloi, I have called, font appelres, are called.
Appels, called or cited.

A P.

Aparail, ready or prepared, West. 1. c. 9.

C

Violon
Appofter, to prepare, apprest prepared.

Apprehend, afternoon.

Approuer, to prosecute, to prove or give evidence; an approuer, i.e. one that takes upon him to justified or prove a Crime, to be done either by barrel, or in a Writ of right, or otherwise by proof in criminal Causes.

Approue, vouch'd, or currently owned.

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

Apris, understood, also valued, appris'd p. t. H. 7. 5 a.

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

Approcher, to draw nigh.

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

Appropne, any Thing so ordered, appropre, idem.

Appropriation, properly.

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

Lour appries, their own proper.

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

Apprais, sititly, aptly.

Appeter, to desire, to wish for.

Appenfer, to think or consider.

Appesfe, forthinking, or considering.

Appartenent, appertaining or belonging to.

Q.

Aquemns, waterish, Aquosity, waterishness.

Aquatiques
Aquaticæ & Aquatile, that live in the Water.
Aqueduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, &c.

A. R.

Aral, plowed Land.
Arae, to deface.
Aram, Bras.
Archer, to root up, to tear up, arache; pull'd up by the roots, arachement de bois, stock'ing up Wood. p termsæ de Ley, 27. b.
Arater, to put in order, aray, Apparel.
Arbitrer, to award, un arbitre, an award.
Arbitrement, idem.
Arbitreront, they awarded.
Arbre, a tree, Arbres, trees, arbres fruitiers, fruit-trees, arber, a wood also.
Archives, ancient Records, and also the Places where they are kept.
Arter, to force, to bind, to compel, arés, bound or forced, artiera, shall bind or force.
Arc, a Bow, ark, idem, arc tend, bow bent.
Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.
Un arcenal, an Armory, or Store-house for Arms.
Arche, a Chest, or Box.
Arden, a Wood, or Wood-land.
Ard, to burn, arda, burned, arde, idem.

A. R.

Ardant, burning; Fervous arde burning hot.
Arduus, burned, arfs, idem, and ars, idem.
Avere, again, behind, back, or left.
Aremain, idem, alr in arre, to go backwards, or behind.
Aret, an Account, arretted, charg'd with a Crime.
Arenissement, hindrance, arres, idem. p. Coke, rep. 8, 128. b.
Aréne, Gravel.
Arroy and array, ordering or accounting Soldiers.
Armes de quel, with what Weapons.
Arranger, to put in order, arraine, idem.
Aret, taken or charg'd with some Crime.
Aret and areste, idem. and arret, idem, areteted, 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, Quickilver.
Argent est caufe de ceo, Money is the Caufe of all this.
Argil, Clay, Lime, and sometimes Gravel, also the Lees of Wine, gathered to the hardnes of Stones.
Argoil, idem.
Arquebufe, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.
Arguer, to dispute.
Armie, Armed.
Arpen, an Acre, arpent, idem, also a Furlong. p. 1. Part Inf. 5. b.
A V.

Le Avemne, the Benefit or Profit. 20 Hen. 8. 9. b.

Audece, bold.

Avec, with, avecse, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. p. Kitchin.

Avecques, together with. avec joy, with him.

Avenir, to come, puit aveneur, he may come.

Avenir, cometh, happeneth, avenges, idem. p. nov. nov. 7. b.

Avenants, coming or happening. p. Plew. Abr. 16.

Avenage, Reat-Oats. p. Phelps, avenor, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avenes, Oats, vine avernes.

Aveugler, to blindfold, aveagle, blind.

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

Avera & aura, shall have, avers, ye shall have. p. Coke.

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

Averia, see After.

Vous avez impris, ye have taken upon you.

Puit averer, he may have:

Averomus, we have, jo averoy, I may have, jo averoy, idem, avoy, have had, avomus, we have. p. Coke, avenent, they should have p. Plew. 303a.

Vous avez, ye have. Words used in Court when Jurors appear, i.e. ye have appear'd. p. avers, Beaks, Cattle.

Averpeny, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.

Average, Service by Cattle, or Horse Carriage, also Merchants, returne in Average, to those whose Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship. En averus, in doubt or fear.

Aver, Birds.

Avenes, Oats, Avens, idem, and avenes, idem.

Averance, taking away.

Aver, broken off, cancelled.


Avenure, a Thing fell out by chance.

Avenue, happen'd. p. Britton 3. b.

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

Avienir, to come, wondra, shall come or happen, il avint, it happen'd.

Avenir, it cometh; also they have. p. Plew. Com. 396.

Avide, greedy, covetous.

Aujourd'hui, to Day, this Day.

Avisement, considering, directing, advising.

Awise, advised, vous es avises, be ye advised. Brit. 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, vide Sale.

Aulnager, he who seals woolen Cloth.


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

Amende and aulm, a Soul.

Un aulme, an Ell, aulner, a Measure by the Ell, aulnage, Ell-Measure.


Aubre aulne, an Alder-Tre.

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

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

was
was compiled in the Time of Edward the Confessor.

Avoiders, shall escape or avoid.

Aveux, to justify or maintain.

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

Avolfont le frics de frument, they gathered the Ears of Corn. p. Plowd.

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

Aucun, some one, aucuns, some, plural.

Auconte, sometimes, aucumement, somewhat.

Aveugle, blind, aveuglement, blinding.

Aveugnant, they come.

Aumonier, an Almner, or Almoner.


Aussi, also, in like manner, aussi & auff, idem.

Un ange, a trough.

Auvoy, to own, to justify, to maintain, avowry, owning or justifying, il avoyer, he shall avow or justify, de sa avowry demesn, of his own confession or having owned, aveusse, ye have avowed.

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

Advowzen, avowsou, or advoussen, the right of Presentation to a Church. Note, That an Advoussen will not pass in a Fine, under the Title of Tenements. p. Greg. 282.

Au quel, to which.

Avel, auiril and avril, the Month of April.

Auvent, they have, il aura, he shall have. p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. 155. a.

Auricula, an Ear, aure, Ears. Auyt, the Month of August. Britton 151. b.

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

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

De autant plus, so much the more.

Auter, other, de auter of the other.

Au tel forme, such a manner.

Coke 5. 42.

Autour, about.

Autre, the other, L'auter de aperes, next unto.

Auteur foiz, other Times, heretofore, some Time past, auterfois, idem.

Les autres, the others, autres, idem.

D'autre part, of the other side.

En autre, to another, a un autre fois, at another Time, auteur fois marie, married again.


Qui est autre, which belongeth to another.


Un autheur, an Author.

Auteur foi, another's Ground.

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

Automne and Automnale, Harvest-Time.

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

Avoid, serra, shall be avoided.


Auzi haut, so high, and as high. Coke 5. 46. a.
B A.

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

A W.

Awaits, ambushments, vide agays.
Aroufis, doubts, fears, arrouf, doubtful.
349. En arrouf, in doubt, in fear. En aimer and amzir, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide aie.
Aydants, aiding.
Aye, have, jco aye, I have.
Ayant and Aynt, having.
Ayle, Grandfather, vide aile.
Ayeles and ayle, Grandmother.
Ayeul, idem, in modern French.
Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.
Aylors, vide aillors.
Ayer, to plow, vide arrer.
Ay es, plowed.
Ayront, they fit to hatch or breed. p. Coke Rep. 7. 17. b.

B A.

Bailler, to gape or yawn.
Baillalement, gaping or yawning.
Babillard, a babler, or prater, balaterəm, idem.
Backberend, when a Thief is taken, bearing on his Back the Thing stolen.
Batherend, idem.

B A.

Bague, a Reward or Bribe.
Bailment is the delivery of Thing or Person to the Bailee, viz. the Party who receives it.
Bailwiek and Bail, a County, Liberty and Jurisdiction.
Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Pur baile, for to deliver, termed Ley, 30. a.
Baila, delivered, bailment, delivering.
Bail is derived from the Greek verb Μαλλο, id est Mito, to le pass, car celluy que baille, mitti a fe. Bails hort, delivered out traditur in ballivo, delivered up on bail or keeping.

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

Bagage, Carriage, bale, a pack.
Ballats, little packs.
Baiffer, to humble, to bring low, to stoop.
Baiffer, to Kifs, bais, a Kiff.
Baiffer, a Kiffer.

Baisfe, Kissed. p. nov. nar. 7. i.
Baisement, kissing.

Un bal, a dance, ballads, fongs.
Un bale, a pack of Goods, &c.
Balen, a Whale, balaine and bale ne, idem p. Britton, 7. b.

Un Baley, a Broom or Befom.

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

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

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

Banquet: ment, Feasting, banqueter, to feast, to banquet.

Barat, deceit, subtlety, wrangling.

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

Barbaudier, a Brewer.

Balen, a Whale, Balesies, Plural. balain & baleue, 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.

Barbier, a Barber to shave.

Barbits, barbytes, berbes, Sheep also.

Barbuytes and berbetes, idem.

Le Barges, the roof of a House.


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 Baratre, to exchange. Baryes 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.

Prift baron, took to Husband. En bar, in stay or stoppage.

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

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


Bar, low, humble, ignoble. p. terms Ley, 12. b.

Basilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bar, a low Place.

Chambre bar, a Jakes.

Baffeur, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

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

Batton, idem as Bafon.

Baffarder, to baffardize.

Un baf, a Pack-faddle.

Un bafille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bafiment, a Building.

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

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

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

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, Batre and Batter, to beat or thrash.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Un Baudroyeur, a Currier of Leather.

Bay'ere, to deliver, idem ut bailer. Ils baieront, they delivered. Plowd 391. a.

Baylerent, they should deliver. p. Plowden.

B E.

Becane, quid vide 12 H. 7. 18.

Beat, blessed.

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

Beat, well, plus beat, 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 beat, very fair, vide belle.

Beau Plead', fair pleading, vide Weft. 1. c. 8. Bewplead', idem.

Beau temps, a clear Season, fair Weather.

Beaucoup moins, much less.


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

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

Bele, well, in Health.

Belier, a Ram.

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

Benigne, favourable.

Beregafoul, a Tax on Beer or Ale.

Bory and bury, the chief Seat of a Manor.

Berluffier, a gash or cut. p. terms Ley, 179. b.

B E.


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

Un befe and befe, an Ox, vide bofe.

Beouets, Steers.

Berbists, vide barbists, sheep, an berbe, a Sheep.

Besants, Talents of Gold, vid Mirror. juft. also an antient fort of Coin.

Befayle, great Grandfather.

Befigne, needful, needeth, Befignable, needful.

Befigners, needs, business, also needly Persons. Weft. 1. c. 1.

Si beaigne, if need be, que me baigners, if it shall need, ne beaigne, it needs not.

Baigne, Work, Workmanship, baignes, the Plural, estre en la beaigne, to be in the Work.

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

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

Bevent, they drink, beverages, drinking.


Ne bevuent, they drink not. p. 136.

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, buerre, idem.

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

Beliftrer, to beg.

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

Un beover, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Befiauls, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, byen, idem.

Bien tof, soon after. lib. alizer 213. b.

Biens, vide beins, Goods.
BL

Un biche, an Hind.
Bienfaicteur, well doing, doing good.
Bienvienner aucun, to welcome any one.
Un bier, 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.
Bijection, twice fix.
Bitumne, 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. Crur. 87. b.

BO

Blesme, pale, bleak.
Lour Blefleurs, their Wounds.

BO

Boeife, an Ox, bœufs, plural.
Boier, to drink, ils boierunt, they drank.
Boscage, the Product of Woodlands, for feeding of Swine and other Cattle, viz. Acorns, &c.
Bote, pur, as soit Bote Outre, 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. Bonte, goodness.
Bois, Wood. Sub-bois, Underwood.
Boies, Woods.
Inst 4. b.
Boscage, liberty of taking Wood, also woody Places.
Bote and boot, Aid, Help, Advantage, such as hedg-bote, hay-bote, plough-bote, &c.
Ne Bota, it helps not, or boots not, Britton 26. a.
Bote, by Brook's Abridgment is, added, or put unto, also an Amends, or Recompence. Fol. 220.
Boische, and bois, a Box. p. nov.
narr. 41.
Boiffeau, a Bulhel. Boifeaus, plural.
Bolive, a lip.
Bonne, a Hat, Cap, or Bonner.

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

Bug, a Mouthful.

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

Bordeaux, Steaks, Brochel-Houses.

Bordari, Cottagers, Husbandmen. Borduari, idem.

Bour, a Goat. Bougin, a Kid.

Boo bose & esperonme, I am booted, and spur'd.

Le Bouche de la playe, the Office, or Mouth of the Wound.

Bouchier, a Butcher. Ecu-cherie, Slaughter.


A Boucher, to speak.

Bouger, to give out. No bouger, to stand to it, not to budge.


Botelcs, without Help or A mends.

Boundes, Limits, also Merestones.


Bougre, a Buggerer, bougrevie, buggery.

Bouiller, to boil or seeth.

Bour, a Town, or Burrough.

Un Bourse, a Purse. Burs, and Burfe, idem.

Boucher, to hop. Boufchement, stopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Denizon.
B Y

Brique, Brick, briqueterie, Brickwork.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Bruarium, 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.

Brure, heath, or heathy.

Brure and Bruerie, idem.

Brure, modern French for heath.

Brure, brewing', pour breer & pister, for brewing and baking.


Brui, a Report, il court brui, there runs a Report.

B U


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

Burglars, vide Burglaries.

Un Bussine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.

Burse, idem ut Bourse and Bours.

Bumbard, a sort of Gun.

Bumbasteen, Cotton, Fuillian.

Buizart, or Buiffart, a Kite, or Buzzard.

Butin, spoil, pillage.

B Y

Byen, vide bien, well.

Byen publique, the Common-wealth.

Bye, a dwelling place. 1. part Inst. 5. b

Byens, vide biens.

Byfants, vide bisants.

Byan, to dwell, p. Coke 1 Inst. 5.

C A

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

Cabbage, a particular Assembley, informing and advising each other.


Cacher, to hide, Cachement hiding.

Cache, hid. Se cachoit, he hid himself.

Cachette, secretly, privily.

Cachetter, to sign, or seal.

Cachet, a signet, or seal.

Cader, to fall, cade, fallen. Voit cader, would fall.

Cadet, a younger Brother, or youngest Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the first Day of the Month.


Calme, quiet, tranquil.

Camera and camere, a Chamber.

Cambe, cied, vaulted.

Un campane, a Bell, pulsure de campane. ringing of the Bell.


Camp and Campaign, a Field.

Campeletters, idem, plural, and pastures. p. Plowden. 316. b.

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

Campagne del Roy, the Queen Confort.

Campagn 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. sund. rep. b. 46. a.

Cantaria, a chantry, a place to sing Mass.

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


Un Captiff, a Prisoner, a Captive.

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

Capax, capable. p. Brook’s abr. 288.

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

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

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbonis, Coals.

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

Carisse, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Flesh, vide chare and chair.

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

Carroage, an ancient Tax or Payment for as much Land as might be tilled 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. Philips.

Car entant, forasmuch.

Cart, Paper, Carte, Writing.

Carre and Carwe, a Plough, carew, idem. Vide charres.

Carres or Carve de terre, a Plough-Land.

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

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

Cafe,chaft.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

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

Cave, a Cave, or hollow place.

Causare, to cause, causeroit, may cause.

Cautera, shall cause.

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

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, caveunt, they take heed.

Cautelles, 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, this, that, ceo, cetty, ccy, cel and celuy, signifie that, this, these, etc. Ceo and cet are Masculines, cetty Feminine.

Cef, that is. ce oft, idem.

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

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

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

C’est, here within.

Est il ceans? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, Ce cy mème, this very same thing.
Cedar, to fall, to give place, vide Cader.
Je te cede, I give thee place.
Ceduls, Seats or Pews in a Church. p. Kitchin, 194. a.
Ceo est cef, this is it, or that is it, vide cefuy.
Céndre, to girt or gird.
Cenl et cint, girt or bound.
Cél, this, and also that. p. Gomp. jur. cur. 221. a.
Ce la, this fame, and that fame.
Celebrae, to extol or magnifie, to celebrate.
Celebres, celebrated. P. Parkins 53. b.
Celerent, they divulge, or discover. Briton, 9. b.
Celer, in modern French is to hide.
Célement, privily.
Célle, she, celuy, him, and celui, dem.
Cély la, that fame Man, vide cefuy.
Per celuy outiel, by such or such. terms de Ley 57.
Cendrey, Ashes, encendre, in the Fire. P. 3. part Insitit. 44.
Un cingle, a girt.
Cense, a Farm, censeur, a Farmer. Nos poit consimous, we may judge, 1. Hen. 7. Annals, 25. b.
Centre, the middle part or Center.
Cent, a hundred, cent foits, a hundred times, cent foits double, 200 times, cent foits trois, 300 times, &c.
Cents deux 200, trois cents, &c.
Huit and huit cens, 800. cens neuf 900.
Centeniers, Hundredors, or Men of the fame hundred. P. Mirror Insit.
Chair de leporina, Hares flesh.
Chafted, chafed.
Chaleur, Heat.
Chambre, a Chamber.
Chamfrain, a Chamberlain in
the Modern French, Cubicular;
and chambeian.
Champ, a Field, champs, plural,
vide camp, playn campes, an open
Field.
Champefle, an open Country
uninclofed.
Chance-medle, the killing one
by Accident mix'd with some
fault in the Killer.
La chancellerie, the Chancery.
Un chandelle, a Candle.
La chandelle, Candlemas.
Change tout, alter all.
Charre of Lead is 210 l. con-
sisting of 30 Formels, and each
Formel 70 l.
Charneau, fleshly.
A Charter formerly signifies
any written Deed or Instrument
now properly a Grant of the King
under the Great Seal.
Chaunter, to sing, chanter, idem.
Chaunter and chantant, singin
Ad chant, hath fung.
Et jur chanta pour le pit, and
the Jury gave Verdict for th
Plainiiff. Mich. 8 Hen. 6. chau-
te, fung, chauntu dulciment, fung
sweetly.
Le chauntry, the Mufick or th
Singing.
Doit chaunter, ought to be
fung.
Un chanel, a Sink or Drain
vide canel.
Charier, to draw or drive.
Un charret, idem.
Charret, is sometimes taken for Cart-loads. Kitchin 241.
Charter, Writings, Charts.
Le chartier, the Driver or Carter.
Un chariot, a Waggon, chariotz. plur. 2 Hen. 7, 1. a.
Avee charnelles, with battlements. p. eund. 31. a.
Un charme, a Spell.
Charbons, vide carbons.
Charperon, a Hood or Bonnet.
Un charbonnier, a Collier.
Chaume, Straw.
Charbon, a Thistle.
A charger, to charge.
Chaser, to drive or hunt, chargé, idem.
A chaser and rechaser, to drive backwards and forwards, p. chase ment, by driving, &c.
Chasiera, shall drive, hunt, &c. Chasse, idem ut chase.
Chasés, Drivings, enchases, idem.
Charve, idem ut carve.
Chasen, idem ut chesun.
Chasagne, a Chesnut.
Chassellain, the Owner or Captain of a Castle.
Un chat, a Cat, St. West. 1. c. 4.
Chatells, are all Goods move able and immovable, also Leaves, &c.
Chivalry, obtaining, purchasing, vide chivisance.

Cheval, a Horse, chival, idem.

Chevalier and chevalier, a Horsemanship, a Knight.

Cheveux and chevres, Horset.

Chetauchent, riding.

Cheu, happened, fallen out.

Chez, at, with, near.

Cheu, a fall, sa cheut, his fall, Coke 9. 122.

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

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

Chire, 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 Forests, Chases, and some other places paid by the Passengers.

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

Chirographer and Chirogaffer, an Officer in the Common Pleas who ingrosses the Fines there levied, and makes out Indentures thereof, &c.

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

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

Chuiraks and chiraukks, Horset, a chivauks, to grind or work in a Horse mill. p. Coke rep. 11. 50.

Chivauchuer, to ride, chivauchoomus, we rode.

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

Chivauchea, rode, chivauch, idem.

Chivisance 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.

Chopeherch, 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.


ChrefUen, a Christian.

Chrontques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chyvers, idem ut chivers.

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

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

Ci davant, heretofore, ci longement, so long.

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

Cices, Pulse, Vetches.


Ciel, Heaven, vide Ciole.

Un cigne, a Swan, signes, Swans, signets young Swans, cygnetts, idem.

Cil idem ut celiy.

Cimitone, a Burial-place or Church-yard.

Cinque, five, cinque foits, five times.

Cinquiem, the fifth, cinquies, idem.

Cinquante, fifty, cinquantanes, the fiftieth.
C L

Cips, vide Ceps, the Stocks.
Cire idem ut Cere.
Ciste, a Chest, cest idem.
Cissof, as soon as, as oft as.
Citus, rather.
Un cimiterre, a crooked Sword,
Cirier, a Wax chandler.
Cite, a City, al Cite, at the
City p. Plowden, Com. 300. b.
Ciphis, Cups. p an Rich. 3.
Un ciphe de vin, a Cup of Wine.
" Coke 9. 86.
Cirer, to seal, vide cerer.

C L

Un claud, a Ditch.
Un claue, a Horse-shoe, also
brew. 49.
Clays, Hurdles, Stakes for
8. 125. b.
Cler, clear, cleste, clearly.
Un cler, a Clerk.
A fair cler, to make clear or
bright, pur clenser, to make clean
clerement, clearly.
Cler, Clergy.
Clste, Hurdles to fold Sheep.
Clieft, a Key, cleifs and clifs,
Keys.
Clief, also a Key. Coke rep. 5.
91. b.
Cloche, a Bell, also a Trumpet.
Clocher, to shur, and from thence
a Cloyfter.
Clo, shur or inclosed, un clor,
an inclosed Ground, fenced about.
Cloie, pricked with a Nail.
Cloier mon chival, to prick a
Horfe in shoeing. Cloy, pricked,
lamed, cloye, idem. —
Clou is Modern French for a
Nail.
Clough, a Valley between
Hills.

C O

Closure de hayes, including
with Hedges.
La claue, the Close or End, as
la claue pafche, the Close or End

C O

Coereter, to force, coherter,
Coerts, forced, coher, idem.
and chere, idem.
Coherter, to force, or to com-
pel.
Cohertera, shall force.
Fuit coher, was forced.
Conus, known.
Consular, to know, consiure,
ident.
Coeur, a Heart, also the Breast.
Cognom, a Surname.
Cognizance, confessing, ac-
knowledging.
Cognizance, having knowledge.
Coin, Money.
Coignier, to coin. p. Plowd.
Com. 116. a.
Coileberti, Tenants in free Soc-
cage.
Coiler, to gather, Collier, idem.
Coilier and collier, idem.
Coigiez, gather ye, colige, idem.
Coillers and coillours, Collectors.
Coillint, p. Coke 8. rep. seems
to be a lock of Wool, taken as
Toll.
Colier and Ceylour, a Collector;
collecterez ye shall gather, bein
colye, well gathered.
Colle, a Neck, col, idem. also
Glue and Pafte.
"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.

Collusion, Decret.
Collusionis and collarii, are Cot-tagers.

Colubris, Doves, Pigeons.
Colubrace, a Dove-house, col-

baren, 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 eft? How many are
ye?

Combien y a il? how long is it
since.

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

Combien vauillant, how much are

Come and Comme, as, where, al-
só how, and even as.

Comburer, to burn, estre com-
bre, to be burned, comberts,
burned.

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

Comment cela? how so?

Comencer, to begin, comencera,
shall begin.

Comence, begun, comenceroit, it
ought to begin.

Comembant, beginning, comen-
tant, idem. Commenement and co-
menfant, idem.

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

fol.

Commengerent, excommunicated, or
accursed.
Compartir, to divide, or share.
Commorant, staying, abiding.
Compensier, to recom pense, compensate, recompen sed, rewarded.
Compartir, to suf fer together.
Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.
Un complice, a Companion in wickedness.
Comportement, behaviour.
Comprendre, to perceive.
Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.
Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Consent thereto.
Communemment, the Commonalty. P. Kitch.
Commerer, to discourse, to confer.
Con, known, discovered, P. terms de Ley 18. b.
Conceder, to grant.
Concevoir, to think, to ponder, also to bring.
Constat, endeavou ring. P. terms Ley, 136.
Conceve, brought forth, or per fected. Plowd.
Conceve, Concepcion, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.
Concordamment, unanimously.
Concur ensemble, come, or agree together.
Concurant, a Rival.
Concubeant, a lying together.
1 Hen. 7. 6.
Condamnner, to give Judgment against.
Conder, the fame as Balkers.
Condignus, worthy.
Confessier, to acknowledge.
Confessi onous, we own.
Confier, to trust.
Constituer, to appoint.
Contenu, contained. p. le contenu, by the Contents.
Contaminus, we declare, or count.
Conteste, Strife, Contention.
Contradaite, counterfeited.
Contrariant, being against.
Contrater, to contract, or shorten.
Controve, contrived, controver, to contrive.
Neint contristeante and neint contristiment, it doth not otherwise appear, notwithstanding.
Conteignes, contained.
Conte and Contre, against.
Contingence, happening by chance.
A Contradire, to gainsay.
Counter, to declare, to count.
Contraband, prohibited.
Controver, a contriver of false Reports.
Contrepanel, a counterpart. p. Parkinson 112. a.
Convenable, necessary, fit, convenablement, conveniently.
Convinquus, convicted, Coke 9. 121.
Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, cons, idem.
Ne conus, not known, si conus soy, if he own himself. Coke's Rep. 5. 117. b.
A conusfer, to know, poit conusstré, may know.
Conusfans, knowing, acknowledging, constante, idem.
Il count, he owns, or acknowledged.
Le conusans, the acknowledging.
Il conussoit, he may own.
Ne poit conusfer, he may not acknowledge.
Cousonimus, we own, or acknowledge.
Connuying, Knowledge.
Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks Cope, a hill.
Blees en coppe, Corn in Cocks.
Contecker, to join in strife, contentent, they strive.
Contestis, Differences, centkes, idem. also Suits.
Convenable, agreeable, necessary.
Coutverture, a Thicket or Covert of Wood.
A Cord of Wood is by Statute to be eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four high.
Un cog, a Cock.
Un coq, a Shoemaker.
Corie, Leather, corps, idem, p. R. 3.
Un cord de lane, a load of Wool.
Cornus, a Horn, corner, to wind a Horn.
Corne, hunted. p. Britton 33. a
Cornele, the crown of the Head also a Crow.
Corodie, a Provision of Dye and Apparel.
Corrage, a Custom of paying certain Measures of Corn.
Cordage, Stuff to make Ropes.
Corone, a Crown; Coronement a Crowning, or Coronation.
Corps, a Body, four doux corps, their two Bodies.
Cors, a Body; il eit cors, he hath a Body. p. Britton 230.
Corps incorporate, Bodies incorporated.
Corfues, corporal, p. Britton 142.
Corsepresent, a Mortuary.
Corrupte & brief parlance, by the hasty and short Pronunciation. p. termes de Ley.
Corriger
Corriger, to correct, to chastise.
Corrige and corrigé, corrected.
Corruptor, to break, to violate.
Cofmage, Kindred or Affinity.
Coffes and Cofseti, Husbandmen.

Pound cover, a Pound in a by-Place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, &c.
Pound cover, the Parish-Pound. Covers, covered.
Chival cover, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed.
Cov'terment, tacitly, or impliedly.
Cov'ient, it behoveth. or they ought.
Cov'it, fraud.
Counter, idem ut conter, to declare, &c.

Ad count, hath declared, count.'s, idem.
Un count, a Declaration.
Count, also is an Earl, countee, idem, Counsea, idem.
Counsmance, a Man’s Credit or Estimation. Contemnent, idem.
Un counseour, a Serjeant at Law, or Counsellor.
Coungee, vide congee.
Counterfeit, counterfeit.

Countalmi, A County Palatine.

Counter, shall or will declare.
Countermand, to forbid, to recall.
Countervault, countervailed.
Counterfeit, forbidden, denied.

Le counterdict, the forbidding.

La cuppe, the fault. p. Britton, 141.

Coup and coups, cut, couper; to cut.

Coupes, strokes, blows, or slashes.

Couper le tayle, to dock, or cut off the Intail.
Couxir ca & la, to run here and there.
Courte, to run, courrée, idem. coureyl, running, also ready, courage, running, courage, idem.
Ne courage, it runs not, or goes not, he shall not, course ne court, idem.
Courir a & la, wandering here and there.
Court, constrained, forced, also short.
Un courfair, a Pirate, Un courratier, a Horse-Courser.
Courtement, shortly.
Coupables, guilty.
Coupure, cutting, lopping, coupure, idem.
Courtilage, a piece of Ground, or Garden near a House, a void Piece, or Yard.
Courance, running, corans, idem.
En couplant boyes, in cutting Woods.
Coyly, gathered, a coyler, to gather or collect.
Coylours vide colours.

C R.

Cracher, to spit, or put upon a Spit.
Crainer, to refuse, crainent son Company, they refuse his Company. p. 265o. 150.
Crampus, Lame, Britton 36.
Credence, belief.
Cretaine, fear, cretaine de ewe, fear of Water. p. Plowden; crainse is fear in modern French.
Creë, Created.
Créance, Belief, PerSwasion, Trust, Credit, Faith.
Credence, Belief also.
Faux creance, false Faith, Infi- dility.
Creës, believe ye.

Creër, to grow, ne creërs shall not grow.
Que creës, which groweth creët doth grow.
Creasants and creasants, growing creasent, they grew.
Crever, to thrust, creus l'Oëi thrust out the Eye. p. Coke, Rep. 9. 120.
An crië, at the Cry. W. 1. c. 9.
Croët, a little piece of Land near a Dwelling House, enclose for some particular use.
A croër and a crier, to believe croëre, belief.
Croy moy, believe me. jeo croy pas, I do not believe, ne creë 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, creëre, to argue, debate, scan, Plowden's Preface, to his Comment.
Un croë and croësse, a Croë croix, Crosses.
Creëfeins, idem ut Creësteins.

C U.

Cudulagh or Couthulagh, he that knowingly received one outlaw which antiently was equally criminal.
Custiller, to gather or reap.
Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vi- coeur.
Cuers, plural, p. cuer, by hearer or without Book.
Cuir, Leather.
Cule, Dung, Filth.

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

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

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

Cunicules and cunicles, Conies.

Le curve, the Care.

Currier, to plough.

Currir, to run, currieth, he runneth.

Curge, run, eurgera, 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 curfitor, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Course, the number of such Officers are twenty four.

Curve, crooked.

Custos, Keeper.

Cuttle and cuttel, vide cottle, a Knife, and couteau, idem.

Curt temps, short Time.

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

La cuiffe, the Thigh.

Cule niest, the Night Season.

Curtiner, to fence in, to inclose.

Cultivier, to till.

Curer, to cleanse.

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

Custodie ne poit, may not keep.

Cy, so, as, here, hereupon.

Cy pris, so near, cy tunt come, as much as.

Cy infuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter.

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

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

Cy court, so speedy. Coke 7. 36.

Cy vivement, so lively. Plowd. A. 172.

Cybien, as well.

Son cy, they are here.

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

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

Cy eins, here within, in this Place.

Cy ou je suis, here in this Place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide Cigne.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Ciel, Heaven, vide cele.

Cysors, Cutters, cysours de boures, Cutpurfes.

Cylindre, a Thing long and round.

Cypres, Cypresses.

D.' a Word affirmative for yes.

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

D' abatus, to be thrown down.

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

Daignier, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a small Gun, a Handgun, vide baque.

A Dakir or Dicker of Leather, &c. is ten Hides or Skins.
D' aimer, to go, vide aimer.
D' aney, Seggs, Rushes, flag
Ground, also Alder-Trees. p. 290.
Nar. 5. a.
Dame, a Lady, also a Doe, or Female Deer.
D' amesner, to go, or bring.
Damner, to condemn.
Dames, Maidens.
Dams, within, into, vide deins.
Darain, latter, last, daraigne, idem.
Al darrain, at last, from the French Word, dernier, i.e. ultimo.
Darrein Continuance, the last
continuance, Darren Presentment, the last Presentment.
77. a.
Un dague, a Poinard, a Dagger.
D'aventure, perchance.
D'avantage, vide advantage.
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' auiliar, of the like or such.
Un dard, a Dart.
Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.
Un dagge, a Pistol, or short Gun.

DE

De la, from that, beyond, over.
Debase, to bring low, debase:
les poutres, below the Bridges. p.
Debase, downwards.
Debonore, good will, likeing.
P. Britton, 104. a.
Debote, to depose, to deny, hinder.
Debote, hindered, denied. p.
Britton 104.
Debouche & corns, is by Brit
put for Hue and Cry. f. 20.
Dobility, weakens.
Debrufer, to break or tread down, or throw down.
Debruife, thrown down, debru
ife, idem.
Deca, on this side, dec & 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.
Deces, deceived, dechavoir, un
known.
Deceder, to die.
Decess and deces, defunct, dec
ceased.
Decrepute, Lame. p. Fitzh. Nat
brev. 25. b.
Dedire, to gainsay, ceo ne poi
mus dedire, this we cannot deny
or gainsay.
Ne dedit, it cannot be denied
P. Plowd. 179. b.
Est dedit, it is denied, ad de
dit, hath denied, soit deditis, be
denied.

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

Decenier, a Tithingman.

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

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, since, or in Time past.


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

Dechafer, to drive off, to drive away.

Dechaufe, driven away, Decaulement, driving.

Declariment, declaring. p. 3 part Inf. i.

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.

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

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

Defeater, to put by or hinder.

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

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

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

Defener, to put off, delatesm, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A defener, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide dismes.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

Dedie, Dedicated.

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

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

Defluer and defluer, to deflower.

Debrisfer and debrisfer, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defose, dig'ed 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.

Defoulence and defoules, trod down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Neint defait, undefeated.

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

Degai, wasting, degaile, destroyed; degai, idem.

Degai, to waste, a fair degai, to commit waste.

Degait, shall waste or spoil.


Degailement, wafting.

Deboult, over or above.

Debours, out, without.

Dieu, God.
Delaiffer, to leave, forfake, délaîse, lett.

Delaù, died p. 2. Rich. 3. annual.

dejà, idem, also likewise.

Délargue, then, there, vide il long.

Déjeter, to cast off, déjeter, cast off, déjected.

Déjet, thrown down.

Déjettement, a casting off.

Dems, within.

Dela, idem ut de ca, and from thence.

Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.

Deliberer, to purpose, to think, to confult.

Ils délibère, they consulted.

Delire, vide, désire.

Delit, an Offence, a Fault.

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

Delerier, to delight.

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

Ses demain, his own, en lour demesne, as their own. p. Stat.

Glocest. cap. 4. demain, idem.

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

Demander, to ask, request, demandan, asked, demanandumus, we require, or ask.

Deme, to be. p. termes de Ley.

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

Demenge, past, gone over, elapsed.

Son demesne, his own.

Demie and demi, the half.

Dementers, in the mean Time, also fortwith.

Demi, demist, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demise 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 dmitte, left, dimitrent, they left. p. Mirror.

Demissible, demissible, or to be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, dmitter, to part with.

Democrat, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonstrer, to shew.

Demourger, to stay, reside, continue or dwell, demourgent and demourgent, they reside, dwell, &c. il demoures, they remain or dwell.


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 demurramus, we abide in Law.

Demurge, left, staid.

Il demura, he shall remain or stay.

La demurra, he staid there.

p. Plowd.

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

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

Demurrant, remaining, abiding.

Il demyrr, it remaineth or belongeth unto.

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

Demi, forbidden.

Demise
### Den and dene

Dene and donne, a Valley or Dale, also a Place inhabited. *p. 152*. Infr. *p. 1*.  
*Denier*, a Penny, deniers, Money, demiers, idem.  
Denommer, to name or nominate.  
Denombrément, numbring.  
Denoter, to make known.  
Dent, a Tooth, dentes, Plural.  
Denouncer, to declare.  
Departir, to divide, also to join in Pleading other Matter than at first pleaded un-  
Derompement, breaking, bursting.  
Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide arrière.  
Derrive moy, behind me. 2 Hen. VII.  
Derefe, mocked, laugh'd at.  
Des, from, des le commencement, from the beginning, des Plural of de.  
Desacoustomée, unwonted, not usual.  
Desfahbler, to undeceive. *p. 153*.  
Desaventure, mischance.  
Desarray, to put out of Order.  
Descourser, to expend or lay out.  
Dersie, perceived, deseryer, to discover.  
Descroiftre, to grow less.  
Descheur, to fall out, to happen, descheur, idem, also to fall down. *p. 12 Hen. 8. r.a.  
Desaire, to gainlay, to recant.  
Desparer, to despair.  
Desgorger, to vomit.  
Desgarnys, unwarned.  
Dessemble, disarmed.  
Desastre, a hard Chance.  
Desjouindre, to separate.  
Deshériteur, to disinherit.  
Desboucher, to unstop, to set abroach, also to dispark.  
Desciné, ungirded.  
Descheire, torn, rent.  
Desoller, to behead one.  
Desenpelser, to get out of a Snare, to entangle.  
Deshabiller, to undress one.  
Deshonste, without Shame.  
Desflier, to choose, elect, also to unbind, or set free, deslie, loose, unbound, freed.  
Desmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.  
Desmettre,
Defmettre, to misplace, to put out of joint.
Defgarner, to unfurnish.
Defaigner, to defame, to speak ill of.
Defnuer, to make naked.
Defnue de amies, void or deflittue 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.
Defouth, under, desorbes, from under.
Defraciner, to root out.
Defroy, to be out of Order.
Le deserte, the Banquet, or After-course.
Defseruer, to put afunder.
Defus, above, aloft.
Les desus de touts choses, the uppermost part, or Face of all Things.
Defendre, to stretch out, desend, stretch'd, and sometimes, loofened.
Definer, to appoint.
Defstruer, to destroy, to waste.
Defonder, confusion.
Defore, from hence, desore, idem. p. 2 part Inft 639.
Deformes, hereafter.
En despitant, in spight.
Despitousment, despightfully.
En despit e Cur, against the Rule of the Court, or against their Will, in spight of them. Brit. 223. b.
Defouth, beyond, defouth la Mer, beyond Sea.

Devant, before, us devant, jeo te sry aray, go before, I will follow thee.
Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.
Detraher, to backbite, to speak ill of one.
Dev, a Debt, and duemen, duly.
Devant, before that, devant & darter, before and behind. 
Devant que jours, before which lays.

Devainir, to become.
Devainir, become, devainir le, become bound.

Devamns, become, devamnent, hey became.

Devainont, idem, deviendra, hall became.

Ilst dever, they ought, thay ame.

Dever esfer, ought to be, vide ews.

Devey, ought, ne deveront, they ought not.

Devient and devoyent, idem ne ewes, ye ought not.

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

Deviers, against, towards, regard everes moi,look towards me, deves, e ought, deviers orient, towards he East.

Devove, appointed, devover, to point, or to give unto.

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

Deux, of them, deulx, idem, lso, from them.

Devestre, to put off, devest, put ff.

Devie and devia, dieth, vier, o dye.

Devient, they die, devientent, hey are dead.

Deviervent, they should dye.

Le devision, the Division.

Drives outter, put forth, put our.

Sont devifes, are given or deified.

Ne devi'lu, shall not be put by.

Greg. 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Deu and dieu, God. p Brit. a.

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

Dextre and dexter, the right Hand.

Dextrement, nimbly, aptly.

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

Diable, vide deable.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth.


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

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

Discover, to uncover, discouvertes, uncovered.

Est disse, it is said, vous dieres, ye shall say.

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

Disent and dient, they said, voir dire, to speak truly.

Difreadable, which may be difreined.

Est disse, it is said, vous dieres, ye shall say.

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

Disent and dient, they said, voir dire, to speak truly.

Dillongues, from thence, from that time.

Diët, a Word.

Dirra and diray, shall speak or fay.

Dis tu, speak thou, disant, saying.

Il dis tainsf, he said so.

Diel, of this fame.

Un dilapider, a Lapidary.

Dimitter and dimeter, to leave, ne dimit, doth not leave.

Dimetter, afo, to leafe out.
Direte, thrown down, destroyed.

Discame, unsowed.

dieu, God, dieu tres puissant, Almighty God.

die-to gard, God save thee.

differ, 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.


demisont, they demisfe, or leave out, or let go.

diminissant, Leasing or letting go.


diminuer, to lessen, or take away from.

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

diriger, to direct, dire fires, ye direct.

directe, directly and directed, directement, directly.

dirept, took away.

dirupt, broke down.

discendre, to go down, descend.

discendue, descended, descendus, idem.

discendis, doth descend.

discus, ungirded, unbound.

discernir, to discover.

disfluer, to displace, disfien, displaced.

disfauaire, disadvantage. 35 H. 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unprofitable, to do damage.

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

Disjonnex, unjoyied.

Discontinuer, to cease.


Discretion, prudently, wisely.


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

Discoverer, to cleanse.

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

Est discernis, is seen.

Disanfe, decided.

Disdeinance, despising.


Disgrade, degraded.

Disjointive, not jointly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarries, unmarried. 35 H. 40. b.

Dismer, to tithe.

Dismeres, Tithes.

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

Disjoint, vide antea, and dysjoi.

Come disfe, as I said, 2 Rich. 7

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


Dispenser, to distribute.

Dispencer, to discharge, or acquit.

Dispenser le lojes, to dispence with the Laws.

Dispensu, put off, hindred, voided.


Dispustimus, we will dispust 43 Hen. 3. 23. b.
Diverse, differing or different.

Divers, differing or different.

Divers moulde, differing much.

Termes Ley.

Diversement, diversely, severally.

Diverser, to separate; from Margue by a Spiritual Sentence.

In diverse, such a separation.

Divulguer, to declare openly, publish Secrets.

Divulgue, the Thing to published.

Dix, ten, dix, idem, and dizeion.

Dix sous, ten Shillings.

Dix quarter, fourteen.

Dizeime, the tenth, dixisme, idem.

Dixme, idem.

Dixoisisme, the eighteenth. 2 pt.

Inf. 639. tempore Edw. 3. en le αβ p. dismes.

Dizaine, containing ten.

Le Dixieme, the tenth.

Dix sié, sixteen.

Dix trois, thirteen.

Dix neufisme, the nineteenth.

Dizesinge, fifteen.

Dix huitisme, and dix huitieme, the eighteenth.


Le dize, the Tenth. p. Coke.

Di, to cut off, to dock or bar.

Doce, the back, dos, idem.

2 H. 7. 8. a.

Does, he ought, doit and doet, he should, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doit, he ought.

Doggist, a Ticket or short Note, or Abstraction of some Matter elsewhere entered more at large.

Docket, idem.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurrer, he must pay.

Doit and Doitkin, the same as Dotkin.

Dole, a Part, Share or Portion.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Done, douz and doiuent, they ought, or are bound, doint, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, easy to be taught.

Un document, a Precept or Institution.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem digit.
Dol, grief, also deceit.
Doler, to grieve.
Doleur aver, to have grief.
Doleur, pain or grief.
Doleance, grieving.

Brev. 88. a.
Un docenary and docenar, one admitted as a Resiant in a Manor to be sworn.
Domboek, a Book of Laws or Judgments.

Domesman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.
Dommage, Loses, Damage.
Porter dommage, to bring, or suffer losfs, or hurt.
Lommageable, hurtful.
Domen, to tame.

Domefies, tame Things, &c.

West. 1. 20.
Donajjon, vide denizjon.

Donative, a Benefice given or collated by the Patron, without any Presentments to, or Institution by the Ordinary.

Donee, to give, and donor, idem.

Donery, if not doneeremius, if we should give. p. Plowd. 97. b.

Done and dones, given.

A doner an don, to give a Gift.

Donmen, that give.

Donement, giving.

Eleftant done, being given.

Donez, given.

Done and donge, then, therefore, donques, idem.
A toy donques, to thee therefore, adieu done, farewell then.

Narr. 17.
D'ont, whereof.

Don't il appert, by which it appeareth.

Don't, also whence, and whereby.

Donm, a Judgment, Sentence or Decree.

Dormir, to sleep.

Dormier, slept and sleepeth.

Dormant, sleeping.

Dorp and Thorp, a Village.

Dors, a back, idem ut dorce and dorse.

D'or, Gold.

Dore and doreo, gilded.

Dorr, would give, or do.

Jeo te dorey, I would give thee.

Doffis, Shoulders, also Backs.

Dockins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.

Doubles, Lat. diploma, the same as duplicates, vide 14 H. 6. & 6.

Dout, fear.

Doutent, they feared.

Downtous, doubtful, or doubted.

Douze, twelve.

Douzain, a dozen.

Doudize, twelve.

Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.

Douze milliares, twelve Miles.
p. Terres de Ley.

Douster, vide ouster.

Douns, Gifts.


Dote, Dower.

Breve de dote, a Writ of Dow.

Doutens, doubtful.

Douz, gentle, tractable, all smooth.

Un doyen, a Dean.

Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deary.

Te doyne, I give thee. p. Brit. 94. b.

Ne tu doyney, thou dost not gi.
p.endum.

Ne doyent, they ought not to.
p. Plowden.

Draughte and draughte, a drain weight.
D  U  E  A

Drop and drappe, Cloth.
Semt de south drap de estate,
sitting under a Cloth of State.

p. 3 Hen. 7.
Drop bien drappe, Cloth well
wrought.

Drapees, Plural.

Un drapier, a Clothier.

Drap, Wares. p. Brit. 38 &
33 a.

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

Droit droit or droit droit, a
double Right, viz. of Posses-
sion, and of Property or Interest.
Droit and droit, right, drosure,

Mere droit, a direft, or meer
right.

Droitement, direftly, righty.

Droitural and drosurel, right-
ful.

Sôns drosurel, indirectly, with-
out right.

Droiturement and drosurement,
rightly.

A drosure, to do righty.

En drosure, in doing right.

Drus, a Tooth, vide dent.

Druf, a Thicket of Wood, dru,

idem.

Drusieu and drofien, idem.

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

Du chimin, by the way.

Du cõf d'orient, from the
East.

Du Arabe, from Arabia.

Du tous, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or
General.

Duché, a Dukedome.

Dunum, duns and dun, a Hill.

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

Dureitie, hardnes.

Durr, hard, dure, hard.

Durer, to laft, to continue.

Durer jusque a la fin, to continue
to the end.

Durette, hardenes, durement,
hardly, continually, also fieckly.

Dureffe, force, also hardship.

Durham, in the Year-Books
called the Franchise de werk.

Dui, he ought.

Duif estre, it ought to be.

Il duif sue, he hath killed.

3 Hen. 6.

Duifloit, he ought.

Duifrient, they ought.

No duif mitter, he ought not
to fend, or put.

Que duif, who ought.

Dulce, fresh, sweet.

Dumes, brambles, thorns. p.

Fizh. Nat. brev. 59 b.


8. 76 a.

Dyceel, of this, of it.


75 a.

Dykerove, a Bailiff or Officer
having the Oversight of Dykes
and Drains in fenny Countries.

Le dyft, the said.

Leysont, they said.

Dyzant. faying, dysant, idem.

E  A

Age, age, vide aage.

Eau and eaque, Water, vide
ewe.

Euses, Waters.

Ealdorman, Sax. an Elder of the
People, viz. a Senator or Lord
of Parliament; hence our Al-
derman.

Ealra, a Saxon Word.

Ealrawitena gemot, a Council,
or Court of all the Wifemen.

Eare, to plough.
Egaliasment, a Convenience claimed in another's Land, where no Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink, Water, &c.

Ebrill, drunk.

Ebrustie, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Eckelle, a Ladder.

Eclipsor, to vanish, to hide.

Eclot, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Edite, set forth.

Edowart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Editer, to blot out, to deface.

Effacement, defacing, obliterate.

Effict, Force, Vertue.

Effoder, to dig up, effode, dug up or out.

Effoyer, to affright, estre affray, to be frightened.

Effraye, fear, terror.

Effunder, to shed, spill. 3 Hen. 7. 1 b.

Effundes, spilt or shed.

Egal, equal, sont egales, are equal.

Equal, idem in mod. French.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egalité, égalité, egalitia, idem.

Également and egalment, equally.

Eglise, the Church, vide Eglise.

Egalisement, making equal.

Egrotant, rick.

Eguiser, to happen.

Eide, aid.

Eiant, having, vide Euant.

Eins, in, within, and by Telu but, 113. 1 H. 7. 6.

Eins conceala, but hide, or conceal.


Eins, being, vide ains.


Eies, forwards. p. termes Le 156.

Eign, old, eldest, plus eign older.

Eignesse fille, eldest Daughter.


Eirant or Errant, the same Itinerant, as Justices eirant, travelling Judges, i.e. such ride the Circuits.

Eire, an Iter, Journey, Circuit &c.

Eirie, to hatch, or fit over.

Eirie de espermons, a young brood of Hawks.

Eisne, eldest.

Il eit, he hath, eient, they hav Eit, may have. 2 Hen. 7. 15.

Eyent and eyant, they have.

El and sa, she and her.

Elle, her and she, ele, ide p. Parkins.

Eliser, to choose, poet eley, may choose.
EM

Electors, elec'tors, eliel, chosen electors, idem.

Eloigner, to filch, to imbeizil, esloigner, idem.

Eloignment, filching, stealing.

Eloignement, filching, stealing, a removing a great way, from, or off.

Eloignment, is when the Wife leaves the Husband, and goes with the Advouterer.

Eloignement, filching, stealing.

Emanciper, to set free.

Emancipe, he that is set or made free.

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

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

Embr, to buy, an emer, a buyer, le emer, the buyer.

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

Emont, he came forth, he arose from.

Emailleer, to enamel.

Emas, below, ou en bas, or below.

El ambassade, a Message.

Embler, to steal, ad emblee, hath stolen.

Embea'iser, to filch, idem ut esloigner.

Embi'ller, to deck or trim.

Emblements, Profits of Land.

Embler, stealing, embleea, stolen.


Emprent, comprehended.
Empris, taken in hand.
Empri defer, to put in Prison.
Emprifoner, taking, also they took. Plowd. 91. a.
Emprifoner, to put in Prifon.
Emprifo, it, taking, also they took.
Emprefmer, to put in Prifon.
Emprifonera, fhall imprifon.
Empriteront fur eux, they took upon them. p. Parkins, 115. a.
Emprante, borrowed, or borrowing.
Emplir, to fulfil, ejnplee, fulfilled.
En, in, by, within.
En ce, in this or that.
Encimon, by the way, and in the way.
En apres, hereafter, afterwards.
En outre, furthermore.
Enchafon, by the reason of, or cause.
Enceper, to take again. Br. 125. b.
Enapres ilont esfer icy, there may be hereafter.
Enbeuverer, to water, droit de enbeuverer, right of watering, or taking Water for Cattle. p. Britton, § 56. b.
Enbeuverer, to write down in short, also put into writings. p. sund. 7. a.
Enfy, therein. Plowd. 80.
Encr, encreased, raised.
Encr, to run into, happened.
Endebter, to owe.
Endowment, giving, settling up.
Endecor, to endorse, or write upon the backside.
Endocer, to teach.
Enginemer, for teaching.
Enfreind,break.
Enfreint, broken.
Enfreind, breaking.
Enfreng, broken.
Enfuer, to run, or fly away.
Enfua, shall fly, or run.
Enfues, driven away. p. Crompt. 68.
Enfue, fled. p. sund. 141.
Enfuent, they fly.
Enfuant, flying, or running away.
So enfuyoit, he was fled. Coke Rep. 9 120.
Enfuis, have been, enfays, idem.
Engarnies, with-held. p. Mirror cap. 5. 2.
Engendre, to beget.
Que engender, who begot.
Engendrare, begetting, also having issue.
Engendrare a nestre, issue to be born. p. Britton 91.
Engendre, is also begotten.
Engetta, outed or outed.
Engette, cast out.
Engettre, Engetter, to eject, or throw out, also to lay or put.

Engettement la mains, laying on of Hands.
Engleterre, England.
Englois, an English Man.
Enhabler, to enable.
Par enginer, to beguile. p. Ssar.
Westm. 1. cap. 29.
Enhauuse and enhauzen, to raise up.
Enhaute, exalted, set up.
Enhaults; on high.
Enheiter, to inherit.
Enheitera, shall inherit.
Encre, Ink.
Enjoint, enjoining.
Enjoiner and Enjoinder, to enjoin, to command.
Enjeter violentz mains, to lay violent Hands.
Enjeter sccum ordeurs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. p. Fitkh.
Nat. brew 176. b.
En lieu, instead of.
Enlver, to advance higher, to lift up.
Enombrager, to shadow, hide, or cover.
Enpante, carried away. p. 13
Hev. 7. 9. b.
Empire, made worse, vide Empire.
Emprendre and emprender, to take upon one.
Enpraine and Enpoin, in Hand.
Enprisant, taking in Hand, or upon one.
Enprower, to improve, also to enclose.
Je vons enprisie, I desire you.
Park. 170. a.
Enreindre and enfraindre, to break.
Enlever, to lift up.
Ennobler, to make noble.
Enterer, to lay, or bury in the Earth.
Enterre, buried.
Enterment, buried.
Entre, between, among.
Entre deux, between two.
Entrelasse, to put between, to interline.

Entrelaise and enterlase, and enterlasse, omitted, left out. p. Plowd.

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

Entant, fo that, forasmuch, entail, idem.

Enterlacement, interlining.

Enterlais, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful, also to attend. W. 1. c. 10.

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

Entend, a purpose to do.

Entende, understood.
Vous entendez, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendement, waiting, also understanding.

Entermelled, mingled, mixed.

Entermellent, they use, occupy.

Enterprize, they consulted among themselves, enterprizing.

Coke 2. 120.

Enterprend, purposed.

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

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

Entour, round about, entou're, idem.

Entouer, to go a Compass about p Kitchin.

Entromiter, idem ut intromiter, to meddle with.
Entover, to walk about.
Entour les oures, about their works.
Entrer, to enter in, entrent, they enter.
Entramous, we entred.
Entruder, he who wrongfully enters upon Tenants, or Lands upon the Death of Tenants for Life, or Years. He who so enters upon the Death of Tenants in Fee is called an Abator.
Envenemer, to poison, envenge, poisoned.
Envers, against.
Enveigleroit, may profess, or enveigle.
Environer, to compass about.
Envoyer, to send one a Message.
Ad envoye, hath sent, envoyes, Messengers, Ambassadors.
Enuer, to work to the use.
Enueras, shall work to the use. Enuriit, they work, or enure.
Envellope, wrapped, folded.
Environ, about.
Enole, 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.
Estetour, he that seizes for the King in such Case, by vertue of his Office.

Esthaper, to escape.

Estheter, to fall or happen unto.

Estheuer, idem.

Estheuins, Sheriffs.

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

Estie and eschy, happened, fell.

Encheft and enchust, hath happened or fell.

Escalaff, sealed.

Esthevier, to fall out, in mod. French.


Eskippefon, shipping.

Estliffe, a Church, esglis, idem.

Estier, to choose, to elect, elect, choosen.

Estius, idem, estiera, shall choose.

Estors, electors, esliant, choosing.

Esloigner, to take away privily to embeizil.

Esloignct, strayed, embezilled.

Esloignment, straying, or making away.

Estius, estius, estius and estier choisen, elected.

Esmerveiller, to wonder, to admire.

Esseu, a Right of Primogeniture.

Esposent, they married.

Espandue, shed, spilt, sanke espandue, Blood shed, sanke espank, idem.

Especialment, chiefly.

Espee and espe, a Sword.

Estee, by Britton, a Thigh, an sometimes a Leg.
Espier, to hope, to trust in.
Espier, hope, trust, espoier idem, on esperre, it is hoped.

Espiritual, Spiritual, Divine.
Espierver, a Hawk, esperons, Hawks.

Espuerer, in mod. French, is a Hawk.

Espines, a Thorn.
Esprintes de boys, pins of Wood.
Espri, a Spirit.
Que espi, who informs. 1 Hen. 7. 3. a.

Esplées and espiés, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken for the whole Profits.
Esplée le Huisse, Bōlt or Lock the Doors.

Espoir, to request earnestly with Tears.
Espoir, to hope, to wish, to trust to.

Mon espoir, my Trust or Hope.
Espoirant, hoping, avoiet espoier, he had hopes.

Essay, a Proof or Trial.

Effarter vide Affarter.

Espousé, to wed, to marry.
Espousels, Marriage, esponsalx, idem.

Le esposx, the Bridegroom.

Espoufée, the Bride, espoise, married.

Essyn and essoin, to have a further Day given for Appearance in Court, esson idem, excused.

Essont and essoin, they had been.

Establiments or establishments, Statutes or Acts of Parliament.

Estagn, a Pool or Pond, estraing p. termes Ley idem.

Estable, made firm, establir, to confirm.

Estandard, the Chief Ensign in War.

Estaince, Tin, estagne and eswayne, idem.

Un estraunge, a stranger, E-strange, idem.

Est, he is, estre, to be, estoit, he was.

Estoient, they were, also, they stood, ad estre, hath been.

Estoia, standeth, estoier, to stand, or abide.

Estoivent, they would stand, espoirent, should stand or be.

Estoi de cos, he was near.

Est tant adire, 'tis as much as to say.

Estant, being, esteant, idem.

Essee, been, il ad este, he hath been.

Estes, ye be, ad son este, hath his being.

Ne es de estre, not to be, or not so accounted.


La mi este, Midsummer.

Estatute, is that which is made a Law by King, Lord and Commons.

Estende, to be, also to extend.

Esteven, Stephen.


Estemans, liking, esteeming, valuing, esmain, idem.

Estimures, Robbers, Rovers, Pirates.

Estoyer, to stand to, idem ut stier.

Estoyer, shall stand, poit bien espoir, may well stand, estoient, 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,
A Study.

Esturgen, a Sturgeon.

Estauchter, to stop, to staunch or stay.

Estauchter le sang, to stop the Blood.

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

Estaundus, stretched forth.

Mains estaundus, open Hands.

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:

EU

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

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

Evagation, wandering abroad.

Le evangél et evangile, the Gospel.

La lumière evangélique, the Light of the Gospel.

Eucharist, the Sacrament, also Thanksgiving.

Evéques, a Bishop, evescueries, a Bishoprick, evescery and eveschrie, idem.

Eus, had been, ceux eunts, these being.

Euf, vide eef, an Egg.

Euciter, to shun, avoid.

Ne eus estre pris, had not been taken. p. Coke Rep. 9. 145.

Eusasser, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide eau.

Ewe, had, ad ewe, hath had, d' estre ewe, to be had.

En euer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geefe.
EX

Unamblin, everet, a Water-mill.
Nor: Nor.
Exe, them, ent excuses, amongst them.
Exercismes, themselves.

Exi, or

Sun execute, his Executor.
Exomenge, excommunicated.
Excommination, Excommunication, a Cenure of the Church.
Exequies, Funerals.
Exerwick, York, Exerwickshire.
Explorer, to bewail, also to make diligent search, explorer, to out or Spy.
Expremer, to press.
Excorauer, to put out by force, de fovercer.
Expressment, directly, express.
Exchew, to fall down, to avoid, vide eschew.
Expirer, to end, to go out, to e.

No extenderoit, should not extend to, or exceed.
Extinguisher, to put out, to ois.
Extinguishment, extinguishing.
Extinguishes, idem.
Exstutter, to extinguish.
Exstutter, extinguishment.
Exstutter, extinguishment.
Extraiel, vide esreits.
Extrainer, to draw out.
Exstetter, put out.
Exaggerer, to make worse, to aggravate.
Exclus, shut out, exclusivement, or including.
Exemption, a Freedom or Liberty.
Exile, banishment.
Exorcize, a Conjurer.

FA

Expless, vide Exples.
Exquis, excellent, exquiemt, exactly.
Eyette, ye have. p. Fitzh. gr. abr. 27. a.
Eyre, a Court of Itinerant Judges, also a Court of the Forests, etc., idem.
Eyes and Eyans, having, eyant, idem.
Eyde, help, vide eide.
Eyes, ye have. p. Britton, 95.
De eyre, to sit, brood, or hatch.
Eyr, he hath, vide et.
Eyner, to plough, also to hatch or bring young Birds, chiefly of Goshawks.
Eyent, they shall have, eyens, ye have.
Eyera, shall hatch or sit upon Eggs.
Ey, a watery Place, also Water.
Eyens, but, p. Plowd. 231.

FABLE

Fables, Beans, vide sehbe.
Unfable, a feign'd Thing.
Fableur, to devise stories, to prevaricate.
Facbon, the likeness, the fashion.
Fals, failed.
Fair, Deed, en fait, in fact.
Facile, easy, facillement, easily.
A fair, to do, face, made
faces, ye made.
Jee face, I made, facerons, they made.
Si faceroy, if I made, or should do.
Faisansce, making, faisance, making or doing.
A ceo fair, to do this, Fair asewoir, to give notice.

Jee
Jeo fair luy seaver, I will have you to know.

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

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

Faiture, making, doing, faitors, evil doers, so in the Stat. 7 R. 2.

Un Faisant, a Pheasant.

Faisance, doing, fezance, idem.

Falsifier, to do falsly, also to adulterate.

Faux, a burthen, or load.

Fauxixme, deceit.

Nief de faux, a Ship of Burthen.

Faissea and falsaise, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-side. Coke's Infl. 5.

Fatigue, weariness.

Far and Fare, to go, as farewell, go you well.

Un farse, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Fairaginous, Maffin, or mingled Corn.

Farou, pig'd, farrowed.

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

Farandel, fardingdale, fardingdale, idem.

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

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

En facing, in the manner, ou le famy, with the manner, or in the taking.

Faonatio, fauning.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Fauchement, cutting, mowing, fauche, mowed, cut.

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

Faus, false, faufifra, shall falsify.

Faustier, and faulder, or default.

Que faudra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, should want, or it behoiveth.

Fautent, complaining.

Faulfer de foy, to break his trust or faith.

Faulser, to falsify, or counterfeit.

Fausine, falsly, faufeours, counterfeiters.

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

Ceff ma ist ta fawe, this mine, that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauxism, faulty, faufeine, falsity, fausiment, idem.

Fauxiers de feal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, fausif et falfine, falseness.

Fauvere, to counterfeit.

Payont, they should do.

Payteurs, Vagabonds, idle Persons.

Feal, faithful, fealment, faith fully.

Fealte, fealty.

Fealty, faithfulness.

Feaule, idem.

Fell, weakly, feebly.

Fell, I.e. 9.

Fell, Beanies.

Fesors, Doers, Makers.

Fesants, idem ut fealane.

Feizot, he hath done or made.

Feignent, they forbear, Q. Weel.

Fell, cruel, so to Fell, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence,

Felo and Felon, one that cruelly overthrows or destroys.
Felt, feigned, slackened.
Feine, and fene, Hay, Grasses, foine, idem.
Fell, gall, bitter.
Felon, a Felon, felonishment, feloniously.
Felo de fe, he that kills himself.
Femme, a Woman, Feme-covert, a married Woman.
La femme and la feme, the Wife.
Femmes, Girls.
Fendue, streak, feru, idem.
Fenca-month, the Month where in young Deer fall.
Fencafe, a Window.
Ferme, a Farmer or Lessor. Stat.
Ferne, Iron, en ferce, in Irons, ferres, Irons.
Ferrure, Iron, also shoeing Horses.
South ferreur, under lock.
Fermalx, that up, ferist, struck.
Pur ferres, to shoe.
Fere, to be mad, distracted, also to be done.
Ferra, shall do.
Ferier, Marts, Fairs.
Ferrmer, to shut, to close up, ferme and firme, closed, or shut up.
En fermes, close in, shut up close, or in. p. Britton.
Ferre, wild Beasts, Beasts of the Forest.
Ferra, shall make or do.
Ferra vous voufvre suit, do your Suit.
Feruit, he should make or do, also might strike, ferousus, we do.
Feront, they do, fevoyent, they should do.
Ferres, ye make or do.
Soit ferf, be struck or wounded, p. 4. Hen. 7.

Ferue, struck, wounded. p.
Frowd, feru, idem.
Ferue, great heat.
Feront, they struck or assaulted, fereront, they are assaulted or struck.
Ferust, struck, ferust al terre struck to the Ground.
Fersors, vide feors, Makers, Doers, sefome, doing.
Forsiors, Assaultors.
Fejoyent, he would make or do, sejoyent, caused or made.
Fersors de draps, Clothworkers, or Clothmakers.
Fejoyent and sejoyent, they would or should, make or do, sefournus, we make.
Jeo fejoy, I made it.
A fezer, to make. 12 Hen. 8.

Il que fejoy, he who made.
Pur vyer fesavent, for true making.
Fefe, a Feast-day, le feste de tours saints, the Feast of all Saints.
Feffination, hastening, festeine, quick, speedy.
Fe a fcauvoir, to be made know or understand.
Feve, idem, in mod. Frensh.
Un fende, a Fee or Reward.
Le feu, the Fire, fewe, idem.
Feuerel, the Month of February.
Furier, idem.
Feve, late, feme, burned, fewes, a sort of light Wood.
Foves, Pulce. p. nov. nar.
Fefer, to keep Holy-day, to feast.
Un feveur, a Smith, vide Foi-geron.
Fiancé, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.
Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.
Neant fiant, or fiant, not trusting. p. Plowden's Preface.
Fieses, ye had made, fies, idem.
Fier, to fasten.
A que fies, to which you may put trust.
Jui, Fire, fiow. idem. p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. vide Feu.
Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.
Le ffe, the Thread, filer, to spin, or twist.
En fin, in the End, al fin, at last.
Au fine, to the end, finift, ended.
Finie, ended, finalment, lastly. Filaetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.
Fienes, hay, vide Feyne.
Fiev, Fire, fieu, idem.
Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of necessity.
Fier, to trust to, to put, also to be arrogant.
Figuree, described.
Fimez, a Drain or Pit.
Filafer, an Officer who makes Process in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.
Fils, Sonnes, file and fille, a Daughter.
Firma, vide, Ferma.
Firma le huis, shut the Door.
Firmur, to shut, le firme, the shuttings, done Firmities, gave strength.

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

Cornefere flaye, a Horn to blown. p. eund.
Un fleche, an Arrow.
Flechier, to bend, vide postea.
Fluvie, a River, fluvie, idem.
Eley, a River. p. 16 Hen. f. 14.
Flechir, to bend, flecher, also a Bowyer.
Floirie, flourished, un fleur, Flower.
Flemensfreme or Flemensfrew the Goods and Chattles of as fly for a Felony. 3 Just. 13 Le fleurer, the foyle or forf 9. Rep. 120.
A flurerer, to flow, also flower.
Un flambeau, a Torch or Lit.
Flet, a flood, la flot de la m the flowing of the Sea.
Flot and reflux, ebbing and flowing.
F/;V^, a River, idem.
Flatter, to flote or swim,
flotement, floiting or swimming the top of the Water.
Flotages, such Things as swim.
Fliche de lard, a Side or Flich of Bacon, fliche, idem.
Fledwise, a Mullet for freedom of Fugitives.
Flemesfwise, a Liberty to chalenge Goods of a Fugitive.
Fodder or Fother of Lead, contains 2000 l.
Foder, to dig, also digging.
Fodder, to dig.
Foder, also is to feed, pur foder, for feeding of Deer.
Pour Fodder, idem, thence fodder.
Fodder, to dig, alfo dig, vid fodder.
Fodder, a]fo is to feed, pur fodder, for feeding of Deer.
Peur Fodder, idem, thence foddering of Catle.
Foible, feeble, weak.
Feine, vide Foyne.
Foits, Times, un foi, once, cf foi, at all Times, quelque fois, sometimes, par foi, by
nes, foits, idem ut foits, aſſeun, sometimes, seven foits, oftimes.
Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.
Folier, to do foolishly.
Foils, Leaves, folle, idem.
Filement, foolishly, madly.
Folkland and Foleland, Copyland, for call'd by the
Folkmate, the County Court, Sheriff's Turn.
Un Fond, a Ground, or Land
Fong, before, fore Teeth.
Fondeur, a melter of Metals.
Font and fount, they made, or d.
Forbanir, to banish, or exile.
Foreprife, except, saving to melf.
Bon foreprife, a good exception.
Parkins 135.
Forepris, excepted, saved, foris, idem.
Forefaller, to obstruct or ftop e Way. 3 Inf. 181. (or rather e Market or Stall.)
Formage, Cheefe.
Formee, formed.
For, with its Compounds, for oft part, signifies out, as;
As Forharre, barred or shut out.
Forjudge or forejudged, barred or shut out by Judgment.
Forfait, forfeited, forfaier, shall forfeit.
Forjure, to renounce, forswear.
For, but, for's toy, but only thee.
Fort bien, very good, forſque, except.
Un fort latren, a strong Thief.
Fortuiment, by chance.
Forgre, to frame, to fation. 
Forſe on, a Smith.
Forſque, only, until, but.
Forſque follement, but only.
p. Fort maine, by strong hand:
Fortment, strongly, forceably.
Un fofe, a Ditch, a Pit, foffes, plural.
Foffe fouhs terre, a Current under Ground.
Un foffeur, a digger or deliver,
favourite, idem.
Un foff debrufe, a Ditch thrown down, or into.
Un foffier, a Park Keeper, or Ranger, forſer, idem.
Foundee and foundus, founded, or caft.
Essre found, to be melted, caſt.
p. Plowden 313.
Le founder, the Occasion, Original, Ground or Cauſe.
Il's fount, they do, or did, or make...
Fourcher, to delay, put off, prolong, fouche, idem.
Fourches, Stocks, or Pillory, fouche in modern French is forshed.
Fouir, to dig, vide fodder, idem.
Teo sowdra, I shall dig, fowe, dugged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fournage, Cheese, formage, id. Fowler, to tread down, fowler aux pears, to tread under foot.</td>
<td>Freines, young Ahen Trees Saplings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouwer, for cutting down, ^]fo Carriage.</td>
<td>Trefn, an Ahen Tree in modern French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheefe, formage, id.</td>
<td>Frees, Brethren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouler to tread down, fowler aux pears, CO create under fooc.</td>
<td>Terre gifer freshe, Land laying untilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foyal, faithful.</td>
<td>Frender, to break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foyne, Hay, also Grafs.</td>
<td>Fere, a Brother, feres, Brethers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pur foyes, the Agreement, or Covenant. p. Nov. Nar.</td>
<td>La frere mm aile, my great Uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un fonnaicke, a Furnace.</td>
<td>Freres gimaux, Twins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poit foyer, may dig. p. eundem.</td>
<td>Frivburgh, a Free Burgefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terms de Ley, 102. also a Borough Town, and by Blunt thame as frank-pledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frants, they make, or do.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Brit. 3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Froidement, coldly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruisement, coldly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froiement, freely, frankment, idem.</td>
<td>Fruis, Fruit, Fruiteaux, fruitful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franci plegie, Free-Suiters, or Pledges. p. Coke lost. 73.</td>
<td>Fruifer, to disappoint, or make void.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frawne, a Bridle, freine, idem.</td>
<td>Fryth, a Saxon Word for Peace, also a Plain between two Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un fraile, a Basket.</td>
<td>Fruifer, to fly, jéo fua, I fly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franchement, freely, frankment, idem.</td>
<td>Fua, fled or gone, fuon, the fled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank tenant, a Freeholder.</td>
<td>Fuar, flying, and sometime fuer, idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankaloignes, Free-Alms.</td>
<td>Fuer, to fly,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fuer, to fly; to the Sanctuary, Fuirz al Sanctuarie, fliers to the Sanctuary.

Un fugitive and fugitive, one that is led.

Est fugit, is fled, de fug, flid.

Un fuyeur, a run-away, fugitive, led.


Fuisies, ye were, fuist and fue.

Put un foits, it once was, fuiuent, they were, jeo suy, I was.

Coke Rep. 5. 36.

Fuelle verd, a green Leaf.

Funerailles, Funerals.

Fundus, a Farm. p. 1. part. no. 5.

Us fuyer, a Ferret.

Fuerur, anger, rage.


Furches, by Britton, 30 & 31.

Fusis used for Stocks, vide Foursis, and for all such Things as are to punifh Offenders in a Leet, vide suite.


Fuirer, to steal, fur, Theif. Fuirivement, thievifhly, or by health.

Fundaments, chief Rules, or Grounds for reafoning.

Fuer, to shed, to spill, suif, shed.

Fui sang, Bloodshed.

Fuisile, meltable and meling.

Fuis, a Club or Staff, un crois de suif, a wooden Cross, per Britton, 25.

Fuer, he was. p. Isalv. 40.

Fusilla, leafy or full of Leaver, jucilieur, idem.

Fumet, Inoaky.

Fumier, a Dunghill, sumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung.

Fumage, a Tribe paid to the Lord of the Manor, by the Suitors for the use of his Oven.

Arbres fustage, old high Trees of the Forest.

Fustain, Cotton, bumbasine, id. and Fustian.

Futur, in Time to come, fustife a Fugitive.

Fuffent, they should be, fuif, was and had been. p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.

Fois syyr, ye may trust. per Plowd. in the Preface.

Fyndaringa, idem ut Treasure-Trove.

Fynycroft, would end. p. Plowd. 304.

Abel, Sax Gasol, a Tax, Tribute or Custom. Hence, Gasolgyld, a Society paying such a Tribute or Custom. And Gasol Land, Land liable to such a Tax or Tribute.

Un gage, a Pawn, also a Surety or Pledge.

Gage bittel, to wage War, gager de ley, to wage Law.

Gager, to deposite, to pur or lay down, also to engage or undertake, Gagera, shall engage.

Bailer engage, to deliver or put in pawn.

Engage, is also betrothed, by some Authors.
Gages, Fees or Wages, as prisage, took his Fee. Hill. 3 Hen. 6. & Fitzh. Fust. 158. a.


Gaignier 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.

Gainage 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.

Galines and Galynes, Cocks, or Capons. Gelines, Poultry.

Gallhalpens, 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 Duff 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. Gardera, shal keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware have a Care.

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


Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

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

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seignour garden, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobbe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes voufpre challenges, look to your Challenges; the whic the Clerk of the Crown, an Clerk of Ailizes say to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be sworn.

Gare, a course sort of Wood, growing about the Sheeps Shank.


Garnishment, summoning, garness, idem, Garnis, idem.

Est garnis, he is summoned or warned.

Garnished, idem, also kept.

Ne garnis, not kept or warned, garnish, is he in whose Hand Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, summoning, garnishment, idem.
G A

Garrantly, warrantly, un garant, a Warrant.
Garentout, they should warrant.
Garrayne, idem. p. 12 Hen. 8. f. 9.
Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.
Garson, a Boy, or young Servant.
Garson, idem, per Fitzh. Just. 25.
Garsttes, Girls.
Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backside, also a small Homestead. p. Blount.
Garsonent, they draw, as in Fihling.
Soit garant, let it be granted, garant, idem.
Gartier, a Garter.
Gason, in modern French, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.
Gaster, to waste, to spoil.
Les gastes, the Wafts, gages, wafte Ground.
Gafment, wasting, spoiling, Depredation.
Gachter, to row, as in a Boat.
Gache, the left side. p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.
Gache mamelle, they left Pap or Dug. p. eund.
Gavel, Tribute, Toll, vide Gabel.
Gavelkind, Lands partable among Kindred of the next Degree.
Un gay, un geay, the Bird called a Jay.
Gayner, to sow or till, or the Profit thereby.

G E

Tu Gaynes ma terre, thou doit sow or plow my Land. p. Britton 142.

G E

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.
Gens, Kinds, Species.
Un geant, a Giant.
Geler, to freeze, vide glace.
Gelee, Frost, gele blanche, white, or hoary Frost.
Glement, Freezing, gelure, Ice.
Geline, a Hen, also a Capon, p. Brit. 151.
Gelincs, Poultry.
Gentes, Gents and Gens, Common People, Lay-men, also a Country or Nation.
Gens de mesfier, Handy-crafts Men.
Gens de Eglise, Churchmen, the Clergy.
Genus and genus, Knees.
Il ne genuera, he shall not kneel.
Gentilhomme, a Gentleman.
Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.
Gentilisse, the Nobility.
Geole, a Cave, a Prison.
Geolier, a Jayler.
Germines, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.
Ils germine, they spring, or sprout out.

Germe
Geeitte and germaine, Stock, Kindred.
Engendre de mesme germe, came of the same Stock, or Kindred or Root.
Germmer, to bud, to sprout.
Gernement, budding, sprouting.
Les gentiles, the Heathen.
Gefir, to lye, vide gifer, gese, lying.
Gernifme and Gerefgive, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.
Le gester, the behaviour, gester, put, cast in. p. nov. narr. 47.
Geste, idem. p. 21 Hen. 7. 40.
also cast from.
Il poct gester, it may lie, Poet geste, it may be gotten. p. Fitzb. nat. brev. 28. gester, idem.
Gere de ble, a Sheaf of Corn, vide garbe.
Gest, vide gust.

GI

Giger, to beget, Gignets, begetting.
Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, &c.
Gildable, Tributary, or liable to Taxes and Orders.
Cy gist, here lieth, pur giser, to lay or expose, giser, to lye, gisant, lying.
Gisont en agait, they lie in wait.
Gisaient, they lie. p. Parkins, 29.
Gisr, shall or will lie. p. Coke Rep. 5. 13.

GO

Girra, idem. p. cund. 6. 25.
Girroit, should lie.
La gist, there lies. p. 20 Hen. 7. 9.
Poit giser les deniers in le Cery may lay or bring Money into the Court.
Gisaunts, idem.
Gist, lyeth.

GL

Glacer, to freeze, Glace, Ice.
Glace de tout costes, iced, or frozen about.
Un glave, a Sword; vide Espes.
Glaire, Gravel, Sand.
Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.
143. also all manner of Nuts.
Glebe-lands, Church-Lends.
Glower, to slide, or slip, gisant, slippery.
Glisement, sliding, slipping.
Gloir, Glory.
Gla, Glue.
Glyn, a Valley.

GO

Gors, a Stream or Pool, got.
Gorse, a watery Place; and such a Name a Weare or Soil may pass by Deed. p. Plowd. 151. Also a Pool or Fifth-pond. p. cund.
Gote, a Ditch, Sluice, or Gutter. p. 23 Hen. 8.
Que il poit fair gre, that he
might make Agreement or Sa-
tisfacti
fair gre, he had given
atisfaction or made agreement.

Greviofment, grievously.

Le greff or greve, an Officer
who hath the Power of a Sher-
riff or chief Constable.

Gerefta, idem, Greve in Saxen
is a Bush.

Shergeovre, Portgreve, Chief Of-

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

Grishfole, a Sanctuary.

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

Gret, greeteth.

Greinder and greynder, greater.

Greinder enqués, the Grand
Jury.

Greinders and Meinders, Lords
and Commons. per Wefi. 1. c. 5.

Greave, grievous, grever, to
grieve.

Greindement enfent, great with

Grossume and Grossome, idem ut
Gersuma, q. vid. Plowd. 271, 278.
vide Terefume.

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

Ne grevment, they grieve not.

Greve, great or grievous. Wefi.
1. c. 5.

Greve, Forfeitures, grievous
Fines and Imprifonment.

Grishbreche, a Breach of the
Peace within a Forrest.

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

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

Grossement enfent, great with
Child, gross de enfant, idem.
GY

Grossone, a Fine at Entrance.

Groffe myeffs and myes, great Ships.

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

Grefler, to hail, grefle, Hail.

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

Grue, a Crane.

Gravarii, the chief Officers in a Forest.

GU


Gufes, a Pit. p. termes de Ley 176.

Gurige, a Pond or Pool.

Gurtie, a watery Place, gurges, idem.

Guerre, War, guerres, plural.

A l'oeuvre guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Guft, Bratlon ufed it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, gest, idem. p. Lambard.

Guifes, Fashion, Ufages.

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

Gule de aoust, the first Day of Auguft, which is St. Peter ad vincula.

Leguette and gueule, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

GY

Gyser, to lie or fit, as a Swan to hatch.

Gyfes, Geese, 10 Hen. 8. 2.

HA

H, hath, qui ha, who have

Habile, able and fit, habl idem.

Habilitte, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to drefs, to array.

Habilitment, Clothing, Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habite, ufed, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hales, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Borough.

Haits, lively, active.

Un haile, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hate, who hateth.

Haites, Hedges, Mounds:

Haites levye, ou abatu, Hedge made up or cast down.

Halener, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to Blackwell Hall.

Hamfle, a part of Yorks where Sheffield now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village p. Plowd. 337.

Hamfel and Hamstal, an ancient Meflusage in decay, or a Toft.

Ham, a Place where a House had stood

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, Hanapper. p. Parkins, 43.

Hanap, idem, a Hamper.
Handborah, a lesser or under pledge, or Surety of a Tithing
or Borough.
Handborah, the chief Pledge or
head-Surety of the same.
Hanse, to accuse.
Hantor, to frequent or use.
Happe, obtained, gotten. per
Happenor, should chance or
happen.
A happier, to chance or fall out.
Happa, shall chance or befall.
See happa, it fell out. p. Coke
Rep. 7 10.
Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or
sad Nag.
Un baque, a small Gun not a
yard long.
Haquebut, a bigger Gun.
Un barge, a shot. or
Oration.
Harraffor, to tire, to weaken.
Harraffe, tired, weakened.
Halimote, a Court-Baron.
Harver, to stir up, move or pro-
voke.
Harier, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.
Hariot and heriot, is that which
is given or paid to the Lord of the
Fee upon the Tenant's death, and
is commonly the best Good
or Beast, vide heriot.
Harmeis, Armour, Furniture of
Arms.
Hassarders, Gamesters, Lottery-
Men.
Haster, to make haste, hasti-
ty, hastiness.
Hastif and hastive, presently,
quickly.
Hastifment and hastivement, idem.
Harbiger, vide herberger, har-
berger, idem.
Un harte, a Stag of five Years
old.
Le haunche, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, also high.
Hault, high, plus haute, higher.
Haun, a Voice of calling.
Haust, a Draught, haust de ser-
vois, a draught of Beer.
Havere, a Haven or Port, per
Termes Ley 95.
Haut vey, the High-way, haut
street, idem.
Hautement and hauteurment, proud-
ly, arrogantly.
Hautement, idem. hauteurment,
highly
Hauteneffe, highness, greatness,
hauteff and hauteurness, idem. haun-
tain, lofty.
Tres haute and treshauteur, most
high.
Lever en haute, to raise up on
high.
48.
Hauement, greedily.
Hauementment, loftily.
Hauteller and hauteur, height.
Haulfer, to let up.
Haufler le prix, to raise the
price.
Havoir and avoir, to have.
How, a small piece of Land
near a House, and sometimes a
Manlion houte.
Haugh, a Valley. p. 1. pt Inf. 5.
Un bai, a Hedge, Mound or
Fence.
Hayest, the fencing or hedg-
ing Time.
Un camp bies bay, a Field well
hedged.
Hayes, plural, ex bays, in ranks,
or rows.
Haybote, necessary stuff for
Hedging.
Hayn, vide bain, hatred, bay,
envious, malicious, esfere 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.
Hedgebote, or Privilege of taking Wood for repairing Hedges and Fences.

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, &c.

Herd, 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.

Hedger, a 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 hour que, since, 42 Edw. 3. 20.

Le heynosthe, the heinousness,
Holm, an Island or grassy ground compassed with Water, a River-Island, Saxon.

Holm, an Island or grassy ground compassed with Water, a River-Island, Saxon.

Honor, a more noble sort of signiority or Lordship, whereon others other Lordships or Manors depend.

Hoo, a Hill, Sax.

Hoir, mod. French, for Heir.

Homefoken, an Immunity from princible Entries.

Honteux, blushing, eftre honteux, to blush or be ashamed, bonne honteuse, a Thing causing name or blushing.

Horengold, a Tax or Payment or horned Beasts in a Forest.

Hors, out, without, hors deince, mod.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hors date, bearing Date.


Hoftelle, the Houfhold.

Hofial de Roy, the King's Houfhold.

Un hoftelier, an Inn-keeper, also an Hoftler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together, fo 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.

Hoftile, Enemy-like.

Houe, dig or delve.

Hu and huse, an Outcry.


Hure, an Hour, vide heure, also Time. p. Plowd. Abr. 32.

Huile and huile, to Day.


Huilet and hewlet, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and hufe overt, the Door open.

Huiffe, idem.

Huisfer, the Usher, or Porter.

Huis and huiffe, eight.

Huis cens, eight Hundred.

Le huissonne partie, the eighth Part.

Huiftime, idem.

Humeller, to moiften.

Humer, to suck or draw in.

Humers Plein de eau, full of watery Humours.

Le humble, the Belly.

Hurf, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.

Husfaïne, a Tenant of a House which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.

Husfings (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.
Hutsfium and hutsfium, a Hue and Cry. p. Fitzh. 17.

Hutsfium, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from hentc hutsfium, the Huftings in London, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim. Huy, idem ut hui.
Huuy, to Day in mod. French.

De buys en buis, from Door to Door.
Un butte, a little Cottage.
Hydropique, Dropfical.
Hypocriiter, to difsemble.
Hyche, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as Queenbyth, Lambbyth, &c. p. Blount.

Helm vide holm.

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, Saxon.

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

J A

J A, now, already, or from hence.

Jaebivus, he that is cast, or loose; by Default in pleading.
Ja demains, furthermore. Stat. Glouc. c. 8

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja fait que, although, that.
Ja failli, I have fail'd, thence Jeoffailles.
Jades, lately, even now, also heretofore.
Jalis, idem. per Coke Rep. 6.

Jalous, Jealous.
Jaebmanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, Jaebmey-

J A

I C

Icel, this. per Coke Rep. 8. 157.

De ieceux, of them. p. Plowd. 270. b

Iceley, he, the same Man.

Icelee, She, or the same Woman.

En icelle, in these fame. Plowd. 349.

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

26. also of the same, per Crompt. 221.
Je shall here, you, iced is generally taken it, and the same. deet, one that is a Fool from Birth.

Je
eft, thrown, cast, vide jette jetta.
estment, throwing, casting.
estes en Moulder, cast in oulds.
est Commaundements, laid Com-
eday, the Day, also Thursday.
ere, I, jeo aye, I have.
ere pay, I cannot.
ere joy, I be, or am.
ere fue, I have been, also I am.

Il, he, and it, il ferra, it shall be.
Il est ains, it is so.
Il jia, they are.
On est il? where is it, or where is he?
Il puisse, he may have.
Il y ad fcome font, as if there are. 1 p. Inf. 167.
Illogues, thither, also there and thence, desilongue, from thence.
Il Fault, it behoveth.
Illec, thither, there. p. illec, that way.
Illegitime, unlawful.


23.
Illusion, deceit, beguiling.
Illoyal, unfaithful.
Ilufre, famous, eminent.
Illuftrer, to make clear, or evidently.

Imbaste, made worse.

Imbu, intrusted, endued, alfo wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they swallow’d.

Imbeziler, to steal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Impeake, to impound, impark, impounded.

Impach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impachment, (Lat. *Impeditio*) an impediment or restraint.

Impedament (Lat. *Impetatio*) is the preferring of any Request or Demand, also to sue or prosecute.

Impear, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Impeider, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implode, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

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

Implexer, for the fulfilling.


Car. 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immiutie, Exemption, Privilege.

Imperson, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastic, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons imperson’d of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p.* Blaunt.

Implorer, to ask or desire earnestly.

Impietum, prejudicing, impairing.

Implements, Things necessary for a Trade, or Furniture of House, or used in Husbandry.

Improvement, making better, or of more value.

Impose, to put upon. *p.* Coke Rep. 5. 49.

Import, brought in, carried.

Imprendere, to take upon one.

Imprendra, and imprendera, that take upon him.

Impriſe, took upon his *p.* Coke Rep. 5. 13. b.

Impriferont, they took upon them, also they put forward.

Impregnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Impri¹⁷œ, printed, imprimidem.

Impropriation, Tithes in La men’s Hands, but Appropriations are such in Spiritual Perfo Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, impute.

Impune, unpunished.

Impuneur, a Printer.

Imposture, deceiving, *as impufleur, a deceiver.

Imprecation, curfing.

Ne impeditera, shall not hinder

Improvement, unproperly.

Impiquer, to entangle.

Impoit, Tribute, Tollage Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, also an Impression and Printing House.
Inapres, then after, also fromence.

Inaccessible, not used, unaccustomed.

Inadvertermence, unadvisedness.

Inane, to make void or null, defeat.

Incassitude, inability.


Incendiar, burn, or let on Fire. Inseffament, always, or continually.

Incongruity, unagreesableness.

Incessa, drove. p. Coke 8 66. b. incident, a Thing not to be treated, as a Court-Baron from Manor, also a Thing happening falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to provoke.

Inciter, to curse.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbent, incumbrant, encumbrance.

Incumbent, he who is possessed a Church with Cure of Souls, so bends all his Study to his use.

Incurrera, shall forfeit, shall sur.

Queux incurrera, which shall happen or fall out. p. Coke 5. 8. b.


Non incurr, run not into.

Indebted. Inelusillement, comprehending. Ingrandement, the contrary.

Incongo, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inbanter, he who sings Ver: to charm.

Incleded, ensnared, intertangled, modern French Infa. Inconsiderament, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectness, faultily.

Inciter, to strike, no void inciter, will not strike. p. Rish. Inst. 11. a.

Indire, to declare, also to deliberate, indifferently.

Indis, Signs, Tokens. Indolent, unlearnedly.


Inducer, to bring in.

Ineff, undone, not accomplished. p. Plowd. 250. b.

Insomint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingenious, wrong, deceit, purigen, for wronging or deceiving. p. Kitchin 144. a.

Ingenio, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indecis, undetermined, undecided.

Indemne, saved harmless.

Indignament, unworthily.

Individual, not to be divided. Per indivis, as not divided.

Indivisum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infermender, to break, infermit, broken.


Inique, wicked, iniquement, wickedly, les ingenies, their wits.

Plowd. 82. a.

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabit, uninhabitable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumar, to bury.

Injuriieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. 1 part Inst. 5.
Insgf, thrown out. p. Fitzh.
Gr. Abr. 1 pt. fol. 238.

Injucrure le Maines, laying Hands on one.

Injurer of a, to wrong one.

Injunction, a Prohibition, or Command, also a Writ so called out of the Court, forbidding to act.

Insector, vide Ignorer.

Inseuit, vide Enseisent.

Infent, pregnant, quick with Child.

Inseint priviement, newly with Child.

Inseint grossment, great with Child.

Jnraser, vide Enraser.

Inrasera, pull’d down, thrown down.

Inquise, enquired into. per Kitchin 4.

Al inspection, upon View or Sight. p. Fitzh. 134.

Inssmer, to scandalize.

De iname, of ill Name.

Inegal and inequal, unequal.

Instainement, presently, vide maintainant.

Influrge, rose up.

Inste, unfortify, foolishly.

Intruchit, instructed.

Inser, to pursue or follow.

Inseif, following, and he followed.

Inseura, shall follow or pursue.

Intaunt, forasmuch, inasmuch.

Intromet, meddled with, Intro-
mitten, to meddle with, and, come jno intend, as I think or conceive.

Intendment, thinking, conceiving.

Intelligence, Knowledge.

Interfere, to put between, also to leave out or omit.

Interleffe, left out, omitted, intereleffeant, interlined.

Inover, to invent a new, change.

Inspine, sudden, unlook’d for.

Ins cement, ignorantly, without one’s Knowledge.

Insligateur, a provoker, a fer up.

Insolu, unpaid.

Interjeter, to cast or put between.

Intermettre, to discontinue.

Inseisement, intangling.

Intrusion, unlawful entry.

Possession.

Intruder, vide Entruder.

Inveigner, to find, enveigne.

Inwife, postTed.

Inveigne, vide envenome, is fon.

Inviter, to shun, to be un

Ipsa invito, against his Will.

Inviter is also to provoke.

Invironer, to compass about.

Aler inviron, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to re void.

Inventorier, to inventory, write Particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

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

Ire, Wrath, Anger, Iracund, angry.

 Qui est ire? Who is angry?

Ire, Also to go, to pass, to journey.

Ire ad largum, to go or be set at liberty, to escape.

Ira, shall go, or journey. p. 19

Hen. 8. ro. b.

Ira, idem. p. 21 Hen. 7. 27. a.

from aler to go.

Ne irroit avant, he should not go or pass before this Time. per.

Plowd. Abr. 22. b.

Irrament, they go, &c.

Irrier, to pull, or throw down.

Irreprehensible, blameless.


Irrites, void. p. 2. part Institutes 665.

Irriuer, to provoke, to stir up.

Irruption, breaking in.

Irrevocable, not to be revoked.

Irrefourme, unreformed.

Irrepleviable, not to be delivered upon Sureties, or Pledges, a distress to remain.

I S

Un lisle, an Island.

Ifser and isser, to go forth.

Iffera, shall issue.

Iffroit, should issue forth.

Ifsif, he went forth, or issued out. Issuis, idem.

Issout, they spring forth, or issue out.


Parkins 125.

J O


Jouant, playing. p. eund.

Joindre, to join, to couple.


Joignant après, joining unto, or hard by.

Joint, joined.


Un jonce, a Rush, joncaria, rushy places, juncaaria, idem.

Jour, a Day, tous jours for ver.

Le jour, to Day, en quel jour, in what Day, le jour demaine, to morrow, tous les jours, daily, jourment, idem.


britton 209.

Journalement and journalment, daily. p Plowd. 378.

De jour en jour, from Day to Day.

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

Pouit être journee, may be sworn. p. eund. 9. 40.


99 a.

Joyeufement, merrily, cheerfully, p. eund. 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, jo, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, vide Juge.

Jouste, hard by, joining, jouxte, idem.

Joyeux, merry, joyfull.

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

Joefdie, Thursday. p. 1 Hen. 7.

5. a.

Joedi, idem in mod. French.

Joyaux, Jewels. per Stat. 28.

Edw. 1.
JU

Issauntes, idem.

also they be. p. Parkins 125. a.
iff, thus, and fol. p. terms de Ley 55. b.
iffue, Children.
Item, also, it being an Article.
Ifiera, shall choose. 32 Hen. 6. 20.
Iffer, to issue out, to go.

JU

Cel juge, this Yoke.
Un juge, a Judge.
Juillet, the Month of July.
seems to be Nufances, or Stanks to turn the Water out of its Course.
Juif, a Jew.
Junes, young People. p. eund. 
Lour jureffe, their Youth. p. Plowd. 303. b.
Jument, a breeding Mare, a Colt, alfo 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.
Jure, sworn, alfo an Oath.
Jumpia, a wateriish Place. 1 pt.
Inf. 5.
Jures, ye are sworn, alfo 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.
Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of Rejoicings given every fiftieth Year by the Pope.
Jurifconsultes, Counsellors in the Civil Law.
Juifes, until, unto, Jefque idem.
Juifes a ce lieu la, unto the place, here.
Juifes a maintenent, till the present.
Juifement, uprightly.
Juifes, Contentions in Arme and with Spears on Horseback.
Joufs, in modern French.
Se juifier, to purge himself of a Crime.
Jufmacenents, all Things belonging to Justice. 2 Inf. 225.
Jufifient, they justified or mainten'd.
Juventes, Heifers, alfo Steers.
Juvence, a Steer.
Juiffe, younger.
Juvent, young, juventes and juvens, idem.
Juna bovillers, young Quoifs or Pigeons.
Juvnches, Calves. 39 Hen. 22. b.

KA

Kalender Month, is 30, or 31 Days, but saying twelve Months, it shall be compute according to 28 Days per Month.
Coke Rep. 6 61. b. a Twelve-mon singularly is all the Year. p. eund.
Kantref, in Wales, includes a hundred Villages.
Karule, a Man-Servant, or lown.
Karrata fen, a Cart-load of lay.
Kay, a Wharf to land Goods.
Kayage, Toll paid for such landing, or loading.

KE

Keins and Kiens, idem ut keysns.
Kernellata domus, a Castle.
Kernes, idle Persons, Vagabonds.
Keyns, Oaks, also young Saplings of Oaks, the modern French chefsnes.
Keynez, Oaken Trees. p. Plowd. br. 75.

KI

Kidells, Wears where Fish are sought. p. Coke 2 pt.. Inf. 38.
open, idem.
Kingsilver, Money paid on laying a Fine, in respect of the King's Licence for that purpose.

KN

Knot, a Hill. Inf. 5.
Knout, a Knight. p. Briten.

L A

La, is also a Relative, rehearsing the Thing spoken of, but most often stands for there.

L, the Letter is very often used for La, the, before any word, as L'esposioli, the Marriage, l'issue, &c. L'adite, l'adie.

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

Labourer, to labour, labeur, labor.

Labourage, Husbandry work, Tillage.

Meur 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.

Laches, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleness, laziness, from lascie, modern French, careless, slothful.

Lader, to ship, or lade on Board.

Laffere, they belong.

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

Laga and Lage, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, Lageons, idem,

Lai, where.

Laghlite, a Mulct for Breach of the Law, Saxon.

Lagan, Goods at the bottom of the Sea.

Lagon and Ligan, idem.

Brev. 225. b.
Laisant, leaving, lature and laissement, idem.
Lain and lane, Wool.
Layfier, to leave, lasfe, left, laifer, idem, and to relinquish, and forlake, p. Coke 7. 15. and 6. 76.
Laisfier la femme, to put away the Wife, or leave her.
Laisfe le huis overt, left the Door open.
Est lasfe, is set forth or left.
Layfe, idem ut laisfe.
Un laiz and un leaz, a Legate.
Lamina, led, carried.
Lancheap, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.
Il langue, the Tongue.
Couper la langue aſſen, to cut out one’s Tongue.
Languer and languer, weakneſs, fickneſs.
Languir, to languish, languifant, languishing.
Langurourſment, faintly, languishingly.
Lamænæanus, the Lord of the Manor, p. Inst. 5. a.
Un laſpidaire, a Jeweller.
Laps de temps, losſ of Time.
Laps, a flip or fall, used for an omission of the Patron to present his Clerk within six Months.
Laſh, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.
Lays gens, vide laies gens.
Lay poier, Lay-power.
Layſfomus, let us ref⁢t, or leave off. Coke Rep. 10. 37.
Large, encreased, enlarged.
Larges ou eſtraits, encreased, or diminished. p. Britton 143. b.
Large, wide, very wide.

Large ouſter, over measure.
Largeſse, a Gift, or Reward.
Mettre large or waſš, to let go a large.
Larrouneux, Thievifh.
Larceny, Theft, Laron and Lavern. a Thief, or Felon.
Layvens, Thefts.
Un Laſt, one of the Leſſees. Coke Rep. 5. 9. a.
Laisfe, a Leprous Perſon.
Laisfier, to tire, to make weary.
Las, weary.
Laiſſe, wearied, Lasette, wearnes.
Laiſfall, Dunghills, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.
Laisfels, stays, hindrances, ftops.
Laiſtre, the side.
Laiſtrine, a Sink, Jakes, or Houſe of Office.
Laten, Braſs.
Laiſure, breadth, Laiſure, idem.
Laiſte, the other.
Laiſser, to waſh.
Lave, waſhed, Laiſement, waſſing, Laiſera, ſhall waſh.
Lave, a Hill, laſmd and loun, a Plain between Woods.
Laiſette, a Cheſt, Box, or Drawer.
Laiſy gens, common People.

Le, is an Article before the Masculine Gender, signifying, the as le home, the Man.
Les is put as a plural, as le une, the one, les autres, the others.
Le quel, the which, lesquels ci deux qui que ci feint, which of the two foever it be.
Lea and Ley, Pasture Ground.

Leal, vide Loyal, i. e. faithful, c.


Lealment, idem. p. eund. 18.


Leaure, the breadth. p. nov. v. 68. b.

Un leave, a Leash wherein Graysounds are led.

Leek, leaved, demised.

Lecherwife, Legrewite, Lotherwite, i. e. a Fine paid for Adultery and Onification. 3 Inf. 206.

Lechegeld, Legergeld and Legreld, idem.

Leffe, reading, also read.

Leger, to read, bien poit leer, and well read. p. Coke Rep. 11.

Leffe, a Bed.

Lede, hurt.

Legierment, lightly, or easily, de Leigerment.

Leicher, to lick, lieber, idem.

Leide, Aid.


Leger and legier, sudden, hafty, so violent and notorious. p. Fitzh. 147. a.


Rewle legierment, a standing rule.

Un legion, a number of Armed Men, containing by some 6500, y others 12500 Men.

Un legat, an Ambassador.

Legisature, a Declaration of the Laws in Writing or Print.

Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemaine, the next Day after, or the morrow.

Leigne, the eldest.

Differer en lendemaine, to put off till to morrow.

Lendemaine, is sometimes used for out of hand, and presently, and afterwards.

Lee, read, lees plural, leisure, reading.

Leigne and leynge, the Elder.

Lembleir, to steal.

Lenir, to mitigate, to affwage. A lenvooy, to convoy, or send.


Lenvoys, the inside, or within.

Lendroit, without, outwards.

Lefir, to hurt.

Lesis, hurt.

Les, let.

Leje a bail, let to bail. Rep. 16.

Lefion, hurting, also wounding.

Ad lefs un a large, hath set one at liberty.

Lesla, left, leased, let out.

Lesse, idem.

Ne lefent, they leave not. p. Brit. 204.

Ne lefes, ye shall not fail, or omit. p. eund.

Lesfet, letteth or leafeth, Ne lerrount, they omit not, or fail not. p. eund. 9.

Lewrake, vide enrace.

Lentier, the whole.

Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or let.


Lepre, a Leper.


Lescheker, Exchequer.

p. Leafir, by falsifying, lea-

Leffe,
Lefe, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.
Lesseance, bailing, lessant, idem. 
Less aler, let go, a lesser hors, to let out.
Lefwes and Lesues, Pasture-Ground. p. i pt. Inf. 5.
Lesgife, vide eglise.
Un lettre, a Letter, bailing letters a porter, to deliver Letters to be carried.
Lever, to raise, or set up.
So lever du liett, to raife 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, uprising and down-lying.
Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven.
Leu, a Bed, vide leett and liett.
Leverer, a Lurcher, or small Grey-Hound.
Leveres, idem, leuriers, Gray-Hounds, levers, idem.
Un leveres, a young Hare, leuval, idem.
Leve, raised.
Lavesque, a Bishop, vide Evque.
Leveschrie, a Bishoprick.
Lewes, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.

Lewkes, Miles. p. 2 Hen. 10 a.
Leaks, idem. p. Coke Lib. 10 72. but is more properly league.
Phillips.
Aler tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. p. nov. na 52. b.
Tient low, held, or took place.
Cromp. jur. Cur. 57. b.
Leunard, a Forest, or Park.
Lewved, idem, leuve, idem, an leuca, idem. p. 1 pt. Inf. 5.
Leyre, the Heir. 4 Hen. 1. a.
Leyed, hurt, vide lede.
Ley gager, Wager of Law, where the Plaintiff wanti
Proof, the Defendant's Oath taken that he owes not the Money or Thing demanded.
Leyn, Woollen Cloth. p. no nar. 31.
Le, Law, leyes, plural.
Leys gens, Lawyers. p. Brook.
Gr. Abr. 288.
Lez and les, those, these.
Lez, is also nigh, or ne unto.

L I

Lift, a Bed, vide Lefft.
A lier, to read, lit, read, idem.
La lie, the Dregs, the Lees.
Lie, bound, lye, idem, as read. 2 Rep. Coke 9.
Lier, to bind, knit, tie.
Liera, shall bind, &c. lye idem.
Qui lie, who bind, liant, the bind, lient, idem.
Lieison, bound, liement, bind ing, lien, idem.

Lieg
L

LitigSi
Miles or Leagues, per
lieueSy idem.

Lievre, a Hare, Lieures, Hares.

Lien, a Cord or String, or
ine.

Lief and leaf, rather, Saxon.

Liera, (hall b>d.

Lief and ligue heme, a VafTal, a

Liger, to tye, lgia, 'tied. p.
tzb. Just. 23. a.

Lignage, Parentage, Kindred,

De mesme liguee, of the fame
load, Kindred, &c.

Ligene, vide Lagon.

Licher, to lick.

Limiter, to bound, define, li-
it.

Linquer, to leave, linguy, left,
quift, leaveth.

Lin, Flax, line, idem, linarium,
Flax-Ground.

Linge, Linen, linches, Sheets.
Cromp. 32.

Lingues, Tongues.

Il lirroint, it should be lawful.

Bien lirroit, it should be lawful. per
lowd. Abr. 9.a.

L

Bien lift, idem.

Lité and lyte, a Bed, vide lift.

Ligne, a Line, fait a la ligne,
ou cordeau, made with a Line and
Level.

Lign, is also a League.

Un linier, a Flax or Hemp-
dresser.

Pèite du linge, clothed with
Linen.

Liqueur, Liquor.

Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.

Litige, strife; debate, Litigieux,
contentious.

Livery of Seizin is the delivery
of the possession of Lands, &c.

Livre, to deliver, livre, de-
vered.

Livre, a Book, lieur, idem.

Un livr, a Pound-Weight, li-
vers, plural. p. Moor 648.

LO

Loins, far off. 2 lib. Ass. 100. a.

Lore, hire, reward, lower, idem,
also a bribe. p. Fitzb. grand Abr.
199. b. vide W. 1. c. 9.

Pour lour loier, for their Fee.
p. Mirror.

Londres, London.

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

Loin plus, very far.

Longure, length, a la longue, at
length.

Longueur, idem ut longure.

Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or
Fold-court, longaine, idem. p.
noy. nar. 16. b.

Cy longement, thus long, as
long as. p. Plowd.

Pluis longement, longer, more
long.
Lopel and lopeil, vide bofel.
Lors, then, at that Time, per
Lorfl; and then.
Loe, where.
Louve, hiring.
A lover, to praise.
Lovers, Rewards or Bribe.
Wefim. I. c. 20.
Lorfc; and then.
Lms, where.
^ovage, hiring.
Ji louver, to praise.
Lovers, Rewards or Bribe.
Wefim. I.e. 11.
Loup, a Wolf.
Lotux, a Wafher-woman,
-ature, washing.
Lotux, gives Suck, suckles.
Lotbenoit, qua lecherwit, A-
mends given for lying with a
Bond-woman.
Sans lover, without Reward or
Fee.
Lowers idem ut Lovers, also
Fees or other Gains. Brit. 38. a.
Lourgulatory and lourderie, In-
humanity, also any villainous Af.
Lour, their, theirs, loer, idem.
Loyer, in modern French, is to
praise.
Lovanger, idem.
Louve, Possession, en louver de Mesle ou toft, in Possession or
Occupation of the House or
Toft. p. nov. mar. 2. a.
Loyal, faithful, true, lawful,
loyaux, idem.
Loyalment, faithfully.
Loyes, Laws, loys, idem. per
Nat. brev. 42.
Loytenes and loytenes, a Colla-
En plus loyntime degree, in the
more collateral degree. p. cund.
189.
Un loyer, a Reward, or Gratuity,
Lox, Praise.

LU

Lu and leu, Light, lover, Light-
ing.

LY

Luce, a Pike, a Jack-Fish.
Et luuce est et luce est, the Use
or the Custome is. p. Coke 5. 39.
Lucratif, profitable, gaining.
"Luciere, to shine, Lumine
idem.
Luisant, shining, also Light-
ing.
Lus, read, lucs, idem. p. Br
9. futu lus, be it read. p. eur
for. a.
Lumiere, Light, lumineux, gi-
ing Light.
Lunitique, Frantick.
Lune die, lundy and lundie, t
Day called Munday.
Le lune, the Moon.
Lunettes, Spectacles.
Lung and lune, the one.
Un lupe, a Wolf, vide loupe.
Luder, to play, tiel que lu,
such who play.
Lufé, playing Cards.
Luy, him, he, the same Me,
el, her. p. luy, by it self, or hi-
felf, far 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 theme.
Lupulicetum, a Hop-Yard,
Ground where Hops grow.
L'une & l'auter, the one at
the other.
Lut and lute, Dirt, Clay.
Luter, to dawb with Clay, or
Mortar, or Lime.

LY

Lye, read, vide lie.
bound or tied.
Lyant, vide l'iant.
Lyera, shall bind, or yte.
Lyerout, they are bound.
Lyer, p. Brooke's grand Abr. is to tie, bind or fetter, and by Kitch. 26. b. 'tis to read.
Lynge, Linnen, idem ut linge.
No lyf, not lawful. p. 13 Hen. 7. 9. b.
Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem ut lift.
Lyre and lyer, to allledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.
Lyft, lawful, idem ut lift.
Lyver, idem ut livre, and p. Dyer 6. b. and Plowden's Preface
Lyeur, is a Brook.
Lyvers, is also Pounds.
Un lyre, a Harp.

M, my, feminine, mon, my,
Masculine, also mine.
Ma amie, my the Love, mon amie, my Lover, or he Love.
Machine, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, machination, devising Evil.
Macrisme, Timber, merisme, idem.
Macegriffs and macegriffs, such as buy and sell stolen Fleth. p. Blount.
Un magician, a Diviner, Magician.
Maign, great, magnifique, stately, august.
Magie, the Art of Enchantment.
Un machine, an Engine.
Maimed, maimed.
Maisne, vide puïsne, Younger.
Mainorats, remaining.
Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.
Maieur, idem, in modern French.
Mai, but, vide Mes.
Mais, also more, Il a mais de quarante ans, he is more than forty Years.
Maisonner, to build.
Maison, a House.
Maisonnement, Building.
Maire, Sir, Master.
Malade, sick, diseased, estre fort malade, to be very sick.
Un maladie, a Sickness.
Maladie, sickly, sick.
Male, evil, mischief, hurt.
males, plural.
Malemens, evilly, or mischievously.
Maleadventure, ill Fortune.
Maleadvise, unwary, imprudent.
Male issues, Sons.
Maider, a Half-peny. p. Termes Ley 157 b.
Malefiant, ill doing, Malefice, idem.
Malegree, against one's Will.
Malefiët aperë, an open Offence.
Stat Westm. 1. 15.
Malevis and Malves, ill will, malefices, idem. per Plowden, 360.
Malavis, unadvisedness.
Malvois, Evil. p. 3 part. Inf. 39.
Maledefition, a Curse.
Malefature, guilty of doing ill.
malefiance, idem.
A la mal beur, at an ill Hour.
Malefices, illness, wickedness.
Plowd. 75 b.
Malvoisance, ill Will, Malice.
Maleable, pliant to the Hammer.
Malsolte, and waltault, Toll Import, but properly any unjust exaction. per Stat. Westm. 45.
Manassër, to threaten, per manassër, for threatening.
Manas, threatened, manassër threatenings.
Manassëra, shall threaten.
Manche, a Sleeve or Glove.
Mamelles, Breasts, Dugs.
Mander, to fend, il mandra, hent.
De mander, of bringing, p. Fitzb. Nat. brev. 23.
Mandement, a Command.
Mande, vide maunde.
Un manque, a Mailm, a wound.
Manger, to eat, to feed.
Bailer a manger, to give Food.
Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantele.
Maison, a Lordship, or Manor, also a chief Dwelling.
Maison, the chief House.
Manning, a Days work. p. Blown.
Manë, a Farm.
Manses, Hides of Land.
Manumisse, set free.
Manumitter, to enfranchise, set free.
Mansurer, to dung, foil, or fort upon Lands, to order Husbandry.
Mansuëfar, to filch or take way privily, also to thief.
Mansues, thievings.
Un marche, a Market, mar and marche, idem.
Marches, Markets. per Brit. 53.
Marches, Marks in Tale of Money.
Marchet and merches, Money paid the Lord in ransom of Virginity, or for Licence of his Tenants Daughters to marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to marry, matie, married.

Si vous maries, if ye marry. p. Plowd. 203.

Marlerium and Marlettum, a Marlipit.

Maryeres, ye shall marry. p. mund.m.

Marisie and mardie, Tuesday, vide Tysdie.

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

Maries, Marth-Ground.

Marettum, idem, from maret, French.

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

Mafe, Male-kind, petit masles, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or set down in writing.

Manicles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, madness, un monique, a Madman.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits of a Country; also Markets. p. Britton 53.

Le marge d'un livre, the Margent of a Book.

Mare, the Sea, la marine and marin, of, or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coast.

Jure maritimes, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

Mois, a Month.

La mois de Mars, the Month of March.

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Maffacre, killing, or murthering of any.

Maffoner, to sing Mafs.

Mature terre, Ground containing about four Ox-gangs.

Maison and matin, morning, matutine, early.

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

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, matures, idem, per Perkins 109.

Matrimoine, Marriage.

Maire and maugre, in despight of, against.

Maugre sa seem, against his Will. Maugre son teft, whether he will or no.

Maire, idem, in mod. French.

Mugger, notwithstanding. 

Hen. 7.

Mars, Evil.

Maunder, to send, maunde, sent. Our maunde, they have sent. p. Termes Ley 87.

Maundera, shall send. p. Plowd. 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mugger, to eat, also Food.

Mauge, eat ye, also eateth.

Mauveste, guilt, fault, per Britton 10.

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

Mauvoyfe gard, ill kept, per Coke ii. 49.

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


Mauvaisement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a jot, a fool.

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

Maynurable, Tenantable; also tillable, vide mainorab.
Majherttf the loss of some Member of the Body. p. Coke Rep. 5.

10. La maz d’un neuf, the Mast of a Ship.

ME

En le meane, in the manner.

p. Plowd.
Mean, vide Mesne.
Un meafe, a Messuage, mefs, idem, mes, idem.
Meaon due for Maison de Dieu, a House of God.
Medleffe, affrays, strife, quarrelling.
Mefne, a Reward or Bribe, something in compensation.
Meer, the Sea, mer, idem.
Men and mefne, the Tenant between the Lord and the Under-Tenant. p. Britton 58.
Melieur, better, meliour, best.
Meins, les, meindre, idem.
Meintfoits or Meinsfoits, seldom.
Q. West. 1. c. 18.
Mein mine, mens and mines, somewhat, neint mesines, nevertheless.
Al mens and au mens, at least, al meinte, idem. Kitch. 7. a.
Meir, Mayor. p. Plowd. 36. b.
Meime, a Family, Houfehold.
Meife, Matter or Cause, also the means.
Meifler, requisite, necessary.
Meit, the one half, the Moiety.
\textit{miel} and \textit{miel}, Honey.

ME

Du miel celeste, Manna.
Que ne je meliera, that nor shall meddle, p. Plowd. 313. b.
Melieux, better, also Knowledge, melior, idem.
Le melieur, the middle.
Per le melieu, through the middle.

Menacer, to threaten.
Menaceur, he that threatens.
Menacement, threatening.
Mendica, begging, un Menscant, a Beggar.
Soit menant, they be dwelling or residing.
Mené, a Household Servant, also a Family.
Menial, idem.
Soient mens, they are brought p. Britton 10. b.
Mensjorges, lies. p. Gromp. 35. b.
Menor, to walk about, to lead.
Mene, lead or drove, mes, plurally.
Menu, small, menu, idem flender.
Mengent, they eat. per Brit. 10.
Un mensonger, a liar, menteur a mentour, idem.
Le mensigne, the lie, mensonge, lies.
Menx, a Mind, one un me, with one Mind.
Sans ment, a Sot, a Fool.
Eyent mentu, they have lamented, they lie.
Menterie and mentery, fland false reports.
Mentir, to speak falsely, lie.
Melme, mehime, vide Mayhme.
Menage, Carriage, Burthens.
Per le menu, by small Parce by Retail.
Merchant, to traffick, to commerce.

Men and men, only, absolute.

Men droit, chief. Right, me right.

Merci, Thanks, also, Pity.

Je vous merci, I give you thanks.

Mercerie, Wednesday, merkeridem.

Mercy, idem, mercie, Tuesday.

Mere, Mother, mere de ma fe-
my Wife's mother, ma mere
and, my great Grandmother.

Allo mere, the Sea, as
Le mere bank, the Sea-shore.

Merger, to drown, merging,
owning.

Merge, drown'd, mergera, shall own.

Meridinal, Southward.

Mermesettes, Monkeys. 12 H. 8. b.

Mermisme, Timber, vide mae-ris-i-e.

Meretrium is the Latin in Law
'd for Timber.

Mortlase, speaking of Martyrs.

Moirter, to deserve.

Un mernour, a Looking-Glass,
mirror, idem.

Med. e. meretur, of this matter.

Messes, Household, messnage.

Mervillie, wonder, merviileux,

Mes, but, sometimes, and also.

Mesayre, to mis-do, or d'ill.

Mesavenir and mesaveign, to
come amifs, to mishappen, melen-
venteur, an ill chance.

Mescalent, a faithless Person,
an Unbeliever, vide Miscalent.

Mecounrater, to misunderstand,
mecounrater, idem.

Meldire, to speak amifs of one,
to backbite.

Messeage, a dwelling House,
but by this Name may pafs a Cur-
tilage, Garden, Orchard, Dove-
houle, Mill, Cottage, Toft, &c.
as Parcel thereof.

Mesquerdie, Wednesday.

Mesle, mingled.

Meseaus, Leprous. p. Britton

Mesaux, idem. per Mirror Just.

Meschet, it fell amifs, or con-
trarily. p. eund. 191.

Meslange, Mixture.

Mes is sometimes put for my,
as mes avertis, my Cattle; also for
mine, de mes reports, of my Re-

Messearius, a Mower. per Fle-
ta 2 cap. 75, a Harvest-man.

Mesfor, idem.

Messe, Munck-corn, Mælin,
Wheat and Rye mingled.

Se mecoignisire, he knows not
himself.

Mescrus, suspected or fled for
fear, also guilty.

Mescru, idem, and misstufed,
per Britton, 4. 6. and 2 part Inst.

Mescraeables gents, People deny-
ing, or not believing the Faith
in Religion.

Messeage, Houfhold, mesnage-
ment, Houfwhifry, also Thrifti-
nels.

Mespandre, to mistake, to do
amifs.

121. Mespriion.

Mesprifer, to do amifs, to con-
temn.

Le mêsse, the Mafs, messes, plu-
ral.

Le mésme, the same. buy mésme,
himself.

Enx mesmes, themselves, ce mes-
me, this very same.

Enla
Mettre en Dieu, put himself up on God. p. Nov. Nov. 3. b.
Mettre a fin, brought to an end.
Meurs, Demeanour, Manners.
Sotit meus, he moved or stirred up.
Meutre, Murther. per Coke 121.
Meurture, idem. p. and mreste, idem.
Meutri in modern French, a Hangman.
Meurs, the best, meuls, better also rather.
Meyndre, leffer, smaller, meer, idem.
Mys, idem ut meis.
Avant maine, before hand.
Britton 106.
Meyney, a Family. per Lard,
Mrynowera, shall manure drees in a Husbandlike manner.
Meynorable, vide mainour, sometimes 'tis put for Tillages.
Meubles, Moveables, Houtho fuff.
Meurir, to ripen.
Meyndre, vide meinder.

M I

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

Mie and my, a negative Note, denying.

Mie, Noon, Mid-Day, midy, em.


La mi est, Midsummer.

Miel Honey, mieux, sweet as oney.

Michael, Michaelmas.

All mens, at least, meis, idem.

Mientre, vide mineur.

Mielx, mieux, vide meux and also.

Mieux, better, according with. Coke 5.

Le milieu, the middle. p. Cromp.

Mien, elle est mieu, she is mine.

Mient, better, best.

Minovory, Trespass done by the and, as by cutting Wood in a prefect or the like.

Minouer, by Britton, is to make Lands. cap. 40.

Misdempvent or misadventure, is the killing of one partly by chance, and partly by (wilful) negligence.

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

Mise, put.

Mile, a Thouand, and also a Mile.

Le millieme partie, the thousandth part.

Milliares, Miles.

La mine, the Countenance, idem.

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

Un mineral, a Mine or Quarry.

Miniere, idem.

Un minour, one under Age.

Minis, to make less.

Minister, to offer, to serve.

Minus dismes, small Tithes.

Minuif, Midnight, minuit and minyate, idem.

Minuif is also a Minure.

Midi, Noon, le Vent Midi, the South Wind, being the Sun at Noon is always South.

Mis, Expence, also put, set down, taken. p. Coke 11. 6.

Misconunent, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put. per
t Fitzh. Nat. brev. 42.

Misfeasours, mis-doers.

Misfeasants, idem.

Mis fait, he did amiss, or wrong.

Misfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Miskenneng, a declaring, or counting amiss.

Misperbit, wrongful or mistaking.

Misperison, a mistaking or neglecting, as

Misperison of Treason, is a neglecting or slitting thereof.

Misperisent, they mistook.

Misperie for lui, took upon him amiss, or by mistake.

Mispermer, to misname.

Misperes, Epiftles, Letters.

Misperonus, unknown, myfconus, idem.

Misperarde, unduly awarded.

2 Rich. 3.

Mifter de mitter, need to send.

West. 1. c. 2.

Mifioner, to mingle or mix together.

Mifion, mingling, mixture.

Mift, sent, ne misf, put nor.
Semijrent, they put themselves.

Misher, need, vide misher.

Sil est misher, if need be.

Misher, need.


Ne misher, shall not put, misher, idem, mittera, idem. per Crompt. 70.

Mishermyng, mis-calling. per Plowd. 141. b.

Misher and misher, to choose the wrong or mistake. per Kitch. 67. a.

Misher, to send or put, mettre, idem.

Mittomus, we put, mittons, they put or sent.

Mister a large, to set at Liberty. per Crompton Jur. Cur. 70.

Mit, sent, put.

Mynute, vide minute, idem. per Brooke's gr. Abr. 209.

Misher, to reap, mol, a Mill, molines, Mills.

Moliner, a Miller, dentz mliers, the Teeth called Grinders pur moller, grinding.

El molera, she shall grind. 1 Parks 87. b.

Molt, much, mout idem. 1 Kitchin, per molera, by man Plowd. 132. b.

Mains, left, vide mem, remain, nothing less.

Moirdre, left.

Mon, my and mine.

La moud, the World, mon idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, monde, the People.

Monopoly, to get into one Hands, what ought to be for t Publick.

Vie monastique, the Life of Monk.

Monsrer, to shew, monsthes, ye shewed, not, monstres, ye shew not, monstrem we will shew, monstra, shall the per Parkins 186.

Mordre, to bite, to nip, mere, biting.

Moor, a Moor, or BoggyGrouR or Barren.

Monsier, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, il est mort, he dead.

A la mort, unspirited, heavy.

Moirer, to die, moront, th died, moreaunt, idem.

Morant, dying, morera, shall d Mort d'ancester, the Death the Ancestor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Pest morier, may die, mor died, moraurent, they died. 1 Britton 30. b.

Morus, Death. per Parkins 10.

Mortmain, a dead Hand, i, when Lands are given to, or pur chased by a Convent of Religio
or other such Corporation, or to
their Use, against which there is
now an Act of Parliament.

Ne dire mot, not a Word, be sil-
ten, de moté en moté, word for
word. Motes is also Words, and
motes is likewise moved.

Moucher, to hide, moucha, hid, p. moucher, by hiding, p. Crompt-
on’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.

Moudre, to grind, moulture, grinding, fans moulture, without
Toll or paying for grinding, ne
mouda, not ground or grinded.

Mout, much, many, molt, idem,
divers moult, very desiring.

Moulder, to cleanse, moundes,
clean, clear.

Le mounded, the World, wound,
idem. p. Kitch. 3.

Moundre, to fence, or enclose.

Mouniant, arisitg, amounting
unto.

Mous, we, vide nous, we or
us.

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

Mouv, contained or come in
Question.

Movers, Months, six moves, six
Months. p. Terms de Ley 70. b.
vide moyes and mois.

Mouvoir, hath moved, moyen,

Moyen, a Monk, vide moigne.

Par moyen, by reason of, or
means of.

Moy, my and I, moy & mes an-
cestors, I and my Ancestors, moy
mesmé, I my self, a moy mesmé, to
my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, al-
so temperate.

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

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

Muer, to change, mue, changed,
muet, idem.

Muer, a Monk, vide moigne.

Muer, my and I, moy & mes an-
cestors, I and my Ancestors, moy
mesmé, I my self, a moy mesmé, to
my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, al-
so temperate.

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

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

Masurer, to change, mue, changed,
muet, idem.

Muse, a Monk, vide moigne.

Mouver, to change, moue, moved,
imove.

Mouveyn, middle. per Brit. 212. b.
Muidere and mulier legittimate,
mulierie, those that are legiti-
mate, or lawful Issue.

Muins, warned.

Murenre, vide mouthe.

Mulnes, fullness, mulnesse, idem.

Muniments, Deeds, and com-
monly called miniments.

Le mure, the Wall, mure, wal-
ed, les murs, the Walls, novel
N muri
MY
mur, a new Wall. per Coke 5: 16.
Murther, to perish, to die, mur-
gent, perished.
Muravont, they have died. p: nov. nar. 62.
Murta, shall die. p Britton 186.
Murraunt, they die, murrus, died.
Murrant, dying.
Murrus, Homage, the Jury or Homage is respited or fluid, or remaineth. p: nov. nar. 30.
Muthe, hidden, Muste, idem.
Muffet, by stealth, privately.
Mussetes, idem, must, to convev away privately, also to hide. Pur murae, for repairing Walls.
Viel mur, an old Wall.
Muis, a Bulhel, mus, idem.
Munier, to fortifie, to defend.
Muy, a Tun, or great Vessel.
Muter, to mutiny, mutin, tumultuous.

MY
Mystiquement, mystically.
Sont myses, are put. p: Parkins 66. a.
My and my, are generally used in the negative or denial, like the Word pas, not any.
Ne serra mye, shall not be, ne peut my, may not be. Parkins 69. a.
Ne voet my viser, 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 1 part Inst. 186.
Per my tout, all through per eund. 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. per Plowd. 179.

NA
My tout, all Parts, nest my cons- pleat, not wholly or fully. p: my through. per Greg. 219. and per my, by Coke 9. Rep. 29. by part.
Myer, Mother. per nov. nar. 22.
Myrse, needed. per eund. 53.
Myfors, abscended. per Fitch. Inst. 213. b.

NA
Aam, to lay hold on, to dic- train. per mirror. Sept. 13.
Naidgaits, lately, sometimes.
Naidgayers, idem, and naidga-
eres, idem, and naidgaris, idem
and naidgares, idem.
Nad, hath not, nay, have not
Que na, who hath not.
Nauera, shall not have.
Nousours, not elsewhere.
Napper, doth not belong.
Nyer, to swim, nayement am-
gement, swimming.
Nad efte reftant, hath not been
Resident.
Naif, a Woman Slave, vid-
neif, noun, Villenage.
Naufre, assaulted, beaten.
Poit nausre, may beat.
Navouera, shall not vouch
own, or justify.
Naife, a Nofe.
Nies is sometimes also put for
Nose.
Naiftre, to be born.
Nafquift, born.
Ou il nayfquift, where was he
born. p: Greg. 338.
Faux naufires, Bastards. p: Mir-
row.
Namender, not to amend, or
better.
Narre, to declare.
Narracon, a Declaration.
Ne eis and Neit, shall not have.
Neises, a Nose, also born. p. 23. b.
Ne, a Native, also born.
Ne, not, ne l'une ne l'autre, neither the one nor the other.
Ne coey, ne ce la, neither this, nor that.
Ne, nor, no, ne ansi, no truly, nor also.
Ne unque, never, not at any time.
Neques, idem.
Neint, nothing, neant, idem.
Necessaire, necessary.
E after N is oft cut off before a vowel, as n'avoit, n'osa, n'est, etc.
Nef, neef, neif, a Ship.
Neif is also a Bond-woman, ef, idem, nefe, idem.

Le neif, the ninth.
Neisye, Bondage, Villenage.
Brief de neisye, a Writ of Neif or Villenage.
Negleuement, negligently.
Negocier, to be buie, nesocce, Businefs.
Neiger, to snow, neige, Snow.
Ne isfira and Nisfer, shall not issue.
Ners, a Sinew, nervation, full of Sinews, strong.
Negatives preniant, a Negative including, or big with an Affirmative.
Necesitheld ne geld, hath not any Thing given, or paid, are Words of the Saxon Language used in our Law.
Neisture and neisurue, Nativity.
Neint contrisueant, notwithstanding.
Neint meint, nevertheless.
Nempur rien, nothing carrying.
Nemy, none, e que nemy, and what not.
Neml and nei, not, neme, idem.
Nequedont and nequedant, idem. p. eund. 16 and 45.
Neque, neither.
Nequedant venem, they cause to come. p. Mirror.
Neuerment, closely, nearly.
Nefereis, not discovered.
Nefes and nex, vide nase and nose.
Nefens, Ignorance.
Le neffans, the growing, rising, the birth or breeding, and bringing forth.
Nefure, the Birth, nefer, idem.
Nefere, not to be, neffure, idem. p. nefere, by the birth.
Nestres. p. Britton 17. a. is an Idiot.
Nest que forme, 'tis only form. p. Coke Rep. 5. 35. a.
Nestfruit, not known. p. Mirror.
Just.
Nestques, only.
Vous nestes, ye are not, or know not. p. 26 Hen. 8. 8. a.
Net, clean, near.
Nettement, cleanly.
Nettee, cleanliness.
Net ore, fine Gold. p. Plowden

Neuf, nine, idem ut neuf, the nineteenth.
Neufme, the ninth, heur neuf, nine a Clock.
Neuffure, birth, idem ut neuffure.
Neud, a knot, or knob.
Neure, not to ride with any.
Neze, Nose. p. Mirror of Justice, 4 part.

Ni is put for Ne, neither, and nor.
Un ni, a denying, or saying nay.
Nid, a Neft, un nid de oyseau, a Bird's Neft.
Nides, Nefts.
Nicher, to build Nefts, to nestle.
Nicol, the ancient Name for Lincoln.
Niece, a Brother, or Sister's Daughter.
Nief, vide neif, a Bondwoman.
Niefs, Ships.
Nieufe, the ninth.
Nieze, a foolish nice Person.
Nient mine, nevertheless, albeit notwithstanding.
Non plus, nothing more.

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

A non ir, to nourish, to breed.

Nourish, they nourish. per Brit. 56. b.

Nouriture, Nourishment, or Food.

Nurse and nurse, Education, Succession, Breeding.

Nurses, Nurses.

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

Le Nord, and le Nore, the North.

Noms, Name, noms, Names. Parkins 116.

Nomsera, shall name.

Nomsent and nomsant, namely, naming.

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

Nafs, he durst not, nosafs alter ses befoignes, durst not go about his Business. p. Coke Rep. 5. 3. a. vide nosafs.

Sue nosfs, I dare not.

Nosafs, knows not, que il nosafs, that he knows not how.

Nofer and nosire, our, nosires ours.

Nous, we, us, nous mesmes our selves.

Noter, to note, notaire, a Notary.

Notaire, manifest, publick, plain, notorious.

De novel, of late, fait novel newly made.

Novelment, newly, novels, news. Novel in modern French, is God with us, novel, idem.

Novelst, masons, new Houses.

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

Novembre, the Month of November.

Novies faits, nine Times.

Nourir, to nourish, nourit, he that is fed or nourished, nouriture, Food, also Alimony.

Un nourisse, a Nurse.


Novel, new, late.

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

Nouns, Names.

Nous, we, our.

Noyer, black, also hurt.

No noyer, knew not, also hurt not. p. Coke 5. 60.

Un noys, a Nut, le noye, the kernel of a Nut. noz, our. p. 2. part. Inf. 639.

NU

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

Nuce, a Nut, nuces. Nuts.

Nucce, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.


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

Nul, none, nully and nullay, no one, nobody.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nutriens, any Thing. Web. 1 c. 32. Nung; never, vide unques.

Par nurtiure, idem, at nourture.

Nudite, nakedness.

Nuage, cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, nuissance, annoyance.

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

Nuisance,
OB

- Nuisance, Hurt, also Offence, Damage.
- Nuisance, idem ut nuisans.
- Sans nuisance, without hurt innocently.
- Nudis, vide nuisi and nuit.
- Nuisit, had not, should not.
- Per nuitraire, for Sustenance, vide nourisse.
- Nuis estre, hath not been, il nuis mis, he hath not put. per Fitzh. Justice, 97. a.
- Nuyte, Night. p. 1 Hen. 7. 34. b.

NY

Nyse, vide neis, a Ship.
Nyent avant, they having none before.
Nyef idem ut neis, a Woman Villain, or Slave.
Ny, a Neft. per Britton 85. vide ne.
Ny, a Note of Negation.

O

O May, oh me.
Obedient, obediently.
Obeier, to obey, obeisant, obedient.
Obeissance, obedience.
Obiect, to lay to one's charge, to object.
Obiecter, idem.
Obit, Dead. obites, forgotten.
Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequeies, Trentals.
Oblata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accoupts.
Obliger, to bind, obliger corps & bens, to bind Body and Goods.

OB

Obliger, the Person bound, obligee, he to whom.
Oblier, forgot, obliiter, idem.
Coke 1 Rep. 136.
Oblige, awry, athwart.
Objicerer, to beg, to crave, ask for.
Obless, left out, omitted.
Soit observes, be it taken notice of.
Plures observa, more remarkable.
Observa, kept. 2 part Fitzh. Abr. 112. b.
Obelaste, out of use, antiquated.
Obtenere, ye shall obtain, Obteners, idem:
Oburger, to rebuke, to reprove.
Oblations, free Offerings.
Oblier, to sport, to rejoice.
Oblivious, forgetful.
Obsecrur, to darken, to obscure.
Obscur, dark, obscurissement, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.
Obsequies, Funerals.
Obstant, hindring, letting, standing against.
Non obstane, notwithstanding.
Oblier, to forget, oblic, forgotten, obliant, forgetting, obliant forgetfulness.
Obstine, obstinate, obstinately.
Obstier, to oppose, to stand against.
Obtenue, that which is gotten.
Obstrution, ill report, flandering.
Obvensions, casual Offerings.
Profits, properly of Church-Liings.
Obvier, to prevent.
Obumbler, to shadow.
Occasionemur, occasionally, by
as of
Occasionemur, may be vexed, or
obled. 2 Lf. 123.
Occidental, the West part.
Occider, to kill, occide, killed.
Mirror, cap. 2. 15.
Occis, hath killed. p. Plowden
16. b.
Octante, eighty, octantiesme, the
ninth.
Octave and Octave, the eighth y.
Octobre, the Month October.
Occuler, to hide, occultement,
ing.
Occupant, he who occupies, or
keeps any Thing.
Occlider, to shut, il occlude, he t.
Occire, to kill, or slay, occiant,
ing.
Ocsion, slaughter, occiser, kil-
Occurrent, happening.
Occular, that which is plainly
, or evident.
Occularment, visibly, or evi-
ently.

Odeur, a Smell, Odeur ma-
sant, an unpleasing Smell
Odeur plaisant, a sweet Smell.
Oderment, Smelling.
Odieux, odious.
Odile, idem.

Oeis, wild Fowl, also Geese.
rit. 48. a.
Oe, Use or Benefit. p. Bnndem

Oeis, Eyes.
Oegles, idem, and Ogres, idem.
Un oil, an Eye.
Oiele, idem, aver l'oil sur ascon,
to watch over one, to have an
Eye upon him.
Oeps, Need, also Ufe, Trust.
Oeps demesne, own Ufe.
As oepres, they have wished,
also needed. p. nov. nar. 6. b.
so craved.
Ohe, Is it so ?

Of
Offenser, to offend, offendan, offending.
Offendre, idem, also to en-
damage.
Offrre, to offer, offre and offre,
shall offer or tender. p. 2 Hen.
7. 9.
Offres, offered, or tendred.
Un official, a Bishop's Chan-
cellor; or the Arch-deacon's Sub-
stitute.
Offusquer, to darken.

Oier, to hear.
Oies, heard.
Ceo oies, hear ye this.
Oiera, shall hear.
Oiant, hearing.
Ne oivires, ye shall not hear.
Le oire, the hearing.
Ole, yes, also, I will.
Ois certe, yes truly. p. Fizh.

Abr.
Oindre, to anoint.
Oinff, anointed.
Oiscau, a Bird, a Fowl, oisfc,
ident.
Oisfe, flotb, idlenes, oisf, 
idem, and slothful.

Oisfeua
Oifeur, idem, oisivete, idleness.
Oifeleur, a Bird-catcher, a Fow-
ler.
Oisen, a Goose.

Olet, smells.
Ne olet pas, it smells not. p.
Termes de Ley 58. b.

Ombre, a Shadow, ombrayer, idem, ombre is also shade. p.
Ombragement, shadowing.
Omettre, to neglect, to omit.
Omis, left undone, omitted,
imisse, idem.
Ne omittes, neglect ye not.
Omiss, left out, forgotten to
be inferred.

On, it, on, in modern French,
is often put for homo.
Un on, an Ounce.
Oncle, Uncle.
Onguent, Ointment.
Onques, ever, vide unques.
Ous, they have, they use. p.
Plowd. Abr. 5. a.
Out dit, they have said.
Un ounge, the Nail of the Fin-
ger.
Ouze, eleven, euze foitz, ele-
ven Times.
Onzieme, the eleventh.

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

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

Orail, an Ear, oneille, idem.
Brit. 16. b.
Oraisons, Prayers.
Ordomments, Ordinances or
ututes.
Ordel and ordel (Sax.) from
great, and Deal, Judgment.
Ordure, filth.
Ordir, to be filthy, fluctifih.
Ord, filthy, fluctifhness.
Ordurs, dung, filth.
L'orde, the Method, the

der.
Un ordinary, a Spiritual Jud.
Ordonner, to ordain.
Ordynamment, ordaining.
Fait ordine, it was ordained.

Grand ordure, a stink, or foul
smell. p. Termes de Ley 87. a.
Ore, Gold, or, idem, deu.
Ore, is also, now, ore, idem.
Orfevre, a Goldsmith.
Les orfeuors, the Goldsmiths
Orfeuerie, Goldsmiths Wen.
Orieillier, to give Ear unto
hearken.
Dote orielie, give Ear. p. To-
den's Preface.

Orphan, a Child without Par-
ents.
Orfelin, idem in modern cut.
Orges, Barly.
Pain de orge, Barly Bread.
Orier, to rise up.
Orier, the rising. p. Fitzh.
86.

Orifons, vide Oraisons, Or
idem.
Orgul, Pride, les orguellons, the proud, the rich, the lofty. p. Brit.

Orion, vide oraile.

Orsount, they hear. p. Le und.

Orbe, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. p. Coke 121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Ortelis, Toes, Claws.


Ours, a Bone, eus se idem, osses, bones.

Oser, to dare, ne eus, dare not.

Il ne eus, he durst not.

Ne eus alter enveur ses beques, he dares not go about his Business.

Oseau, a Bird, vide oseau, 12 dem.

Ostelle, a Household.

Oster, a Door.


Ost, shewed, also moreover, farthermore. p. Brit. 119 b.

Ostage, vide Hoftage, Bailler tages, to give Pledges.

Ostement, putting out, putting away.

Oster, idem ut ouster.

Oster, is also to take away, to remove, to diminish.

Oste, taken away, &c.

Ou, where, whether, also or.

Ou pur, or for, de ou, from whence, also, whereof.

Ou il ees, ou non, either it is so or not.

Ou va in? whether goest thou?

Ou enq; whatsoever, whensoever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes open tide, 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.

Overtebe, goes beyond. p. eund. 281.

Over, work, labour, overage, idem.

Overages, Carriages, also Days-works.


Un overage, an Undertaking.

p. Nat. br. 42 b.

Overer, to work, to labour, oover, idem.

Overs, works, un overier, a workman.

Overs, idem ut overs. De over e huis, to open the Door. p. Coke 5. 21 b.

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

Ne poes overer, may not open, overtment, openly.

A overer, to be wrought or worked.

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

De overer en vous, to open or shew you. p. Crump. in his Pre-
face, servent oters, they shall be opened. per eund.

Mainoverer, to manure.


Outre, further, besides, outre ce, besides this, or besides that, outre plus, furthermore.

Outre plus, idem, outre, beyond, also furthermore, and outre ce la, and besides this further, en outre, furthermore, vide outser and oustere, en aler plus outstre, to go no further. Coke 9. 120.

Overt, open, ouvertment, openly.

Overture, an opening, also a Proposal.

See fair ouverture, he opened his Mind.

Ount, they have, oint esere, they have been.

Ount lieu, some Place, any Place, p. Kitchin 17. a.

Ount ceo ensuite, they have followed. p. Plowd. 305. b.

Ous; and that, where.


Owels and owelles, Sheep.

Owres, Acts, Deeds. per Coke 8. 131. a.


Oustere and oustere, our, beyond, besides, farther, vidce outlere, also over and more.

Le ouster, the uppermost, over.

Oustère, outed, outte, idem.

Il ouste, he put our, or outed.

Oustement, altogether, more than that.

Ousterman, idem, and utterly.


Ousifers, ye outed.


Mainoverer, manuring, also make better.

Ousterman, putting forth.

Outrageous, excessive, unreal.

Outrageousment, unreasonable.

without Measure, outstratement.


Ouy, yea, fo, alfo.

Ouyez, crying out, publishing.

Oweltie, right, also due, ing.

Owels, equal, owels parts, equal.


Owelmant, equally. p. eund. 7.

Oweltie, equality. p. eund. 95. b.


En owel mischief, in equal.

En owel Estates, in the same State or Condition. p. Greg. 2.

Also his own Estate.

Owel Remedy, the like, or paper Remedy.

Ower, Ore, miner ear, to.

Owres, right, also due, ing.


En owel mischief, in equal.

En owel Estates, in the state.


Also his own Estate.

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En owel Estates, in the state.


Also his own Estate.

Owel Remedy, the like, or paper Remedy.

Ower, Ore, miner ear, to.
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.


Un pani, a Penalty, America-

Pains voisin, neighbouring
Countries.

Pain, the Country, paires,
Countries.

Par, by, par-la, thither, that
way.

Paravail, Tenant paravail, 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 defus, from above, par mi,
by half.

Par ou, which.

Pard, loss and losing, also hin-

parde, loft. p. 2 Hen. 7. 11. b.

O 2

Parder,
Parder to lose, il perdit, he lost.

Pardies, Partridges.

Pare, offé, Parish.
Parel, danger. p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Paradise, 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, parlançe, speaking.

Parle, alike, equal, ne f pas parle, unlike.

Pares, of like degree, equal.

Parler, perjured, priserement, idem.

Paires, a Wall.

Un Parke, a Pound to keep in Cattle. Comen Parke, a common Pound.

Parlez, speak ye, parlante, speaking, parlance, idem.

Parlance is also Speech, Language, parlant, they speak.

Parle, spoke and speak. 10 H. 8.

Le parlement, the great Assembly of the Nation, and of the three Estates.

Parlire, to read through.

Parolle and parol, a Word, also the Action or Plea.

Parole, Words, belle parole, fair Words.

Par, in modern French, is sometimes put for work.

Parount, whereby, par quoy, idem, and for which.

Parquer, to enclose, to impark.

Parimpler, to fulfil, vide parimplifer.

Parimplies, fulfilled, parim implément, fulfilling.

Parchers, are who hold a joint Estate from the same Ancestors, several Daughters are but Heir and Partners.

Par quoy doneque, for where, also, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcells. 10. 5. 3.

Partir, to divide, partim, division.

Les Parrowes lefchequer, the Barons of the Exchequer. 11. 7. 8. a.

Parfairement, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongst, parmy les, abroad in the Streets.

Parnes, take.

Le Parrofions, Inhabitants, or within a Parish.

Paroier, to appear, to show one's self.

Apart, aside, quelque part, somewhere, some part.

Un participant, an accessary, partaker.

Particulièrement, specially, particularly.

Particularizer, to shew in particular.

Partent, they take. Westl. c. 32, 33. and pernant, idem.

Pavage, grazing, feeding Cattle.

Paisier, to feed, paisier, idem.

Paische, Easter, paisque, idem. p. nov. narr. 21.

Pas, not, no, and in my Places 'tis set as a Word forcibly to deny and contradict what is before expressed, also a confirmation of a Negative. No force, of no force, or of no value.
Pas trop mal, not very ill.
Pas a pas, leisurely.
Un passe, a degree, a step.
Passable, tolerable.
Passe, gone beyond, exceeded.
Passer, to go over. paeer, ne.
En temps avant passers, in Times.
Pasurier, to depasture, to feed.
Passer, they fed. p. nov. nar.
Pasures, Shepherds, pasteurs, m.
Pastures, pasture Grounds.
Pastes, Games, Pastimes.
In paßereau, a Sparrow.
Pau le age, above the Age.
Pasant, beyond, above, over.
Patent, open, evident.
Lettres patents, are so called, but they are not closed with a. Subpanas and original rits, and dedimus potestatem, &c. Pauimont, laying Hands upon.
Brit. 135.
Patron, a Protector, Defender, who has right to present to a church.
Pauvoir, fear.
Pannage and pannage, the beast of Skins and Horns of Deer a Forest. p. Brit. 185. a.
Pannage, p. Crompton, is the feeding Swine in Woods, &c. maft Time, i.e. the Money id for it. 166. a.
Un pau, a Stake.
Pax and paix, Peace, paies is sometimes put for it.
Payer, to pay, payazer and payer, ye shall pay.
Payer, a couple or pair, as un jer de Justices. Stat. Glove.
Le pays, the Country, a Recon, paix and paize, Countries.
Penn, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.
Us peigne, a Comb, peigner, to comb.
Pen, a Hill, Brittish, sometimes a Bay.
Penitentials, Oblations made at Whitsontide.
Pendre, to hang, pendue, hanged, pende and pendu, idem.
Pender, to consider.
Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.
Penfer, to think, il pensait, he thought, pensant and pensif, and pensément, thinking, pense, thought.
Ne pensent, they thought not, penséreus, let us consider. p. Plowd. 305.
Il pensa, he thinketh or thought, pensait, idem.
Penfe vous, think ye, consider, pense, idem.
Pege, pitch.
Peint, painted.
Per, through, perçase, by chance.
Perbien, very well, percas, perhaps.
Tenant paravale, an Under-
Tenant, vide paravale.
Percaffer, to strike, perçau, struck, wounded.
Perçau, idem.
Il perceau, he struck, or cut, perçau, struck.
Paramount, vide paramount.
Perciço, the conclusion, or latter end. p Kitch. 199. a.
Voile perdre, will lose. 18 Hen.
S. 2. b.
Perenter, between.
Perlay, by himself, separate.
Perdices, Partridges, perdices, idem, vide pardices.
Perdes, lost, perdue, idem, perd, to lose, and perdier, idem, perd, hath lost, perdus, lost.
305. b.
Pere, Father.
Per de la, elsewhere, sometime tis for beyond Sea.
Peres, Stones, also Peter.
Perier, to perish, perie, dead perre, perished, periera, the perish.
Perimplifier, to fulfil, for perimplies, shall be fulfilled, perimplf, fulfilled, vide paper.
Perimplishment, fulfilling.
Perfundeé, depth.
Perfunder, to pour out.
Permuter, to exchange.
Permanable, durable.
Permetter, to suffer, fuit permise, 'twas suffered.
Permises, suffered, permis, ide.
190. b.
Permittre, idem ut permetter.
Permutation, exchanging.
Pernance, taking.
Perilleux, dangerous.
Perissables bien, perishable Goods.
Perentoirment, presently.
Perant and perount, by what also, whereupon they.
Perount is also put for discerning. p. Plowden's Preface.
Perquisites, Profits and Advantages over and above the year Rents.
But perquistum properly is a Thing gain'd by one's own Money, or Industry, distinguish from what he has by Gift, Descent.
Perquer, to obtain, perquire shall obtain.
Perpetrations, committed, done, perpetrated, to commit.

Un pérnoir, a taker, a Receiver, pérnoirs, plural.

Pérnour, to take, pérnes, yeke. p. 3 part Inf. 81.

Pernor, they take, pérnant, king.

On pérnance, in the taking.

Perpendiculairement, straightly, perpendicularly.

Persuader, to entice, to persuade.

Perenter, between, entre, m.

Pérorer, to weigh.

Péric, whereby.

Péreant, where by.

Péresant, inasmuch, vide por-

Pesage, a Custom paid for weighing Wares and Merchants.

Pêsons. Fifth, Fishes, vide puy-

Pêcherie, Fishery, il pesha, he fished.

Il ne pesha, he shall not fish.

Pêsons Royel, are Sturgions, alphins, &c.

Pêche, Fifth. p. 12 Hen. 3. 3. a.

Pêlez, a Baker, peslour, idem.

Brit. 76. a.

Pêstre, to feed; en pêssant de

ers, in feeding of Cattle. p. 10 nar. 2. a.

Pêssiblement, peaceably. p. eund.

Péreignant, belonging, also belong unto.

Pertinent and pertinent, belonging, appertaining.

Petit, small, little, petitement, ally, per petit & petit, by little and little.

Petite hommes, mean Men.

Peu, few, a peu pres, almost, force enough.

Al trop peu, a very few; in Plowd. pref. tres peu, idem.

Peu a peu, idem ut petit & petit.

Ne peuvent, they could hardly. Coke 9. 120.

Ne peut, he cannot. p. nov. nar. 5. a.

Il peut, he may, or can.

Un peuple, a Nation, a People.

Ville fort peuplee, a Town that is very populous.


Pêfants, Pheasants.

Un philétre, an amorous Potion.

Pheon, the Head of a Dart or Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.

Philisher, vide Philifer.

Piccage, Money paid in a Fair or Market, for setting up Booths.

Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the Realm, amercie per lour Piers, a-
merced by their Peers, vide Peer.


Seyent pier, holy Father. p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. a.

Pierres and pierres, Stones, Gra-

vel.


339.

Piers, Pears, also Pear-Trees.

Pierre,
Pierre is also Peter. p. nov. nar.

Piers is sometimes put for pieces, as p. 2. Ed. 4. piers de Lane, pieces of Cloth.

96. a.
Sicome piret, as it doth appear.
Un pile, a Ball.
Pied, vide pé, a Foot.
Un pedestal de un Columna, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischarries, Fisings, un pischarie, a Fish-pond, pischarers, Fis hers, un pisher, a Fifhmonger, pisched, fished.

Pifions and poissons, vide autea pesjons.
Pessions and peschieries, &c.
Le pesce, the Fisb. p. 12 Hen. 8.

11. a.
Pour pister & bruer, for baking and brewing.

Un pîle, a small enclosed piece of Land; Pîgble, idem.
Pîrat, a Robber at Sea.
Pîquant, sharp, 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, platart, idem.
En plaî, in full. p. 1 Hen. 7.

5. b.
Un plage, a wound, plague, idem, plages, Wounds.
Plaidy, to plead, plaint, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to please, je vous plai,
if you please.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.
Plaisance, Pleasure, also pleasing.
Playn champ, an open Field.

16 Hen. 7. 10. b.
Pleroit, should please, or the good, perra, shall please.

Pierses, Gravel or Stones. nov. nar. 48.
Plegii, Pledges, also Suits.
Pleder, idem ut plaider, plea, shall plead.

Pledas, he pleadeth, plea, they should plead, outra plea, would plead.

Ple, please, fil pleifs, if he pleasure.

Quel buy pleifs, which he pleasures. Coke 6. 25. b.
Plein, full, en pleine vie, in Life.

Pleinent, fully, pleignent, idem.
Pleynment, idem.
Pleinterie, the Church having an Incumbent, or Parson, &c.
Plier, to fold, also to please.
Plevoin, idem as Replevin.
Pleurer, to weep, pluirir, idem.
Plevies, Sureties, Undertakings.
p. Mirror.
Plevyes, idem. p. eund. 177.

Plomb, Lead, un plumbe or plummet or pellet of Life; plumbe also is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plumber.
Pluvie, Rain, pluye, idem,

Pleuvieux, rainy, pluvial, to rain, il pluera, it shall rain.
Un plume, a Pen; plumes, feathers.
Un plumaffier, a Feather-maker.

Pluifoft, moft, or moft often, Pluifoft, idem, also rather, and more oft. p. Coke 5. 10. a.

Pluifoft-que, as well as, a plus- t, as soon as, and pluifoft; Plowd. 290. a. is rather then, plus, at moft. p. Crump. 222.

Plus longement, furthermore.

Pluifors, many, pluifors, idem. Pluifors, many, plus, idem. Pluifors, idem, one pluifors aovers, ith more Cattle. Pluifors fois, oftentimes. Pluifors, p. Plowd. 102. b. is put many.

Pluiefire, furthermore.

Poche, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Poir, vide poyar.

Poiz, ye may, pott, he may, ient, they may.

Poietis, idem ut poient, p. Par- ns 15. b. ne poimus, we may not. 1 Hen. 7. 11.

Un poign, a Hand, en poign, in land.

Pont, a Bridge, pontage and invite, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poinions, Pendants, Streamers, vide poinums.

Un poire, a Pear, vide pire, un vireir, a Pear-Tree.

Point, none, not ; ne prif point, ad not took any, points is a word fed to make the denial more xpress or absolute, like as the word pas.

Poifes, Weights; en le poife, the Weight, poids, idem, vide ryfes.
ter, as to the bearing, &c. Cafe 8.

PO

Portant, bearing.

Pose, put the Cafe, alfo let, placed, 2 Rich. 3. 14. a.

Posito, put the Cafe, or let it be

supposed.

Possicra, shall poffeft.

Possicorie, might, strength.

Poture, drinking, vide beve-

rage.

Polir, to polish, to cleanse.

Polics, polished, poli, idem.

Poliment, smoothly, brightly.

Polygamy, having more Wives

than one.

Pomt, idem ut pont.

Poskiane, that's born after the

Father's Death.

Posilier, to plead, to argue,

also to demand.

Potage, Broth, Porridge.

Pouces, Fingers. p. nov. nav.

70.

Pouldre, Dust, pouldreux, dusty.

Poulter, a Falconer, alfo a Poul-
teter.

Pour, for, pour autant, forasmuch.

Pour, power, vide poyar.

Ne pot, may not. 2 Hen. 7.

14. b.

Pouer, poor, aux pouers to the

Poor.

Pouvers, idem ut pouers.

Poure, idem ut pouer.

Poulets, Poultry, poufins, Chich-
kens.

Pourchefer, to buy, to obtain.

Pourmener, to go or walk about,

pouralle, idem.

Pourquoy, idem ut parquoy.

Pourmenement, walking about.

Pourtaire, because, for that, forasmuch.

Pour ce, for that Cause, there-

fore.

Pour pressure, an Enclosure, by

encroaching upon the King's or

Lord's Waites; alfo an obstruc-
ting the High-way, or Water

course, alfo Nuñances.

Pour neant, for nothing, un

naught.

Pournart is a purchase in divid-

ed Lands or Tenements held for-

merly in Parcenary.

Pourwrette, poverty, need, ne-

cessity.

Pourwument, poorly, needily.

Pourpenser, to bethink one's fea-
t to devise.

Pourente, forethought, devise.

Pourquoy non, why not, when

fore, pour ce que, for that, be-

cause.

Poursumer, to sow.

Un pourtraille, a Draught, an

Image.

Ne nous pouvons, not in our

power. 16 Edw. 4.

Ne pouvoit pas, he could not

p. Mirror.

Poyes, ye may, jeo poy, I may,
or can, ne poyes, ye may not.

Poyer, to can, or may, poyen

they may.

Poyar, Power, alfo poyer, idem

p. 1 Hen. 7. 16.

Ouent poyer, they have power


Poyfons, idem ut poisons, Fishe.

Nount poyar and poter, they have

no power.

Poyler, to weigh. Cromp. 222.

Poyfes, Weights, vide poisies.

Toynons, vide poynons.

Par poy and par pay. Br.

133. b.

Poyomus, we may. p. Plomd.

En poyne, idem ut en poigne.

En fon poynes, in his Hand

p. 12 Hen. 8. 1. a.
Prandre, to dine, prander, dem.
Pratiquer, to practice, pratifique, by subtilty.
Jeo preia, I desire, I pray, ils present, they pray.
Un pre, a Meadow, un pre, dem, also un pra is sometimes put for a Meadow.
Las prez, the Meadows.
Preine, take, took.
Preceder, to go before, preceda, goeth before, precedaer, shall go before, preceder, who died before, or who was before in Place or Estate: Preferer, to put before.
Predire, to foretel.
Prefer, advanced, promoted.
Presial, 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 present, they shall not take. p. Telv. 141.
Ne preignent, they may not take.
Un prelate, a dignified Clergyman.
Premis, put before, premised.
Lo premier, the first or chief, premier is also a Reward.
Raisons preignant, having force and weight.
Prandre, to take, prender, idem, prent and pris, taken, or took, prendront, they take.
Preignont, idem.

Ne preign, he shall not take.
Prentfe, taking, prendra, took.
Prendreuy, should take, prendroit, idem.
Prendoiuent, they may take, prendrance, taking.
De lay prender, to take him.
Si prendroiuif, if he should take or join fille.
En prender, such Things as the Lord of a Manor should have before Attornment, as Wardships, Escheats, &c. but such as lie in Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c. Attornment ought first to be.

Prenent, they take, prendrent, idem.
Prepons, forethought.
Prés, near, nigh, aprés, idem.
Esffe au pres, to be present.
A peu pres, within a little, almout.
Cy pres, as near, so nigh.
Presseinque, precious. i Edw. 5. 3.
Presenfere, ye shall present.


Preft, took, presfer, take ye.
Preft is also ready. p. Davies Rep.

Preftor, a Priest. H. 7. 6.
Pretenfe, forethought. p. Fitzh.

Justice 20.

Pretende temps, former Times.
Preft-Money is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all Times appointed.

Un prester, a Priest, prestores, Priests.

De prestor, to lend.
Prepense, forethought.
Prevenile, overcome.

En grand præv, in great apprehension or fear. p. 2 part 1st. 506.

Prie is also set for honest.


Priezrime, to appoint, to prescribe.

Prefque, almost, well nigh; preque tous, near all.

Presse, enforcing, urging.

Prescrire, readines.

Pretendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Pretenter, past, gone, expired.

Prescrire, by colour of.

Prevenir, to deal doubly.

Per prier, for to request, pray, or ask.

Prie, prayed, priomus, we pray.

Priezus, we take.

Priez, taken, pria, took, prise, took, vide postea.

A primus, at first, prima facie, at first view.

Le primus, the chief, en le pri-

mes, in the beginning.

Printemps, the first Time.

Primement, formerly, in the first place.

Solement jeo pria, only I wish.

Gif pris, lies near; cy pris, so near.


Prisance de ses paral, taking his Word.

Le prizor, the Taker.

Priest and priz, ready.

Tout temps & encore priz, one ways, and yet, ready. CUL. pro-
vide C

II priz, he took, or is read, prieront, they took or were ready, prièra terre, they landed.

Priant, they praying, or asking for.


Priyer, to spoil, or take away.

Privie, deprived, person privie is who has an Interest in the Thing demanded.

Privitie en fank, alliance.

Le privitie fuit determine, the privity or consent was determined.

Privitie en tenure, as by Lord and Tenant, &c.

Probes, honest, probitie, honesty.

Prochain, near, next, le pro-

cheins Viiles, the next Towns.

Prochain and prochein, signifie Neighbourhood.

Prochein, being nigh.

Le prochein terres, the next

Lands.

Procuer, to beget, to engen-
der.

Procreeuter, idem.

A proceder, to proceed.

Ne proceder, ye proceed not. Proceffions, Supplications, Pray-
ers by way of perambulation.

Procurements, Money paid b Parish-Priests, to the Bishop, Archdeacon upon their Visitations.

Prode, produced.
Producer, to shew, see aye pro-
ter, I have shewed, p. Plowd. his Preface.

Some prodes, are produced, shew-
prode, ideam, prode, is also p. Plowd. com. 106. a. & t. b.

Prodes, honest, or true.

Proaument, setting forth.

A prover, to prove, un provoir, Evidence, a Prosecutor, also challenge.


Proditeur, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, also preferred.

Proffer is an offer or endeavour to proceed in a Cause. 32 H. 8.

Produant, shewing forth, pro-
se, to shew or to produce.

Prohibition, a Writ forbidding to proceed in a Cause.

Promulge, proclaimed or pub-

Provoft Marshal, an Officer who
Charge of Prisoners of

Prove, Profit, profet, ideam.

part. Inf.

commen prove, the publick

gd or profit.

Profer to put off. p. Moor's 842.

Prohiber, to forbid, prohibe, for-
den.

Rejeftent, they throw.

Promitter, to promise, promitte,

Promis, ideam, promitta, shall

may promise.

Promesse, a Promise-

Promprie, to lead.

Prompt, ready, promptiment, ne-
illy.

Prodige, a strange Thing, a

prodigy.

Profeine, a Neighbour, profine,


Produire, to bring forth, also to allledge.

Procume, a Preface, a Prologue.

Procumer, to walk, vide pour-

Procume, advanced, promoted.

Propice, mercifull.

Propre, own, de fon propre malice, of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own Hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly. Propement, ideam, ses propres biens, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proroguer, to defer, to pro-

long, to put off.

Proscription, an Attainder.

Proroguer, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at one's Feet, also throwing to the Ground.

Profesuer, to set open to all.


Preface.

Provendre, a Prebendary, pro-

wander, ideam.

Proveignant, coming, arising.

provenent, ideam.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hers, coming out.


Proveignants, issuing out of,

p 1 Hen. 7. 8. b.


Kitch. 3. a.

As provers, to the poor. p. eund.

vide powers.

Prou, much, enough, whos

pron? have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, essay.

Prife, ideam ut prife, taken.
Pryft, ready, vide prif. Plowd. 276. b.

Pryft, ready, vide prif. Plowd. 276. b.

Public, publie and publyee, published.

Puer, to spoil, pair, idem, puos, spoiled.

Puant, flinking, perishing, spoiled.

Herbes puer, grass spoiled, or trodden down.

Puaine, Filth. p. nov. nar. 16. a. also Whoredom.

Ne puet, he could not, ne puit, idem. p. emd. 5. a.

Puifja, shall deflower, or defile. p. Crompt. 73.

Puigner, to fight, pugnant, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, since.

De puis, from thence, after that.

PuisJe, younger, petty, later, puisic temps, later Times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin.

Pucellage, Virginity, Maidenhead.

Puissant, strong, mighty.

Puissance, Power, Authority.

Puissentement, mightily, vigorously.

Il puist estre, it may be.

Puist estre, it ought to be.

Puissant, he might, puissant, they might.

Jeo puisse, I might, or could, ne puis, he ought not, ne puissant, they ought not.

Pulles, the Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. 18 H. 8. 2. a.

Pulles esperners, young Hawks.

Pulter, a Poulterer.
Puratææ, Whoredoms.
Puratææ, taken, esteemed, thought.
Puys, a weary Place, an oozy Place. p. Britton 6 a.
Puys, idem ut pus, i.e. after.

Q E N, in what, p. 3 pt. inst. r.
Quæ, who, qii, they who, p. eund. 93.
Quæ, because.
Quadrangulaire, Four-square.
Quadruple, four times.
Quand, when, quæn serra ce?
When shall this be?
Quadragesimaire, forty Years of Age.
Un quadrans, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Instrument.
Quadrer, to fit well, justly agreeing.
Quant a ce, as for this.
Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.
Quantes foits, how often, tentimes.
Quantiesmo, how much, what number.
Quaquet, prating, babling.
Quant, when, when as, how much.
Quaun, 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 moy? 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.
Quarentesme, the fortieth, quarante, idem.
Quarante foits, forty Times.
Le quarrant, the fortieth, quarante, idem.
Quarante, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief House before the Heir entreteth.
Quarentena, a Furlong. p. 1 part. inf. 5. b.
Quaresmes demi, Midlent.
Quatorze, fourteen; quatre, four.
Quarrer, square.
Le quart, the fourth.
Quaterment, fourthly.
Quatre vingt, eighty; quatre vingt & dix, ninety in modern French.
Quaffa, made void, annulled, quaffed.
Quas 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 mafme, which is the same.
Que fais tu? What dost thou?
A que son Baron, other than her Husband. p. Crompt.
Pour que, for what, why. Kitch. 7. a.
A que est ces Avers, whose Cattle are these?
La quest, vide Enquest.

Querant, enquiring, seeking, inquest, idem.

Querás, he inquired, he sought.

Querès, seek thou, enquire.

Quiste, an enquiring after.

Le quest, the which.

Querele, a Complaint, a Quar-

Querelles et querelles, plural.

Quers, idem ut queres, quer-

Querks, idem ut queres, quer-

Quietament, quietly, peaceably,

Qui, who, what, whence, idem.

Quidra, may do, vide West. i.

Qui que ce soit, whatsoever he

Et qui plus est, and which is

Qui, to whom. p. Rich. 3.

En qui maines, in whose Hands.

Brit. 106. 8.

Quia que ce soit, whatsoever he

Qui ce qui la, now here, now

Quiédez-vous? Do you ima-

Quincunque, vide quincunque.

Quils, they, those, that they.

Quint, the fifth, quindix, fif-

Quint, exactly a fifth Call or De-

and of a Defendant sued to an

Un quisquor, a Collector, Ga-

er, a Receiver. p. Fitzh. gr.

p. 2 part 5. a.

Quinze, the fifteenth, le quin-

zime, idem.

En le quinzime, five Days after.

p. Plowd. 255.

Quinquagesima, the fiftieth,

Quinquagesima Sunday, about

50 Days before Easter.

Quitment, freely, acquitted. p.

Greg. 299.

Quire, Leather, quirs, Skins,

Hides, also Pelts. p. Brit. 33 &

38. & 3 part Inst. 39

Blancheours de quirs, White-ta-

wers, eund.

Quifent chairs, they expos'd


Quirole, Copper. p. Plowd. 56.


Westm. i. cap. 20.

Quieter, to acquit, to discharge.

Quittance, acquittance.

Quore, of whom, which, quor,

for.

Quoy, look ye, parquoy non,

why not. p. Coke 9 Rep. 120.

also for what Reason.

De quoy, wherewith, 2 part

Inst. 166.

Quotidien, daily.

Pourquoy is also, wherfore

a quoy, to which.

Si'l neit de quoy, if he have not


Quyke, Quick, or Living.

Quy'l, that would. p. nov.

mar. 45.

Quy'l garderait, that he would

keep. eund.

Quyvre, vide quivre.

Quyur, Copper. p. Plowd.

311. a.

RA

Abbaier, to pull down, Ra-

bait, abared, pull'd down,

Rabattre de pris, beat down the

price.
Rachater, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery. Rachater, to plain, to make smooth.

Racinetter, to root, un racinette, a Root.

Un race, a Family, Kindred.

Racoinisters and radmans, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. p. Coke 1 part 1st. 5. b.


Rachaffter, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots. Racler, to rake. Railier, to jeft, to joke ; railleuse, jeering.

Raison, Reason, Raison naturelle, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten. Raisoner, to reason, to argue. Raisins, Roots... 1 Rep. Coke 124.

Ramaffcr, to gather, to collect, rames, gathered. Ramage, wild, untamed, Espeuvier ramage, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramens, Boughs, Branches, Icp of Trees. Flowd. 470. a. Ramans, idem, ramails, idem. Ramcaw, a Branch or Arm of a Tree.


Un rame de papier, a Ream of Paper.

Un rame is also an Oar. Ran, Sax. is open Rapine. Range, order, mettre dur an rame to put into order, to array.

Ramener, to bring back, again ; reamansfer, idem. Ramilles, small twigs or stick Ramur, full of Boughs. Rameoir, to soften any Thin Rape sometimes is a part of County, containing divers Hundreds.

Rapine, a taking, Goods force against the Owner's Will. Rape, snatched, forced ; Rape, a force upon a Woman ravish her.


Rasure, idem, rafe, torn, rase Roots. Raiser, to have, rase, shaved. Raiser un Ville; to lay a Town even with the Ground.

Rarement, seldom, rarely. Rater, to assay, to set a value or rate upon. La rase, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again. Rancumpanne, Cloth not fulled, or dress'd. p. Kit 174. a.

Ravage, to spoil, ravage, spo or destruction by Enemies. Un rave, a Turnep. Ravisir, to ravish, or take violence.
Raviflement, ravinishing, ravisant, idem.

Reattachment, a second or new attachment of one formerly distrained by the Court.

Reattachment, a second or new attachment of one formerly distrained for Freedom. p. nov. nar. b.

Ray, le ray, the array, or panel the Jury, or arraying an Army, viz. putting in order, wide array.

Re, compounded, and put before other Words, signifies again, or back.

Reademption, a refuming or retaining. t H. 7. 4 b. READemption.

Reattachment, a second or new attachment of one formerly distrained to the Court.

Real, real, Chatel real, Chatel real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Recover, to have again.

Read, had again, real, he had again.

Read, read, read, resident.

Ream, refiding, resident.

Reamisher, to take again, to bring back.

Reamfhe, brought back.

Rebailleur, to give me again, bailer, to redeliver.

Rebaisser, to kifs again.

Rebastre, un clou, to drive a Nail back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebi lax, disobedient. 3. part Insf. 39.

Reblanchir, to whiten again.

Rebouche, flopped up.

Reboucher, to clow, 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.

Rebut, rebeotse, casting out, rejecting.

Recallement, withdrawing himself, hiding.

Rebaisser, to drive back by force.

Recherche, to search again.

Recouer, a falling down.

Recouf, furthermore, again, also. p. Art. sup Chart.

Recaptizer, to baptize again.

Recoufe, again, or of new, as de recoufe diftraine, again, or of new distrained.


Que recotieront, they who receive.

Receunt, he would receive. p. nov. nar. 35.

Receivier, to receive, recettement, receiving.

Recettement, harbouring.

Estre receu, to be received, receu, idem.

Receoir, to fall again.

Reciproc, one for another.

Recognize and recognize, to acknowledge.

Recognissance, acknowledging.

Rechat, marketing, buying.

Recouf, extended unto.

Reconquise, recovered again, reconquis, idem.

Recouer, kept back.

De recouer, to recover, recouer, recovered.

Recover, to run back.

Receuver, obtained, recovered.
Kenveye, a fending back, a di-
mission.
Renforci, idem ut renforce.
Renovator, to renew, renove-
ler, idem.
Renovale, renewed.
Repentant, considering, repen-
tar, to call to mind.
Rentrer, to go in again.
Renome, renowned.
Repleader, to plead over again
what was ill pleaded before.
Replegiare, to redeliver, to
make Replevin.
Repleviables, bailable.
Replete, filled.
Reoffer, to call to remem-
brance.
Reoffer, to weigh again.
Repleve, to redeliver Cattle or
Goods upon Pledges or Secu-
rity.
Replevis, to let one to Main-
prise on Sureties found.
Replication, the Plaintiff’s An-
swer to the Defendant’s Plea.
Repenser, to rest, repos, quiet,
rest.
Repris, to take again, reprife,
idem.
Reprisés, resumptions, taking
back.
Repeller and appellet, to appeal,
repelle, appealed.
Reprimender, to rebuke, to
check.
Un reprehend, a rebuke, re-
primend, idem.
Reprendre and reprendre, to re-
take.
Reprinct, reprevred. Plowd.
t. 18. a.
Repent, retook, reprint, idem.
Reprisonus, we retook, reprist,
he retook.
Repres, idem, out reprimer, they
took back.
Exsuscitate, revived, rose again.

Revenir, returning again.

Retrancher, to cut off, to lessen.

Retrencher le Gages, to lessen the Wages.

Retribuer, to reward.

Rette, a Charge or Accusation, also charged or accused. vide West. 1. c. 2.

Revolche, revenged. p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.

Revenir a soi, to come to himself again.

Revenue, Rent, Revenus d'aucun, any Man's Rent.

Rewelder, to wax green.

Reverseront, they reverse, or bring back.

Revivre, to bring back to Life.

Revue, to view again, or look distinctly over.

Le An revolu, the Year gone about.

Rewle legerment, a standing Rule or Order. p. 1 Hen. 7. 31. a.

Revoquer, to call back, to revoke.

Un revolutions, a change, a turning about.


Richeffe, Wealth, Goods, Riches, as Riches to the rich. p. Kisch. 3. a.

Ribens, the Mob, the Rabble, also Boors. p. sund. 49. b.
Un ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger, also a sturdy Beggar.
Ribaud, Bawdy, Ribaldry.

3 Inf. 206.
Ribaulde, a Whore, one of evil fame.

Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien and rien, nothing, il n'est rien de facile, there is nothing so easy, rien plus, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, n'avoir n'en jamais 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.
Risler, to spoil or take from.
Riotics, riotous, excessive.
Rise, to smile, to laugh.
Risse, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to laughter.

Risques, chances, haps, trials.

Roarbes, Apparel, per Termes de Ley 131.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Garment, robbe, idem.
Roborer, to work, also to strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.
Le roignon, the Kidney.

Rompre, to break, to burst asunder.

Rompa, broken, romparse, a breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

Roncaria and ronciere, the Pl. where Briers and Brambles grow
Roncues, full of Brambles.

Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, ronce, idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, roncicaria.

Rond, round, ronlement, roundly.

Le roigne; the Queen, Roy, idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare round.
Roffe, Heath, roys, idem.

Roffeu, a Reed.
Roffe, Dew.

Roeufuns, Rogation Time.
Stat. Westm. i. cap. 51.

Rouge, red Colour, rougu redness.

Rouffir, to wax red, vruge.

Un rount, an Assembly of men together, or above three, to some unlawful Act, rot, in Brit., also in the German Languages.

Roy, a King, royal, Kings.

Majestick, royes, Kings.

Royldent, Prince, Royally.

Royaulme, a Kingdom, Royally idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.

Roulter, to fold, to plait.

Roundre monie, to clip Money.

Le route, the streaks of a Car.

Rummer, to break, vide re pre.

Leverer romp son leafe, a Greyhound broke his Leafe.
Rubie, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; Rueelle, a Lane.
Rager, to throw down.
Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.
Rugar, to roar.
Rascaria, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, Coke Lit. 3d part.
Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

Ryen, vide rich.
Ryen fair, to do nothing.

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.
Sacer, to make holy; sace au Dieu, consecrated to God.
Sacre, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn: p. Coke 8. 69. a.
Sacer un Evêque, to consecrate a Bishop.
Un Sare, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.
Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.
Sage, wife; sagement, wisely, advisedly.
Moins Sage, unwife, indiscreet.
Sagefe, Wisdom.
Sagette, an Arrow; sagit, idem.
Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.
Sagitta, shot.
Sani, found, healthful; sane, idem.
Sani et enter, whole and found.
Saigner, to let blood.
Saignee, letting blood.
Saigneux, bloody.
Un Saint, a Saint, also one that is holy.
Sainissement, holily.
Sailler, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.
Saifin, vide seifin.

R. Sacheber,
Sakeber, a Back-biter; soit oye
le Sakeber, let the Back-biter be
Salicetum, Ground where Wil-
lows or Sallows grow.
Voil Salier, would leap, p. Crompt.
154. b.
Un Salter, a Sadler.
Sale, to falt, to feafion with
falt.
Sale, Salt; salure, powdering,
falling.
Salee, idem, p. Coke 10, 139.
Salmure, brine; sale is also
salted.
Salace, lascivious.
Salive, spittle.
Un Sale, a Hall; salle, idem.
Le grand Sale de Pallais, West-
minster-hall.
Saliver and salua, a Salt-pit, or
place for making Salt by the Sea-
coasts; also a Boillery.
Salpeetre, Salt-peter.
Salaire, a Reward; salairer, to
reward one.
Pour Sallary, for Reward, for
Hire.
A Salter, to leap, to dance,
sauteur, idem.
Pour Salvation, for saving.
Pour le Salute, for the health,
or saving.
Salissaire, wholesome.
Salubre, healthful.
Salver, to salute or accost one.
Saunders, Saturday; Samedie,
idem, Samedi, idem.
Saneyes, Sallows, withy Trees;
p. Coke 8. 47.
Saner, to heal; sane, found.
Sanable, which may be heal-
ed.
Sanke, blood; Sanc, idem; Sang,
idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; Sanglane,
Idem.
Sangulante, idem, p. Coke
122.
Sang espendue, Bloodshed, in
French.
Sanke espendue, idem.
Sank fin, the end of the Kine
dred, or Line.
Le Demi Sank, of the blood.
Sans, without, besides; san,
Idem.
Sans fin, for ever; sans me
immediately.
En Saniite, in health; sau,
health, welfare.
Sant, holy.
Le Sapient, the wife.
Sarcler, to rake, to leafe, alfo
weed.
Un Sarclet, a Rake.
Sauure, a Lock, Weftm. r. c.
v. Sear.
Sarclment, raking, weeding.
Satisfair, to make amends.
Un Sas, a Sieve; jaffor,
sift.
Sauces del mer, Creeks of the
p. Fitzh. 216.
Savage, wild, leur savage, the
wildnefis, or being at liberty
broad, as Doves in flight, Fifth
rivers.
Sauvaigaine, wandring, frayi,
sauvaigne, idem.
Sauvagine, is alfo Venifon.
Sante, found, healthful, whi-
Un Saulx, a Withy or Wil-
tree.
Saulices, Willows, Withi;
Sauces, idem.
Savant, referving, except
faving.
Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.


Un bâton de Saure, a wooden club, a Staff.

Sauverount, they know, wide Scarf.

Sauver, to keep, to save.

Sauver, taft; sans saveur, indl, without taft.

Sauver, to taft, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, wide, sances.


A Savuette, to, or for the health:

Brit. 77. a.

Sauvemment gardes, safely kept.

Ne Sauvuent, they know not.

Saußie, saved.

Pur soy sauvette, for his safety, ke 9. 121.

Sauces, Willows, p. Coke Lit.

b. vide Sauces.

Say, know, p. Plowd. 178. b.

Sauvois, ye know, or learn.

Cest a Savoir, that is to say.

Il is no point Savoir, they cannot know.

Sauvoita, may know; a scier, to know.

Que sais, he who knoweth.

Savamment, prudently, knowing.

Sect, doth know; scieroit, may know.

Un Seau, a Seal; Gardian de grand Seau, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Sceit, if it be not known; scier, to know.

Sciait, he had known; scien, knowing, also to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; blees scies, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Skane and scan, argued; bien skanne, well argued.

A Scrivener, to write.

Un Scrowe, a writing, prisf scrow, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; d'cippe, to ship or lade Goods.


br. 40.

Scot and Lot, a customary Contribution of Townsmen and Parishioners towards publick Charges.

Scritiment, searching.

Schisme, Heresy, Division from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; scier, idem.


Sciera, shall cut.

Scintiller, to sparkle; scintillatio, sparkling.

Un Sye, a Sythe, also a Saw.

R 2

SE.
SE.

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.

Seeme, sowed; *seme*, idem.

Seant, fitting; *sea*, fate; *Car fut seant*, the Court was fitting:
p. Moore's, rep. 33. Sejeant, they fate.

Sejant *south le drap de Esate*, sitting under a Cloth of State: 13 Hen. 8. 11. b.

Sera, 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 Superintendant.

Le Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seigneurie*, a Lordship.

La Seigniorette, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; *seigle*, and *segle*, Rie; *Pain de seigle*, Rice-Bread.

Seisme, seized; *seises*, plurally; *seisin*, possession.

Seizere, shall seize.

Avoit Seuisine, hath sowed, or tilled: p. Parkins, 110.


Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares. Merchandizes.

Segon, in pursuance of, accord.

ing to: *p. Coke rep. 9. 120. selon*, idem.

S'el, if she.

*Un selon de terre*, is the ground arising between two Furrows *i.e.* one ridge; *selon*, idem.

Seilnomer, to ridge land or ground.

Seiçbor, to wither, to make dry.

Seine, himself; or one return'd to his Senses from Dotage: *Aff. 123. b. vide Sien.*

Le Sein, the bosom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows, Willows.

Selope and selon, according to agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horseload, Seme of Corn is eight Bushel and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying on Horseback.

Semaunces, Seeds: *Coke 8. 3 b. Sentence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *semaine* Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Semblit, it seemeth; *el semble*, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, it thinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *semblables*, such like; *tiels semblables*, idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem.


Semer, and *Seminer*, to sow.

*Semur*, a Sower; *semer*, id a Seeds-man.

*No Semur*, shall not sow.

Semencer, sowing, feeding, also beginning: *p. Coke rep. 53.*

Sente, a Path-way, also thing.
Sent, think themselves: p. 195.

by qui se sent, he who thinks: 
ko rep. II. 64.

defal, a Steward; south Sest,
an under Steward.

sextre, the left; Sestreman,
left Hand.

see, fled away.

siers, boors, labourers, hind:
compt. 146. b.

as, since...

squit, it followeth.

sinit, to feel, to perceive.

sinit, he bethinks, or percei
sirf, an ability of perceiving;
so, idem.

sume, they fit: p. nov. nar.

ps, Stocks, vide Gippes.

parer, to divide, to separate.

cel Sep, of the same Stock or

tpe, seven, sept, idem.

tpissme, the seventeenth; sep-
tle, idem.

ptantie, seventy.

apparition, the North.

emptembre, the Month Sep-
tber.

epulce, buried; spculature, bu-

sequent, following.

sequstre, to take into one's 
thd, to seize.

serra, shall be; ne serramus, 
may not be: p. Rich. 3. b.

sereine, calm, quiet, fair, car.

serenitie, brightness, clear-

Sere, late.

Serement, swearing, an Oath.

pur Sercler, for sowing, for to


Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Vil-
lain.

Serfe, is used by Briton, for a 
Man-slave, and Naise for a Wo-
man slave, and Serfe, by Coke is 
used for a Bond-man.

Serfe, Stags: nov. nar. 74.

Deorast Serfe, he should re-

S Kıran and Sırvan, are used by 
Britton for Servant, 70. and by nov.
nar. for a Champion, also: a
Proxy : 6.

Serrois, should be; serroyt, idem,
serronat and serronat, they should 
be; serra, ye shall be.

Sever, to keep; ne serva, shall 
not keep: p. Greg. 301. also to 
serve,

Serwer Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.


118. a.

Servares, ye shall serve.

Ne fais serve, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke: p. Term. de 
Ley, 110.

Queux Servaut, 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.

Serrir, to lock, to shut up.

Se-re, shut, or lock'd up; serra, 
shall be.

Serrail de le Huis, the ring of the 
Door.

Se, his, also her, if joined to a 
plural.

Set, knoweth, vide, sect; also 
Set, an Arrow.

Setfer, to shoot, also shooting: 
seta, shooting.
Il setta un Set, he shot an Arrow.
Settes, stands, benches.

Sendes, Sellers, Vaults: p. nov. note. a.
Ne Sevent, they knew not; p. Brit. 211. b.
Severamente, severally, severality, idem.
Severe, parted asunder, cut.
Sevices, idem; sicut, be cut.
Seventem, the sixth time.

Seyatts, Arrows; p. Brit. 137.
Seynt, holy: p. i Hen. 7. to.
Seyer, to set, vide Seer.
 Seynt, shall set, sicut, they set,
also fitting.
Il seynts, he doth set.
Seywe, Furs: p. i part Fitz. gr. abr. f. 57. b.

Shake, is a sort of Commoning after Harvest, for all sorts of Cattle: By Blount, a Common for Hogs, used in Norfolk, in all men's grounds, after Harvest till Seed-time.
Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.
Shoewellers, wood Pidgeons; Quoifts.
June Shovellers, young Quoifts: p. Coke rep. 7. 17. b.
Stotta, shur.
Par Shower, to shoe.
Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

Si, if, so, even, or, as.
Si forte, so strong; also the fore; si comme, so as, and as; si non, unless, except; si que, having that; si que, in the fort; si la, until; si bien, and as byen, as well; si cume, as it were.
By Britton, 136.

Si come, as if: p. eund. 83: si unles.
Sicce, dry; siccitia, drought.
Its sicces dument, they became or withered.
Un Sic, a Saw; fler, to faw; fawed; fies, ye fawed; cut.
Le Sien, his own; garda le to keep his own.
Signer, to sign, signal, a signal.
Signature, signing.
Un Signet, a Seal: p. Term. Le, 14.
Signifier, to give notice, shew.

Que significat cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signify or import?
S'il, if he, s'ils, if they.

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical ferments.
Le Simoniaque, he who bargains or sells such.
Simplemente, fingly; simplester, simplicity, foolishness.

S H
Sobriety, temperate; continent, sober, sobremount, temperately, sober, a Plowshare, or Coulter.

Occasal, is a Tenure performed in Husbandry to the Lord; also a Tenure of Freeship, by a certain Rent for all Services in Husbandry to the Lord, and to pay upon the death of the Ancestour, a double Rent for a Relief, and to be from Wardship or Marriage, Socmanes and Sokemans are such Tenants.

Sodeinment, suddenly, quickly. Sodomes, Buggers, Sodomites. Le Soel, the Sun; seeit, idem. Soen, ones own; que ne sont soens, which are not one's own: Plowd. 290. a.

De son soen est, of his own head: Comp. 163. Maugre le soen, against his will: p. Greg. 211.

Soeſe, sweet; soeſvement, sweetly.

Soer, Sister, ma Soer, my Sister; ma feur, idem.

Soerſts, sorts: Plowd. 332.

Soeffre, to suffer; soeffrent, they suffer.

Soet, be it, vide soit.

Soif, thirst; avoir soif, to be thirsty or a-dry.

Soimesme, himſelf; soymesme, idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought to be.

Soies, ye ſhall be, soie, ye be, ye are.

Soit, be it; soit ce, be it his, or thus.

Soivent, several.

On que nous joions, or where we be: p. Brit. 43. b.

Soignier, to take care, or attend. Soigne, care, diligence; 9 rep.

Soigneux, giving attention, being, careful.

Soilet, he used, or ought: p. Plowd. 334.

Soisent, they used.

Le Soir, the Evening; tous les soirs, every Evening.

Sois soit, be thou; sois ainsſ, be it so.

Soixante, sixty.
S'ils Soient, if they be; p. Fitzh. nat. br. 210. b.

Soke, a Plow, also the liberty of holding a free Court of his Tenants within a liberty.

Soliel, the Sun, and Sunday.

Solis et sole, shoes, vide foliers.

Solient, they were wont to be; soloyt, idem.

Solient, Sunday; jour sol, idem. Que ne soloyent, they who ought, or ufe not.

Solennifer, to celebrate, to solemnize.

De son, ou fa. of his, or her.

Solicitude, carefullness.

Soluyß, he ought, he is wont:

Solet, if sleep; sommeil, slumbering.

Songer, to dream; fange, dreamt.
Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy himself, also her self.

Sovent, often times; plus, more oft. Il me sovent, remembers me; souvenance, remembrance; souvenu, remembered.

Soy tient eins, kept himself

Soufrette, want, indigence.

Un Souffre, a shilling; un sou, a shilling.

Soul, alone; Feme soul, a Woman unmarried.

Soulle, idem; sount, idem ut .

Soulvre, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice; souri, a rufe.

Sourd, idem ut sordia, sourde, they arose; sordr, idem ut .


South, under; south bois, Underwood.

Southscript, under-written.

South Picquent, Under-Sheriff.

South-seconds, Under-steward; South la Mere, beyond the a.

Southminer, to undermine; thamina, undermined.

Sour, idem ut south.

Un sou, a suit, also a petition; also a petitioner: p. Brit. 6. b.

Fair souvenir, to put in mind, souvenir, I remember: p. and. pref. Il me souvien, he put in mind.

Soupecon, suspicion.

Ne soumet. goes not: p. Plowd. m. 11. b.

Ut femme a un effet, they are I to one purpose: p. eund. 5. a.

Soyer, p. 2 Rich. 3. 13. is put in notice, or found.

Soy, jefo soy, if I be.

Vous soyez, ye be: p. 26 Hen. 8. 3. b.

Jefo soy, I am; jefo sue, idem, p. Coke 6. 31. a.

Souen, they are, or be, also being.


Soye, lifted himself, also was raised: p. eund. 228.


Vide soer.


Spaul, spittle, and spitting: p. nov. nar. 70.

Sediment, quickly, speedily.

Specific, to make mention of.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d Inst. fol. 668. Sir Edward Coke says, that Generosly, to those who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictment, &c. may be qualified.

Lei spinellis, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoliation, spoilling.
Stable, firm, constant; idem, and established.
Staunch, found, firm, whole.
Stanlawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: p. Coke Instit. 4.
Stagne, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.
Stange, idem.
Stetens, Death; ce dieth.
Le Steppes, the way, the path.
Ensuite le hue & steppes, to follow or pursue the cry: p. Fitch. 168. a.
stirile, barren, fruitless.
Stigmatiser, to burn with a hot Iron.
Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.
Stiptick, binding, coftive; stiptique, 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, staked; stoure cum Avers, staked with Cattle.
Staw, a House, saxon.
Strand and Strond, (Sax.) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.
Strip, the same as Effrepement.
Le Sreet, the Way, the Street.
En haut Sreet, in the High-way.

S T

Streich, distracted; homostraitus, a Man out of his Wits.
Streitmeiss, strictly; straitem idem.
Stupid, drowsie, senseless, mazed, drowsiness.
Studieux, studious.
Sturrer, put, also forced.
Le Syle, the manner; le descrire, the manner of writing.
Stultifier, to make foolish: Coke 4 Rep. 123.

S U

Sue, sued, impleaded.
Sue, followed: p. Brit. b. Alfo became, and to be.
To sue, I am: p. Brook's gi
Abr. 169. Alfo I was: p. i. 7. io. b.
Bien sue, well followed: / kors, hath sued out: Plowd. 7. a.
Suander and suante, following Subsequer, to follow.
Suader, to perswade, to vife.
Subraker, to with-hold; guare, with-held, drawn back.
Subit, forthwith, presently.
Suborner, to instruct, or another to swear falsely; suborned.
Swarte, vide suare, sweet.
Sadainement, suddently.
Subjuger, to overcome, to due.
Suihum, Suihlim, high, honourable, ty.
Submmerger, to drown, to over-
Submerge, overflown, drown-
Subroguer, to make a Deputy; 
Subroguer, idem, and to act in 
other's place, by his Author-

Substitut, he that is so ap-
anted or authorized.

Subterfuges, flights, cunning, frinels.

Subridendte, to smile, to laugh 
ind another's back in scorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Juice; succemene, fucking; 
r; to fuck.

Accider, to cut.

Accidier, to succed; succeder, m.

Jeu sue, I have been: p. Crom-
i. 23.
Jeu sus, if I am.
Que jeo mesme sue, than I 
self have: p. 2 Hen. 7.


De suer, to follow, also to 
heat, to sue.

On estre sues, have been sued or 
executed.

Roif suer, will prosecute: 12 
8. 4.

Suerte, Sweat; suant, sweat-

In succes, an event, chance, 

Ne suiffit, it sufficeth not.

If suiffit, it is enough; suiffit, 
im ut suiffit: p. Brit. 120. b.

Sufferance, permission, leave.

Suffart, he that is he who 
ldeth beyond or over his 

term at first granted without di-

flurubance.

Sufficient, and sufficiently, suf-

Suffre, to suffer, suiffre, i-
dem.

Suffræti, doth suffer; suiffrire, idem, p. 3 part Infit.

Suent, they serve: p. Brit. 3.

Feasant suist a son Molyn, do-
ing sult to his Mill: p. Parkins, 
134. b. Alfo, suist, he sueth; 
pur son suist, for his sult: p. eund. 
17. b.

Sugets, subjects; sijets, i-
dem.

Jeo que suis, I that am.

Suis, am; jeo suis mort, I am 
killed: p. Coke 9. 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by 
hands held up: p. Plowd. 129. 

En suis, upwards, above, p. 
Mirror.

Suis dits, above-said; suist dit, 
aforesaid; part 73.

Suis saits, above done, or 
made: p. eund. 217. b.

On de suis, or above: p. Termes 
de Ley. 9. a.

A lay prender suis, to take him 
up: 20 Hen. 7. 2. a.

Suivant, following; suivants, 
9. 120. A suiver, to follow: 
p. eund. 10. 73.

Suffit, it sufficeth.

Sullere, a Plow Land: p. 1st 
part, Infit. 5.

Sullings, Elder-trees; alneti, i-
dem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or call-
ing on one to appear in Court, 
or before some Judge, &c.
Su

Summons and Severance, is where several ought to join in Suit as Plaintiff, 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.

Superfice, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; su, idem; also against: Coke 9. 120.

Sur luy fur', on his own proper Oath.

Surebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Surejoynder, the like answer to a Rejoynder.

Sure toute que, and above, or before all.

Sureder, to arise; surdans, arising; surdant, idem.


Sure, arose.

Surechater, to over-buyc.

Surecharger, to over-lade; surcharge le Comen, to overstock the Common.

Surecessor, to leave off; no successor, shall not omit, or leave off; surecease, over-flay.

Surediverit, they were risen;

Surd at, arising.

Surdas, deaf; surdi, idem;

Surdita, deafness.
Taché, tied, knit, fixed unto.
Un Tache, in the North, signifies a Farm: p. Coke 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. French, is to spot, or stain.

Taitte, silent, not expressed in words.

Taitter, to cough.

Tailer, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.


Taille, notched, cut.


Tailer, idem.

Tailir les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Taille, recovered; p. Plov. 251.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or Copfe used to be cut, such as Silva Cadua, tailliz bois, underwood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be still.

Taire, to be silent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui est taist, he who is silent.

Une Taille de Bais, a Tally of Wood, vide Taile.

Tantôft, as soon as.

Tani, Freeholders; Tainlands, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench Fishes.

Tantque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say.

Tantsolemcur, only, only to.

TA

InTA

Suthdit, hereafter said, or hereafter found, also following.

Suthtry, withdrawing: subjette, withdrawn.

Un suter, a shoemaker; seuter, a surveyer, to view, to look earnestly upon.

Survery, salary: 50 Edw. 3.

Sayore, to follow; suyvant, following.

Le jour suivant, the day following.

Suye, followed: p. nov. nar. 62. o sued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Foils.

Suye, a Train following; t de suye, following all in order.

SY.

Synodals, properly is Money given by Parish-Priests to the Bishop or Archdeacon at Easter inations, for their Attendance on Synods.

Synistre, the left, vide sinistre.

Synumerator, purely, simply, sincerely.

Synod, an assembly of the Clergy.

Synodal, pertaining to such assembly.

Syre, Sir, Father.

TA

Abor, a small Drum used by Pipers; cabour, dem.
Tanto gentem, idem.
Tant soit peu, how little forever it be.
Tantque, until; tane, idem.
Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.
Tant Impudente, with what Impudence.
Tant petit, so little, as little.
Tant come, as much as.
Tantamount, idem.
Tanto; forthwith, presently; tanto, idem.
Tantost, so soon as; 29 Hen. 6. i. a.
Tarde, late; trop tarde, too late.
Pluis tarde, very late.
Tarder, to delay, vide tanger.
De temps tardifie, of late times.
De tardif temps, idem; tantive, idem.
Tardant, staying, lingering, long.
Tardement, flowing, slackening.
Home tardif, a low Man.
Tare, drost, waft in Good, or Merchandizes.
Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.
S'il targer, if he stay; targerment, staying.
Targer, glaid, hindred.
Un Targete, a Shield; Targue, idem.
Un Tasse, a cock or heap; un Tas, idem, also a stack or rick.
Tasses, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; per tasses, by heaps, or cocks.
Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

Un Tass a boir, a Cup to drink out of.
Un Taverner, a Vintner.
Taunts, p. Brit. 137. &c. a locis, is put for when as, then, and so oft.
Taxer, to tax, to rate, to pay a value one.
Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont
Tauré, a Bull.
Tayl, Payment, Tally; f. fair tayl, without making payment.

Tél, covered; toff, idem.
Le tel d'un Mesf, the covering or the roof of a House.
Tainger, to hold; teign, held.
Je Teigne, I hold.
Il cee Teignoit, he should hold
Soy Teign, held himself.
Teigne, idem ut teign; ten idem.
Teil, such; tel, idem, vtiel.

Teirs and Teirce, the third of Pipe, i. e. 42 Gallons.
Le teirce, the third; teircens thirdly.
Teint, died, coloured; teurte, colouring.
Tellement, such like, in full fort.
Temeraire, rash; temeritie, rashly.
Temerairement, rashly.
Temeratement, idem, p. G
Rep. 10. 4.
Un Temple, a Church.
temps, the time, bon temps, 
good time.

le temps de mainten, temps, it is
time.

long temps devant, long time
before.

tende beau temps, to oke a fair
opportunity.

e temps-ci, this present

e.
tende, offered: p. nov. nar.

b.

end, bended; tendu, idem.

end arc, bow bent; tendis,
tended.

ténèbres, darkness.

ténèbres Domus, a Castle.

mir, to hold; ne tendis, and ne
she ought not to hold, not

mir pur suspense, to have in su-

ion.

umen, taken, held.

mens, bound, also held; te-

menes, thin; tenement, thinly,
at weakly.

terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

ta Terrier, a Particular in writ-
ing of several Lands, with but-

tion.
ter, the third part of a Tun,

84 Gallons.

témoigner, to bear witness, to

give evidence; un Témoigne, a

Vtnefs.

témoignance, in witness:

p. part Coke Inst. 639.

témoignant, witnessing; té-

moignant, idem.


b. Also testimonies.

témoignez at porter, to bring

witness.

Testimonyme, testimony; te-

témoignage que le Esprit appoint
en un alcun, i.e. Conscience.

Terminer, to end.


Brit. 242.

Est terme, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by
word of Mouth, not put in writ-
ing, till after the Testator's

Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

La Tête, the Head; le Têt,

idem.

T H.

Thack, thatch; thak, idem.

Saxon.

Thane and Theym, a kind of ho-

norary Officer among the Saxons,
as a Lord with us.

Thegn and Thingus, idem.

Thanes Regis, a Baron: p. Coke

Inst. i. 5. b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-stool:

Saxon.

Thingus, a Knight, a Freeman,

also a Noble.

Theym, idem ut Thane.


1. Cap. 47.

Thefibote, receiving stolen

Goods.

T I.

Tel, such; tiels, idem.

Tient, holdeth, keepeth.

Ilstient, they hold; que tint, who hold.
Tendre, shall hold; tiendront, they hold.

Tien, chine; se la est tien, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for tienne.

Tiers, the third, vide teirre.

A Timer, to fear; timidiment, fearfully.

Tieux, such; tieux briefs, such
writes: p. ad Institut. 639.

Tielx and Tielu, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; tinter, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tiver, to draw, to pull, tire, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; tira, shall draw; p. 21 Hen. 7. 27.

Se tirer en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se titer pres, to draw himself near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; tisseur, weaving.

Tisser, a Weaver.

Tisse, woven.

Todds de lane, tods of wool, i.e. 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; toge, idem.

Togues and Toges, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke; p. Brook's grand Abr. 228.

Tofs, a decayed Meffuage, or the place where it stood.

Toftman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.
TO

T. R.

Torment, wrong ful; torment, m: p. Brit. 68. b.

Tonsure, although, or notwith- ing, Stat. Glouc. c. 3.

Torturement, wholly, altogether.

Tortuism, wrong fully; torturing.

Tortenouer, wrong; a tort ou rois, by wright or wrong.

Tortur, the wrong way, of the way.

T's, rather, presently, quick- st tost, as soon as.

Torse, a Hog-she. p. Coke 8.

Travail, wholly, effectual- altogether.

Touch, to touch; touchant, thing or concerning.

Turbes, turfs: p. nov. nar. b.

Tusale, a Brick-kiln, or chim- p. Kitch.

faile, idem.

Tour, to compass about; a

Tray, a will Bull, w. nar. 66. b.

Tray, all, altogether; tout un,

Tray the whole; tout fois, 

Trys; tout temsp, idem; du

in the whole; tout autant,

Tray, a tous, to all: Brit. b.

but par tout, every where;

Tram, over, by and by.

but incontinent, by and by.

Tray, or more, p Stat. Art.

Charter, Cap. 15.

Traver, de barbeis; Shee-


Tray the Cough; en tou-

Tray chimin, crost the way, 

over the way.

Tray.

Un Trayson, a fleece of wool:


Toy, thou, thou have 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.

Tracier, to range, to come up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tra-

cing.

Tradire, to translate.

Trade, to deliver unto.

Trafique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and Traits, things

drawn.

Traber, to draw, traister, idem.

Trabe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, acrois.


Treyne, idem; p. Brit. 16. a.

Trayeront leurs espées, they drew their Swords: p. Plowd.

Trabe la bar, brought to the

Bar, also drawn at the Bar: p.

Termes Ley 74. d.

Traire, doth draw; traites idem;

pur traber, for Drawing; no tray, not drawn.

Traitment, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; Trahison, 

Treason.

Trahison, idem; trahi, betray-
ed, in Mod. French.

Trans, over, also crost.

Trans chimin, crost the way, 

over the way.
Traverfer, to go cross-wise, or over-thwart, also to contradict, to deny, oppose.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; travayle, idem: p. nov. nat. br. 5.

Traversera, shall oppose or traverse.

Traversant, opposing, traversing, also putting upon trial or issue; un travers, idem. A Travers, a-cross, p. Kitch. 43. a.

A travers mon chimin, a-cross my way: p. Fitzb. nat. br. 184. b.

Travevers, ye cross over.

Transcribe, to write over.

Transformer, to change.

Traverser, to do trespass.

Tresurere Trove, hidden Treasure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 Inst. 132.

Treat, used or treated; Westm. 1. Preamble.


Treat, idem p. Greg. ut tréit.

Un Trébuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: p. Kitchin; also a Tumbrel 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 lai en la Gale, cut his Throat.

Je ne Trenchera, I shall dig.

Trouche a tout, it strikes at, or it has relation to all: p. Fitzb. Justice 39. b.

Il trenché, it enureth unto Plowd. 316.

Le trente lieu icy, it shall take place here, p. eund. 41.

Trenchea, it strikes at, or is upon: p. 13 Hen. 7. 21. b.

Que trenché, which falls or takes place: p. Coke 5. b.

Trente, thirty; trentieme, thirtieth.

Treat, also thirty: p. Plowd. 326. a.

Troyseime, thirty, p. te Ley.

Tres foisz and foits, thrice, three times.

Treize, the thirteenth.

Trentisme, the thirtieth.

Tresturement, traitorously.

Trestions, 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 bien, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: p. preface.

Tres cher, very dear; tres justement, very quickly; is, always used in the expressive degree, as tres haut, high.
Troy, three; trois cents, three.
Troyes and Tresieme, thirteen.
Tresieme, the thirteenth: Coke 74.

Toffent, they find: p. Brit. 17. A.

Le Troue, the Beam of Scales: Coke 8. 43.

Trough, Passage, or Carriage Barges. &c.

Trope, too; also, too much; be tarde, too late; trope chare, dear.

Un trope too soft, an overhafty.


Trorper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trorquer, to barter, to exchange.

Tror, bartering, changing.

Un troup di Halequet, a hole of errings.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Tror, to find: trouveres, ye shall find; trouveront, they find.

Trouve, found; trouver, idem; o algo ye find.

Trouvrs, Finders; troubours, &c.

Pour trouver, for finding: p. Date, Rep. 4.

Trouvours, things found: p. 11. 7. b.

Un Troue, a Sow: p. Greg. 4. b.

Al Troue, to the Sow: p. nd.

Truye, in Mod. French, is put a Sow.

Tromperies, vain foolish frauds, heats.

Ne Truff, he cannot find.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: p. nat. brev. 183. Aower turbes, to dig turfs.


Tuer, to kill, or slay; le tuer, the killing.

Estre tue, to be killed; Tuors, Slayers.

Tuors, idem; tua, killed.

Ne Tuasst, he should not kill; tuasst, also had killed, qui est tue, who is slain; tueront, they killed.

Tuéte, slaughter; tument, slaying.


Par Tuition, for Instruction, also for safeguard.

Par Tutele, idem.

Twete, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Timber, fell down: Coke 9. 102.

Twesdie, vide Mardie.

Tyent, they held; tynt, helden: p. Brit. 246.

Un Tyrant, a cruel Lord.

Tyelx, such: p. Coke 6. 52. b.

Tyrannique, tyrannically.


T 2

VA.
VA

V. 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.


15. a.
    Vaent, they go; vaera, shall go.
    Va pur le voy, go by the way.
    Vaant, going: vaount, idem.
    Que Vaant, who go.
    Vacant terre, waste ground.
    Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.
    Vacarie, a Dairy; vaccaria, idem; or a Cow-house: p. 4 part Coke 86.
    Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, Tenant para avale, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.


Valet and Varlet, idem ut vadelet.

Vagueront, they wander.

En vailance, in value: p. eund.

138.

Vaiselle, a Vessel.

Vanter, to boast; so vantar follement, to insult or boast foolishly; vanterie, boasting.

Do Vailair, of worth, of value.

Ne vaut, it avails not; ne Vaent, idem.

Vault, worth, value: p. 115.

Vault riens, it nothing avails: p. 26 Hen. 8. 4. b.

Le Vaire, the worth.

Valuist, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth: p. nov. nar. 40.

Il Vaust, it goeth, it enure Vaont, they go: p. Coke 18.

Vanis, 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.

Vast, vast; vaistent, wasting.

Vance, to overcome, to to vanquish.

Vanque, vanquished, overcome.


Values arguments, Argument of force or weight.

Valvaour (Sax.) one in Dign next a Thane or Baron.

Vausor, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to first then.

Ester plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health: p. 12 Helle. 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; unfesce vacant, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varectum, fallow ground: Coke 5. 15.

Vassalage, vide Vileinage.

Vault, (Lat. walter) is of for, or avails, as,
VE
Le pleure Vault, the Plea is no force, or avail.

Psa, a Valley or Vale.

Vaulx, Valleys, Vales.

In Vaulxenant, an Unthrift, that is nothing worth.


VE

Ve, a Widow; veuve, idem in Modern French.


Veifage, Widowhood.

Veign, come; veignons, they come.

Deveignons, 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 vieus, where you see, or find.

Veoir, 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 veio, the sight; le veue, idem.


Ve, saw.

Veier, to see: p. Brit. 42. to view.

Veisman, we have seen.


Veistes? did you see?

Veilsours, Velvet; 12 Hen. 8.

3. b.

Veilort, he will; ne veylont, they will not.

Veyl, will.

Venaunts, coming: p. Par.

114.

Venaison, Venison.


Westm. 1 Cap. 51.

Venismus, we come.

A Ve.
A Vender, to sell; vendre, idem.
En Vendeur, is sold; pour vendre, for sale.
Vendeur, 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 vendarday, idem.
Vengeante, revenge.
Vendille, a Lane; venelles, Lanes.
Vener, to hunt; un veneur, a Hunter.
Venirie, hunting.
Venir, to come, to approach unto; en temps venir, in time to come.
Doient venir, they should or ought to come.
Poit venir, may they come, voit venir, would come, soin venir, are come; venenent, coming: p. Kitch. 17. a. ventera, shall come.
Venies, coming; venent, they should come.
Venifies, ye have come; venue, come.
Venime, poifon.
Le Vent, the Wind; venier, to blow Wind.
Vent, p. nec. brev. 48 is sale or fold.

Venire, a belly; venier, idem.
Il venent, it bloweth.
Venteux, windy.
Kerd, green; verdir, to be green.
Vera and Veiera, shall stand.
Verre, green, also what beareth leaves, or is glass within the Forest, p. Kitch. 599. and sometime taken for poison.
Verdoyer, to be green; verdant, flourishing.
Verdeur, greenness.
Verse, a Wand, Rod, and Yard.
Dei venus, of the coming.
Verayment, truly; venire, idem.
Verament, idem; venger, c. vere, idem.
Vere tenant, the true land Tenant.
Vener, idem, ut verve.
Vrecte, truth; veritable, c. Vierge, vide verve.
Vercser, he that ca
t the staff or rod in Catholic Churches.
Verrons, seeing; verrown, see: p. Brit. 106. and Edw. 1.
Verser, to turn, also to put out; vers, towards; versant, towards the end; versant, against whom: p. Coke 5. 577.
V E

regard vts may, look towards
ferum, fallow ground:
cok 5. 15.

b.
efet and Vefte, Vetches, a
of Pulla
lers vas, otherways: p.
Rep. 5 33. b.

Ver, the Evening; vef-
en prayers.

Vefir, clothing, also the
age of. Ground growing e; vefir, to cloath, to put.

Vefiments, Garments, also the
d growing on Land.

Vefir, to be, to veftr, to en-
Vefir, your; vefir demands, it requests.

Vefirye, the place for laying
Priests Vefiments and Orna-
ments of the Church, and also
ere the Civil Affairs of the
th are discussed.

Le Vefiare, idem.

In. veu, a Vow; veu, is al-
seeing, also seen: p. Brit.

Un que, forasmuch as.

Veu, would; le Roy le veu;
king wills it.

Veu, he will; venu, idem.

Veu veu, I see; veuet, he sees;
veum, I have seen; veuent,
ing; veueront, they saw.

Veyor, to come; ne veueront-
er, they should not come: p.
v. nar. 53. a.

a.

4. b.

V I

Vefue, idem; Geo vefue, vef-
put by.

175.

144. a.

Veu, ancient, also long since:

Vefins, Neighbours, vide vei-
fuis.

Veu, a Widow; vues, Win-
dows.

Le veue, the sight: p. Crompt.
54. b.

nar. 33. b.

Si un veyest, if one should see:

Veuers, Widowers.

Veyer ess, is to be seen: Coke,
5. 80.

Veux, vide vieux.

Veues 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 Vichel, a Heyfer.

Viatore, a Vicar; Vicarie, a;
Vicaridge.

Vicier, to corrupt; Vicie, cor-
rupted.

Viscnt, a Sheriff; viceunt,
idem, soth viceunt, under She-
 riff.

Vicountels, things whereof the
Sheriff has cognizance in his
Court.

Vicina
Vicines, a neighbour; vicinage, neighbourhood.

Vicines and Vicines, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widowhood.

Vie, Life; il est en vie, he is alive.

Vif, life; viffe living; an wife home, a live Man: p. Plowd. 262. lives.

Viel, old, ancient; vieul, idem, p. Coke 5. 22.

Vielle, to wax old.

Viellement, ancienly; vielleffe, old age.

Vieulx, old, ancient; idem, and i;/i»j; idem.

Vielxter, a Maiden.

Vieux, a Village.

Vint, twenty; vint, idem.

Vingt, twenty, idem; vingt vante, twenty times; Vint quatre, twenty-four.

Vint quarte, twenty four.

Vintz, they have, or bin.

Vine, Wine, Vine, idem.

En le vint-tierce, in the 23d.

Un, one, unisme, the Eleventh.

Un fois, once.

Unement, unanimously.

Vivement, manly, strongly.

Vifeur, the Face; le visage, idem.

Visez vous, see you p. 1 Ed. 5. 3.

Visez vous, see you.

Vifage, Vide vicinage.

Viefs, Widows: p. Fitzh. w. 9. 11. 175. vide vues.

Vit, a Calf; vitel, idem, tulè, idem.

Vit, is also Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

Le visne, the neighbourho; or place whence a Jury is summoned, the venue: p. Coke 5. 1. and sometimes the Jury it self.


Wreck.
Vivæ, victual, diet: p. nov. 45.


Vivares, vide viands.

Vive, to live, also living.

Vive, as he lives: p. 5. 52.

Vive vos, by word of mouth: p. 131. b. i.e. vivas voce. Vive, victuals; pour leurs vivas, for their livelihood, Coke 8.

Vivæ, one or another.

Vivæ, making one, unifying.

Vivæ, only, unanimously, Coke 5. 16.

Vivæ, the Eleventh, unexigé, Eleven.
Voirement, idem.
Voi, ye said truly, or well.
Voire dire, to say or speak the Truth.
Voier, by Brook's Grand Abridgment, is put for well and good; voilet, would, voier, true.
Voie, a way.
Voil, will; voil porte, will bring; que il voile, where he will.
Voillons, we will: p. Brit.
Ne voillemus vener, we will not come.
Tenant a volunt, Tenant at will.
Voilont, they would; voit, he will.
Voiles, ye will; voict and voet, would.
Jeu voies 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 veier, would see; si voit, if he will.
Voilee, will: p. Coke 5. 25. a.
Voisine, Neighbours.
Ne voit me vener, he would not come to me.
Jeu voil, I will: p. 12 Hen. 8. 21. b.
Il voit, he wills.
Voilent, they would; s'il voit demy, if he would or no; voit

Voil, would it would be: p. 14 Hen. 4. b.
Voignage, vide vicinage.
Voicene, idem ut vicene.
La voix, the voice.
Voler, to fly; il volet, he fly.
Ne poient volet, they cannot fly.
Volatiles Royal, Birds Royal p. Coke 7. 16.
Volant, a Will or Testament also the inclination of the Mind.
Nous v o l u m s , we will: p. Br. 1. b.
Volage, unconstant, unstable.
Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the Air: Coke 1. 134.
Bone Volour, good Will:
Plowd. Com. 300. b.
Vomer, to vomit, also plow.
Vomissement, vomiting.
Vostre, yours; en vosstre case, your case.
Vover, to vow; vose, a vow.
Voudront, they would, should; vodra, should: p. Mirror, Cap. 2. Ser. 19.
Bien Voulant, good Will.
Vouz, ye; vouz doyes, ought.
Vouz estes, ye be; vouz fost ye were.
Vouz aves, ye have, used to Jurors when they appear on calling: vous melfne your selves.
Il voucher, he calleth; vouch calls, voucheth; voucha, the call: p. Park. 183. b.

Vouch
Vouche, is a Term used in common recoveries, when one called to warrant Lands,

Vouchent, they shall vouch, or 1: p. Brit. 30.

Si il vaut vouche bien save; if would bid him welcome: Park. 174.

Some voudra, as you will, or good. Vouloyf mouldre; would be grinded.

Voy ci, see here, see this, look.

Voyer, to see: p. Crompton 220.b.

Voyyme, we may see.

Tu Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyfent, they go, they be; all they go free, or are acquit-: p. Brit. 136.b.

Voyfent fans jour, they go.

Ais voisins, neighbouring entries.

Ais voyant, or would: p. Coke 40.a.

Tu Voy, a way or path; voie, m.

Voy voy, this way: p. Plowd. 110.b.

Il est hors de la voye, he is out the way; va par voy, go by the way.

Voy voye, I see: 12 Hen. 8.

D'estre voye, to be seen: p. md. Com. 102. pr. an. 1671.

Que voye, which was: p. Greg. 4.

Hauts voyes, High-ways; voyes, 0 means: p. Termes de Ley, 1.b.

Voyer, true, vide uier.

Par voyes feasant; for true king: Coke 5. 63.

Noët pas voyer, it is not true.

Voyerrie, Truth; voyerment truly; p. eund. 5. 25.

Voygement, travelling.

Je oye voye, I have seen: Kitch. 5.a.

Si un voyt, if one would: 2 Coke 34.

Vray, true; urayment, truly; verament, idem.

Ure, practice, use; fortment ure, strongly put or enforced: Coke 5. 60.a.

Ure, burned; soit ure, may be burned.

Urea, shall burn.

Urea, shall endure, or be to the use.

Ne sarena, shall not vest or work: Park. 131.

Ufer, to use; usé, used, also ueth.

Ufance, usage; usont, they used.

Usage, custom, use; solongue le usage, according to the custom.

Uf, had, and had been: p. Plowd. Com. 12.a.

Ufsumus and ussumus, we had.

Ufes, ye had; Jeo ussey, I had: p. Plowd. preface.

Usent, they had been; ussont, idem; and ussont, idem: p 21 Hen. 7. 27. b. And Coke 8. 77.b.

U 2
VU

Si ieo usfey, if I had: Plowd. Com. 160. b.
Que ils usfient distes, that ye had said: p. Coke 1. 106.
Miffoit, but had he been: p. Termes de Ley 75.
Usure, Uiury.

UT

Utulve, the escape of Felons: p Flota, Lib. 1. Cap 47.
Le Utes and utas, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feast, 
Henricus le uie, Henry the eighth: p. Plowd. 212. b.
Us: ff ye, a thing of necessary ufe about or in a Family, or in Husbandry.

Usilage, Out-lawed, or one who is so, is out of the Protection of the Law: Usilages, Persons that are Out-lawed.
Uslage, idem ur Uilage.
Que Uter, who give out, or publish; uttermof, outward.
Utile, profitable; utilement, profitably.
Utus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, Utas.

VU

Vnder, to make void, Vuide, void.
Vulgaris, common, publick, also trivial.
Vulgairement, commonly.

WE

Vulgarlie, commonly, also.
Vially.

VY

Vyne, wine, vide win.
Vynet, came, went, also.
If Vynet for age, he attained age.

Wyer, a River, a Pond; vers, vide Vivers.

WA

Arden, vide Gardien.
Wang and Wong, (Sax.) a F. also a Cheek or Jaw.
Wareftum, neglected, as Warefta, Land neglected or big fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or necfir, especially by plowing erring of land.
Wainable, that may be plod or manured.

Wairu, left; wairce here, th out: p. Termes Ley 358. wair, idem.

Wallog, the Welsh People.
Waive, a Woman Out-laid, the Law leaveth or waiveth Protection.
Waremum, fallow Land; warecum, idem: p part 5. b.
Woodmote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Forest.

Worth, a watery place.

YV

It, there; y' est, it is:

4° it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' font, there are, they are:

Y' foi, there be, be it so:

Talesmaines, at the least, however:

En Teel, in it; il y ad, there hath, also there is:

Sil y ad, if there hath; nat. brev. 24. b.

De Teel, of it, of the same.

Teux, them; en yceaux, in them:

Nous Teux ont veues, we have lived to see it.

Tfois, therein be: nat. brev.

Fitzh. 22. b.

Al Teel, to it, to the same:


Y' aver, there were:

182. Cap. 10.

Yver, Winter:

p. 12 Hen. 8. 2. a.

Time and Temali, words antiently used for Winter, viz. tempore Edw. 3.

Teven and Teven, in old Deeds signifies given.

Fort grand Yver est aspre, a very sharp Winter.

Jour d'Yver, a Winters day.

Froidare Yver, a froasty Winter.
Tuernagium, Winter season, or the Winters Seed-time; from Hivernée, Mod. French.


19. a.


Tuorongnerie, idem in Mod. French.

Sur Yceaux and Yceu, of them Plowd. preface.

Il y a, there are: p. Fitzh. preface to his nat. brev.


Teme, is often put for same.

Toveren and Teoven, are put given.

Teman and Teaman, from men, a Teutonick word, signify a common Person.

FINIS
The Impressions of some of the Authors cited in this BOOK.

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- Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgment, 1516.
- Shore's Reports, 1688.
- hin of Courts, 1522.
- don by Wingate, 1640.
- r's Reports, 1561.
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Manwood
Littleton's Tenures,
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Lord Coke's Rep. in one Volume,
Philip's World of Words,

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 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, (interspersed throughout) than any hitherto extant; containing many important Words of Art used in Law-Books.


In the SAVOR.
TO THE

READER.

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 had 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.

referred the same; together with the Entries of Judge Winch, Serjeant Thomfor, 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 occur'd in Reading the Entries above-named, supplying the rest with select Dictionary words which (as near as I could find) had but of genuine Signification; and to make the Collection more compleat, have added the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the Law, that all Pleadors (but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one portable Volume, whatever is material to be understood upon this Subject.
THE

Pleeder's Dictionary.

A

Aaron (a Man's name)
Aaron, onis, m.

To abate, Abato, are. To enter to Land, or to destroy or beat down.
Abatement, Abatementum, i. n. Lit. 277. Destroying, beating pulling down an House, also entering into Lands or Tenement by a turgid or wrongfull tle. Abatement is twofold, viz. Abatement of the Writ, and Aatement of the Action or Plaint, whereof are these six, Want of sufficient or good matter. 2. The matter not cer-

Abais, the Poop or Stern, the hinder part of a Ship, Puppis, is, Abais, towards the Poop, a Puppi, à tergo.

Abeian, abiancian, a, f. Spel. 6. Lex. 1, i.e. Expectance, viz. where the right of Fee-simple lies in Abeiance, that is, only in the Remembrance, Intendment and Consideration of the Law: For according to the general Rule or Maxim of the Law, there is Fee-simple in some person, or it is in Abeiance, i.e. in nubibus, or Expectancy, Co. Lit. 1. 3. c. 11. Sect. 646.

Abel (a man's name) abeit, is.
An abbey, abbatia, a. f. abbathia, a. f. Lex. 1.
An Abbess, abbatissa, a. f.
An Abbot, abbas, atis; m.
Abdis (a man's name) Abdis,
Aberconway, (in Wales) Conovium or Aberconovium.
Aberdeen (in Scotland) Aberdonia and aberdonia, æ, f. Dacana, æ, f.
Aberdour (in Scotland) Aberdour, æ, f.
Aberford (in England) Carcaria, æ, f.
Aberfraw (in the Isle of Anglesey) Gadiva, æ, f.
Abergavenny (in Monmouthshire) Abergennium, Gabannium.
Aberneth (in Scotland) Abernathan.
Abertyvi (a River in Wales).
Rateflayhyus.
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 Abettor, Abettator, oris; m.
Abigail (a Woman's name.)
Abigail, Indec. or, is. f.
Abimilech (a Man's name.)
Abimilechus, i, m.
Abinadab (a Man's name.)
Abinadab, Ind-cl.
Abington (in Berkshire) Abindonia, or Abendoria, æ, f.
Abinaam (a Man's name.)
Abinoam, Indec.
To Abjure (Forswear.) Abjuro, are.
Abjured (Forsworn.) Abjuratorius, a, um.
An Abjuring (Forswearing.)
Abjuratio, onis, f.
Abier, ris, m. (a Man's name.)
To be A-board, in Naviga.
To Abut, Abutto, are i.e. To
und or border upon.

Abutting, Abuttens, antisc. par-
pref. Bordering upon.

Abuttalled, Abuttanus, a, um.

7. 1 Mon. 532. 2 Mon. 998.

Abuttalatus, a, um. idem.

A C

Acceptance, Acceptantia, æ, f.
To Accept, Acceptor, aris.

Accessory, Acceptiorium, ii, n.
7. 1. Before the Offence or
Et, is he that commandeth or
possesseth another to do Felony,
not is there present when the
person doth it; but if he be pre-
t, then he is also a Principal.

After the Offence, is he that
liveth, favoureth, aideth,
leth, or comforteth any Man:
that hath done any Murder or
offence, whereof he hath know-
age. He which counselleth or
commandeth any thing, shall be
held Accessory to all that fol-
lowereth of this Evil Act, but not
another distinct thing. In the
least and highest Offences,
are no Accessories, but all
Principalis, as in Riots, Routs,
Ecclesiastic Entries, and other Tran-
formations, æ & armis, which are
of lowest Offences: And so in
highest Offence: And so in
the lowest: As the Law of
Majesty, there be no
Accessories, but in Felony there
both before and after. Co.
L. i. c. 8. 71.

Achilles (a Man's name) Achil-
ei, & is.

To Acquit, Acquieto, are i.e.
discharge or keep in Quiet.
To see that the Tenant be safe-
from any Entries or Mo-
lisation for any manner of Ser-
vice, issuing out of the Land to
any Lord that is above the Me-
Hereof cometh Acquittal & Quietus
est. i.e. he is discharged, and he
that is discharged of a Felony by
Judgment, is said to be acqui-
ted of the Felony, Acquitatus de
felonia, and if it be drawn in
Question again, he may plead,
antequos acquiet. Co. Lit. lib. 2.

An Acquittance, Acquietantia,
æ, f. litera acquitentialis, Ra.
Ent. 513. Lex. 2. It is a discharge
in writing of a Sum of Money,
or other duty, which ought to be
paid or done. This word differ-
eth from those which in the Ci-
vil Law be called Acceptitatio, or
Apacha, for the first of these may
be by word, without writing,
and is nothing but a feigned pay-
ment and discharge, though pay-
ment be not had. Apacha is a
writing, witnessing the payment
or delivery of Money, which
discharge not unless the Mo-
ney be paid.

Accomplishment, Accompli-
amentum, i; n. Co. Ent. 227.

An Account, Computus, i; m.
Ballance of Account, Examen
computi.

A Book of Accounts, Diarium,
ii. n.

A castor of Account, Calculator,
oris; m. Computis, æ; f.
Of his own accord, Sponte.
An Accon, Glans, ndis, f.

According to, Secundum.
According to one's own desire, Op-
tato, adv.

An Acre, Acra, æ, f. Denari-
ra terræ. & Nummata terræ ar-
pennus, i. m. Acre is a certain
parcels
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 acræ. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Terræ. Acre by Acre, Jugeratim, adv.


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 Personall, 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 ipsa non est informatus per eundem Defendentem. Magistrum Sumum de aliquo Responsa pro eodem Defendente praefato que renti in Loquela prædicta dando, &c.

An Action Personal, Actio Personallis.

An Action of Trespass, Actio de Transgressione.

An Action of Covenant, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An action withdrawn, Actio Sublata.

An act of general Pardon, Amnestia, æ, f.

An actor (Stage Player) Hiló onis; m. minus, i; m.

An actrest, Mima, æ, f. Acticis.

Of an actor, Histrionalis, The art or science of acting, frioneæ, æ, f.

Accused, Rectatus, a, um. rectatus, a, um. Spel. 53. i. et spectat.


Adam (a Man’s name.) mus, i; m.

An Adder, Coluber, bri; A Water adder, Hydra, æ.

Adders-Tongue (Herb) Op glosum, i; n.

Addice (a Cooper’s Tool) labra, æ; f.

An Addition, Additio, or. f. In the Law it signifies a Title given to a Man, over and above his Christian and Surname, noting his Estate, Degree, Mystery, Trade and Place of dwell.

An Addition or Dependance, pendicium, ii, n. Mon. 553. 606. Appertinentia, 2 Mon.

To Adjourn, Adjorno, are.

To put off.

An Adjournment, Adjournament, i, n. i.e. When any Court is put off, and assigned to keep again at another Place and Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus, æ, f.

Things adjoining, Adjacent
An Adorner, Ornator, oris, m.
Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adrianus, i, m.
An Advancement, Advancement, i, n. i Co. 78. Dict. Promotio, onis, f.
Advance Money, Pecunia præparatoria.
An Advantage, Advantages, Advantages, orum, pl.

To Adventure, Adventuro, are.

An Adventure, Adventura, ae, f. 2 Mon. 615. Periclitatio, onis, f. Dict.
An Adventurer, Periclitoris, oris, m.
An Adversary, Adversarius, ii, m.

Advent, Adventus, i, m. It is the time from the Sunday that falls either upon St. Andrew's day, or next to it, till the Feast of Christ's Nativity.

An Adulterer, Adulter, eri, m.
An Adulteress, Adultera, wi, f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n. quas ad alterius Thurnum, 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 advicer before a work is done,

Praemonstrator, oris, m.

To Advise, Advilio, are.


An Advocate, Advocatus, oris, m.

Advowson, Advocatio, onis, f.

It is the right of Presentation or Col-
Collation to the Church; it is called Advocatio, because the right of presenting to the Church was first gained by such as were Founders, Benefactors or Maintainers of the Church. 1. *Ratione 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 thereupon the Advowson is called *Jus Patroni*.  

**A E**  
Aetio (in Berkshire.) Aquaedunum.  
Aetio (in Berkshire.) Aetonia, near Windsor.  

**A F**  
Afferents, Afferatores, um, m. pl. who are appointed upon Oath in Court-Leets to settle and moderate the Fines of such as have committed Faults, arbitrarily punifiable, 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 word *fido*, as some will have it, rather of the three words, *fidem ad*, and signifies an Oath Deposition. The Clerks of the Exchequer use the Word *Affidatio.* *Vid.* Compendium of Exchequer, fol. 353. and Else where in the same Book.  
To Affirm, Affirmo, are; a word much used in seigned Affairs upon Issues directed out of Church.  
Aforesaid, Praeditus, a, usually, and Praeditus, a, most properly Praeditus is attributed in Pleadings to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns, Lands; Idem to Plaintiffs or mandants declaring or pleading Praeditus to Persons named, being Actors, but if the former Persons, Lands, &c. come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, 'tis not proper and Clerk-like to use them proper and Clerk-like to use them.  
As Aforesaid, ut Praefertur, Praeditum est, ut Præmittitur.  
To Affreß, Affrefo, are.  
*z. 25. Lex. 5. i. e.* To turn Groves into a Forest.  
To Affranchise, Manumitto, namely Libertate.  
*After, Post.* adv.  
*Afterwards, Postea.* adv.  
The Afterbirth, Secundum. f. plur.  
The Afternoon, Tempus Porridianum.  
*Afternoon, Post* meridiem.  
Of or in the Afternoon, Pomeridianus, a, um.
A G

Again, Iterum.

Against, Contra. prap. Versus, p.

Against (over against) ex ad-

Porous (in Ireland) Agame-

Anagatha (a Woman’s name.) A-

Ages, ætats, atis, f. Secu-

Aged, Grandævus, a, um.

Reat age, Grandævitas, atis, f.

To become aged, Confenescó, etc.

Gedly, Vetus, adv.

Under age, Minoritas, atis, f.

If the same age, Coævus, a, um.

Four years age, anniculus, i, m.

If ripe Age, Puber, eris, d. g.

Caret.

There are diversity of Ages, to

Which the Law takes notice of.

Woman hath seven ages for

Ralph purposes appointed to her

Law, as seven years for the

d to have aid pour file marier,

years to deserve Dower,

five years to consent to Mar-

riage, until fourteen years to be

Vard, fourteen years to be out

Vard, if she be attained there-

To in the Life of her Ancestor,

Years to tender her Marriage,

he were under the Age of

At the death of her Ances-

and 20 one years to a-

To her Lands, Goods and

Chels. Co. on lit. l. 2, 2. 4.

Lit. Ten. Tit. Dower & l.

4 p. 22.

Man also by the Law, for

Ralph purposes hath divers ages

assigned unto him; viz. Twelve

years to take the Oath of Alle-

gence in the Leet, fourteen years
to consent to Marriage, and for

the Heir in Socage to chuse his

Guardian, and fourteen years is
also accounted his age of dis-
cretion, fifteen years for the Lord
to have aid pour faire Fitz Chive-

ler, under twenty one to be in

Ward to the Lord, by Knights
Service, under fourteen to be in

Ward of a Guardian in Chivalry,
and to alien his Lands, Goods
and Chattels. Before the age
of twenty one years, a Man or
Woman is called an Infant. Full
age regularly is twenty one years,
for a Man or Woman to enable
them to seal any Bond or any
Deed whatsoever; a Man can-
not lawfully be impanelled in a

Jury before that age, and at

seven years he may adminis-
ter as Executor. Co. Lit. l. 3. c.

9 Seiff. 259. Lit. Ten. l. 2. c. 4. p.

22, &c.

To Agif, Agisto, are. Spel. 26.

i. e. To feed or depasture Axe-
ciem permitteret Equam illum

agisfare in pasturis ipfius quer.

&c. Ro. pl. 32.

Agisment, Agistamentum, i, n.

Ro. pl. ib. i. e. Feeding or Depa-
sturing.

Agile (in Lincolnshire) Segelo-
cum or Segelogum.

Agmondisham (in Buckingham-
shire) Agmondishamum.

Agnes, etis, f.

To Agree, Agreo, are.

An Agreement, Agreementum,

i, n. Spel. 26. Lex. 5. Agreement

(faith Padowen) is a word com-
pounded of two words, aggriga-
tio
A L

tio and mentium, i. e. Agreement of Minds, is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. Ab aggregiendo dicitur, faith Spelman, Flow. Term. Pae. Anno. 4. E. 6.
Agrimony (Herb) Agrimonia.
An Ague, Febris.

A H

Ahab (a Man's name) Ahab. Indcl.
Ahaberus (a Man's name) Ahaberus. i, m.
Ahab (a Man's name) Ahab. Inde.
Ahabia (a Man's name) Ahabias, æ, m.

A I

Aid, Vid. Ayd.
Aire (in Scotland) Vidogara.

A K

Akil (in Ireland) Achilia.

A L

Alabaster, Alabastrum, tri, n.
An alabaster Box, Myrothecium, ii, n.
Alan (a Man's name) Alanus, i, m.
An Alarm or Signal to Battle, Signum Belicum, ci, n. Classicum, i. n.
To Sound an alarm, Signum Belicum or Classicum canere, Tuba Signum dare.

Alban (a Man's name) Albanus, i, m.

Albert (a Man's name) Albertus, i, m.

Albervy (in Hertfordshire) Ma. or Villa Antiqua.
Alborough (in Yorkshire) Dacagurium, Illuvium.

An Alderman, Aldermania, m.

Aldermanship, Aldermanry, Aldermania, æ, f. i. e. The Place of an Alderman. Declararum quod omnes & singuli Alder- mani electi in Civitate praebent. (London) " quolibet anno- " perpetuum in Festo Sancti
" gortii Papæ ab Officio Alle- maniae suæ penitus & prof.
" cessent, & inde totaliter veantur, & amoti, anno pe- " imo sequenti ad Officiun
" dermanniae nullatenus re- " gantur, sed loco illorum " cessandorum & movendii
" alli discreti concives fu- " famæ & illesæ per caffdem " " das de quibus aliis sic amores " us Aldermannii fuerunt ha- " lis annis imperpetuum el- " tur. Chart. Civit. London.
" 22° Nov. 50 E. 3.

An Alder-Tree, Alnus, ni.
The Place where Alders grow.

Aldred (a Man's name) Aldredus, i, m.

Ale, Cervisia Illupulata.
Strong Ale, Cervisia valida.
Small Ale, Cervisia Tenuis.
Scal Ale, Cervisia verula.

An Ale-house, Cervisharii.


An Ale house-keeper, Caupo- nis, m. Popinarius, ii, m.

Aalen (a River in Dorsetshire) Eilecurium vallis.
Alexanders, or Alisander (Herb)ppofeifum.

Alexanders of Creet (Herb)Pyrium, ii, n.

Alexander (a Man's name) Alexander, dri, m.

Alyxis (a Man's name) Alexis, m.

Alfred (a Man's name) Alfred, i, m.

Algernoon (a Man's name) Alley, onis, m.

All-beal, or wound-wort Panacce, Æ, f.

Ale-broth or Ground-ivy. Hedera corea Terrestris.

All-ballows Barking, Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking.

All-ballows Breadstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pirum.

All-ballows Honylane, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis vico.

All-ballows Lombardstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Angobardico.

All-ballows Staining, Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum deuentium.

All-ballows the Wall, Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra munum.

Alkanet (Herb) Anchusa, æ, f.

Alice (a Woman's name) Alice, æ, f. Adeliza, æ, f.

An Alien, Alienigena, æ, c. g.

Alien 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 not 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 Sinecures 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 Feod. It is to sell the Fee-simple of any Corporeal Right, W. 2. C. 25. 13. Ed. i. 3.

Alimony, Alimonia, æ, f. Nourishment, Maintenance: in a Modern legal Sense, it signifies that portion or allowance which a married Woman fues for upon any occasional separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alve, Vivus, æ, tm. An Almánack, Paffi, or tm. m. Calendarium, ii, n.

An Almond, Amygdalum, i, n.

An Almond-Tree, Amygdalus II, f.

Alwoodbury (in England) Camulodunum.

An Almoner, Eleemosynarius, ii, m.
A 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) Alphegus, i, m.

Algo, Item, adv.

To Alter, altero, are. Ra. Ent.

An Altering, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 Co. 109

Although, Esi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n.

Spel. 32. Lev. 6. Obventio altaris. Offerings and all small Tithes due to the Priest. Spel.

Al!, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. Integer, ra, rum. as Totum illud meffuagium, all that meffuage. Omnis & quælibet Persôna & Persônas, all and every Person and Persons. Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ Terraæ.

Allway (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.

Allov, Allumen, inis, n.

To Allov, Allotto, are. or set out one's share.

Am.

Alloted, Allotatus, a, um. Ent. 437.

To Allow, Alloco, are.

An Allowance upon Account, locatio, onis, f.

An Alley in a Town, Anglus, ús, or, i, m.

All Souls' day, Pestulum omnium animarum.

Am.

Amain, (a Sea term for one on Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners to lower their Sails) Desite vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) Amata, æ, f.

An Ambassador, Orator, origin.

Ambleside (in Westmorland) beginnans.

Ambler, Succinum, i, n.

Amblesbury (in England) Ambrosia, Ambrosi mons.

Ambrose (a Man's name) Ambrosius, ii, m.

An Ambush, lying in wait, i.

Ambush, insidiam, arum, f.

A lyer in Ambush, Insidia, oris, m.

To lie or be in Ambush, Insidiam.

An Amend, Amenda, æ, f.

Amendment, Emendatio, imports the correcting of an Error, either in Procere Pleadings.

An Amendment, Americanum, i, n. Mifericordia, æ, f. V. Wyra, æ, f. It is called in Latin Misericordia, because it ought to be affected mercifully, and is out.
ight to be moderated by Affeer-ent of his Equals, or else a is demoderata misericordia doth, or because the Party which endeth putteth himself on the vency of the King. A Fine is always imposed and assessed by the ur, but Amercisment by the Anasty. Co. Lit. Lib. 2. c. 11. p. 4. Terms of Law. Co. 8. Rep.

Amerced, Amerciatus, a, um.

l. 34. Fry. 53.

Amberham (in Buckinghamshire) mundifhamam.

amesbury (in Wiltshire) Ambro-

Ambrofi burgus.

An Amethyst stone, Amethystus, n.

Aminadab (a Man’s name) A-

nabad.

Amongst, Inter.

To Amortize, Amortizo, are.

To put Lands into Mort-

Amortizament, Amortizatio, o-

f. Spel. 34. Lex. 7. Ra. Entr.

137. i. e. The putting of an 

ate into Mortmain.

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um, 

it into Mortmain.

An Amorous Potion, Philtrum, n.

Amos (a Man’s name) Amos, In-

Ammunition, Armorum copia.

Of Ammunition, Militaris, re.

Areus, f. e.

An Amulet, Amuletum, i n.

Ammon (a Man’s name) Ammon.

Anwell (in Hertfordshire) Fons

Amniensis.

Amy (a Woman’s name) Ami-

æ, f.

A N

Anandalt (in Scotland) Vallis A-

ngia.

A N

Anamias (a Man’s name) Ana-

nias, æ, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, æ, f. Con-

fusion, lack of Government.

An Anatomy, Anatomia, æ, f.

Anatomist, Dissector, oris, m.

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f.

To Anatomize, Dissectio, etum.

Annales or first Fruits, Annates, 

um. f. pl.

Ancaster (in Lincolnshire) Cro-

colana.

An Ancestor, Antecedent, oris, 

m. Ancestor is derived from the 

Latin word Antecedent, and in Law 

there is a difference between An-

tecedent and Predecessor, for An-

tecedent is applied to a natural Per-

son, as J. S. & Antecedentes sui; 

but Predecessor is applied to a Bo-

dy Politick or Corporate, as Episc.

Lond. & Predecessores sui; Rector 

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 

sublevare.

To ride at Anchor, ad Ancho-

ram stane.

Riding at Anchor, Fluctuans ad 

Anchors.

The Cable of an Anchor, Ancho-

rale, is, n.

To Moor at Anchor, Morari ad 

Anchors.

An Anchor-Smith, Faber Ancho-

rarius.

G 2

Ne
A

He that hath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Anchorage, Anchorageum, ii, n.

Lec. 7. A Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they cast Anchor.

Anchovies, Enchraficholi, m. pl.

Anchorage, Anchorageum, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

Ancient Man, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, neconon.

And also, Acciam for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Etli, quod si.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An Andiron, Andela, æ, f. Subsequently.

Andover (in Hants, Hants) Andover.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andreas, æ, m.

St. Andrew's Cape (in Scotland) Veruvium.

St. Andrew's day, Felsum Sancti Andreas Apostoli.

Angelot (a Woman's name) Angelotra, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelica, æ, f.

An angle or Cornr, Angelus, i, m.

A right angle, Orthogonus, i, m.

Consisting of right angles, Orthogonious, a, um.

To Angle, Inefco, are.

An Angle or Fisher with Hooks, Hamator, oris, m.

An Angling, Arundinis moderatio.

An angling Line, feta, æ, f.

An angling Rod, Arundo, i.

Anglesy (Island) Anglesey.

Angus (part of Scotland) Angus.

The Angle, Malleolus, i, n.

The Angle Bone, Talus, i, na, æ, f.

To Annex (join to) Annex, Annexus, a, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Annil (Herb) Anilium, ñ.

Anniversary (yearly) Anniversary, a, um.

Annually (every year) Quintennis, adv.

An Ant, (Pilmire) Formæ, æ, f.

An Ant-hill or Neft, Formium, i, n.

Ant-hill (in Bedfildshire) Ant-hillum, i, m.

Anthony (a Man's name) Antonius, a, um.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Eryxlas, atis, n.

Anticks, or Images of Bodies, Perfona, arum.

An Antidote; Antidotus, i, n.

Antimony, Antimonium, ii, m.

An Anvil, Incus, udis, f.

An Anvills flock, truncus cudis.

To strike upon an Anvil, Incus, f, tum.
A suit of Apparel, Indumentum, i, n. Series apparatus, habitus vestiun.

Apparelled gallantly, Cincinnatus, a, um.

Apparelled meanly, Vili vestes.

Apparelled in Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Apparelled handsomely, Incultus, a, um.

An appareling, Apparatio, onis, f.

To apparel, Vestio, ire.

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um.

Apparently, Manneste.

To Appeal, Appello, are.

An Appeal, Appellum, i, n.

Braet. 140. Appellation, onis, f.

Co. Lit. 287. An Appeal to a Superior Court for the removing a Cause out of an Inferior. Also 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 Robbery, brought by the Party, or an Appeal of Murder by the Wife or Heir.

An Appellant, Appellans, antis, f.

An Appellee, Appellatus, i, m.

Spel. 42.

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj.

i. e. That belongs to another by Prescription.

To appertain or belong, Pertinisco, ere.

It Appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinentes.

An Apple, Pomeum, i, m.

A Geniting, or Summer Apple, Pomeum Praecox.

A Summer Golden Apple, Pomeum Sanguineum.
A. St. John Apple, or Winter Fruit, Pomum Serotinum.
A. Cat's head, or Costard Apple, Pomum decumanum.
A. Queen-Apple, Pomum Claudianum.
A. Crumpling or little Apple, Pomum nanum.
An Apple from roten, Pomum fugax.
An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i, f.
Bearing Apples, Pomifer, a, um.
Full of Apples, Pomofus, a, um.
An Apple Core, Volva, æ, f.
An Apple-Loft, Pomarium, ii, n.
An Apple-Keeper, Pomo, onis, m.
An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.
Appleby (in Westmorland) Apple-bera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentices to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii, m. Spec. 43. Pry. 13.
An Apprentices to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, i, c. a Barrister or Counsellor.
Apprenticeship, Apprentifagium, ii, n. Spec. 64. Apprenticiamentum, i, n. 2 Fol. 11.

To Appoint, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are.
Appointed, Appunctuatus, a, um.
To appoint in another's Place, Substituo, ui, utum.
To appoint Bounds, Termino, are.
By Appointment, Jusfu.

To Apportion, Apporciono, are.
i, c. To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is shared among the Tenants.
An Apportionment, Apportionamentum, i, Lex. 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid.

To Appropriate, Apprioprio, are.
An Appropriation, Appropriation, onis, f. Lex. 8. Appropriation, i, Mon. 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. 47. It signifies the severing of a Bere or Ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, etc.

To Approbe, Approtie, and
To Approve, Approbo.
An Approver, Approbator, m. Lex. 8. One who confesses, or accuses others also of the same, which he was bound to prove by Coun, or by the Country.
The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who have letting of his Demesns to their own advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a.
An Approving, Apporbottom, nis, f.

An Appurtenance, Pertinens. Bract. 36. 1 Mon. 555, 586. c. With their and every of Appurtencaces, Cum eorum jutibet eorum pertinentis.

A R

Arable, Arabilis, Ie.

An Arraignment, Arainamentum, i, n. 2 Inf. 48.
Arraigned, Arrainatus, a, one. Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is indicted, and prior his Tryal, T. of Law. One arraigned upon an Indictment of Felony or Murder, shall have Counsel, but the Judges shall instruct him in all things appertaining to the order of Pleas, that he shall run in no danger of his misleading. Dr. and Stew. c. 48. This is altered by an Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Affix, Arraiare. Spel. 21. Ry. 403, bis.
To Prosecute by such a Welcome.
Arabella, Arbitratrice, Archiepiscopus

Matter of Controversie. Submission. Parties to the Submission. Arbitrators. Rending the award, which be either.

By word, or,


Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.

An Arbou, Topiarium, ii, n.

An Arbou-maker, Topiarius, ii, n.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, x, f.

An Arch in building, Arcus, ús, m. fornix, icis, m.

A Flat Arch, Archus planus.

Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An Arch in a Cloyster, Arch in Claustro. i Mon. 933.


Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch work, Arquatura, x, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Confrata Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An Arched-Roof, Tectum lagoon.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuatura, x, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornoico, are.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcubus, i. e. The Archbishop of Canterbury’s consistory Court.

An Archbishop, Archiepiscopus, i, m.

An Archbishoprick, 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 Archdeaconship, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archibaldus (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An Archery (Bow-man) Sagittarius, ii, m.

Archibaldus (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An Architect (Master-builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architector, a, f.

Architect-like, Affrērē, adv.

Archive, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arclo (in Ireland) Arclovium.

Arde (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Ardemouth head, (in Scotland) Norantum promontorium.

Ardragh (in Ireland) Ardragh.

A man's name)

Aristarchus, i, m.

Aristotle (a Man's name) Aristoteles.

Aristophanes (a Man's name) Aristophanes.

Aristocracy, Aristocratia, f. i. e. Government by Noble

Arithmetick, Arithmetica, f.

Arithmetical, Arithmetic

An Arithmetician, Arithmus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or that of Equation, Algebra, a, f.

An Arm, Brachium, ii,

A little Arm, Brachiolium, m.

Of an Arm, Brachialis, i.

The Brawn of the Arm or Arm.

Lacertus, i, m.

An Arm-pit, Ala, a, f.

An Arm-hole, Axilla, a, f.

Of the Arm-holes, Axillae.

An Arm of the Sea, Vides

To Arm, Armo, are.

A Man at Arms, armed.

A man's name)

Arupee, Cataphractus, i, m. i. a Cuirahier.

To arm Cap-a-pee, Percum.

A man's name)

An arming Cap-a-pee, Pellams, onis, f.

Armagh (in Ireland) Armagh.

Ardinacha.

Of Armagh, Armacensis, Armachus.

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, Eunum, a, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail, Coaticus, a, um.

Armour, Armatura, a, i.

A Coat of Armour, Palmentum, i, n.

An entire Suit of Armour, no-

A guard, plia, a, f.

Armour of the Thigh, Females, is, n.
A

AR

Cloaths under mens Armour, Abarmalia, ium, n.
An Armourer, Armamentarius, m.
An Armourer's Shop, Officina armaria.
An Armoury, Armamentarium, n.
Arms, Weapons, Instruments, Armamentum, i, orum, n.
Shewing of Armour, Training, Armilustrum, i, n.
An Armour-bearer, Armiger, m.
Linesen Armoury, Armatura Liana.
Armourers of linen armoury, Armamentarius, Armamentarius, Armamentarius, orum, n.
To be in Arms, Arma tenere. They are up in Arms, In armis.
Arms (Coats of Arms) Insignia, m, n.
To bear Arms, Arma induere, armis esse.
To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.
A man of Arms, Vir bellicosus.
Deeds of Arms, Gestis, orum, n.
By force of Arms, Manu forti, or armis.
An Army, Exercitus, us, m.
To lead an Army, Agmen duere.
To marshal an Army, Aciem ordinare, dirigere.
A wing of an Army, Cornus, s, m.
Arnold (a Man's name) Arnoldus, i, m.
The Arse, Podex, icis.
The Arse, Gut, Intestinum rectum.
Arsenic, (Ratsbane) Arsenicum, i, n.

AR

Ar/smart (Herb) Hydroplper eris, Perlicaria, æ, f.
Art or Science, Ars, tis, f.
Made up by Art, Facultia, a, um.
An artery (Pulsa) Arteria, æ, f.
The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.
Of the Arteries, Arterialis, i.
Arthur (a Man's name) Arthurus, i, m.
An Article, Articulus, i, m.
To article, Articulo arc.
Article by Article, Articulatim, adv.
An Artichoke, Cinara, æ, f.
An Artificer, Artifex, icis.
To forge or work artificially, Fabricacio, eci, ere.
Artilleries, Machinae bellicæ.
Furnished with Artillery, Machinæ bellicis instruitæ.
A Train of Artillery, Machinarum apparatus.
The Artillery-Yard, Palæstra, æ, f.
Arun (a River in Suffex) Arunus.
Arundel (in Suffex) Arundel, arundellum, aruntina vallis.
Arundel (the Family) Arundelius, Arondellius, de Hirundine.
Arras (Hangings) Tapes, catis, m.
Figured Arras, Pictura Textilis.
Arrerages, Areragia, orum, n.
Arreragium, ii, n. Spel. 53. i. e.
Moneys behind upon an Account.
To arrest, Arresto, are. Arrest is derived, as some think, of the French word Arrester, to stay or from the Greek word ἀρρηστ, a decree or sentence of the Court. Arrest is when one is taken and restrained from his liberty, by Power or Colour of a 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 aiffit the King in his Counsel for the Common Weal, and keep the Realm in safety by their Profefs and Valour, and they are intended to have sufficient in Lands whereby they may be disstained. This Privilege extends also to Women who are Baronefles by Birth or Marriage, if thofe by Marriage lofe not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They fhall 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 fhall never arrest him, quifig; qui male agit odi lum. And if the Officer do not arrest him when he findeth him and may arrest him, the Plaintiff fhall have an Action upon the Cafe, and recover all his Loss in Damages. No Man fhall be arrested upon the Lord's Day, except in Criminal Matters. Coke 6. Rep. Countefs of Rutland's Cafe. Coke 9. Rep. Earl of Salop's Cafe. Coke 9. Rep. Makall's Cafe.

An Arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Ar-


Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um. To arrive, Arrivo, are, i, 28.

An arriving, Arrivatio, onis, i. e. A coming to.

An Arrow, Sagitta, a, f. A little Arrow, Sagittella, a. A broad forked headed arrow, Tragula, a, f. An arrow-head, Cuspis, idis, Spiculum, i, n. A broad arrow head, Uncincus, i, m. The neck of an Arrow, Corpus Sagittae. The feather of an Arrow, Pluma Sagittae. Of or like an Arrow, Sagittarius, a, um. To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, a. Shot with an Arrow, Sagittatus, a, um. A small Engine to shoot poffes, Arrows, Scorpidium, ii, n. Bearing Arrows, Sagittifer, um. A S


As aforefaiid, Ut præfertur, praedictum est. As foon as, Tam cito quam. As if, Acì. As yet, Adhuc, adv. Ascenfion-day, Festum ascen-

nis Domini.
An As-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.
A wild Ab, Ormus, i, f.
Ab (the Family) de Fraxinis.
Ab bridge, (in Hertfordshire) gum Fraxinetum.
Of asb colour, Cineraceus, a, m.
An asb, Fraxineus, a, um.
An asb grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.
Asb Wednesday, Cineraria, orum.
Fraxinus, Cinerus.
Asb-vale (in Hertfordshire) Fons
Per Fraxinos.
Cinera, Cinis, eris, m.
Buck-asb, Cinis ad Lixivium.
To burn to Ashes, In cineris re-
dere.
To bring asb, Subduco, xi, f.
Asb, Cinerus, eris, m.
Asb, Cinerus, eris, m.
An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.
An asking of Advice, Consulta-
onis, f.
Asbden (in Hertfordshire) Ca-
aena viperina.
Male asbod, Asphodeli album.
Female asbod, or King's spear
(verb) Asphodeli, haftae regiae, f.
Asbology, Astrologia, æ, f.
An Asbologer, Astrologus, i, m.
Asbonomy, Astronomia, æ, f.
An Astronomer, Astronomus, a,
m.
Astronomical, Astronomicus, a,
m.
Asunder, Separarim, adv.
To take asunder, In partes distri-
lere.
To cut asunder, Disseco, u, im.
To put asunder, Sejungo, xi, f.
As, Afinus, ni, m.
A little As, Acellus, li, m.

A be As, Asina, æ, f.
A wild As, Onager, ri, m.
An As-eolie, Pullus asini.
Of an As, Afinarius, a, um.
Like an As, Afinalis, i.e.
An As dresser or driver, Agafo,
onis, m.
An As-herd, Afinarius, ii, m.
To assart, Assarto, are, i.e. To
Glade, or make Glades in a Wood,
to make plain, to grub up or clear
ground of Bushes, Shrubs, &c.
Forest-Law word.
An assart, Assartum, i, n. Lex.
9. Charta de foresta, ca. 4. Ry. 2.
21. 50. Assartum tot acra, 1 Mon.
403, 483, 513, 814. Assartatio,
onis, f. 1 Mon. 585. Ellartum,
i, n. Spel. 240. i.e. Land assart-
ed.
To assassin, Percutio, mi, summ.
Assassinate, Law word.
An assassin, Percussion, oris, m.
An assassination, Interdictio, on-
is, f.
To assault, Insultum facere.
An assault, Assaultus, us, m.
Insultus, us, m. Assault is from the Latin word
Insultus, which
denoteth a leaping or flying up-
on a Man, so that it cannot be
performed without the offer of
some hurtful Blow, or at least
some hurtful Speech, and there-
fore to rebuke a Collector with
foul Words, so that he departed
for fear without doing his Office,
was taken for an Assault. To
strike at a Man, although he
were neither hurt nor hit with
the Blow, was adjudged an Ass-
ault. Assault doth not always
imply necessarily a hitting; and
therefore in Trespass for As-
sault and Battery, a Man may be
found guilty of the Assault, and
yet

Affulsed, Insultus, a, um.

To assay, Assia, are. Pry. 196.

To assay, (make tryal of) Tent.

An Assay, Assia, æ, f. i.e. Of Measures and Weights.


The Assay and assay of Wine and Beer, Assia & Assiavini & cervilia.

To Assemble, Assemblo, are. i.e. To meet together, Congrego.

An Assembly of the Clergy about Church Affairs, Convocatio, onis, f.

An assembling, Assemblatio, onis, f. Coadunatio, onis, f. 9 Co. 56.


An unlawful Assembly, Assemblatio Illicita. It is the meeting of three or more Persons together, with Force, to commit some unlawful Act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it: As to assault or beat any Person, to enter into his House or Land.

To assent unto, Assentior, iri.

An assent, Assensus, us, n. To assent or tax, Assideo, e.

An assessment or tax, Assismentum, i. n. Law Term.

Assessments, Assessamenta.

An assessor, Assessor, oris n. Assessor of publick Taxes, or two Habitants in every Parish were Assessors for the Royal Aid, Ann. 16 and 17. Car. 2. Cap. 1. rated every Person according the Proportion of his Estate.

Assis, Omnia defuncti. Law Term.

To assign over, Assigno, are.

An Assignee, Assignatus, i, l. Assigned, Assignatus, a, un.

An Assignment, Assignation, nis, f.

Ass (a River in Scotland).

An Assise, Affis, æ, f. Spelt. Lex. 10. Redditus Affisæ. 21. 423, 614. An Assise or Seisin of Judges and Justices. An cometh of the Latin word Assi, which is to associate or sit together. It is nomen aequum (cf. Littleton.) Sometimes it is taht for a Jury, for in the Recorded an Assise, the word is, Assis, and recoginita, &c. which is a name as Jurata venit recognita, and in a Writ of Right the tenant putting himself on God in the great Assise, is the same as on God and his Country, viz. Jury. But most properly is taken for a Writ or Action, as it lieth where a Man is put of his Lands, Tenements or Profit to be taken in a certain place, and so disseised of his Estate. At the Common Law Assise was remedium maxime fuerit...
for in this the Defendant
not pray the aid of any but
ings; also maxime beneficiale,
or no Action at the Common
man shall recover Land
and Damages, but only
Affise against the Difflisor,
be four Affises, viz. an Al-
Novell dифfis, of Mort
for, of Darrein presentment,
of Juris Utrum. There are
Writs (in case of Difflisin)
led, as Affisa mortis Antefce-
Affisa ultimæ presentationis,
It also signifies the Ac-
quainty or scantling of a-
ing.

pers of Affise, Affilles, m.
el. Alfo Jurymen.
Affise measures, Affirate men-
ry. 569.
Affil, Absolvo, ere. Lex.

affume or promise, Assumo,
um.
Adsumt (of the Latin As-
sum) is a voluntarily promile
by word, by which a Man
neth and taketh upon him to
orm or pay any thing to anot-
 It holds good in Law,
be there something laid
in Consideration: For a
wife without consideration
not bind in Law to perfor-
but is called nudum paetum
no non oritur actio.

e feast of the Assumption of the
ed Virgin, Festum accipitro-
beata Mariæ virginis.
affire, inure, Assuro, are.
55. 2 Mon. 653, 659.

Assurance, Assurancia, æ, f.
policy of Assurance, Asscuratio,
Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is also another
difference in that an Arreft lies
only upon the Body of a Man, and an Attachment sometimes on
his Goods, which makes it in
that particular differ from a Ca-
pias 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, Attachia-
mentum per breve. It differs
from a Distress or Diftringas in
this: That an attachment reach-
eth not to Lands, as a Distress
doeth; and that a Distress touch-
eth not the Body (if it be pro-
perly taken) as an Attachment
doeth, yet are they divers times
confounded. Howbeit in the most
common Ufe, an Attachment is
the apprehending of a Man by
his Body to bring him to answcr
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
replevy, and so to be Plaintiff
in an Action of Trefpafs againft
him that distrainted him.

Attachment out of the Chance-
ry; Breve de attachamento &
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
Scutch upon not performing
some Order or Decree after the
Return of this Attachment by
the Sheriff, quod defendens non es
venturus in baliva sua, &c. Ano-
ther Attachment with Proclama-
tion issues out against the De-
fendant, and if he appears
thereupon, then the Plain-
shall have a Writ of Rebel
against him, West Symbolego-
2. Part. Tit. Proceedings
Chancery.

Attachment of Privilege, B.
attachamenti de privilegio,
is by virtue of a Man's Privil
to call another to the C
wherein he himself belongs,
in respect whereof he is pr
ledged to answer some Act
New Book of Entries, vero-
ville, Fol. 431.

Foreign Attachment, Attac-
mentum forensicum. It is
Attachment of Goods or M
oney found within a Liberty
City, to satisifie some Credito
his within such City or Lib
ty; and by the Custom of Kir
Places, as London, Exeter, &
Man may attach Money
Goods in the hands of a Str
ger, whilst he is in their Lib
ity; as if A. owes B. 5 l. and
owes A. 5 l. B. may attach
5 l. in the hands of C. to fatisf
himself for the Debt due
A. Calibrat's Customs, Fo. 66.

Attachment of the Forei,
tachamentum foris. It is
one of the three Courts th
held; the lowest is called
Attachment, thenext Swainne
and the highest the Justice
Eyre's Seat. This Court of
Attachments seems to be fo cal
because the Verderors of a
Forest have therein no other A
ority, but to receive the At
ments of Offenders against
Vert and Venison, taken by
rest of the Officers, and to ent
them, that they may be presen
Attained at the next Justice.
Manwood part 1. Fo. 93.
this Attaching is by three
s, by Goods and Chattels,
y, Pledges and Mainprin,
the Body only. This
is kept every forty Days
through the Year: See Crim-
Jurisdiction of Courts. Tit.
of the Foref.: For the di-
of Attachments, see Re-
of Writs, verbo, Attachia-

Attainder, Attainment, a, f.
when a Man hath commit-
treason or Felony, and af-
conviction, Judgment hath
upon him: The Children
person attainted cannot be
him or any other An-
If he were Noble and
de before, he and his Po-
are made Base and Igno-
respect of any Nobility
entitled which they had by
Birth. This Corruption of
cannot be falsed but by
of Parliament, the
Letters Patents will not
No. on Lit. 1. 3. c. 13. See.

Attain', Attainment, æ, f.
58. Lex 13. Pry. 31. 47.
Writ that lies after Judg-
against a Jury that hath gi-
false Verdict in any Court
record, for 40 s. debt or
ues, or more; the reason
it is so called, is, because
party that obtains it endea-
to touch or stain the Jury
Perjury, by whose Verdict
angered, and if the Verdict
false, the Judgment
only was, that the Jurors
should be ploughed up, the
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-
aint, he shall be imprisoned and
grievously ransomed at the
King's Will. Co. on Lit. fo.
234. b.

Attained, Attained, a, un-
It is used particularly for such
as are found guilty of some Crime
or Offence, and especially of
Felony or Treason; yea a Man is
said to be attainted of Diffemn,
3 E. 1. A Man is attainted by
two means, viz. by Appearance
or by Proces, Attainder by Ap-
pearance is by Confession, by
Battel or by Verdift: Attaint
by Confession is twofold, one
at the Bar before the Judges,
when the Prifoner upon the
Indictment read, being ask-
guilty, or not guilty? an-
swers guilty, never putting him-
sel upon the Jury: the other,
is before the Coroner in San-
ctuary, where he upon his
Confession was in former times
constrained to abjure the Realm,
which from the effect is called
Attainder by Abjuration. At-
ainder 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 anwering not guil-
ty to the Indictment, hath an In-
quiest of Life and Death pas-
ing upon him, and is by their
Verdict pronounced guilty. At-
ainder by Proces, i.e. Attain-
der by Default or Outlawry,
is where the Party flies or doth not appear, until he hath been five times publickly called in the County Court, and at last upon his default is pronounced or returned Outlawed. There is a difference between Attainder and Conviction, the first being larger than the other, Conviction being only by the Jury, and Attainder by Judgment: Yet by Staundfords, fo. 9. Conviction is sometimes called Attainder, for there he says, the Verdict of the Jury doth either acquit or attaint a Man, and so it is in Wetson. ca. 14.

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1 Co. 80. Attento, are. Reg. 40. 41. i.e. To endeavour.

An Attendant, Attendants, nts: It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Meñe and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Meñe by a Penny, the Meñe holds over by two Pence. The Meñe releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for the shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, Kitchin 209. Perkins Tit. Dower 424.

Atterish (in Scotland) Trimontium.
The attire or ornaments of a

Womans Head and Neck, as com

net, French Hood, Knot, &c. Re-
dimiculum, i. m.

To attorn, Attorno, are.

An Attornment, Attornment-
tum, i. n. Co. Lit. 309. Bra. 41.
It is an Agreement of the Ten-
vant to the Grant of the Sein-
iory, or of a Rent, or of the
nee in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant or Reversion, or Remainder more to
another. It is an ancient Act of Art, and in the Common Law signifies a turning attor
ning from one to another. A Grant to the King or his King to another, is good with
out Attornment by his In
egative. Also where one grants a Rent, Reversion Remai
nder, Service, or Seigniory to another by way of Use, as
one levieth a Fine, bargain
and sellseth, hath Inrollme
Covenants to stand seised of
Reversion, &c. to the Use of another, there needeth no At-
tornment. Conussee of any of a Seigniory, Rent, Reversion
&c. before Attornment, can
not maintain an Action of Writ
or a Writ of Entry ad Com-
nem legem, or in Casu proue or in Consummato Case, upon the
nation of the Tenant, nor upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward.
the dying, his Heir within
therefore by force of the

grofment of the Fine, be
of a Seigniory, he may
pell the Tenant to attorn
Writ called a per quse Sei
or if a Rent, by a Writ of
a Quem redditurum Raddit, and if
The King's Attorney General, Attornatus Domini Regis Generalis.

The King's Attorney of the Dutchy, Attornatus Domini Regis Ducatus fui Lancastriæ.


To make an Attorney, Constitue attornatum.

Avens, or Herb Benner, Caryophyllaceae.

Available, Validus, a, um.

Audience Court, Curia auditentiae Cantuariensis. It is a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held in his Palace, of equal Authority with the Arches, although inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity, vid. 4. Inst. f. 337.

Audiendo & Terminando, is a Writ or Commission directed to several Persons (when any Insurrection or Midemænor is committed in any place) for the appeasing and punishment thereof, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 110.

Audita querela, is a Writ that lies against one who having taken a Statute-Merchant or Recognition in nature of a Statute-Staple, or a Judgment or Recognition 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 it.
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 voeiel 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 Accounts; 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-lice (a River in Ireland) Modonus.

Avennon (a River in Ireland) Dabrorna.

Average, averagium, ii, n. a service due from the Tenant with Horse or Cart, also a small Duty Merchants pay to the Master of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. Spel. 60. Lex. 14.

An Augre, Terebra, æ, f.

A little Augre, or wimble, a rebellum, i, n.
Augustus, Augustus, i, n.
Avice (a Woman's name) Avilia, æ, f.
Avin (a River in Scotland) Avinus.
Avington or Aventon (in Tuckershire) Abone, Abonis.

Aukland (in Durham) Aukland.

Auldby (in Yorkshire) Inventio.

Auleton (in Nottinghamshire) Segelocum.

An Aunt by the Father's, Amita, æ, f.

An Aunt by the Mother's, Materterea, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by the Father's side, Proamita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's side, Promaterterea, æ, f.

To aver, Verifico, are.


Averdupois-weight, Libra decim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Atric, i, m.

Avola (in Scilly) Hybla maj.

Avo (a River in Wilts and Northamptonshire) Avona. Avenius.

Avendale or Oudale (in Northamptonshire) Avonae vallis.

Austen (a Man's name) Augustinus, i, m.

An Avoery, Advocate, is an advocatio. It is a manifestation or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and comes from a French word Advouer, and is used in our Law, when one hath taken a distress for Rent or
A W

An award, vide Arbitrement.
The award, Judgment or Determination of such a Judge, Arbitramentum, i, n.

Awbrey (the Family) Aubræus, Aubericus.

A Shoemaker's Apr, Subula, æ, f.

An arm of Wine, Mensura circular 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, Cefa, æ, f.

A Chip Ax, Acifa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Securis anceps.

A Pick Ax, Rutrum, i, n. man- ra, æ, f.

An Axle-tree, Axis, is, m.

A hole in the Nave of the Axle tree, Rota Tubus.

A Y

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n. Ayd is where a particular Proprietor is implicated, and not being able to defend the thing for which he is implicated, 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, iv. H. 30.
Aparias (a Man’s name) Aparias, æ, m. An azure stone, Lapis lazuli.

BAC


BAD


BAD

A badge or cognizance, Blyx, æ, f. Wett Licences, 550. A Badger (or Grey) ms, is, f. A Badger, Emax. acis. One that carrieth Corn, one Provision from one place to transport it to another for Gain. Stat. 5. Eliz.

BAG

Bail, Ballium, ii. n. Spec. 69. signifies the freeing or setting liberty of one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action Civil or Criminal, under Security taken for his Appearance at a day and place certain. Or it is safe keeping or protection, and therefore we say, when a Man upon Bailable is delivered out of Prison, *aditut in Ballium*, he is delivered into Bail, i.e. into their safe keeping, or protection from Prison. It is derived from the French word Bailler, and that to cometh of the Greek βαλλειν. They both signifie to deliver in hand, for he that is bailed, is taken out of Prison and delivered into the hands of his Friends. See on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Secf. 79. What kind of Offenders may be bailed. See Coke 2. part of Inst. c. 15. Bail is said to be sometimes 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 amount 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 Mainprize, 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 Intendment of Law in cases of Bailment is that it resteth indifferent, whether he be guilty or not until Trial. Vid. Terms of Law. Dalton.

A Bailiff, Ballivus, i. m. This word Bailiff (as some say) cometh 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 custodiam comitatus, is called Bailivus, and the County Bailiva Sua, when he cannot find the Defendant, he returneth, non est inventus in Balliva sua, Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Secf. 79. Id. l. 1. c. 1. Secf. 248. A Bailiff
is a subordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two sorts. Bailiffs Er- rant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchises.

Bailiffus Itinerant, a Bailiff Er rant is one whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to serve Writs, summon the County-Court, Sessions, Assizes, &c.

A Bailiff of a Franchise, Liberty, Hundred, Bailiffus Franchiferarum, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do such Officers within the Liberty or Franchise, which the Bailiff Itinerant doth at large in the County.

A Bailiff of a Leet, Court-Baron, Manor, Bailiffus Letaz, Baronis, Maneri. 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 Ressents; 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.


Bainbridge (in Yorkshire) Bainnus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is, fi, sum, ere. A Baiting place, (or Inn) Diversorium, 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, 1, æ, f. Baize, (or fine Frise) Villas pannus.

B A K

To bake, Pinfo, is, fi & ultum, sum & stum, ere, in furno coquere.

Baked, Pinfitus, a, um. Baked in a Pan, Teftaceum, um. Baked under the Asbes, Sumeritus, a, um.

Ease to be baked, Coftilis. Baked on a sudden in a Furn or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. Clibano coetus.

Baked Meat, Pinsum, i, n. A Baker, Piflor, oris, m. Panicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of Spiced Bread, Pindulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Pastilarii, ii, m. A baker of white Meat, Larius Piflor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibuli, li, n. A Baker's Shovel, or Peel with Bread is set into the O, In furnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneading-trough, H mastra, æ, f. A Baker's Wife (or Woman-ker.) Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouse, Piftrinum, i, Panificina, æ, f.

A great pair of Balances, Trutina, æ, f.

A little pair of Balances, Trutinella, 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, Examen, inis, n.

The hole or hollow wherein the tongue of the balance turneth, Agina, æ, f.

The handle of a Balance, Anfa, æ, f.

The scale of a Balance, Lax, cis, f. That which is put into a Balance, to make even weight. Sacoma, 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 fideliorum.

Of or belonging to the same troop or band. Turmalis, i.e.
A band or host of Footmen. Peditatus, us, m.
Small bands of Men, Cohorticulæ, 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 Skirt-band, Collare, is, n.
A Hat-band, Spira, æ, f.
A Head-band, Anadema, atis.
A Swathing-band, Fascia, æ, f.
A Swathing-band for Children, Fasciale, lis. Fascia Communis, us, m.
A Withy-band, Vinctus, us, m.
A Bittle-band (or Swathing-chaplet to tie up Wounds,) Fasciola, æ, f.

To banish, Religo, are, in Exilium relegare.
Banished, transported, Foris ju-

dicatus, a, um. Banitus, um.

A Banishment, Bannitio, is, f. Reg. 312. Spel. 73.
A banished Person, Exul, c. 2. Extorris, is, c. 2.
A Banister, Columella torus.
Columna parva & brevis, Banor or Bangor (in Flint.) Bonium seu bovium.
Of Bangor, Bangorensis.
Bishop of Bangor, Episcopus gorenis.
A Bank of the River, Ripa, A bank (or hillock) Turma, l, m.
The Sea bank, Littus, oris, of the Sea-banks, Littoralia.
A little water-bank, Rima, æ, f.
A bank with Poles, Boards, to keep off the water from Wharf, Pila, æ, f.
High Banks made of green rising one above another to shut out the Water over-flowing, a Cattle may be safe, Tributum, orum, n.
The bank’s brink, Margo, crepido, inis, f.
That dwelleth on the Water-banks, Riparius, a, um.
Places before the Banks of Water, Preripia, orum, n.
From bank to bank, Ripam, adv.
He that looks to the Banks parius, ii, m.
A reward given to maintain Water-banks, Ripatum, ti, n.
To put Money in the Bank, obturbo pecuniam curare, vel ilittere.
the Sum in the common Bank, or many may have a Share.

A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m. One that keth Gain by changing of Money, or letting it out to Jury.

A Banker's Table or Shop, Argumenta, æ, f.

A Bank of Exchange, Taberna entaria.

A Table whereon a Banker selleth Money, Trapeza, æ, f.

the loss or gain of Money in it, Collybus, bi, m.

A Bankruptcy, Bankruptia, æ, f.

A Bankrupt, Decductor, oris, m. A Knight Banneret, Banneret, i, m. Spel. 11. He is a Knight in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point his Standard, and making it manner. They are allowed to play their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons wide Smith's Common-wealth, Camden's Britan. 109.


A Banner, Bannerium, ii, n. æ. 70.

Banister-down (near Bath in Ss. vshire) Mons Badonicus.

To Banquet together, Convivor, æ.

A Banquet, Epulum, i, n. pl. lula, arum, f.

A Banqueting-house, or Place, Convivarium, ii, n. Epularium, in.

Bansey, or Ban Castle (in Scot-

A Bar
A Bargaining, Baganzatiun, onis, f.
A Bargain-maker, Paxtor, oris, f.

Baganizatlo, (in Carst in Scotland) and a Creek there, Berigoniun, Retigonim, Rherigonium) Retigionum.

A Barge, or Ship, for Grains.

Navis frumentaria.
A Barge or Ship that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with gorgeous Chambers and other Ornament; Nanithalamus, i, m.

A Barge-man, Barcellarius, ii, m.
A Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the Ground where they row their Barge. Towagium, ii, n.

A Bark (Ship) Barca, æ, f. Spel. 75.
A small Bark, Navicula, æ, f. æ 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 Trees, Cortico, æ, Decortico, æ.
Barked or Pilled, Delibratus, æ, um.

A Barker of Trees, Delibrator, oris, m.

The Barking of a Tree, Decortication, onis, f.

The Bark of a Tree, Cortex, iæ.
Barony, Baron, onis, m. Sopr. The lowest Degree of
age in England, a Degree
: to a Vicount, anciently
Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court
Exchequer, Barones Scaccas-
dund Chief Baron of the Ex-
chequer, Capitalis Baro Scaccas-
Domini Regis. There are
Barons of that Court, of
m he is Principal, and the
or three are his Affiliants in
of Justice between the
k and his Subjects, touching
ers appertaining to the Ex-
cher and the King's Reve-
. Their Office is to look to
Accounts of the Prince, and
that end they have Auditors
er them, as also to decide
auses appertaining to the
's Revenue, and the King's Reve-
King's Revenue by any
ns.

Baron of the Exchequer, U-
Baronum Scaccarii Domini
ris.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Ba-
res de quinque Portubus.

Barons of London, Barones Lon-
diae. The Chief Magistrates
London were so called, be-
there was a Lord-Mayor,
Chamt Regis Hn. tertii Con-
fivius London.

Barony, Baron, onis, m. Sopr.

Baroness (or Baron's Wife)

Baronet, Baronettus, i, m.

Baronet, Baro, onis, m. Sopr. The lowest Degree of
age in England, a Degree
: to a Vicount, anciently
Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court
Exchequer, Barones Scaccas-
dund Chief Baron of the Ex-
chequer, Capitalis Baro Scaccas-
Domini Regis. There are
Barons of that Court, of
m he is Principal, and the
or three are his Affiliants in
of Justice between the
k and his Subjects, touching
ers appertaining to the Ex-
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Chamt Regis Hn. tertii Con-
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Baronet, Baronettus, i, m.

Baronet, Baro, onis, m. Sopr. The lowest Degree of
age in England, a Degree
: to a Vicount, anciently
Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court
Exchequer, Barones Scaccas-
dund Chief Baron of the Ex-
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Baron of the Exchequer, U-
Baronum Scaccarii Domini
ris.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Ba-
res de quinque Portubus.

Barons of London, Barones Lon-
diae. The Chief Magistrates
London were so called, be-
there was a Lord-Mayor,
Chamt Regis Hn. tertii Con-
fivius London.
called a Plea in Bar, when such a Bar is pleaded. Coke on Lit. 1. 3. 13. Sess. 708.

To Bar or Foreclose, Barro, are.

To be barred or foreclosed, Barratum, ger.

Barred (foreclosed) Baratus, a, um.

Barratry, Barratia, æ, f. 8.


The Barrel of a Gun, Tormentifitula.

A Barrel-Maker, Victor, oris, m.

To make Barren (to take all the Fatness or Substance of Land away) Defruo, are.

To wax Barren, Sterilefico, ere. Barren, Sterilis, le.

Very Barren, Permacer, crum.

Barrely, Steriliter, adv.

Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A Barrestor at Law, Barresterius, ii, m. (i. e.) a Counsellor. Vide Apprentice of the Law.

An utter Barrestor, de gradu de exteriori Barra, &c.

A Barretor, Barrellator, oris, m. A common Mover and exciter 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 disturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions, Lands in Controversie, not by Force, but also by Subsidy.

2. And most commonly in pretension of Truth and Record. By false Inventions and stirring of Calumnations, Rumour and Reports, whereby Dife 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 Bar-troubler, Bar-offender. Coke on Lit. 1. e. 13. Sess. 701.

A common Barreter, or Barretor, is a common Quarrel Mover or Maintainer of Quarel's, either in the Country. Some derive it of the French word Barrateur, which signifies a Deceiver, others of the Latin word Barato, which signifies a vile Knave, or Uath. Some of two legal words Baro, which signifies the Bar Courts where Caufes are disputed, and Retain, which signifies a Crime or Offence. He is Senator liti & pacis dominus perturbator. Coke 8. Rep. Baro. Cafe. p. 37.

Barrow River (in Ireland) fugus, Birgus.

A Hand-barrow, Carrus malalis.

A Wheel-barrow, Pabo, or Carrus unirotis, vehiculum satile.

A Barrow to carry out D. Vesticula, æ, f.

Barrow-crea, Adeps porrea.

A Barrow Pig, Verres, is.
Barton, Barton, a, f. Spec.
Baritonum, i, n. (i. c.) a Yard to keep Pouls.
Pradifcis, C. C. per, &c.
sessit, infra sessit & contes-
Bartonum jumus, &c. terras, &c. Trin. 28.
Regis Rotulo 1999. cum
son in Com. Banco in aHi-
Conveniois fraff in Cornub.
Boscawen & Herlequr &
Def.

Bartn, Bartona, a, t. Spsl.
Baftun, i, n. (i. e)
a Yard or Yard to keep Pouls.

Baskttf Spoca, x, f.
Cala-
m. 'Basket, or Basket to carry

Basket, Sporta, a, f. Cala-
m. Wicker Basket, Cista texta.

Basket or Skuttle to carry
k, Cophinus, i, m,
Basket or Panier to carry
and in, Panariolum, li, n.
rape gatherers Baskets, Quali
lemtorii.

Basket or Offers out of which
a rumeth when it is pressed,
alam, li, n.

Basket, Dossinaria Cor-

Basket to carry Meat,
urcella cum obsonis.

Basket, Corbis Dor-
via.
The Civilians say, Matrimonium subsequens totius peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimos facit quod Sacerdotium (because they are Legitimate by the Canon Law) non quod successionem, propter consuetudinem regni que se habet in contrarium. The Bishops were instant with the Lords that they would consent, That all such as were born afore Matrimony should be Legitimate, as well as they that be born within Matrimony, as to the Succession of Inheritance; because the Church accepteth such for Legitimate. Et omnes Comites & Barones una voce responderunt, Nolumus Leges Angliae mutare quae huc usque usitate sunt & approbata: And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice answer'd, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been used and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Espousals then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Esposals 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. Caroli, c. 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 her self or others to conceal the Birth thereof, whether it were in alive or not, the Mother offending shall suffer death, as in case of Murder, except she can prove by one Witness least, that the same Child was not dead. A Bastard having gotten a name by Reputation, may chase by his reputed or known Name to him and his Heirs, though he can have no Heirs, unless it be the Issue of his Body. Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 9. 1. A Man makes a Lease for Life, remainder to the next Issue Male of B. and the Males of his Body; B. hatch a Bastard Son, he shall take the Remainder, because the Law he is not his Issue or Qui ex damnato covertus sunt. liberos non computentur. The Justices of the Peace shall set Men, which be Bastards, to the House of reformation, there to be punished for one whole Year, there to remain till she can put in Bail Sureties for her good Behavior, not to offend to again, See Jacobi. t. 4.

A Female Bastard, Bastia, a, f.

To bastre Meas, Deguttio, a.
To bastre with Lard, Lardo, c.
A bastring of Meat, Liquor, inis, n.
Money paid paid for going into
the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n.
Balnearius, ris, n.

Pertaining or serving to Baths,
Balnearius, a, um.

Bath City (in Somersetshire) A-
que Calidæ, Aquæ folis, Badiza,
Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Battle Abbey (in Suffolk) Monas-
terium de bello.

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (to fight a Battle)
Confligo, is, xi, etum, ere. in
Prælium defcendere. Signa con-
ferre. Collatis signis pugnare.
Prælia conferere. Audere Præ-
lium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.
To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.
To set in Battle Array, 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 velitariis.

A Battle wherein they that be-
fore had gotten the Victory are now
overcome, Ocululana Pugna.

A Battle before a City or Town,
Bellum antarium.
An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second ward in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to defie or provoke the Enemy, Emissa, Æ, m.

Battles, (or Idols) in Colleges or Jugs of Chancery, Receptus, uum, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murares, f., Minæ murorum, Pinæ muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, are. Concussio, is, fii, fum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, aërum, ere. Quaffo, are.

To batter downright, Quatre mania Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pullator, oris, m.

A Battering, Concussio, onis, f.

Verberatio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, a, um.

Lapidatus, a, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f., Spec. 93, Fl. 65. Veberatio, onis, f.

Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating. Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assailing increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. Dalt. Inf. of P.
A beaddellary, Bedellaria, æ, f. x. 18. Ra. Ens. 191. 8 Co. 11. Ra. 93.
A Bead in Universities, Accen-
, i, m.
A bead of Beggars or Bridewell, 
strum, ii, m. Flagellarius, m.
A Beagle, Catellus venaticus, 
tulus lagax.
The beard or head of a Ship, Extre-
proae.
A Beak, Nib or Bill of a Fowl, 
rum, i, n.
Beaked, Rostratus, a, um.
A Beam (or great piece of Tim-
Trabes, bis, f.
The principal Beam of an House, 
cuinar, aris, n.
The wind Beam of an House, Co-
men, inis.
A Beam which hangeth with Can-
s in a Merchant's Hall, Lacu-
ria, æ, f.
The Beam of a Crane about which 
Rope is twisted, in drawing any-
ing up, Sucula, æ, f.
A Weaver's turning Beam, In-
bula, æ, f.
A Torn Beam, or Weaver's Beam, 
tiorium, i, i. Jugum, i, n.
The Beam of a Wain or Draught 
whereon the Yoke hangeth, Te-
ois, onis, m.
The Beam between Coach-horses, 
imo, onis, m.
The Beam of a Balance, Bilanx, 
cis.
The laying of Beams or Rafter 
one Wall to another, Immici-
, i, n.
The end of the Beams that ap-
er under the Walls of a House, 
rocere, um, m.
A Wind-beam, or Draw beam, 
gata, æ, f.

Beams joyned together with di-
vers Pieces, Trabes compacts. 
Well wrought Beams, Trabes ev-
vergance.
Belonging to a Beam, Trabalis, le.
That is made of a Beam or 
Rafter, Trabricus, a, um. Tra-
bius, a, um.
A Bean, Faba, æ, f.
A little Bean, Fabula, æ, f.
A French bean, Phaceolus, l. m.
The black of a Bean being like 
an Eye, Hilum, i. n. Fabæ hi-
lum, nigrum in summa faba.
A Bean-cod, Siliqua.
A Bean-flake or Huse, Fabæ tu-
nica vel concha. Valvulus, li. m. 
Operculamentum, ti, n.
A Bean-flake, Fabale, lis, Fa-
bacion, ii, n.
Bean Haulum 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-plat (or place where 
Beans grow) Fabetum, ti, n.
A Bean bruised, broken or fre-
ving in the Ground, Faba fresa 
frejla.
Bean pottage or buttered Beans, 
Conchis, is, f.
Bean Castle (in Scotland) Ba-
natia.
To bear (or carry) Bajulo.
A bearer (porter) Corbulo, o-
is, m.
That beareth or supporteth any 
thing, Sustentaculum, li, n. Ful-
crum, cri, n.
That bears a great burthen on 
his Back, Dorfuarius, a, um. Do-
fuarius, a, um. From thence 
comes the English word (Dof-
fers.)

A keeper or breeder of Beasts, Pecuarius, ii., m.
A place where Beasts are, Bestiarium, ii., n.
A pasture or place where to go, Pecuaria, æ., f.
A Tax within a Forest, to beat for horned Beasts, Horne, æ., f.
A description or painting of the Zoographia, æ., f.
To beat (or strike) Cado, æ., di, cæsum. Verbero, are.
To beat black and blue, Sume, are.
To beat to the Ground, Anim, is, xi, Ætum. Affligere ad ram.
To beat to death, Oblidonium, di, fum, ere.
To beat with the Fist, Alama.
To beat with a Staff or Camp-fires.
To beat back, Repello, is, di, pullum, ere.
To beat or bruise any thing, make it longer, tritum, ere.
To beat or knock at the Door, Tympanum, no ad colloquium evocare.
To beat as the Waves, littid, si, fum, ere.

To bear Arms against, Ferre arma contra.
A Bear, Ursus, i., m.
A false Bear, Ursa, æ., f.
A sea Bear, Ursus marinus.
A little Bear, Ursulus, i., m.
A little false Bear, Ursula, æ., f.
A Bear-baiting, Urt 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, i., n.
The beard of Corn, Spica, æ., f.
Arista, æ., f.: To turn Beasts into rank Corn to feed, Impeco, cis, ere. Impedere in latam segetem.
All kind of Beasts, Pecus, oriris, n.
A Beast, Bestia, æ., f.
A great and terrible Beast, Belua, æ., f.
A little Beast, Bestiola, æ., f.
A wild Beast, Fera, æ., f.
A tame Beast, Bestia domestica.
A Herd of Beasts, Pecuare, n. Sing. pl Pecuaria, orum.
Armentum, ti, n.
A Beast for service, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, æ., f.
Beasts of Chase, Ferae Campi-
firos.
Beasts of Forests, Ferae Sylvae-
di, fum, ere.
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.
The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, n.
A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Areola, æ, f.
A Leek-bed, Porrina, æ, f.
A Bed-fellow, Conors Lefti.
Bedford, in Bedfordshire, Bedfordia, Budefordia, Laftodorum, Laftodorum, Lactorudum.
Bed-rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.
A Bedlam (or mad body) Infanus, a, um. Furiosus, a, um.
Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits be kept and bound, or the Bed or Chamber where they sing and ramble themselves) Gyrgathus, i, m.

BEE

A Bee, Apes, is, f.
A little Bee, Apicula, æ, f.
Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.
The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei, æ.
A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m.
Mellarius; ii, m.
A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, n.
Aprium, ii, n. Caela Cerea.
A place where Bees-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.
A swarm of Bees, Examen, i- nis, n.

Fit for Bees, Apianus, a, um.
The driving of the Bees-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.
Bees Wax, Cera, æ, f.
A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

A Grove of Beeches, Faginæ, i, n.
Collared Bee, Tucetum, æ, f.
Strong beer, Cervisia lupula, fortis vel primaria.
Small beer, Cervisia lupula, tenuis vel secundaria.
Beer-vessels, Dolia Cervisia. A Beetle, Mallo ligneus, ides, itis, m.
A paving Beetle, Pavicula, æ, f.
A little Beetle, Tudicula, æ, f.

BEF

Before that, Antequam.
Before (or in presence) Con. præp.

A little before, Paulo ante.

BEG

To beget (or engender) Procreatus, a, um. Genero, are.
To be Begotten, Gignor, eri, æ.
Begotten (or engendered) Procreatus, a, um. Procreatus, a, um.
A sin lawfully Begotten, Mellatus filius.
To begin, Incipio, epi, p. tum.
A Beginning, Commentatio, nis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.
At the Beginning, Primo.
A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nolæ curator.
A Bell Founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fufor aramentarius.
The Clapper of a Bell, Nolæ malleus.
A Bell Frame, Fabrica campanæ.
A Bellfrey, Campanile, is, n.
A Bell Tower, (or Steeple) Basilica, æ, f. Pyramidis, idis, f. Turris fa∫igata.
The Bell-weather that goes before the Flock, Se∫arius vevex.
Bellows to blow the Fire with, Follis, is, m.
A pair of Bellows, Par follimum.
The No∫e of the Bellows, Acrophygium, ii, n. Crater follis.
Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.
A Belly (or Paunch) Venter, tris, m.
A little Belly, Ventriculus, li, m.
The Belly of a Swine stuffed, Scrutellus, li, m. Sartutillus, li, m.
The outward part of the Belly from the Bulk down to the Privy Members, Epigaftrium, 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, Hy∫teralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.
Troubled with the Belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.
That ingendereth pain in the Belly, Torminalis, le.
To belong (or append to) Pertineo, es, ui, tum, ere,
B E

**It belongeth** (or appertaineth)

**Pertinet.**

- A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, el, 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 sit upon) Scannum, i, n.
- A little Bench (or Form) Scannulum, i, n.

Done with Benches one by another, Scannatus, a, um.

- A Bench (or Seat of Judgment) Bancus, i, m. Bank is a Saxon Word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them Justiciarum 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, Recurvus, are.
- To bend forwards, Proclino, are.
- To bend a little or incline, Acquinusco, is, xi, ere.

To cause to bend or lean to, Anusco, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinans, tis.

- Bending down on every side, Convexus, a, um.
- Bending forward, Verris, P.
- Bending from (or downwards) Declivis, ve.
- Bending (or leaning) Inclinatis, 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, Projectus, a, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatus, f.

- A bending from or downwards, Declinatio, onis, f.
- Bending forwards, Proclination, onis, f.
- Bending downwards or unto, Clinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Divina, orum, n.

- A bending round about, Circular, flexio, onis, f.
- A place bending downward, Clinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing, Clivum, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table, Tabulae vel Mensae clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexus, le.

Easie to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wise, Acclinus, adv.

- Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, adv.
- Beneath (or that is beneath) ferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, subter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.
A Benefice, Beneficiun, ii, n.
Benefice, Beneficiun, a, um.
Beneficen, Beneficiarum, Ra. Ent. 599.
The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop, which be hath in his own Rights or
borrowage, Collatio Beneficii.
The avoidance of an Ecclesiastical
benefice by promotion of the
inhabitant, Cellio, onis, f.
A Benefice which being void, is
omitted to the care of another
Oik to supply the Cure till it be
Commenda, æ, f.
Benefit of Clergy, Beneficiun
Cricalis, æ, f.
Beneficence, Benevolence, æ, f.
Beneficium, Benevolentia, æ, f.

A Benefice which hath in his own Rights or
judgment, Collatio Beneficii.
A rendering up of the Place be-
seged, Deditio, onis, f.
A Betroth (or Broom to sweep
Houses withal) Scope, arum, f.
Betrothed, Betroth, a, um.

To betake (or commit and deliver)
Trado, is, didi, itum, ere.
To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi,
datum, ere.
Betrayed, Proditus a, um.

A Betrother, Proditor, oris, m.
A Betroth, Proditio, onis, f.
A Betroth (or Promife in Marri-
age) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.
Betrothed (or engaged by Fealty)
Affidatus, a, um.

To be Betrothed to a Woman, Af-
fidare, mulierem, æ, f.
The Betrothing of a Woman, Af-
fidatio, onis, f.
To make better, Emendo, are.
Made better, Emendatus, a, um.
It is better, Praefer, are.
The better Right, Superior causa.
A better Bargain, Potior condition.
Better, Melior & hoc melius.
Melius, adv.
Between, Inter, Præp.

BEV

Beverly (in Yorkshire) Beverley, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petuaria Parisiorum.
Of Beverley, Beverlacensis,

BEY

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi, itum, ire.
Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus, a, um.
Beyond, Ultra, trans.

BIB

A Bib (or Mucketer set on a Child's Breast) Fascia, a, f. Fasciola pectoralis.

BIG

Big with Young, Foetus, a, um.
Prægnans, ntis.
Bigamy, Bigamia, a, 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 i E]. 6. c. 12, c. 18 & c. 7. which allows to all that can read as Clerks (not within Orders) the Bill of the Clergy, in case of being not especially excepted by other Statute.

BIL

Biland (in Yorkshire) Blanda.
To break-out or cause to break-out into a Bile, Ulcero, are.
A Bile (or Ulcer) Ulcus, n.
Phymatis, n.
A breaking out into Biles, ut ratio, onis, f.

Full of Biles, Ulcerofo, n.
The Secret of a Bile, Ulceris in.
A Bill is when one of these tides, &c. vide Heath's Mem Page 212.

A Bill (Obligatory or Deem'd) Bills, æ, f. A Declaration a Bill of Charges. West. and Tit. suppliationes.
The 'Bill is true, Bills in The Grand Inquest written Pers upon all Bills presented to them which they find and Ignoramus upon all Bills they do not find, and any order to it.


A Bill of Exchange, Billscambill.
To set a Bill on a thing to Profcribo, pfi, ptum.

A Bill (or Hook) Falx, c.
An Hedging Bill, Runca, f.


**B I**

To bind with Twigs as Coopers do Vessels, Vico, es, evi, etum, ere.

To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, xtum, ere.

To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obstringo, is, xi, etum, ere.

To bind one with an earnest penny, Obæro, are.

To bind himself by Promise to do or perform a thing, Stipulor, aris.

To bind a Vine, Palmo, are.

A Binding (or Tying) Ligatio, onis, f.

A Binding or Tying together, Colligatio, onis, f.

A Binding by Covenant, Obligatio, onis, f.

A Binder (one that bindeth or tyeth) Alligator, oris, m.

A Bin (or Hutch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mastra, æ, f.

Cerialum, li, n.

**B I N**


bind (or tye up) Ligo, bind or fasten to something, lingo, is, xi, ietum.

bind together, Colligo,

bind by Covenant, Obligo,

bind or fasten underneath, ligo, are.

bind one's Legs, Prepedio, iivi, itum, ire.

bind upon another thing, Suligo, are.

bind hard, or tye fast, Religo,

**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, Inluences Pulli.

Birds that cannot fly, Involutures Pulli.

A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.

A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii. n.

A Birding Net, Rete auxcapatorium.
Bird-time, Viscum, ci, n. pl. caret.
To go a Birding, Aucupor, aris.
A Bird-Catcher, Auceps, upis, c.
A Birding (or Fowling) Aucupatio, onis, i.
A Birding Place, Aucupium, ii, n.
The Birds gotten by Fowling, Aucupia, orum.
Fit or appertaining to take Birds, Aucupatorius, a, um.
Belonging to Birds, Avitius, a, um.
A Bird-keeper, Aviarus, ii, m.
A Bird-Merchant, Avicularius, ii, m.
Carrying Birds, Avigerulus, a, um.
To pull Birds, Aves deplumarne.
To draw Birds, Aves Exentare.
One's Birth-day, Dies Primigenius.
Birth (the After-birth) Secundinæ, arum, f.
Umtimly Birth, Abortus, us, m. Abortivum, vi, n.
That causeth untimely Birth, Abortum facere.
That Birth which is cast forth by Medicines, Abortius ventre.
By Birth, Natu. Abl. Sing.
Birth-right (or Eldership) Eifnechia, æ, f. Law-term.

BIS.

Bifham (in Berkshire) Bifham, Buftelli domus.

A Bishop, Episcopus, pi, n
A Bishop of a Chief City, Episcopus metropolitanus, i, m.
To become a Bishop, Episcopus aris.
A Bishop's Vicar, or Sufferan, Sufferaneus, ei, m. Episcopus Vicarius.
A Bishop's House or Mansion, a, Episcoparium, ii, n.
A Bishop's Place without Wall, joyning to the City, Premium, mi, n.
A Bishoprick, Episcopatum, us, m.
The Bishop's Dignity, Patrochantus, us, m.
A Bishop's Mitre, Mitraæ, f.
Of a Bishop, Episcopalis, Deckt with a Bishop's Mitre, fulatus, a, um.
The Bishoprick of the Hebr, and of Man-eile, Sodorenæs. Bisket, Panis nauticus, Pabiscofus.
Biffentile, Biffexttilis, le. Leap-year, so call'd, because the Calends of March are in the Year twice reckon'd (viz.) in the 24th and 23d of February, so that Leap-Year hath one more than other Years, and observ'd every Fourth Year and to prevent all Doubts and Ambiguities that might thereupon; it is provided by the Stat. de Anno Biffentili, H. 3. That the Day incisiong in the Leap-Year, and Day next before, shall be counted for one Day, &c.
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 wherewith like the Scales of a Fish, Squama-ta, æ, f.
To make Bitter, or Sour, Acerbo, are. Amarico, are.
To wax Bitter, Inamarefo, 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, Nigro, es, ui, ere.
To wax Black, Nigrefo, is, ui, ere.
To be somewhat Black, Nigrico, are.
A making Black, Denigratura, æ, f.
Made Black, Atratus, a, um.
Blackness, Nigredo, inis, f.
Black, Niger, a, um.
Black and Blue, Lividus, a, um.
Very Black, Perniger, gra, grum.
Somewhat Black, Subniger, gra, grum.
Half Black and Blue, Sublividus, a, um.
Of a Black Colour, Atricolor, oris, Adj.
Having Black interlaced with other Colours, Internigrans, tis, Partic.
Cole Black, Melanius, a, um. Anthracinus, a, um.
Black as Soot, or with Soot, Fu-
ligineus, a, um.
A Black, 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) Idu-
manum aestuarium. Idumanus fluvius.
Growing to a Blade, Herbscens, ntis.
The Blades (or Wheel) to wind
Thread with, Girgillus, li, m.
The Breast Blade (or the Bone above the Mouth of the Stomach)
Os Ensiforme.
The Shoulder blade, Scapula,
æ, f.
A Blade of Corn, Culmus, i, m.
A Bladder, Vesica, æ, f.
A little Bladder, Vesicula, æ, f.
A Bladder blown or puffed up,
Utris.
The Gall - Bladder, Vesicula fellis.
To blame (or lay the fault upon one) Imputo, are. Culpo, are.
To blame again one that rebuketh
us, Retaxo, are.

To blame in words, Premo, fili, slum, ere.
To be blamed, Arguor.
Blamed, Culpatus, a, um.
A Blamer (or Reprehender) Crib
minator, oris, m. Reprehen-
oris, m.
Blame (or Fault) Crimen, ini.
A blaming (or reprehending)
Criminatio, onis, f. Repreh-
sio, onis, m.
Blameableness, Noxietas, atis.
Blameful (or culpable) Nox,
am.
Worthy of Blame, Culpabilis.
Blameless (or faultless) Incu-
tus, a, um.
Blameless (or without Blame)
Inculpatæ.
Blank-Castle (in Monmouth-
shire) Blanum Castrum.
To blanch (or pull off the Kid
or Pill), Regulbo, is, bi, biti.
er. Excorio, are.
To Blanch or make White,
also, are.
The Blanching of Mason's White
Albivium, ii, n.
Blanched Almonds, Amygd-
dealbata.
Blanch (or White Coat) Leuc.
Blanford (in Dorsetshire) Blan-
coforda.
A Blank, an unluckily cast,
itus Supinus.
Blanks, Spacia.
A Blanket, Stragulum, li.
Lodix, icis, f.
A little Blanket, Lodicula, a.
Childrens Blankets, Canab-
orum, n.
A pair of Blankets, Par lodi-
lanearum.
To Blaspheme, (Curse or f
Evil of) Blasphemo, are.
A bleaching in the Sun, Debal-tatio, onis, f.
A bleaching place, Infolatorium, ii, n.
Blear-cy'd, Lippus, a, um.
To bleed, Sanguino, are.
A bleeding, Fluxio, onis, f. cur-fus sanguinis.
Bleeding at the Nose, Narium profluvium. Sanguinis è Nari-bus eruptio.
Bleeding that some by opening the end of a Vein, Anato-mosis.
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) Tu-bera, orum, n.
A small Blemish (or spot) La-becula, æ, f.
Full of Blemishes, Maculosus, a, um.
To blow (or black and blew) Li-veo, es, ere.
Blew (or blew of Colour) Lividus, a, um. Cæruleus, a, um.

B L I

Blindness or dimness of Sight, Cæcitas, atis, f.
Par-blind, Myops.
Par-blindness, Myopia, æ, f.
Stark-blind, Cæcus, a, um.
To make blind, Ceco, are.
Blind born, Cæcigenus, a, um.
Blind in one Eye, (or having but one
one Eye) Monoculus, li, m. Luf-
cus, ci, m.
Half blind, Cæutiens, ntis,
Partic.
Sand-blind, Nyctilops, Lusco-
fus, a, um.
Blith River (in Staffordshire,
and another in Northumberland)
Blithus.
A Blister (or Bile) Puftula, æ,
f. Papula, æ, f.
A little Blister, Ulcufculum, 
li, n.
A Blister (most properly that
which riseth on Bread in baking,)
Puftula, æ, f.
A blistering, Inflammatio-
nis, f.
Fullness of Blisters, Papulpfitas,
atis, f.
A Blister in the Eye, Ophthalm-
ia, æ, f.
That maketh Blisters, Ulcerari-
us, a, um. Ulcerofus, a, um.
Full of Blister, 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.
caret.
To let Blood, Phlebotomo, are.
Sanguino, are.
To blanch Blood, Sanguinem fi-
flere.
Blood-shotten (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, Sanc-
et, f.
Full of corrupt Blood, Sancus,
a, um
An inflammation of Blood, Phle-
mone, es, f.
Blood-stained, Sanguinis emi-
The letting of Blood out of a
Phlebotomia, æ, f.
A letter of Blood, Phlebotom,
oris, m.
Spitting of Blood, Hæmopto-
inus, f. f. expuitio.
He that spitteth Blood, Hæm-
toicus.
A flux of Blood, Hæmorrhagia,
æ, f.
An immoderate flux of Blood,
Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.
Bloody (or full of Blood) San-
neus, 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, Præ-
cruenta.
To imbrue in Blood (to jh
blood of) Cruento, are.
A Blood-disea, Hæmatites, æ.
Bloody flux, Dylentetia, æ.
Without Blood, Exanguis,
Not stained with Blood, Ex
To imbrue with more effusion of
Blood, Cruentior, ius.
To blossom (bloom or bear
flowers) Flero, es, ul, ere.
Cruentatum, a, um.
With more effusion of Blood,
Cruentior, ius.
To blossom before due time, In
floreo, es, ui, are. Prægerme,
are.
A place wherein many winds do blow, Confages.

Full of blowing, Flatus, 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) Offerumtaæ, arum.

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, udi, ufum.

To be blunt (or dull) Hebeo, es, ere.

To wax blunt (or dull) Hebefero, is, ere.

Blunt, Obtusus, a, um.

Bluntness (or dullness) Hebetudo, inis, f.

A blunt or rude Invention, Crafa, æ, f.

Bluntly, Obtuse, adv.

To blister as the Wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut furit ventus.

A bluftring, Sonitus, ûs, m.

Bluftring (or raging) Procelfus, a, um.

Bluftring Winds, Irrumpensventus. Procelfusventus.

To board (or lay boards) board a Floor, Tabulo, are. Aslo, are.

A Board (or Plank) Asfer, eris, m.
Boards of Timber sawed, Alimenta, orum, n.
A board in a Kitchen wherein Pots or Vessels are set full of Water, Urnarium, ii, n.
A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes stand, Pinax.
A cottoning or frizing board, Gossupinarium, ii, n.
A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.
A boarded floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Tranfirus tabulatus. That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.
Boarded (planked) Tabulatus, a, um.
To plain (or polifh) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel effcies. Boards (or Rafters laid on) together, Traversaria, 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, Verrinus, a, um.
Of a wild Boar, Aprinus, a, um. A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f. A little Boat, Batellus, li, m.
A Ferry-boat, Trajectum, i, n. Spei. 264. Ponto, onis. m. Navis vectoria.
A Ferry-boat to carry over Hores, Hippago, inis, f. A Sculler-boat, Linter, tris, m. Agatis phaselis.

A Passage-boat, Navis veftoria. Navicula vectoria, A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. Iox navis.
A boat or bridge of Logs put together for the present Use, Schædia, æ, f.
Boats (or Ships) called with Serilla, orum, n. A kind of Spy-boats, Gefepra.
A great Boat-pole (an instrument for thrusting forward, or down, Trudes, is, f. Coni, i, m.
The space between the Oars, Interfcalmus, li, n.
To hale a Boat ahsore, Cymba subducere.
To go by Boat, Naviculor, a. A Boatswain, Proreta, æ, Pauarius, ii, m. Porticus, m. A Boat man (or Rower) Remigis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. Litterarius, ii, m. A Boat man's Craft (or Science) Navicularia, æ, f.

Womens Bodies, Thorax mubris. A Bodkin (or fine Instrument that Women use to curl their Hairs)
A bolster for a Bed, Cervicalis, n.
Little Busters good to carry burdens upon the shoulders, Tomices, pl.
To bolster up, Suffinea, es, ui, entum, ere.
A bolstering on every side, Stipatio, onis, f.
A Bolt (such as is shot) Catapultarium, ii, n.
A Bolt of a Door, Pessulus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.
Bolted Gates, Pessulae fores.
Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, i, vi, icum, ire.
To deliver into Bondage, Mensapo, are.
Bondage (or servitude) Servitium, ii, n.
That is in Bondage, Servus, a, um.
Of or belonging to Bondage, Servilio, le.
To become one's Bondman, Emancipo, are.
To make a bondman free, Manumitto, is, iii, slum, 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, Vilanus, i, m.
A Bondman or Tenant in villag- 
A multitude or company of Bond- 
Manumissio, onis, f. 
Servitius, i, m. 
Manumission made free, 
A Bondman free, Libe-
A Bondwoman made free, Li-
A Bond with a distinct condition 
Bonding, onis, i. 
Bonvd® (the Family) De Bona-
To pluck out, or break the Bone, 
Bone, Os, ossis, n. 
A little Bone, Os, ossis, n. 
A little Bone, Ossiculum, li, n. 
The back-bone of a Man or Beast, 
Proximo, se, a. 
The Spine, Spina, æ, f. 
The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f. 
The great bone of an Arm, Ulna, æ, f. 
The Hip (or Huckle bone) Cox-
endix, icis, f. Ichium, ii, n. 
The Bones which are under the 
Eyes, Hypopia. 
The Spindle bone in the Shank, 
Paraftata. 
The utermost Bone in the Shank of the Leg, Parafta- 
Ulna, æ, f. 
A Bone or Gristle that comes 
before the Mouth of the Stomach, 
for defence of the same, Chondros 
Xiphoides. 
The roundness or knots of the 
Bones in the Knee, Ankle, Elbow, 
or Huckle, Condylus, li, m. 
Bones that fall from the Table, 
Analefta, orum, n. 
To scale rugged Bones, Osse 
brata radere.

An House where Bones are 
Ossaria, æ, f. 
When the end of a Bone is 
kien, where it jointed with anot- 
Apgina, æ, f. 
The breaking of Bones, Offi-
gium, ii, n. 
That hath the bones of his f: 
der Blades, standing out like Wi-
Apgina, æ, f. 
The gathering of bones, Offi-
gium, ii, n. 
He that gathereth Bones, Of-
gus, gi, m. 
Bonelefts (or without Bones) 
ofus, 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. 
is exstritus in testamenti 
gaudii. 
A Bonegrace to keep off the 
Umbella, æ, f. Umbraclu-
li, n. 
A Bonnet (or under Cap) Re-
iculum, li, n. Galericula, 
i, n.

A Book; Liber, ri, m. 
A little Book, Libellus, li. 
The cover or bindings of a 
Sytriba, æ, f. 
Books of divers Argument, 
decessæ, arum, f.
books wherein Laws, or Decrees of
Mity, Elephantini Libri.

Book of Medecines, Antidota-
ii, m.

Book wherein old Customs are,
men, Annales, ium, m.

Books of common Customs,

Books of the Holy Scripture, Bi-
orum, n.

Books of Physick, Iatrinca, a-
, f.

Books negligently written, Osci-
nes.

Note-book, Excepto rius liber.

Book of Memorandums, a Poet-
book, Adversaria, orum, n.

Reckoning-book wherein Expen-
ture noted in Journeys, Itiner-
tii, ii, n.

Book of Remembrance, Com-
arium, ii, m.

Book to instruct one, Protoc-
cis, ci, m.

Merchants Book noting things
very Month, Calendarius li-

Book of remembrance decla-
what is done daily, Diarium,
ii, Hemorologium, ii, n.

Book whose Author is not
known, Liber Anonymus.

Book set forth under false Names
\( \text{iem}, \) Libri subditii.

Book Printer, Typographus,
ph, m.

Book Printing, Typographia,

Book-binder, Bibliopagus, i,
m.

Bookseller, Bibliopola, \( \varepsilon, \) m.

Bookseller's Shop, Taberna,

Office Libraria.

Concerning Books, Librar[ius,

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo,
are, Inocreo, are.

Booted (or wearing Boots) Oc-
creatus, a, um.

A Boot, Ocrea, \( \varepsilon, \) f.

A pair of Boots, Par Ocre-
rum.

Boot-bose tops, Ornamenta Oc-
raelia.

Boot-bose, Caliga ad Ocreas.

A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedi-
bovita, \( \varepsilon, \) f.

Boots for Ploughmen (called O-
kers) Capatinae, arum, f.

A Booth, Stall or Standing in a
Fair or Market, Botha, \( \varepsilon, \) f. Ta-
beraculum, i, n.

Booths (Cabins or Standings
made in Fairs or Markets to sell
Wares or Merchandize,) Praefega,
\( \varepsilon, \) f. Attegiae, arum, f. Velari-
um, ii, n.

Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.
Belonging to such Booths, Vel-
aris, re.

A Boorder, Communiarius, ii,
m. At. 108.

Boord or Diet, Commensalis, \( \varepsilon, \)
adj. Pro Communibus, pro Com-
mensali. For Commons, for
Boording, Tabling or Dieting,
Vet. Int. 240.

To border upon, bound or to be fi-
tuate nigh unto, Adjaceto, es. Con-
finio, is.

The borders of a Country, Con-
finium, ii, n.

A Borderer, dwelling by, or that
cometh out of one Country and
dwelleth in another, Accola, \( \varepsilon, \)
c. g.

A bor-
A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.
Bordering near together, Confinis, 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) Insepta, æ, f.
That is full of Borders and Brims, Labrofus, a, um.
That hath Borders or Tails finely wrought with many small Pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.
That hath a Border (or Margin) Plutealis, le.
The Border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m.
Borders of Garments, Extremitates velutum.
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, Circumfero, are.
Bored (or pierced) through, Perforatus, a, um.
A bore (or he that boreth) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.
A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.
To be bored, Foror, aris.
That may be bored, Forabilis, le.
Brlace (the Family) Borlalius.
To be born, Nafcor, eris, natus sum, nasci.
Borough, Burgus, i, m. Lex.
Borough (or City) Court, Bichora, æ, f. Borough Goods, Bona municipa-

The causing of a Botch, Ulceratio, onis, f.
A Botch (or course of ill humours) Abfessus, us, m.
Causing Batches, Ulceratus, a, um.
To make a Botch, Ulcerare, are.

To batch (piece, mend, or repair) Resarcio, is, fi, ere.
A Botcher (or mender of old Gar-
ments) Sartor, oris, m. Inter-
polator, oris, m. Pictarius, ii, m.
A Botcher's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f.
A batching (or mending) Inter-
polatio, onis, f.
Boto (near Oxford) Botelaga.
Both, Ambo.
Both severally, Uterque.
He that playeth on both Sides,
Ambidexter, tri, ni.
Both together, Amplexim, adv.
On both sides, Utrinque, adv.
Both ways, Ambifarium, adv.
A Bottle, Uter, utris, m.
A little Bottle, Ampulla,
æ, f.
A Bottle (or Vessel to carry Drink in) Brochia, æ, f.
The Mouth of a Bottle, Orifici-
ium, ii, n. Lura, æ, f.
Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.
A Maker of Bottles (or Vials) Ampullarius, ii, m.
Made like or pertaining to Bottles,
Ampullaceus, a, um.
The Bottom (or Foundation of any
thing) Fundum, i, n.
The Bottom of the Sea, Profun-
ditas maris.
The Bottom of an Earthen Pot, Cymbum, i, n.
The Bottom of a Ship, Carina, æ, f.

From the Bottom of the Heart, Ab imo pede ore.
At the Bottom, Penitior, ius, illimus.
Without Bottom, immensus, a, um.
The very Bottom, Funditus, a, um.
A Bottom of Thread, Glomus, mi, m.
A little Bottom, Glomicellus, li, m.
Bound, like a Bottom of Thread, Glomerofus, a, um.
A bottomless place, Vorago, i-nis, f: Abysflus, ën, f.

BOU

A Bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bulga, 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, Sublucoco, are.
Bought, Emptus, a, um.
Bought again, Redemptus, a, um.

Bought for a low Price, Aemptus, a, um.
Things bought at advantage to sell again, Promercalia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Emptus, a, um.
A Boul, or any thing that round, Globus, bi, m.
A little Boul, Globulus, i.
A Bouling (or playing at) Sphæromachia, æ, f.
A Bouling Alley, Sphæristerni, ii, n.

To boult (or range Meal) Cine, are.
To bolt (or sift out) Lino, are.

A Boulter (or Meal-Sieve) Criticulum, li, n. Cribrum parnarium.
A fine Boulter, Subcernicula, li, n.
A Bouling House, Domus pollinaria.
A Bouling Cloth, Pollintorius, ii, n.

A Bouling Trough or Tub, Ar pollinaria. Arca, cribraria.
He that boulteth, Pollintorius, m.

To bound (or limit how far thing goeth) Limito, are.
To set Bounds (to Measure) Titior, iris, menfus sum, metis.
To bound (or border up) Collitor, aris, atus fum, ari.

Bounded (or bordered together) Collimitatus, a, um.
Bounded (or bordered, or limited) Limitatus, a, um.

A Bound-setter between Land and Land, Place and Place, Finis, oris, m.. Menfor, oris, m.
A Bounding (or setting up Bound) Limitatio, onis, f.

A Bound, Bunda, æ, f. Sp

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Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.
Diviüon between two Bounds, Bound (or Border) of a Country, Margo, inis, f.

Bounds or Limits of Land direct or East, Prorsi, orum, n.

Bound (or Mark between and Mile) Milliarus lapis.

Bound or Mark to distinguish Man's Ground from another, Terminis lapis.

The meeting of Bounds, Collimur, ii, n.

The meeting of the Bounds of Fields, Trifinium, ii, n.

They whose Lands bound together, Cortes.

Bounding (or bordering) near towns, Conterminus, a, um.

In or belonging to Bounds, Limitis, re, Terminalis, le.,

All of Bounds (or limits) Terminus, a, um.

To be bound, Teneor, eris. O勃勃, is, xi, atum, ere.

To be Bound with Sureties for rent of Money, (or performance of tenants) Obligor, aris.

Bound by Bond (or Covenant) Ligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound by Duty for a good turn duly received, Devinistus, a, um.

Bound (or tied) Ligatus, a, um. Facius, a, um.

Bound together, Colligatus, a, um.

Bound up, or in, Deligatus, a, um.

Bound under Substitiţus, a, um.

That is bound with Iron, Preparus, a, um.

Bowerton (in Glamorganshire)
Bonium, feu Bovium.
Bowerton (the Family) De Bortiana five Burtana.

To bow (or bend) Curvo, are.
Torquco, es, is, tum, ere.

To bow down (or make floop under a Burthen) Pando, are.

To bow round, Circumflesto, is, xi, exum, ere.

To bow inward, Incurvo, are.

To bow back in a compass (or Circuit) Rgyro, are.

To bow the Knee, Ingenicolur, aris.

To Bow (or was Crooked) Curvesto, scis, ere.

To Bow (or incline down) Declino, are.

To Bow to, Acclino, are.

To Bow backward, Reclino, are.

To Bow between, Interclino, are.

To Bow together, Convergo, is.

To be Bowed, Curvor.

To be Bowed the contrary way, Formicor, aris.

Bowed (or Bent) Pandus, a, um.

Bowed (or bent) backward, Repandus, a, um.

Bowed upward like an Arch-Roof, Subvexus, a, um.

Bowed downward, Devesus, a, um.

Not bowed, Indeflexus, a, um.

A bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

Nex bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

A bow-
A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.
A bowing back, Recurritas, a, f.
A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pundatio, onis, f.
The bowing in an Arched Roof, Abis, dis, f. Abisidia, æ, f.
A bowing made in Roofs of Houses like a Circle, Halpis, idis, f.
He that boweth the Knee {as in flaking of Courtie) Suffraginat, 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 Foreshæ.
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, Arcuorari.

Of a Bow, Arcuarius, a, m.
Bow like, Arcuatum, adv.
A Bowyer's-shop, Fabrica materia.
A Bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.
To bowel (embowel, or draw out the Garbage or Guts) Evictero es, Exentero, are.
Bowelled (or Embowell'd) Intercanus, a, um.
The Bowels (or Intrails) of a, or Beast, Intestina, orum, n. Intercer, um, pl.
A bowelling, Exenterationem, nis, f.
By Bowels (or Intrails) Vicetim, adv.
To Bowge (or Pierce) Penare.
To Bowge (or Pierce) a with Shot, Penetreo, are.
Bowged (or Pierced) Perforatio, a, um.
A Bowging (or Piercing) Perforatio, onis, f.
A Bow, Umbraculum, an.
Bowes upon Stanmore (in hampshire) Lavatres, Lavatrin.

A Bow-tree, Buxus, i, f.
A Box, Pyxis, idis, f.
A little Box, Pyxidula, æ, f.
Cistula, æ, f.
A Box to keep Spice in, Methercium, ii, n.
A Box to keep Jewels in, Anstrumentum, ii, n.
Made like a Box, Pyxidatus, um.
A SIl
BO

A Sand-box, Pulveraria The-

A Box for the Balance and
ight; Trytodice, es, f.

A Box-maker, Scintarius,
n.

Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.

Printer's Composing box, Lo-

round Box, Capsa rotun-

Dust Box, Capsa Ovalis.

Boxes wherein they put

Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

Boxes wherein sweet Perfumes

kept, OltaCtoriola, orum, n.

Box to throw Dice on the

Orca, a, f. Tritillus,
i, m.

Box (or Pot) to put Lots in,

Fla, æ, f.

or Mens Boxes, Cistulae paun-

bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi,
i, m.

oxley (in Kent) Boxleia.

BOY.

Boy, Puer, eri, m.

A little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

Boy under 14 years of Age,

Doubler, eris, adj.

Boy about 14 Years of Age,

Puer, eris.

Boy tending upon common Har-

Aquariolus, i, m.

Boy with a Bush head, Coma-

Stus, i, m.

Boys attending upon an Hoof to
carry Baggage, Calones, m, pl.

Boy's Games, Pupillaria, orum.

Puerilia.

Boyishness, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Pueriliter, adv.

A Boy of an Anchor, Index an-
choralis.

To boyl (or seeth) as Cooks do,

Coquo, xi, ē tum. Elixo, are.

To boyl before (or parboyl) Piza

coquo, xi, ē tum.

To boyl again, Recoquo, xi, ē

To boyl much (or throughly) Per-

coquo, xi, ē tum. Excoquo, xi, ē

To boyl away, Decquo, xi, ē

To boyl (or seeth ) together,

Concoquo, xi, ē tum. Collixo, are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio,
ere.

To boyl new Wine, Defruto, are.

To boyl often, Coquito, are.

Coquito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boylesb, Bullio,

is, ivi, ē tum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire. Ef-

ferveo, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl. Effervesco,
ere. Bullio, ivi, ē tum.

To be boyled, Incoquo.

Boyled (or soleden) Coctus, a, um.

Elmux, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Throughly boiled, Excoctus, a, um.

Often boyled (or boyled again)

Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled)

Prococmus, a, um.
Half boyled (or parboyled) Semi-coctus. a, um.
Boyled a little, Subservefactus, a, um.
Easily boyled, Coctilis, le.
A boyling (or siething) Coctio, onis, f. Coctura, æ, f.
A Boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.
Boyled Meats, Aulicoquas, o-rum, n.
A Boyler, Coftor, onis, m.
A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.
That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Teftuaceus, a, um.
To boyl as the Sea, Unda, are.
Easilly hoyled, Coailis, le.
A heyling (or fiething) Coflrio, onis, f.
Boyling up, Ebullio, o-nJs, f.
Boyled Meats, Aulicoqua, o-rum, n.
That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Teftuaceus, a, um.
Boy in River (in Ireland) Boandus, Boandus, Buvindus.
Boys (the Family) De Bofco, de Oraiofa.

B R A

A Brace to fasten to Beams in Building, Fibula, æ, f.
A Brace under a Beam, Uncus, ci, m.
Braces in Building, Cupiæ, a-rum, f.
A Brace of Dogs, Bini Canes.
A shooter’s bracer, Brachiale, is, n.
A Bracelet, Armilla, æ, f. Torquis, is, m. & f.
A Bracelet to be worn on the Right Hand, Dextrale, is, n.
A Bracelet for Women, set with precious Stones, Dexteracherium, ii, n.

A Bracelet of Pearls, Lina Margaritarum.
A little Bracelet, Spintherul, li, n.
That weareth Bracelets, Antilatus, a, um.
Brackly (in Northampton) Brachilega.
Braget (or Bracket) a kind of Drink, Promulis, idis, f.
A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Seiner, In Masonry called a tabet, in Timber Work a Braget or Shouldring Piece. Mulus, li, m.
Braggets (or supporters of stories) Proceres, um, m. pl.
The Brain, Cerebrum, bri.
The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebelum, li, n.
To dash out ones Brains, Exerc, bro, are.
He that dasheth (or beateth) the Brains, Excerebrator, ris, m.
The Cauls (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.
A Brake (such as Bakers) Frangibulum, li, n. Antus, æ, f. Mastra, æ, f. Vinæ, æ, f.
A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Frangibula, æ, f.
A Brake (or Beclle) Linibria, ii, n.
Brampton (near Huntingdon) Bramptonia.
Brampton (in Cumberland) Bamenturacum.
Branchefer (in Norfolk) Bandonium.
To branch out, Germino, e.
Progermino, are.
To have Branches, Frondeus, es, ere.

To begin to have Branches, Frondo-

is, ui, ere.

Branched (Leaved) or sprung

Branching (or springing out)

Branching, (or springing out)

Branches, Frondaceus, a, um. Ramo-

a, um.

Branching (or springing out)

(minans, ntis. Frondens, s.

running into fruitless Branches,

Fruticatio, onis, f.

Branch (Bough or Arm) of a Tree,

Bough or young Twig, Germinen, inis,

Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.

A little Branch (or young Twig)

Rensus, li. m. Frondicula, a,

Cauliculus, li, m.

Branch which beareth no

Nites, Stolo, onis, m. Spado,

a, s. m.,

branching, Germinatio, o-

f.

Branch, Frondeus, a, um.

Sinentius, a, um. Rameus,

um.

A dead Branch cut from a Tree,

Enale, is, n.

Full of Branches, Sarmen
tofus, sum. Pampino
tus, a, um.

That beareth Branches (or Leaves)

hodifer, a, um.

A Branch of Fire, Torris, is, m.

A Branch of Fire quenched (or

out) Titio, onis, m.

A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chy-

t, a, f. Chytropus, i, m.

Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excre-
tin, i, n.

Bran of Wheat, Canica, a, f.

Intabrum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Bran, Furfu-
ticus, a, um.

Full of Bran, Furfurofus, a,

A to brafeu (to mix or counterfeit,
or cover with Brass) Æiso, are.

Subæro, are.

Brass, Æs, æris, n.

Brass work (or that which is

made of Brass) Ærisificium, ii, n.

Æramentum, ti, n.

A Brass Pot, (Cauldron or Kettle)
Ænulum, i, n. Henenium in-
cocüle.

A little Brass Pot (or Pofnet)
Ænulum, li, n.

A kind of mixt Brass, Ollaria,
æ, f.

Brass Oar, Onychitis, Æarius
Lapis.

Covered with Brass, Æratus, a,

um.

Bearing (or bringing forth) Brasa,
Ærifer, a, um.

A Brass Mine, Ærisodina, æ, f.

Of Brass, Æreus, a, um. Æne-
su, a, um.

A Brasier, Æarius, ii. m.

A Brasier's shop, Maignagium,
ii, n.

A place where Brass is made,

Chalcentice, es, f.

That wherein is Brass, Ærosus,
æ, um.

That is Brass within, and Gold

and other small Metal without,

Subæratus, a, um.

Brassen Types (belonging to Prin-
ters) Typi Ærei.

To be hard of Flesh (or brawned
like a Boar) Concalico, es, ui,
ere.

Brawn of a wild Boar, Aprug-
nus vel Aprinum callum.

Bacon of a tame Boar, Callum
verrumin.

The Brawn of the Arms and

Thighs, Tori orum, n. Lacertus,
ti, m.
A breach between Men, Seditio, onis, f. Simulta, atis, f.
A breach of a Promis, Punica fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.
Bread corn, Far, rris, n. Frumentum, i, n.
Sweet (or unleavened) Bread; Azymus panis.
Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatus, Zymites, æ, m.
Bread a little leavened, Acrizymus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Sitanicus panis.
Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticus, Apluda, æ, f.
Rye-bread, Panis fecalicus.
Barley-bread, Hordeacus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avencaceus.
White-bread, Panis Siligineus.
Cake-bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.
Bread to eat Oysters with, Panis Ostrearius.

Difty Bread, Panis speniticus.
Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaceus.
A crumb of Bread, Mica panis.
A loaf of Bread, Panificium, in.
A seed of Bread, Pulpos, inis.
A leaf of Bread, Tortula, æ, f.
A piece of Bread, Cyrites panis.
Indian Bread, Yucca, æ, f.
A Bin for Bread, Panarium, in.
The making of Bread, Panificium, in.
A being of one Breadth, Proiectum, inis, f.
One bread, Aequilatus, æ.
Two hands breadth, Didorus, æ.

To break (as when one breaketh a Law) Violo, are.
To break often, Rupturo, are.
To break with a file, Tribulo, are.
To break up a Writing or Letter, Resigno, are.
To break (or to tame) a wild Beast, Domo, æ, avi & ui, atum & itum.
To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi, upturn, are.
To break out, Erumpo, is, upi, upturn, are.
To break out as the Sea doth, Exundo, are.
To break forth (as water out of a Spring) Scateto, es, ui, are.
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, Fœdistragus, æ, um.
A breaking (or bursting) Fractio, onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.
A breaking in pieces, Fractio, onis, f.
A breaking in sunder, Diruptio, onis, f.
A breaking off, Abruptio, onis, f.
A breaking (or bursting open) Effractura, æ, f.
A breaking (or violating) Violatio, onis, f.
A breaking in, Irruptio, onis, f.
A breaking down, Excifio, onis, f.
A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.
A breaking (or taming) of a Horse, Domjtura, se, f. One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decoftor, oris, m.
A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f.
A breaking out (or bursting out of Waters, Scaturies, ci, f.
A breakfast, Jentaculum, li, n. The Breast, Pectns, oris, n.
A little Breast, Pectufculum, A Woman's Breast (or Nipple) Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.
A little Breast, Mamnula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.
The Breast-bone, Sternon, scutum cordis. A Breast-clash, Mamillare, is, n.
A Breast-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n. Belonging to the Breast-plate, Pectoralis, le. That hath a great Breast, Pectorofus, a, um. That is narrow and strait breast-ed, Stenothorax, acis.
That weareth Breast-plates, Thoracatus, a, um. To breath, Spiro, are.
To draw Breath with difficulty, 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.
Breeding, or breed of Cattle, or Moneystress, i, n. Co. Ent.

Breed or stock of Horses, or Mane de arciiis Equorum, 2 M 967.

Breed or stock of Swine, Harass, ii, n.

Breed of Cattle, Pecuarius, i, n.

breed or increase of Cattle, Piaaria, æ, f.

breeding of Teeth, Dentio, or.

breeding place, Pecuarium, or.

training to breeding, Fructuam, a, um.

breeding, Praenatio, onis, f.

breeding (or great with Young) Fructum, a, um.

breeding, or corrupt with Gifts) Perterro, is, ti, fum, etc. Largione vel munera animum corrunder, Munera largior.

To bribe (or solicit Men to give their Voices and Consent, Prehns, arc.

To labour for an Office by giving Bribs, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum, ire.

To pull by receiving Bribs, Depecular, aris.

Bribed, Corruptus, a, um. Sordidus, a, um. Captus auro.

A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m.


Latrocinium, ii, n. Corruptio, onis, f.

That will be bribed, or sell his faith for Money, Venalis, le.

Accused of Bribery, Repetundus, a, um.

Pertaining to Bribs, Munera, le.

With taking Bribs in dishonest Matters, Corrupto, forside, depriuate.

Brick-work, Opus lateritium.
A Bridge made in haste and shortly removed, Scholarum, ii, n.
A Bridge of Wood, Pons horius, vel Ligneus.
Money given for the making of Bridges, Pontagium, ii.
The bridge of a Lute, or music Instrument that holdeth up the Strings, Magadium, ii, n.
To bridle (or curb) Equeste, To be bridled, Efragor, ari.
Bridled, Frænatus, a, um. Frænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effragatus, a, m.
A Bridler, Frænator, oris.
A bridling, Frænatio, oris.
Refrañatio, onis, f.
A Bride, Frænum, i, n. Pl, & Fræna, orum; m & Fræna, orum.
A little Bride, Frænum, i, n.
A Bride-Rein, Lorum, habena, x, f.
The headfall of a Bride, Caput, x, f.
Bearing a Bride, Frænatus.
She that Bridles, Frænator.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, are. Compendiofo loqui.
Briefness (or Brevity) Brevis, atis, f.
A brief (or short writing) containing the Sum of a thing, breviatio, onis, f.
A brief rehearfal of the treated of before, Recapitulatio, onis, f.
A brief Sentence, Sententia.
Brief (or Compendious) Compendiatus, a, um. Compendiarius, a, um.
Briefly, (or Compendiously) Cont.
Cee, Compendiose.

Brig-Cafferton (in Lincolnshire) Celfense, Gaulennis, Gaulenae, Caffensis.

Erigandine (or Coat of Mail) Isca, æ, f.

Brigantine (Pinnace or little Celox, ocis, f. Paro, o\n
Brigantine sent to dry, Episcopo, n, n. Navigium Speci-Brigantine (or Rovers Ship) 

dum, i, n.

Brigantine (or Rovers Ship) 

be least kind of Brigantine, My-
do, onis, m.

Brigantine sent to dry, Episcopo, n, n. Navigium Speci-

um, i, n.

be bright (or to shine) Ful-
es, fí, erc.

make bright, Lucido, arc.

was bright, Lucefco, fícis.
is bright, Lucet.

waseh bright, Lucefciu.

brightness (or clearness) Splen-
doris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

right (or Clear) Lucidus, a,

Corufcus, a, um.

very bright, Per lucidus, a, um.

brightly (or clearly) Lucidu,

Sididé.

brim a saw, Subo, arc.

brimmed saw, Sus fubata.

the brim of a Bank, or any thing

Ora, æ, f. Margo, inis, f.

the brim of a sieve (or Streiner)

Tia, æ, f.

that hath great Brims, Margi-

nus, a, um.

that hath no Brims, Achilus,

\n
belonging to Brims, Marga-


tone, Sulphur, uris, n.

Natural Brimstone, or Brimstone

died out of the Earth, and that

ever felt Fire, Sulphur vivum &

foffile, Ignem non expertum.

A place where Brimstone is made

or boiled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (or worker) of Brim-

stone, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with Brimstone, Sul-

phuratio, onis, f.

A March made with Brimstone,

Sulphuretum, ti, n.

Dressed with, aired or smoked in

Brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where Brimstone lieth,

Sulphuretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with,

or of the Colour of Brimstone, Sul-

phureus, a, um.

To Season with Brine, Salio, is,

ui, ii & alic. ivi, ire, Saltum.

Saliva dine Condire.

Bmine (Liquor that is salt) A-

qua falsa. Salcedo, inis, f.

Bmine with dregs and all, Alex-

ecis, f.

Being long in Brine, Muriarius,

a, um.

Brinj, Saltus, a, um.

To bring, Duco, is, xi, Æum,

erc.

To bring by Force or Violence, At-

traho, is, xi, Æum, erc.

To bring from one place to another,

Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre.

Deporto, arc.

To bring (or carry over) or on

the other side, Traduco, is, xi,

Æum, erc.

To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli,

latum, ferre. Importo, arc.

To bring in one in place of an-

other, Substituo, is, ui, utum,

ere.

To bring back again, Reduco,

is, xi, Æum, erc.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi,

Æum, erc.

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, tudi, fusum, ere.
To bring forth, as one bringeth forth Witness, Evoco, are. Testes produce.
To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, Ònum, ere.
To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, Ònum, ere.
To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi, Ònum, ere.
To bring over, cover, or bring against, or athwart, Obduco, is, xi, Ònum, ere.
To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilo, are.
To bring under, Subjicio, is, ecí, Ònum, ere.
To bring privately, Supparo, are.
To bring to pass, Efficio, is, cci, Ònum, ere.
To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, Ònum, ere.
To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are.
To bring word again, Renuncio, are.
To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obfævo, are.
To bring into a narrow Room or Space, Coarto, are.
To bring into presence, Repraesento, are.
To bring often, Perduco, are.
To bring to destruction, Prodigo, are.
To bring of one against his Will, Perducor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to another, Traductor, oris, m.
A bringer back again, Reducitor, oris, m.
He that bringeth a man to place, Deductor, oris, m.
A bringer up, Educator, oris.
He that bringeth a thing to Effect, oris, m.
A bringer of Tidings, Romanus, li, m.
A bringer to nought, Perdus, oris, m.
A bringer forth in sight, Spectator, oris, m.
A bringing, Portatus, is.
A bringing up (or Education) educatio, onis, f.
A bringing from one to another, Translatio, onis, f. Traductio, onis, f.
A bringing in, Importatio, is, f. Inductio, onis, f.
A bringing back, Reductio, onis, f.
A bringer forth (or abroad) Prolatio, onis, f. Productio, onis, f.
A bringer forth of Young, Procreatio, oris, f.
A bringing together, Collatio, onis, f.
A bringing under, Subjection, onis, f.
Bringing Gold, Aurifer, a, um.
Bringing forth many Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticofum, um.
Bringing forth Fruit twice a Year, Biferus, a, um.
Bringing forth Fruit thrice a Year, Triferus, a, um.
To briaffle (or set up the Birds) Horreo, es, ui, ere. Setas gere.
To bristle, to put a Hair on a Seamakers Thread, Infeto, are.

A Bristle, Brisil (or big Hair) Sæ, æ, f.

A little Bristle, Setula, æ, f. bristled, or that hath Bristles on Back, Setiger, a, um. Hirfum, a, um.

Full of Bristles, Setosus, a, um. setting up the Bristles, Horrens, Part.

Bristol (or Bristol City) Brita, Britolium, Briftowa.
of Bristol (or Bristol) Briteniensis, Brittownensis.

Bishop of Bristol, Episcopus Britoniensis.

Britain (or the Isle of Great Britain) Albion, Alvin, Pria,

dania, Britannia, Britannie, pl. Britannia, Pritania Samothea.

the British Sea, Mare Britanniae.

d Britain, Brito, onis, m. bristle (or soon broken) Fragile.

brittleness, Fragilitas, atis, f. not Bristol, Infragilis, le.

brittely, Fragiliter, adv.

To broach (or tap) Relino, is, & ivi, itum, ere.

A broach, Terebratus ad præsum.

A Broach (or Spit) Veru, Sing. Decl.

A little Broach, Veruculum, In.

Brockley Hill near Elesbrey (in Yorkshire) Sulioniace, Sullo-

To make broad, Dilato, are.

To wax broad, Latefco, is, ere.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, dissum, ere.

A broad way, Plataæ, æ, f. The broad end of an Oar, Scalmus, i, m.

Broad, Latus, a, um. Spacious, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatus, a, um.

Broad-leaved, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Hlatabilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, valte.


To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (or burst) Fractus, a, um. Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in Pieset, Comminutus, a, um.

Broken or burst asunder, or in the Middle, Interruptus, a, um.

Intercius, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um.

Defcius, a, um.

Broken open, Refractus, a, um.

Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.

Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.

Broken before, Praefractus, a, um.

Broken or violated, Violatus, a, um. Temeratus, a, um.

That may be broken, Fragilis, le.

Broken (or burst) in the Loins, Delumbis, be. Delumbatius, a, um.

That cannot be broken, Infragilis, le.

Broken cut by Violence, Proruptus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.

Broken (or tamed) Domitus, a, um.

L 2 No
Not brok.n (or named) Intraflatus, a, um.
To broil, Torreo, es, ui, flum, ere.
To be broiled, Torrefco, is, ere.
To broil on a Gridiron, Torre super craticulum.
Broiled on the Coals, Toftus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.
A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.
A Brother (or Bargain-maker) Transferior, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxeneta, æ, m.
A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broccator, oris, m. Ry. 593, 597.
Brokers, Brocarii, Lex. 21.
A Pawn broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m.
A Broker that sells Garments at Second hand, Scrutarius, ii, m. Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Bromfelda.
To fit on Brood, Incubo, as, ui, itum, are, ans, andus.
Set on Brood, Incubatus, a, um.
A sitting on Brood, Incubatio, onis, f.
A Brood of Chickens, Pullities, ei, f.
A Brock (or little River) Torrens, ris, m. Rivulus, li, m.
Little Brooks, Irrigua, orum, n.
Broom, Genista, æ, f.
A Broom Field, or the place where Broom grows, Scopetum, i, n.
Of or belonging to Broom, Spar-tæus, a, um.
A Broom (or Broom) Scopæ, arum, f.

Broth (Pettage) Juculum, i, n.
Broth (or Liquor to be supped) Sorbitio, onis, f.
Sewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Juculentus, a, um.
A maker of Broth, Juculatus, ii, m.
A Brother, Frater, ris, m.
A little or young Brother, terculus, li, m.
A Brother of one Father Mother, Germanus, ni, n.
A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.
A Brother by the Father's only, Frater Confanguineus.
A Brother by the Mother's Frater uterusinus.
A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, i, m.
A Sister's Brother, Soror, ii, m.
A Foster Brother, Collegetamus, Homogalactus, i, m.
Brothers born at once, Gemelli.
A Brother's Son, Fratrinus, i, m.
A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f.
Filla, æ, f. Frateria, æ, f.
A Brother's Child, Patruelius.

Brotherhood, Fraternitas, and Brotherly Love, Philadelphia, i.
The killing of a Brother, Fricidia, ii, n.
He that kills his Brother, Fricta, æ, m.
Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternus, a, um.
After the manner of Brother, Fraternè, adv.
Brotherly, Fraternus, a, um.
A Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus major.
A Great Grandmother's Brother, Abavunculus magnus.
A Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus major.
The Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus, li, m.
An Estate coming by a Brother, Fratrimonium, ii, n.
Brougham (in Westmorland) Broconiacum, Brocavo, Brocanacum, Broconiacum, Brovonicis, Bronacum.

ought (in Hants) Briage.

ought, Allatus, a, um. Adversus, a, um.

ought into the World, Prior, aris.

ought to pass, Efficior.

ought in, Illatus, a, um.

ought another place, Substitus, a, um.

ought back or again, Reporatus, a, um.

ought forth, Productus, a, um.

ought forth (or born) Procreatus, a, um.

ought up, Educatus, a, um.

ought upon wantonly, Delicatus, m.

ought lately brought forth, Exinaniatus, a, um.

ought together, Collatus, a, um.

ought under, Subjeftus, a, um.

ought clean withal, Echinus, i, m.

ought to pass, Aftus, a, um.

ought to nought, Exinaniatus, a, um.

ought, Supercilium, ii, n.

ought, Gbella, æ, f.

ought, PalpebroÆ, a, um.

ought (or that hath great Brows), Blepro, onis, m.

ought (or Brows), Supercliium contractio.

ought to make brown, Obfusco, are.

He that maketh brown Colour, Fuscius, oris, m.

Brown (dark Colour) Fuscius, a, um.

Somewhat brown, Subfuscius, a, um.

Brown (or natural Colour) Pullicigo, inis, f.

To bruife (or break small) Tun-do, is, tutudi, fum, ere. Quaffo, are.

Bruifed (or made small) Contusus, a, um. Quaffius, a, um.

Half bruifed, Semitritus, a, um.

Bruifed against something, Illifus, a, um.

A bruising, Contritio, onis, m.

To bruife, Verro, ri, fum.

Brushed, Verfus, a, um.

A bruifed, Converritor, oris, m.


A little Bruf, Scopula Vestaria.

A Bruf of Bristles to bruif Pen- ver, Mufcareum Petaccum.

A Bruf of Bristles to make Pois clean withal, Echinus, i, m.

A Painter's Bruf or Pencil, Scopula, æ, f. Penicillum, li, n.

A Plainfer's Bruf (or bruif to white with) Penicillus Tectorius.

A dry Bruf to kindle Fire with, Creumen, i, n.

Bruif-wood, or Bruif-wood, or rather Wind-faln-wood, Cablicia, n. pl.

De Bryer (the Family) De Bruera.
A Buck (or Doe) Dama, æ, f.
A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Sittula, æ, f.
A Well-bucket, Cratera, æ, f.
Mergus, oris, n.
A little Bucket, Sitella, æ, f.
Urnula, æ, f.
A Bucket with a Beam, Telomodiolus, i, m.
Buckets or any thing serving to quench Fire, Siphones incendiarii.

Buckingham, Boccinum.
Buckingham, Buckinghamia.
Of Buckingham, Buckinghamensis.

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 Tub, Lixivatorium, ii, n.
A Buckler (or Shield) Clypeum, ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.
A Buckler maker, Clypearius, ii, m. Scutarius, m.
A Buckler or Shield Maker’s Workhouse, Fabrica scutaria.
A Buckler Player, Oplematicus, i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

Buggery, Pæderastia, æ, f. Bugger committed with Man or Beast is Felony without benefit of Clergy, it being an against God, Nature, and the Law, and in ancient times the Offenders were to be bured by the Common Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25 & 26. rev. 3 Eliz. 17. One describeth this Offence to be Carnalis Copula contra naturam hic vel per confusionem specier, &c. A Man or a Woman with Brute Beast, vel Sexuum, &c. A Man with a Man, a Woman...
A Builder, Ædificator, oris, m.
A Chief (or Master) Builder, Architector, oris, m.
An over building, Superædificium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 242.
A Building, Ædificium, ii, n.
Ædificatio, onis, f.
A building up, Exædificio, onis, f.
Exædificatio, onis, f.
The Art or Science of Building, Architectura, æ, f.
A small Building, Ædificatione, æ, f.
A Building of pleasant Prospects, as Galleries, &c. Menianum, i, n.
A Building made full of Grates for Men to look through, Dictyoton, & Dictota, orum.
A Form of Building where everything is equal and straight, Isodomon.
A Building where the Walls are made of Stones of an equal thickness, Pseudidonomon.
A Building with three Rooms on a Floor, Trichororum, i, n.
A Building made like a Tower, Pyrgobaris.
A Building that hath Pilars standing thick together as Cloisters, Pyconoystylon.
A common Building kept in sufficient reparation, Sarta tecla.
A Platform (or Description of a Building) Sciaographia, æ, f.
To draw together the Materials of a Building, and lay the Foundation, Praemolior, iri.
Built (or Built upon) Ædificatus, æ, um.

Build (or set up) Struo, xi, m. Ædifico, are.
build to (or join one house to another) Aтроuo, is, xi, Æum.
build of Marble, Marmoro, Ædifico, are.
build in, Ædifico, are.
build under (or lay a Foundation) Substrouo, xi, Æum.
build round about, Circumstruo, are.
build before, Praestrouo, xi, Æum.
build again, Reædifico, are.
build up, or finish the Building, Ædifico, are.
be built, Ædificor.
CLUDED (or Built) Ædificatus, m. Conditus, a, um.
builded upon, Inditus, a, um.
builded before, Praestroetus, a,
built hard by, Coædificatus, m.
y well built, Exædificati, a, um.
builted farther than a Man's Ground, Prosædificatus, a,
builted (or made) of divers sorts, Strüctilis, tc.
**BUL**

The Bulk of a Man from the Neck to the Middle, Thotax, a, um.

Bulness or Bolness (in Cumberland upon the Borders) Abator, Bulgio, Blatum, Bulgaria.

A Bull, Taurus, ri, m.
A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.
Of or belonging to a Bull, Taureus, a, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me.

Which beareth (or nourisheth) Built, Taurifer, a, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, ne.

Bull-baiting, Bubetix.
Bull-baiters, Bubetii.

A Bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbæ.

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, Juncofus, a, um.

**BUN**

A Bunch on the Back, Gibb, i, m.

A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, lacum, ci, n. Tuber, eris, i.

A little Bunch (or Smelling) berculum, li, n.

A Bundle, Bundellus, li, Co. Entr. 416. Pry. 49.
A little Bundle, Fasciculum, li, m.

Bundle-wife, Fasciatim, ad.

Bungey (in Norfolk) Avon.

A Bunghole of a Barrel, Obtementum, ti, n.

A Bun (or little Manchet) lyra, æ, f. Libum, i, n.
A Burges, Burgensis, is, m. Lex. 221 (i.e.) A Freeman of a Borough.

Burglary, Burglaria, a, f. Spel. 210. 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, nor one's House, if it be but to beat him, nor though it may be to kill him, if it be in the day time. It may be Burglary if one enter into a House and break it not, as if he come in at the Chimney, or by a false Key; and if he break the House, tho' he enter not, as if one break down a Window to hook out any thing, Ceka 4 Rep: Richard Vaux brings an Appeal of Burglary against Thomas Brook, and declares that the Defendant, domum mansionem pridem Richardi Vaux felonice burgaliter fregit. The Declaration was found insufficient, because of this word Burgaliter, but it ought to be Burgulariter, or Burglariter, and the Offence is called Burglary, or Burgulary, and not Burgale; Burglariter est vox artis as felonice, murdravis, rapuit, ex-cambium, warrantizare, and divers 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 accident are forth of the House part of the Night, and at the

BO
BU
Q
Buchan (in Scotland) Bogha-
a, Buchania.
Buquehamnsae (in Scotland) Tai-
ium Promont.

BO
Burdtn (or had) Scarcino,

To burden (or load) Scarcino,
To be burdened, Sarcino.

Burdened, Gravatus, a, um.
Ye that burdeneth, Sarcinator,
us, m.
A Burden (or load) Sarcina, æ, Onus, eris, n.
A heavy Burden, Moles, is, f.

BO
little Burden, Onusculum,

A little Burden, Onusculum, m. Sarcinula, æ, f.
Half a Burden, Semipondus,
æ, n.

BO
Burden with Burdens, Sarcina-
a, um.

BO
That which serveth for a Burden,
Gerarius, a, um.

BO
Of or for Burdens, Sarcina-

BO
Burgage, Burgagium, ii, n.
K. Ent. 101. 486. Burgagium
derived of Burgus, a Town, as it is called a Burgh or Bo-

BO
Burgeft, Burgenils, is, m.

BO
Burglary, Burglaria, a, f. Spel.

BO
of the Burgh is holden, Ceka on
L. 2. 10. feft. 162.
A Burglar, Effractor, or is, m.

One that breaks open an House to steal. Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.

Burgh (in Yorkshire) Brachium.

Burgh upon Sands (in Cumberland) Exploratorium Castra.

Burgh upon Stanmore (in Westmorland) Verterae, Verters.

Burghfield (in Essex) Castroromagus.

Burgh or Burk (the Family) De Burgo.

To bury (or inter) Funeror, aris.

Sepelio, is, ivi, pol tum.

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parentor, are.

To be buried, Funeror, aris.

Buried (or Interred) Sepultus, a, um.

Bodies dead and buried, Conclamata corpora.
Burse in sunder with a clap or noise, as a Bladder, full blown, Diplopus, a, um.

Bursteness (or falling of the Bowels in the Cods, also the Cuss and the Yard) Ramex, icis, m. Hernia, x, f.

Bursten (or broken bellowed) Hermiolus, a, um. Ramicofus, a, um.

A Busel, Modius, ii, m. Buffalus, li, m.


To be busied (or occupied) about a thing, Satago, is, eg, ere. Solicitor, aris.

To busie ones self, Solicito, are.

Bused (or busie) Occupatus, a, um.

Business (or Affair) Negotium, ii, n.

A little Business, Negotiolum, i, n.

Busie every where, Circumcurrents.

Full of Business, Negotiolus, a, um.

A bush that Gentlewomen wear before the Breast, to make them go upright, Pectorium, ii, m.

A Bushkin coming up to the Calf of the Leg, Cothurnus, i, m.

He that weareth Bushkin, Cothurnatus, a, um.

Butleham (a place) Buthell dominus, 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.
Butch life, 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. Oscillator, 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.

Butter-Milk, Lac ferosum.
A Buttery, Promptuarium, i, Cella Cerfiaria, Cellula, æ, Penaria, æ, f.
A Buttock (or Haunch) Clum.

To button, Fibulo, are.
Butoned underneath, Subfilatus, a, um.

To button (or tye underneath) Subfubulo, are.
A Button, Fibula, æ, f.
A buttoning, Fibulatio, oris.
A buttoner, Fibulator, oris.
A button-hole, Retinaculum.

Butterflies (shore-Posts or Posts) Erisse, arum.
Butterles Butria.
A Smiths Butterle wherewith pareth Horse’s Hoofs, Scaber, ri.

BUX

Buxton (in Derbyshire) Buxtonum.

BUY

To buy, Emo, emi, emptum.
To buy together, Coemo, mis.
Buy to the end to sell for gain, Promercour, aris.
Buy beforehand (or to buy of one’s hand) Præmercour,
Buy under the price or value, at a low rate, Ademo, emi,
Buy and sell and make merchandise, Mercor, aris.
Buy Mens (or Virtutis) Opus, as, avi, are.
Buy often, Empeto, are.
Buy again, Redimo, is, are.
Have a list to buy, Emptius, is, ivi, itum, i.e.
Buyer, Empor, oris, m. 
One that buyeth and selleth, Distributor, oris, m. Venundator, oris, m.
Great buyer, Emax, acis, m.
Buyer of forfeited Goods, Sector, oris, m.
That buyeth any thing at cost, and selleth it again for advantage, Mancaps, cipis, c.
Buying, Emprio, onis, f.
Buying together, Coemptio, onis, f.
Buying or selling, Nundinatio, onis, f.
Communication of buying and selling, Commercium, ii, n.
Things bought at advantage to sell again, Commercium, ii, n.
Which is often buying, Coemptialis, i.e.
Effemin or desire to buy, Emactus, catis, f.

A Cole Cabbage, Brassica, æ, f.
A little Cabinet, Cistellula, æ, f.
A Cabern (or Cabin of a Ship) Stæga, æ, f.
A little narrow Cabin (or dark lodging) Gurgultium, ii, n. Gur-gultulum.
A Cabin (or Shepherd’s Cottage) Tugurium, ii, n.
A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis, m. vel s.

Cables,
Cakes, Funes nautici.
Cabbage, Cabilicia, orum, n. pl.

Among the Writers of the Forrest-Laws, it signifies Brush-wood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood: Man-

wood, p. 84. Compitiae Juridiae.

Caevicul: C. A. K

A Cake, Placenta, x, f. O

A wheaten Cake, Farreum.

A waking Cake, Avenacia.

A spice Cake, Panis diu-

rius.

A Cake baked upon the Hoth.

Focarius, panis.

A Cakeman (or Pastry)

Crustularius, ii, m.

To Calcinare (or. bring into Powder) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or done into Pow-

er) Calcinatus, a, um.

To calculate (or reckon) Cla-

lo, are.

Calder River (in Yorks.) Calde-

rus.

Callis (in France) Britannus

portus. Callista, Iccius Stu-

rus.

A Calendar (or Almanack) B

alendarium, ii, m.

A Calendar (or Calendar) or Books declaring what is in
every day, Hemerologium, m.

Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or first day of

Month) Calenda, arum, f., s.

caret.

Pertaining to the Calends, Cal-
denarius, re. Calendarium, um.

A Calf, Vitulus, li, m.
CA

A Camel, Camelus; L. m. & Lit. m. in A. m. Caflarii, pl. A Keeper (or Driver) of Camels, Camelarius, ii, m. & Lit. m. in A. m. The Driving (or Keeping) of Camels, Camelastia sive Camelaria, x, f. of *Camelium (pl. of a Camel, Camelus, a, um. Camelot (in Scotland) Coria vel Corta Damnorum. ii, n.

The Camp (or pitch a Camp) Calstramentum, aris. A Camp, Caltra, orum, n. plur. The standing Camp (or fortified Place, Saxiva, a, f. The pitching of a Camp, Calstramentio,onis, f.

Camouil (the Family) De Cambridge, etc. The Camp (or pitch a Camp) Calstramentum, aris. A Camp, Caltra, orum, n. plur. The standing Camp (or fortified Place, Saxiva, a, f.

Of or belonging to a Camp, Castrationis, f. adj. a. surnamed One that follows the Camp, ready to do any thing, Lixabundus, a, um. of. 426. f. L. 426. To cancel (or raft, out) Cancello, are. A Camel, Camelus, a, um. & Lit. m. in A. m. Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um. A Cancelling, Cancellatura, a, f. f. Flet. 426. To make Candles of Tallow, Secvo, are.

A Candle, Candela, a, f. A little Candle, Lucernula, a, f. A Watch Candle, Lucubra, a, f. Vigiles lucerna. The
The Wick, Cotton or Stuff of a Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emuncature, a, f.

A Candlestick, Candelabrum, i, n.

He that beareth (or holds) a Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.

A Candlestick wherein Wax Candles are set, Ceroferarium, ii, n.

A branch Candlestick, Poly-
candelus, li, m. Lychnus, ci, m.

A Candle Snuffer, Emuncorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.

A Candle-maker, Vid. Chan-
dler.

Candlemas-day, Feastum Purificationis Beatæ Marie virginis.

A Cane (or Reed) Canna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A little Cane, Cannellum, li, n.

A Cane-bank, or place where Cane grow, Cannetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Cane, Can-
neus, a, um.

A Can (or Pot) for Beer or Ale, Canna, æ, f. Olla, æ, f. So called because it is hollow, and in some Fashion formed like a great Cane or Reed.

The Cannel Bone of the Throat, Jugulum, li, n.

Cannions of Breeches, Perixyon-
nalia, 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.
Spanish Cape, Chlamys, my-
in. Chlamys hispanica.

Capias, a Fruit used in Salads

of, um. Incuris, is, f.

Capias, Is a Writ of two sorts,
before Judgment, called
pro fine, capias utlagatum &
Capitu, Writ of two sorts,
before Judgment, called
pro fine, capias utlagatum &
Capius ad respondendum, which
charged is declared in Nat.

Capius ad respondendum, is a
Writ of Execution, after Judg-
ment, lying where a Man re-
cognizeth in an Action Personal,
Debt or Damages, or Detinue
the King’s Court; and he
whereby the Debt is recov-
ered, and hath no Lands or
Tenements, nor sufficient Goods
thereof the Debt may be lev-
ied, for in this case he that re-
cognizeth shall have his Writ to
the Sheriff, commanding him
that he take the Body of him
whereby the Debt is recov-
ered, and he shall be put in Pri-
son; until Satisfaction is made un-
them that recovered.

Capias pro fine, is where one
by Judgment fined unto
King, upon some Offence
committed against a Statute,
doeth not discharge it according
to the Judgment; for by this
is his Body taken and commit-
ted to Prison until he content
the King for his Fine. Co. l 3.
c. 12. a.

Capias Utlagatum, is a Writ of
Execution, or after Judgment,
whereby the Exigent shall be pro-
uced five times, if the Per-
son not appear he shall be
served. The other is a
Writ of Execution, after Judg-
ment, being also of diverse kinds,
Capius ad satisfaciendum, cap-
ius pro fine, capias utlagatum &
Capius ad satisfaciendum, which
charge is declared in Nat.

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Writ of Execution, after Judg-
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son; until Satisfaction is made un-
them that recovered.
A Capon fatt'd, Capus vaginatus.
A Captain, Capitaneus, ei, m. Ra. Ent. 492.
A Captain General (or chief Captain over an Army) Dux primarius. Capitaneus Generalis, omnium armatorum & exercituum Domini Regis in Anglia, &c.
The Captain of a Troop, Turn-marcha, x, 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, x, f.
A carbuncle (or precious Stone) Carbunculus, li, m.
A carcass (or dead Body) Cadaver, ris, n. Flc. 169.
To card Wool or Flax, &c. Carminio, are.
Carded, Pexus, a, um.
A Card to comb Wool withal, Captararium, ii, n. Peckten 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, Chuloria.
Coat cards, Chartae piceae.
A pair of Cards, Palaeicula-lorium.
A single Card that is not a card, Charta simplex.
Card-playing, (or the Game in the Cards) Chartarum feb exercituum pictorum ludus.
A suit or sort of Cards, Fama, x, f. Genus, eris, n.
An Heart, Cor.
A Diamond, Rhombus.
A Club, Trimolium.
A Spade, Vomerculus.
The King, Rex.
The Queen, Regina.
The Knave, Eques.
The Ace, Monas.
The Ten, Decas.
The Nine, Enneas.
The Eight, Ogdoas.
The Seven, Heptas.
The Six, Senio.
The Five, Pentas.
The Four, Quaternio.
The Three, Trias.
The Deuce (or two) Dyas.
The Trump (or turned Card) dext charta, Dominatrix.
The Stock, Sponfio.
The small Cards, Chartae niores.
A Card player, Chartarius, iii.
The dealer of the Cards, Distributtor.
Rufus at a suit of Cards, Batus.
To deal the Cards, Distributtor chartas. Impertire vel perebire.
To play at Cards, Ludere.
To shuffle the Cards, Cha miscere.
To cut the Cards; Bipartire Chartas.

To pack the Cards, Instruire vel Conponere chartas.

A Card (or Map) Charta marina, mappa maritima.

Carddock or Gradock, now called Newton (the Family) Carrassus.

Cardigan (in Wales) Cardigia.

Cardiganshire, Ceretica.


Bishop of Cardilse, Episcopus Clionenis.

Carrius (in Scotland) Carriata, to carry, Carrio, are.

Dr 70, 1. fol. 39.

To carry far off (or send away) Engeo, are.

To carry (or bear) Porto, are.

Carriage, Carriagium, ii, n.


Carriage over to a Place, Adveftus, at.

Money paid for Carriage, Vettus, a, um.

Carried to, Adveftus, a, um.

Carried in Importatus, a, um.

Carried away, Abduftus, a, um.

Carried out, Exportatus, a, um.

Carried from one place to another, Transportatus, a, um.

A Carrier (or Bearer) Portitor, oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Ba julus, ii, m.

A Carrier (or driver of Horses) Agho, onis, m. Vectio, oris, m.

A carrier of Letters, Tabellarius, ii, m.

A carrier of a Present, Doro phorus, ri, m.

A carrier that goeth on Messages, Angarus, ri, m. Cursor, oris, m.

Belonging to carriers of Letters, Tabellarius, a, um.

Carriages, Vehicula,orum, n.

A carrying (or bearing) Veclio, onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.

A carrying away (or from one place to another) Aportatio, onis, f.

A carrying over, Taansportatio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to carrying or carriage, Vetricarius, a, um.

A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii, m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.

A Master Carpenter, Architectus, oris, m.

A Carpenter's Line, Linea, $a, f. Amulis, is, f.

A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, $a, f. Regula, $a, f. Canon, onis, f.

A Carpenter's Plum-rule which he useth in squaring, Molorthus, i, m.

A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra, $a, f.

A Carpenter's Skop, Fabrica, $a, f.
A Carpenter's Timber frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.
The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabrica.
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.
ATurký Carpet, Polymita Phrygia.
A Carpet for a Table, Integ, æ, f.
A Carpet, or Cup-board-cloath, Plagula, æ, f.
To guide or drive a Cart or Wain, Aurigo, are.
A Car (or Cart) Carus, i, m.
A Dung cart, Benne, æ, f. Coenivestorium, ii, n.
A Cart to carry Timber, Saracum, ci, n.
A Cart or Wain-load, Careta, æ, f. Pry. 97. Careta, æ, f.
A Carr room, Caruca Signata, i Ro. 525.
A Carman (or Carter) Carriarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.
The guiding of a Cart, Aurigatio, onis, f.
The Axle-tree of a Cart, Axis, is, m.
Carthorse, Helcius, ii, n.
The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vierus, i, m.
A Cart-saddle, Dorstale, lis, n.

A Cart-house, Domus Car- ria vel planittria.
The Track of a Cart, Oita, æ, f.
Of or belonging to a Car, ara- ricarius, a, um. Planittria, um.
A Carve of Land, Carrata terre. It contains as much land as may be ploughed and-boured in a Year and a half with one Plough: And it is called Hilda or Hilda Terra a word used in the old Eirenarcha, translatheth Ca- tam terra, a Plough-land.
To carve (or grave) Sculptum, is, psi, rum, ere.
Carved, Calatus, a, um. Incifus, iim.
Carved with the Images of, Bellatus, a, um.
An instrument to carve, Caelum, ii, n.
That is, or may be carved, incisus, le, adj.
A Carver (or Graver) Cau- tor, oris, m. Sculptor, oris, inci- for, oris, m.
A Carving, Calata, æ, Inci- for, us, m. Sculptura, æ.
To carve Meat, Exartuatus, aum.
So carved, Exartatus, aum.
A Carver that cutteth up- per, Gibicida, æ, m.
A carving or engraving on, Culter strmaticus.

A Cave, Caue, Matter, Sus, m.
A Case to put any thing in, phila, æ, f. Theca, æ, f.
A Pin case, Acicularia, æ, f. inularium, ii, n.
A Needle-case, Acquarium, ii, n. sutheca, æ, f.
The case of a Looking glass, The- speculi.
A Comb-case, Pectinarium, m.
A Box-case, Corytus, i, m.
A Knife-case, Cultorothea, f.
A Casket, Transenna, æ, f. nta fenestrals. Claustrum, i, n.

To casbeer or break up a Com- pany of Soldiers, Elocro, are. Ex- remo, are.
A Cask, Casca, æ, f. 1 Fol.
A Casket (or little Coffin) Cap- la, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.
A little Casket, Scriniolum, li, Castellula, æ, f.
Of Caffile (in Ireland) Caffi- ellis,
A Caflock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum, n.
A little Caflock, Sagulum, li, n.
One that weareth a Caflock, Sa- gulator, a, um.
A seller of Caflocks, Sagarius, i, m.
A selling of Caflocks, Sagaris, æ, f.
To cast away, Abjicio, eci, bum.
To cast away often with Disdain, Abje&to, are.
To cast (or turn off) Abdico, are.
To cast Darts (or Arrows) Jac- culor, aris.
To cast as a Jury caflesh (or condemned) Prisoners, Condemno, are.
To cast a Meal or Furrow with a Plough, Urbo, are.
Cast, hurled or thrown down; Jactus, a, um.
Cast away, Abjictus, a, um.
A javelin cast or thrown, Lancea excussa laceratis.
A cast (or throw) at Dice, Bo- lus, i, m.
A cast (or draught) of a Net, Jaclitus retis, bolus, i, m.
A cast (or throw) Jactus, us, m.
Caflor (in Norfolk) Venta Lec- enorum.
He that cafleth, Jaculator, oris, m.
She that cafleth, Jaculatrix, icis, f.
A casting against, Objec^atio, onis, f.
A casting of an Arrow (or Dart) Jaculatio, onis, f.
A casting by the Jury, Condemna- natio, onis, f.
New-Castle upon Tyne, Villa no- vi castris super Tinam.
Caflle or Caflel (the Family) De Caflello.
The Caflle in the Peak (in Der- byshire) De alto pecco.
Cafleford (in Yorkshire near Pontfra^) Lageciurn, Legiolium.
A Caflle (or Fortress) Castrum, i, n. No Subject can build a Caflle or House of strength im- batelled, or other Fortreis def-ensible, 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 Caflle, Casellum, li, n.
Casellain, Casellanus, i, m. (i. e.)
i. e. A Captain or Owner of a Castle, sometime called Constable of a Castle. Also called a Portcullis, a great fall of a Water from a high Place a Flood-gate: Also a Dife in the Eyes, when any humour droppeth out like Gelly.

A Catarah (or rheum) Cataractus i, m.

Catarick Bridge, Cataractum, Cataractuonum.

To catch, or snatch, Arripitui, ruipr, etc.

To catch or draw as it were in the Hook, Inunco, are.

To catch in a Net, Retio, A Catch-pol (serjeant or his) Capepollus, li, m. Chacepollus, i, m.

Catched (or caught) Præheum a, um.

Cathedbed in a Net, Irretium, um. Illequeatus, a, um.

A catcher by Violence, Raptio, oris, m.

A catching by Fraud and Violence, Raptiio, onis, f.

A Catcher (or provider of twails) Opsonator, oris, m.

To do the Office of a Catcher, opsonor, ari.

Cathedraticum, i. n. i. e. The Sum of two Shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknowledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, Eccles Cathedralis, aut Episcopalis-Clesia.

Cathness (in Scotland) thania.

Catholic (or Universal) Catholicus, a, um.

Cattle, Averacia, orum, n. veria, Spel. 60.
A little Cauldron, Caldariolium, li, n.
A Cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.
A Caul for Women’s Heads, Capillare, is, n. Reticulum capillare.
The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.
To Caulk (or Cauk) a Ship, Stipo, arc. (i.e.) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Ojak and Tow.
A Cause, Matter, or Reason, Caufa, æ, f.
To caufe (or make) Caufe, arc.
To caufe (or provoke) Incito, to caufe (or procure) Excito, are.
Caufed, Caufatus, a, um.
Caufe (or paved place) Calceatum, i, n., Pavimentum, i, n.
A way caufed, Via Calceata Spel. 116.
A Caufick, Cauficum, ci, n.
A Caution, fearing or hot Iron, Cauterium, ii, n.
To cauterize, fear, burn or close up with fearing Irons, Ointments or Medicines, Cauterizo, are.
A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.
Cautiones admittenda, Is a Writ that lieth against a Bishop holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for his Contempt, notwithstanding that he offers sufficient caution or assurance to obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The Form and further Effect hereof, vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol 63.
Cawood (in Yorkshire) Cawoda.

To cease (or leave off) Cessate, are.

Certainty, Certitudo, iness.

Certo, adv. Indubitanser, adv. To Certify, Certifico, are.

Certiorari is a Writ issued out of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, that conscionable Justice may be therein ministered, upon the
Chaff (or Straw) Pæca, æ, f.
A Chaff-house, Palæarium, ii, n.
Chaffie (or uncleen) Aceratus, a, um.
Mingled with Chaff, Palæatus, a, um.
Full of Chaff, Acærus, æ, um.
A Chaffern to heat Water in, Fervorium, ii, n.
A Chain, Catena, æ, f. Torquis, is, f.
A little Chain, Catenula, æ, f.
A Chain of Gold to wear about one's Neck, Catena auræ. Torquis, is, f. Murænula, æ, f.
A little Chain of Gold, Torquillus, i, m.
That weareth a Chain, Torquitus, a, um.
The Chain or Staple Ring fastned to the Toke to draw by, Ampronions, m.
The Ring of a Chain, Ciclus, i, m.
Chained, Catenatus, a, um.
Catenarius, a, um.
A chaining (or linking) Catenatio, onis, f.
To Chain (or tie in with Chaint) Cateno, are.
To chain together, Concateno, are.
A Chair, Cathedra, æ, f.
A Chair of State, Solium, ii, n.
A Chair made with loose Joints which may be turned every way, Trochum, i, n.
A Compass, or half round Chair, Hemicyclus, i, m.
A Privy Chair (or Stool) Sella familiaris & familiarica.
A chair (or working) Woman, Operaria, æ, f.
Headed (or Stab'd) Cathedra-
tus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedralis, i.e. Cathed-
drarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, æ, f.
A Chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n.
Cretæ fodia.
Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cre-
tus, a, um.

Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cre-
tatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Chalk, Cre-
caeus, a, um.

A Chalker (or he that worketh in Chalk) Cretarius, ii, m.
A piece of Chalk, Cretula, æ, f.

A Chalderon, Chaldræ, æ, f.

A Chalderon of Coals, Celda carbonum, Pry, 183.

To Challenge, Calumpnio, are.
A Challenge, Calumpnia, æ, f.
Sple. 116. Co. Lit. 155. Calan-
gium, ii, n. Challenge is a
word common as well to the Eng-
lish as to the French, and some-
times signifieth to claim, some-
times in respect of Revenge, to
challenge in the Field: Some-
times in respect of Partiality or
Insufficiency to challenge in a Court, Per-sons 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 Im-pan-
nelled 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. Sed. 234. By a
Common Law the Prize
upon an Indictment or Aet
might challenge peremptor-
y 35, which was under the Nu-
ber of three Juries: But by
the Statute of 22. H. 8. the
Number is reduced to 2 in
Petty Treason, Murder and
mony. But by the Statute on
and 2 Philip and Mary, the
Common Law is revived, or
in any Treason, the Prisoner
have his Challenge to the Nu-
mer of 35. But, if he be a
Lord of Parliament, and a per-
of the Realm, and is to be
ed by his Peers; he shall or
Challenge any of his Peers:
all, for they are not sworn as
other Jurors be, but finde
Party Guilty or not Guilty
upon their Faith and All-
ance to the King; and they
are Judges of the Fact, and
very of them doth sepa-
give his Judgment, beginning
at the lowest. But a Suc-
der the degree of Nobly,
may in case of Treason or
mony challenge for just the
as many as he can, if he
allege Cause of Favour out-
ly. Principal Challenge to
the Poll may be reduced to
dfour Heads. 1. Propter hanc
respectum, as any Peer of the
Realm, or Lord of Parliament;
for these in respect of Homo-
and Nobility, are not the
sworn on Juries; and if that
Party will challenge himself, he
may challenge himself, if by
Magna Charta it is provis-
A Letter of Challenge (or Defence) Literae provocatoriae. Chatta provocationis ad certamen.


A Challenger, Provocator, oris, m.

A Challenger at a Prize (or fighting with Swords) Mirmillo, onis, m.

A Challenger as at 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.

Of the Bed Chamber, Cubicularius, a, um.

Belonging to a Chamber, Cameralis, iæ, adj. Spel. 117. 2 Mon. 338.

A Chamber of Presence in a King or Prince's Court, Cubile Salutatorium. Solium Majestatis. Cameta Regia practica.

A Bride-Chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

A Chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a Chamber) Cubicularius, ii, m. Leftistematrix, icis, 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, ii. 4. Spec. 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 14 & 15. H. 3. Star. 5. Alto Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Anno 32 H. 3. And Anno 10 Ed. 3. c. 11. And Anno 14. ejufdem, cap. 14. And Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Domine Reginae.
A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii. n.
The joining of Chambers together, Conclavia, æ, f.
A Chamber-maid, Pedetea, æ, f. Ornatrix, ics, f.
A Chamber-pot, Matula, æ, f. Scaphium, ii. n.

Chambers, Sericum undulatun.
A Garment of Cambles, Veltis undulata vel cymatilis.
To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tambi. Stria, are.
Chamferd, Striatus, æ, um.
A Chamfer, or Chamfering, Stria, æ, f. (i. e.) a Channel or Gutter in Stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champagne (or Family) De Campania.
Champercy, or Champarty, Cambipartia, æ, f. Co. Lit. 368. It is derived from the French word Champeter, which signifies to divide a Field. In the Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to be a part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he preest therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, Fitz-Her. brev. fol. 171. Coke 2 part. 3. Every Champter's Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champercy, Champercy is but a Species of Maintenance, which is the
nus. Legh Philolog. Com. 38. One may have a Writ of Champercy where two Men impleading, and one giving the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, maintain him against the other, then the Party grieveth to have this Writ of Champercy against this third Man. V. the Stat. Articuli Super Cham

c. 11.

A Champercy, Campiparticum, ipis. Spec. 117. Champercy, those that move suits, or cases to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in

Champfleau (or Family) Campo Florido.
A Champion (or jealous Fluer) Campio, onis, m. Spec. 1 (i. e.) One that fights comb in his own or another's Qu
on. But if he that committeth this Manslaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as casting Stones in an Highway where Men usually pas, or shooting Arrows in a Market-place or such like, whereby a Man is killed, it is Felony at least. Leigh Phil. Com- fol. 38, 39.

Chancing or happening by chance.

Fortuitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv.

A Chancel of a Church, Cella, æ, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, i, n.

Lord Chancellor of England, Dominus 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-cross like a Lettice, which in Latin is called Cancelli. 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 Causes especially) next unto the Prince. For whereas all other Justices in our Common-wealth, are tyed to the Law, and may not swerve from it in Judgment. The Chancellor hath in this a more absolute Power, to moderate and temperate the written Law, ordering all things Justus agnum & benef.: And therefore Stowford 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, 
Anna 7 R. 2. cap. 14. and by the Statute Anna 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, Anna 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-Cambr, 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 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 Dutches of Lancaster, Cancellarius Ducatus, & Comitatus Palatini Do-

mini Regis Lancastriæ Ed. 6. cap. Anna 5. ejus cap. 26. Whose Office is principally in that Court to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and his Tenants of the Dutche Land, or otherwise to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court.

The Chancery Court, Cancellaria, a, f. Chancery is the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the rigour of our Courts that are more strictly tied to the Letter of the Law, whereof the Lord Chancellor of England is the chief Judge. Comp. juridici. 7. or else the Lord Keeper one Great Seal since the Stat. 5 Ed. cap. 18. Mr. Camden faid in his Britannia. p. 114. of this Impression, that Chancery hath the Name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Matters of Chancery, whereof the Master of the first is chief; next unto them the Masters of the Chancery, the 6 Clerks, the Examiner, a Serjeant at Arms, vex and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts or wise called Courtletters, the Clerks of the Pettibag, an Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Harem, the Protonotary, or Register, the Controller of the Harem, the Clerk of Appeals; the other, the Chafe-Wax, the Ux
the Faculties, the Clerk of the
Proctors, Clerk of the Star-
mber; the Clerk of Presenta-
tions; the Clerk of Difmissions,
Clerk of Licences to alienate,
Clerks of the Enrollments,
Clerk of the Protections,
Clerk of the Court of
ds, the Clerk of the Sub-
as, the Clerks of the Chan-
non in Number 7, which
the keeping of the Rolls,
g in the Chapel, adjoining
belonging to the Mansion
the Master of the Rolls. All
this see, in their proper Places
Alphabets.

Tallow-chandler (or feller or
r. of Tallow Candles) Seba-
oris, m. Venditor Candem.

Wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m.
Lychnopoeus, i, m.

Chanel, Canal (or Gutter)
alis, is, f. vel m. Cloaca, æ,
Ambrex, icis, m.

Little Chanel, Canaliculus, i,
aqaliculus, i, m.

Chanel of a River, Alveus,
m.

Change, Cambium, ii, n.

Change (or Exchange) Mo-
t, Cambire Denarios. Ry.

Sils, (or Letters) of Change or
Change, Literæ Cambitoricæ,
æ, 146.

Change, Muratus, a, um.
A Garment of changeable Silk,
fits Soriculata vel furcua.

Changeable of Colour, Difcolor,
is, adj.

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in

A Church, Cantor, oris, m. Pre-
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, Epifly-
ium; ii, n.

A Chaplain, Capellanus, i, m.
Sacellanus, i, m. A Chaplain is
he that performeth Divine Ser-
vice in a Chapel, and it is used
in our Common Law ordinarily
for him that is depending upon
the King or other Great Perso-
nages, for the Instruction 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 Amo 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, Infitor, oris, m.
Belonging to Chapmanny, In-
fitorius, a, um. Emporeticus,
a, um.

Chapmanhip, Emporeuma, atis,
n. Ars Infitoria.

A Chapel, Capella, æ, f.

A little Chapel, Capellula, æ, f.

A Chapelry (or Hamlet with a
Chapel in it) Capellania, æ, f.

Capellaria, æ, f. Lex. 26. 1 Mon.
577.

A Chapter of a Book, Caput, i-
tis, n. capitulum, i, n.

A Dean and Chapter, Decanus
& Capitulum. Chapter signifi-
eth in the Common and Canon
Law (whence it is borrowed)
Congregationem Clericorum in eccle-
sia.
Why this Collegiate company should be called capitulum, i. e. a little-head, 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, & c. Charcoal (or Coal made of Wood,) Carbo, onis, m.

To charge (or command) Mandano, 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, Accusto, are.

Laid to one's Charge, Objectus, a, um.

Charge (or Cost) Sumptus, i, m. Impensa, æ, f.

Chargeable (or costly) Sumptuosus, a, um.

A Charger (or great Platter) Lanx, cis, f. Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m.

Charimg-croft, Crux Chariniana.


The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.

To charm (or enchant) Incantum, i, n.

A Charm (or Incantament) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charm, Incantamentum, i, n.
Charters of Lands are Writs, 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 Time and Manner of the passing thereof, the Parties to the Estate delivered and taken, Witnesses present at the same, and other Circumstances. Terms of Law.

Charters are called Muniments, immoend. quia prudent., & defendant breditatem. The Purchaser of Land shall be all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & ratione terrae, that he may better defend the Land himself, having no Warranty to over in Value; for the Evidences of it as are it were the Necessaries of the Land, the Executives not bound to Warranty, in no use of them: Also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for the Maintenance of the Title of the Land. Coke 9 Rep. Anna Longfield’s Case. Coke on Lit. 1. t. 1. f. 1. Lord Buckhurst’s Case. 1 Rep. 1.


Chattels, 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 unmoveable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. Cowell’s Interp. verb. cattells. Kitchen fol. 32. verb. catalla. Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hounds, because they be fere natura. Dr. Cowell (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reason why Money is not to be accounted Goods or Chattels, because, faith he, Money of itself is not a thing of worth, but by the Consent of Men, and for their easier Traffick or Permutation of things necessary for their Life. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 11. Sect. 177. but our Law accounts Money to be Chattels. Goods or Chattels are either,

1. Personal, as Horses and other Beasts, Household-Stuff, Bows, Weapons, &c. called Personal, because for the most part they belong to the person of a Man, or because they are to be recovered by personal Actions.

2. Real, because they concern the Reality, as terms for Years of Lands and Tenements, Wardships.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends such things, as be either with, or without Life, as a Horse or Bed. Kitchen. Bona dividuntur in immobilia & immobilia; mobilia sunt in dividuntur in ea que se movunt, & que ab aliis movunt. Coke on L.
CH

Lit. ubi supra: But by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words, Bona & Causa, Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between moventa and mobilia, understanding by moventa 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. Chaumont or Chaumond (the Family) De calvo monte.

Cheaworth (the Family) De Cardurcis.

CHE

To cheapen (or ask the price of any thing) Commercium, aris. Licitor, æri. Rogare pretium.

CH

A cheapner of Ware, Licitus, oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitationem, nis, f.

Cheapness, Vilitas, atis, f.

Cheap, Villis, le, adj.

To cheat, cozen or deceive, re fraudo, are.

A Cheater (or Cozenor) Lictor, oris, m. Deceptor, oris, m. Äerucator, oris, m.

To make Chequer-work, ather little work with small un coloured, as in Tables, Beds and Pavements. Vermicia, aris.

A small piece that Men make Chequer-work with, Tessellum, i, n. Opus Tessellarium.

Made Chequerwise, or in Che- work, Tessellatus, a, um.

A Cheek, Gena, æ, f. Æ, æ, f.

Chelmsford (in Essex) Canum. Caesaromagus.

Cheley, Schelaga.

Cheney (the Family) De Canetio. De Caneto.

Chensford or Chernford (in us) Canonium.

Cheese, Calcus, i, m.

Soft-Cheese, Calceus recentior, laetentes.

Cheese-Rennet (or the rant which turns Milk into Coagulum, i, n.

A Cheese - Press; Calceis, is, n.

A Cheese-Fat, (or Cheesea) Fiscella, æ, f. Forma materia.

A Cheese-Rack, Cremata, æ, f.

Old Salt Cheese, Tyriotarius, i, m.
Cheese-Cake, Placenta gal-£.a. Quadra placenta. Epistum, i, n.

Cheesemonger, Casfarus, ii, m.

Cheese-flow (in Monmouthshire) Sagilia.

Cheese (or make Butter) Butrum agitare.

Cheese (or Surry) Ceroti in Certesia. Cervi infula.

Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

Cherry (or Ceur) Cista, x, f.

Cheese-maker, Arcarius, ii, m.

Chester City, or West-Chester (in chirs) Chestrum.

Chief (or Chiefe) Cistra, x, f.

Chief, of the Family De Ce-

Chief on the Street (in the Bi-

Chief-maker, Arcarius, ii, m.

Chiefless, or West-Chester (in

Chief, that meet at the Top

Chief of the Head, of which

Chief, or Cieffe, Cepia, x, f.

Chief, Little Cista, x, f.

Chief, Cepula, x, f.

Chief, Ciceria, i, n.

Chief, Cicerus, i, m.

Chief, Pullus gallinaceus. Gallinæ Pullus.

Chief newly hatched, Pulli-

Child, Infans, antis, c. g.

Child, Infantulus, i, m.

Time of a Woman's lying in
Child, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Part-
tus, us, m.

Childhood
Childhood (or Infancy) Infants, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f. Children, Liberis, orum, m. Sing. carers.

A Chimney, Caminus, i, m. The bank or tunnel of a Chimney, Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator, five Purgator caminorum.

To stop Chinks, Obstipito, are.

A Chip (or Chippings, such as Carpenters hew off.) Segmentum, inis, n. Segmentum, i, n. Affula, æ, f. Secamentum, i, n. Ramentum, i, n.

Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Refegmina Panis. Quisquilia crutatarum.

A Chirographer, Chirographarius, ii, m. Chirographus Finitum. Chirographator, oris, m. Ry. 19. (i.e.) An Officer of the Court of Common Pleas that ingrosseth the Fines. Chirographarius Finium & Concordiarum, signifieth in our Common Law him in Commini Banco, the Common Bench Office, that ingrosseth Fines in that Court acknowledged, to a perpetual Record, after to be acknowledged and fully paid by those Officers, by which they are formerly examined and that writeth and delivereth the Indentures of them to the Parties, Anno 2 H. 3. Winst's Symbol, part 2. Title Fines, Sect. 11, 14, and 129. 2. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 147. The Officer maketh two Indentures, one for the Buyer, either for the Seller, and maketh one other Indented Piece, retaining also the effect of the Fine, which he delivereth to the Cuflos Brevium, which indentated piece is called the fin of the Fine. The Chirographer also or his Deputy doth claim all the Fines in the Court, every Term, according to the Statute; and then pairing to the Office of the Cuflos Brevium, there endeth the Proclamations on the side of the Foot thereof, and always keepeth the Writ of Warrant, as also the Note of the Fine.


A Chitterling, Omasum, i, n. Falicus venter. A small Gut or Chitterling, i, n. Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum,
A Church (or Temple) Ecclesiae, æ, f.

A Parish Church with its Appurtenances, Rectoria, æ, f.

A Collegiate Church, Ecclesia Collegiata.

A Church-Robber, Sacrilegus, i, m.

A Churchwarden, Guardianus Ecclesiae. Churchwardens are Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the people.
content 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, Cæmeterium, ii, n. Sepulcreum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, i.e., adj.

Womens Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

CIC

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.

CID


CIL

Ciliaris, Silerium, ii, n. Volu-
Second Son, Henry the Eighth, succeeded him in name to the Kingdom. The words of the record are these expressly, 7. Rex Anglie, &c. quindecim Aprilis, Anno regni suoi, secundo-genito filio suo, deedit officium Constabuli Castri Dover, ac custodiagram Portum, which Ports at this day are known by the names of Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Rye, Sandwich. The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of the Limbs or Members, enjoy and possess great Privileges of the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay municipal taxes; besides, Suits at law are commenced and answered within their own Towns or Liberties: Their Mayors have the credit of carrying the Copy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, and for their greater Dignity are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. Cyprian in his Jurisdict. fol. 2 nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding Rye and Winchelsea, to the five before noted. Rye and Winchelsea are hard Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of Hastings, as its wife Lid and old Rumney, are Pods of the Port of new Rumney and not distinct Ports by themselves, Squire flatatum, Hen. 8. and 31. cap. 48. in hunc fidem.

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus, five custos quinque latuum.

Cipress (or Cypress, a fine curled linen) Bifbus crifpata. Carbasus, i, m.

Cipress, or Cypress the Tree, also the Wood thereof, Cypariflus, i, f. Cupressus, i, f.

Cyprian (a Man's name) Cyprianus, i, m.

Cirefeter or Cirencefter (in Gloucefihshire) Cirenceftria, Corinium. Ducrocornovium. Pallium urbs.

A Circle (or round compass) Circulus, li, m. Orbis, is, m.
A little, or narrow Circle, Sphaera, a, f.
A half Circle, Hemielycularus, i, m.
A Circle (or Ring) of a Cart, Orbile, is, n.
Round, or belonging to a Circle, Circularis, re, adj.
Round like a Circle, Orbicularis, a, um.
Circle wise, Circulatim, adv.
By Circles, or like a Circle, Zonatim. adv.

A Circuit, Circuitus, us, m.
Circuit of Action, Circuitus actionis, i, e. A longer course of Proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful.
Circular or round, Circularis, re, adj.

A Circulation, Distillation,onis, f. (i.e.) A subliming or extraction of Waters or Oil by an Alembick, so termed because the Vapour, before it is resolved, seemeth to go round or circle-wise.

A Circumference (or round compass about a Center) Circumferentia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquio, onis, f.

Circumscript (heedful or wary) Circumscriptus, a, um.

Circumstance (or quality that accompanyeth a thing, as Time, Place, Person, &c.) Circumstantia, æ, f.

Circumstance (or Circuit of words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumstantibus, Signifieth those that stand about (a Law Term) for a Supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any Impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either Party) by adding to them so many other of thosethat 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.

Cifors (or little Sheers) Forpex, icens, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icens, f. pl. Forfices.
lad (or clothed in cloth) Vestiti,

Claim (or challenge) Clamo


Claim, Cm by Descent. Old. nat. fol. 11. Si Dominus infra


the definition and divers

do of Claim in Plowden, Casu

56. f. 359. a.

Clapper of a Bell, Campanæus. Malleus Tintinnabuli.

Clapper of a Door, Marcus

Clapper of a Mill, Vid. clack.

Clapper wherein Conies are Vivarium, ii, n. Locolat-um, i, n.

Clarat (or family) De Claris

Clarinis. De Claris

Clara, i.

Clare (the Family) De Claris

Clarinus. De Claris

Clara, Clara

Clarinus. De Claris

Clare (a Woman’s name) Clara,

Clarinis. De Claris

Clara, Clara

Clare 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, 

Clear (or manifest) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, 

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus,

us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhesio, o-

nís, f.
Cleaving to, Glutinosus, a, um.
Cleft (or cloven) Fiissus, a, um.
Cleft (or cut in two) Bisfidus, a, um.
The Cleft of a Pen, Fiissura calamii.

Clementia (a Man's name) Clemens, a, m.
A Clepsydra (or Water-Dial) Clepsydra, a, f.
The Clergy, Clerus, i, m.
Privilege of Clergy, Clerimonia, a, 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. Staudf. 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 whatfo-
ever they were, except Treason and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But many Statutes made since, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Purloining, Horse-stealing. He or Mare-stealers, shall not be allowed their Clergy, because Horses are for Publick Service and Commerce. 2. The Thief is armed, and without adding ex malitia cogitata, the Offender shall be his Clergy; if he will read, a Clerk he ought to read the Verse; But although he not read at the beginning, the first spell, and after read, he shall have Allowance a Clerk, in favorem vitae. tefcus faith, That if a Fails to read, for which he judged to be hanged, yet favorem vitae, if he demands Book afterward under the Laws, and read, he shall have the Benefit of his Clergy. A yet it is to be supposed he no Ordinary at that time, demand whether he could it, but this case ought to be officially taken, viz. where theion is judg'd before the of the King's Bench, if he be judged before the of Goal-Delivery, it otherwise, because their Mission ends with their Staudf. Pl. of Cr. lib. 2. cap.
Clergy was allowed to an Accracy to the fleeing of Hor- and Mares, because the State shall be taken most strictly, which speaks expressly out of Principal. Dyer Term. Pach. Maria, p. 99. Although hath been instructed and right in the Gaol to know his Clerks, and to read, this shall be for his Life, but the Cler shall be punished for Dyer Term. Michel. annis 3 Reg. Eliz. Clergy is grant but once to one Person, except he be within Holy Or- ders for such a Man may have his. H. 7. c. 13. and 1 E. 5. 12. Lord Staunford. Articles of the Clergy, Arti- cler, are certain Statutes touching Persons and Cases Ecclesiastical, Anno 9 E. 2. & Anno 14 Edw. 3. Stat. 3. Clerk, Clericus, i. m. (i. e.) that is in Holy Orders of Church; also those Persons who belong to the Courts of Justice that use the Pen. belonging to such Clerk, Clerica- lile, adj. A Parish Clerk, Clericus Paro- culis. Clerkship (the Office of a Clergy- man) Cleri- citas, atis, f. Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls, Clericus Rotulorum Parliamenti, is that recordeth all things done in the High Court of Parliament, and engrosseth them fair in Parchment-Rolls, for their better keeping to all Posterity. Of these there be two, one of Higher, another of the Lower House. Crompt, Jurisdiction.


Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, Clericus Corone in Cancelaria, 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 Ju- stices Errant, i. e. Justices of Allizes, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of Goal-Delivery, of the Peace, and such like, with their Writs of Association and Dedimus potestatem, for taking of Oaths; also all general Par- dons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parlia- ment, 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 Sta- tute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen Mary, in consideration of his continua- l and chargeable Attendance, both these before being for e- very Curritor and Clerk of the Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus Corone, is a Clerk or Officer in the King's Bench, whose Function is to frame, read and record all Indictments against
Clerk of the Extreats, Clericus Extrætorum, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. He also maketh Schedules for such Sums extreated, as are to be discharged. Clerk of 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 exituum, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called Pel, or Pell, of the Latin Pellis, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extræt. Cur. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which entrieth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants, and enroll all Deeds of Indenture of gain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And he doth enter into the Exchequer, all Bills, Fines and Amencements, which grow due to the King anything in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of 10l. of King for making the same treats. Vid. Fitz. Nat. brev. 76.

Clerk of the Petie Bag, Clericus parvæ Bagæ, is an Officer in the Chancery, of whom there are five, and the Master of the Rolls is their chief. The Office is to record the Receipt of all Inquisitions out of the Shire, all Liveries granted by the Court of Wards, all Commons, to make all Pates of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers and Aulnegers, and Conge d' Efiires for Bishops, Liberates upon Extent of Statute-Staples, the Recovery of recognizances forfeited, and Elegits upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clerks, and Burgesses of the Parliament, Commissions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, granting of the Subsidies, Writ for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise, and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. The Officer is mention'd Anno H.
of the King's great Ward. Clericus Magnæ Garde-Regis, is an Officer of the King's House, that keepeth account or Inventory in, of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe. Officer is mention'd An. 4. ca. 1.

or Controller of a Mar. Clericus Mercatus five Po- an Officer in the King's 1, mentioned Anno 1 Ed. Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to the Standards of them is) the Examples or Pattern of all the Measures that be through the Land, of Elns, Eells, Yards, Law as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons of Weights, Bulhels, such like, and to see that Measures in every Place be to the same Standard or Pattern, Elesa, lib. 2. cap. 10, 11, 12. Of which Officer also of our diversity of Rights and Measures, you there find a Treatise worth reading. Briton also in his chapter, faith in the King's name, to this Effect, We will that none have Measures in the Realm, but we our selves, but that every Man take his Measures and Weights from our Standards, and goth on with a Treatise of this Matter, that well sheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this Point. Touching this Officer's Duty you have also a good Statute An. 13 R. 2. cap. 4.

Clerk of the King's Silver, Clericus Argenti Regis Cur. &c. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the Cursus Brevium, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred 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, according to the value) pro licentia concordandi D. cum. E, pro talibus terris, in tali villa, & habes Chirographum per pacem admissum, &c.

Clerk of the Peace, Clericus Pacis, is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace; his duty is in the Sessions to read the Indictments, to enroll the Acts, and draw the Process, to record the Proclamations of Rates for Servant's Wages, to enroll the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register Book of Licences
Clerk of the Signet, Clericus Signetti, is an Officer who is continually attendant on his Majesty's Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privity Signet, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in their Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.

Clerk of the Privity Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privity 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 Privity Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out (as they are termed) Privity Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, for loan or lending of Money, or such like. Of this Officer, and his Function, you may read the Statute Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.

Clerk of the Juries, or Writs, Clericus Juratorum or an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which maketh out the Writs of Habeas corpus and Distraint for appearance of the Juror in Court, or at the Assizes, after that the Juror Pannel is returned upon the Venire facias. He entereth into the Rolls the awarding of these Writs, and maketh a Continuances from the going out of the Habeas corpus, till the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus pa
cæ vel Ingrossator magni
tuli, is an Officer in 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 seeth Summons to the Shrieval to levy the said Debts in the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors; and if they have no Goods, then he doth carry them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to writre treats against their Land. He ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge be him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe of Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accounts. He hath the Ingrossing of Leases of the King's Lands, and it is likely that it was at
Clericus, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Office all the Officers of that Court (upon especial Privilege belonging 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 impieded and sued.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, is an Officer in Chancery, anno 2. cap. 1. otherwise called Clerk of the Hamper, in whose Name the Records of the King for the time being are to receive all the Monies due to the King for the Records of Charters, Patents, million and Writs, as also all the Records of the Office for ing and examining the same, so that he is to attend to the Lord Keeper, or Lord Chancellor, in the Time-term, and times of Sealing, having the Office Leather Bags where the are sealed, and the Leather Bags being sealed up with the Seal of the Hamper, or Hanaper, are now the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, has to bring them to the Control of the Hamper, or Hanaper. It is likely in times they were Hamper or Hanaper, and thereof called Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper. Hanaper representeth a part of that which the Romans called Tressum, that contained the Emperor's Treasure.

Clerk of the Pleas, Clericus Placitorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Office all the Officers of that Court (upon especial Privilege belonging 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 impieded and sued.

Clerk of the Treasury, Clericus Thefaurariæ, is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of the Court, and maketh out all Records of Nis prius, hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certifying of all Records in the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of Superfedeas de non mo leftando, which are granted for the Defendants, while the Writ of Error hangeth. Also he maketh all Exemplifications of Records being in the Treasury. He is taken to be Servant to the Chief Justice, but removable at his Pleasure, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life. There is also a Secondary or Under-Clerk of the Treasury, for Assistance, which hath some Allowances. There is likewise an under Keeper, who always keepeth 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 Esquires, Clericus Effoniorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who only keepeth the
the Effoin-Rolls, and hath for
entring every Effoin 6 d. and for
every Exception to bar the Ef-
foin 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,
fort à Lat. Exoneratus, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Clericus
Ultragariarum, 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 Utlaga-
tum, after Outlawry. And the
King's Attorney's Name is to ev-
evy one of these Writs; and
whereas 7 d. is paid for the Seal
of every other Writ, there is
but a Penny paid for the Seal
of this Writ, because it goeth
out at the King's Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, Clericus
Suerarum, is an Officer pertaining
to the Commissioners of Sew-
ers, writing all things they do
by virtue of their Commission,
for which see the Statute, An-
no 13 Eliz. cap. 9.

Clerk Controller of the by
House, (whereof there are
is an Officer in Court that
Place and Seat in the Curr-
ing House, and Author-
allow or disallow the Clergs
and Demands of Pursuivants
and Messengers of the Green
cloth, Purveyors, or other
like. He hath also the ex-
fight and controlling of all
Defaults, Defects and Mar-
riages of any inferior Officers
and to sit in the Common
House with the Superior Offi-
cers, viz. the Lord Stert,
the Treasurer, Controller
and Colleter, Masters of the
Houfhold, and Clerks of the
Green-cloth, either for re-
recting or bettering things of
Order, and also for bringing
in Country Provision ready
for the King's Houfhold and
the censure for failing of mar-
rriages and Carts, warns and
charged for that purpose. His
Office you have mentioned in
33 H. 8. cap. 12.

Clerk of the Nibils, Cler
Nihilorum, is an Officer in
the Exchequer that makes
a Roll of all such Sums as
Nihiled by the Sheriffs on
their Extreats of Green-
and delivereth the same
the Lord Treasurer's Rem-
brancer his Office, to have
Execution done upon it at the
King.

Clerk of the Check, is an Of-
cifer in Court, so called be-
cause he hath the Check and
Controllment of the Yeomen
of the Guard, and all other
ordinary
nary Yeomen Huissiers, being either to his Majesty, Queen or the Prince, either giving leave or allowing absences or defects in attendance, or diminishing their es for the same. He also by himself or Deputy with the view of those that to watch in the Court, hath the setting of the chi. This Officer is mentionned Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 12.

k Marshall of the King's House, eth to be an Officer that ateth the Marshal in his Court, recordeth all his Proceedings mentioned Anno 33 H. 8. 12.

Clew (or Bottom) of Thread, rius, i, m. ybrooke, or near to it, (in lestershire) Bennones, Venus.. 

C L I

Client, Cliens, entis, c. g. entship, Clientela, æ, f. Woman Client, Clienta, æ, f. Cliff, Rupes, is, f. Petra upra. Cliff (or pitch) of a Hill, Clivi, m. Cliff, vid. Cleft.

Climate, (or portion of the ) Clima, atis, n. maetrical, Climactericus, æ. The Climacterical Year every seventh or ninth, the seventeenth or eighteenth, the sixty 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 Fist, or the Smith a Nail, or the Carter his Whip, Re- fringo, ere. Contraho, ere. In-flecto, ere.

Acreeing, Scansio, onis, f. Of or for climbing, Scanforius, a, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clintonia.

To clip (or shear) Tondeo, ere. To clip with Ciffors, Attondere Fornice.

A Clipper, (ke or the) Tonsor, oris, m. Tonsrix, is, f. Clipped (or sheared) Tonsus, a, um.

That which is clipped off, Reseg- men, inis, n. A clipping, Tonsura, æ, f. A Cliffer (or washing Purgati- on) Clyster, cris, m. Enem, atis, n.


C L O

To cloath and attire, Vestio, is, ivi, ire, itum. A maker (or seller) of Cloaths, Vestiarius, ii, m. A place where Cloaths are kept (or set out to be sold) Vestiariwm, ii, n. Embroidered Cloaths , Vestes Barbaricae.
Old Cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.
An upper Cloathing, Vestitus superior.

Woollen Cloaths, Drappi, orum, m.
Cloathed (or Clad) Vestitus, a, um.
Cloathed with a long Robe, Palliatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Waistcoat, Indusius, a, um.
Cloathed with a Robe of State, Praetextatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Rusty or Gray, Leucophaeus, a, um.
Cloathed with Silk, Sericus, a, um.
Cloathed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.
Cloathed with Gold (or Garments finely wrought) Segmentatus, a, um.
Cloathed with black Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.
Cloathed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.
Cloathed in White, Candidatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Linen Vesture, Linetatus, a, um.
Cloathed with a Coat of Mail, Loricas, a, um.

A Clock, Cloca, æ, f.
A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A Clock keeper, Nole curator.

A Clog (or Wooden Shoe) in lo, onis, m.
A Clog for the Neck of Deer other Beasts, Numella, æ, f.
A Clog (or little Log) Tuniculus, i, m.
A Cloister, Claustrum, i, n.
A little Cloister, Claustrum, i, n.
A Clog, Pallium, ii, n. Culpa, æ, f.
A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomu, i, n.
A Cloak to keep from Rain, percena, æ, f.
A thread-bare Cloak, Trinonis, m.
A Beggar's patched Cloak, Nunec, æ, f.
Cloaked (or Clothed in a Cloak) Palliatus, a, um.
A Riding Cloak, Casula, a.
A Cloak, Conclave, is, n. Collum, æ, f.
A little Cloake, Armarium, i, n.
Cloth, Pannus, i, m.
Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, n.
London Cloth, Pannus Latinteniris.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus intertextus.
Cloth of Arras (or Tapestry)  
Dess, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.  
Poetia, orum. Aulaum, i, n.  
Size Cloth, Pannus Villofus.  
Wollen Cloth, Pannus lanaeus.  
Broad-cloth, Pannus lanaeus  
De quodam Panno lano  
Velvet, i, in. Letia, orum.  
Aulsum, i, in.  
Cloth, Pannus Villofus.  
Ben Cloth, Pannus lanaeus.  
Madder, Pannus lanaeus,  
De quodam Panno lano  
Broadcloth, Velvet, a, f.  
Clothing (or making of Cloth)  
Lanexium, ii, n.  
A Clothier (or maker of Cleath)  
Lanarius, ii, m. Pannifex, is, m.  
Pannorum Opis.  
A Clothier or Linen Weaver,  
Linteo, onis, m.  
A Cloth-worker, Rafor Pannorum.  
Of or belonging to Cloth, Pannus, a, um.  
Cloven (or cleft) Filius, a, um.  
Cloves (a Spice so called) Caryophylli, orum, m.  
To clout (or amend Garments)  
Sarcio, is, fi, tum, ire.  
A Cloth (or Rag) Pannicus, li, m. Linteolum, li, n.  
A Shoe-clout or Dish-clout, Pencillum, li, n. Pencillum, li, n.  
Children's Clouts, Panica, orum, n.  
Clouts (or Binders) Canthiferei.  

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.
A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.
Sea Coal (or Mineral Coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapidus vel Fossilis.
A Coal mine, Pits or Coal house, Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonaria, æ, um.
The top of a Coast, Summits Costaæ. 1 Mon. 886.
A Mountain near the Sea-Coast, Costa Montis. 1 Mon. 835.
A Coast, Tunica, æ, f.
A little Coat, Sagulum, li, n.
An over (or upper) Coat, Super tunica, 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, Lorica, æ, f.
A Coat-Armour, Paludamentum, i, n.
Clad in a Coat-Armour, Paludamentus, æ, um.
That weareth a Coat, Tunicatus, æ, um.
A Child's Coat with long Sleeves, Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica manica.
To put on a Coat of Mail, Lorico, æ, f.
A tatter'd Coat, Cento, onis, m.
A Pettition, or Post-boy's leathern Riding Coat, Scortea, æ, f.

COB

Coberley (in Gloucestershire) Covi
Bertchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spital turn) Cratenerium, ii, m. tenta, æ, f.
To cobble Shoes, Refarcire anceamenta.
A Cobbler of Shoes, Calcetarius, ii, m. Ceteramentarius Sutor, Sarchius, onis, m.
A Cobbler's Shop, Sutrina, f. Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum consorum confarcinator.

COC

Cocar or Cork (a River in Shropshire and Yorkshire). Cocar, Cokarus.
A Cock, Gallus, i, m.
A Cock-pit, Gallipugna tenera, æ, f.
Of or belonging to a Cock, linacens, æ, um.
Cockermouth in Cumberland. Novantum Promontorium Chersonaeus.
The Cock or Gun of a Piece, pentina, æ, f.
A Cock (or Heap) Tasso, n. Lex. 122.
To make into a Cock (or Heap) Tasso, are, Fle. 162.
A cock or spout of a Goat, Epistomium, ii, n. Salienatis, m.
A little Cock in a Conduit, Pappilla, æ, f.
A Weather cock, Triton, m.
A Cock-boat, Scapha, æ.
A Cock, Cokettum, i, n. a Seal pertaining to the Burgage Custome-house. Regift. Or.
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. conficiuntur, vid. Swinburn in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills, Part i. Sess. 5. num. 2, 3 & sequent.

ACoffar, Cofera, æ, f. Ry. 177. Coftis, is, f. 2 Mon. 473. A ca, æ, f. Capfa, æ, f. A little Cofer, Capsula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n. Coferer, of the King's Household, Coferarius Domini Regis Hosipiti, is a principal Officer in the King's Court next under the Controller, that in the Compting-house, and elsewhere, at other times, have 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.
A Cog in a Mill-wheel, Scario-ballum, i, n.  
Cog s Hall (in Essex) Ad An-
sam.  
Cognizance (or Badge in Arms)  
Insignia, orum, n.  
Cognizance, Cognizance, Co-
nisance, Conusance, Cognitio,  
onis, f. Spei. 273. is in the  
Common Law sometimes taken  
for an Acknowledgment of a  
Fine or Confession of a thing  
done, as Cognoscentis latro. Brafi-
Lib. 3. Trafi. 2. cap. 3, 20, 32.  
Cognoscente se ad villanum, Id.  
lib. 4. Trafi. 5. cap. 16. As also  
to make Cognizance of taking a  
Diftreff; sometimes as an Audien-
ce or hearing of a matter ju-
dicially, as to take Cogni-
zance; sometimes Power or Ju-
risdiction, as Cognizance of a  
Plea, is an Ability to call a  
Caufe or a Plea out of an-
other Court, which no Man can  
do but the King, except he can  
shew a Charter for it, Manwood  
Part 1. of his Forest Laws, p. 68.  
The New Terms of Law hath  
these Words: Conusance on  
Plea is a Privilege that a Li-
ty, or Town hath of the King  
Grant, to hold Plea of it  
Contracts, and of Lands  
in the Precinct of the Franchise,  
and that when any Man is  
impleaded for any such thing,  
in the Court of the King's  
Westminister, the Mayors  
and Bailiffs of such Franchises,  
or their Attorney, may ask  
Conusance of the Plea, that  
it may, that the Plea and the  
Letter shall be pleaded and  
determined before them. But if  
The Court at Westminster be  
fully seiz'd of the Plea, then  
Conusance be demanded, in  
they shall not have Conusile  
for that Suit, because they be  
egligently furceased their Re-  
of Demand thereof. But if  
shall be no Bar to them to  
have Conusance in another  
Action; for they may demand  
Conusance in one Action, and  
mit it in another Action, at the  
Plafer; and that Conusile  
lieth not by Prescription, but  
it behoveth to shew the Kit's  
Letters Patents for it, vide. ex  
the old Book of Entries inter-
word Conusance.  
Cognisea, Cognisatus, i. n.  
or Conisieur of a Fine, is he  
whom the Fine is acknowled-
ed.  
A Cognizor, or Conisieur, Gi-
nitor, oris, m. Cognizarium,  
m. One that paffeth or ack-
nowledgeth a Fine in Lands or  
entiments, vide. West part 2 Syn.  
Tit. Fines, Sect. 2.
Cognitionibus admittendis, is a
Visit to a Justice or other that
Has power to take a Fine, who
Having taken Acknowledgment
of a Fine, deferreth to certifie
it to the Court of Common
Law, commanding him to cer-
tificate it, Regist. Orig. 68. b.

Coh

Cohei, Cohæres, edis, e. g.
Concourse or Agreement, Cohæ-
res, x, f.

Col

A Collar, Collare, is, n. Capita-
num, tri, n. Lorum, i, n.
A Dog's Collar, Mellum, ii, n.
A Maistiff'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 draws
in the Cart, Helcium, ii, n.
A Collar put on Horse's Necks
Stuffed with Wool or Hair to pre-
vent hurting them, Tomex, i-
cis, f.

A Collar of Iron that Men are
bound with, Collaria, æ, f.

A Collar of SS. Collare hum-
orum, 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. fol. 185. faith, that to be subject to the feeding of the King's Deer is Collateral to the foil 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 consessione prebendarum, &c. And yet Anno 25 Edwardi 3. Stat. 6. is Collation used for Presentation.

Colebrook (in Buckinghamshire) Colunum Pontes.

Colchester (in Essex) Coleceaftria. 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 Colle (or Brazil) Ring, Pala annuli.

The Collick, Colica, Æ, f. Colicis dolor. Colica passio (a) A Disease caused through Wind in the Belly.

He that is troubled with Collick, Colicus, a, um. Coln River (in Middlesex) Colinius. A Collier, Carbonarius, i. Anthracius, ii, m. A Colonel, Colonellus, i. Spel. 219.

A Collop of Bacon, Carbon,Æ, f.

A Colony of Men, Colonia, æ. i. e. The People that are to dwell in a Country unitioned.

Colour, Color, oris, m. Colour signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but truth falleth, and hath his due to draw the Trial of the Case from the Jury to the Judge. Vid. new Terms of Law, in titulo Colour: Who also referreth us to D. and Student, fol. 158. M. Brook. Tit. Colour in Asses, Tit. &c. fol. 190.

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um. The tempering of Colours, omoge, es, f.

A Colt (or little Horse or fo) Equulus, ii, m. Equuleus, m. Pullus Equinus.

A Mare Colt, Equula, æ.
Combat, Pugna, a, f. combat, (or fight) Pugno, single Combat, Duellum, ii, a. When one Man fight against another single, hand to hand, or a fight between Men only singled out by elves. Combat in our non Law, is taken for a Trial of a doubtful Cause, by the Sword or is, of two Champions. Of you may read at large, Pa-Puteo, de re militari & du-dalciis, de duello, Hotoman, feudalium, cap. 42. As in our Common Lawyers gland, namely, Glanville lib. 1. Brat. lib. 3. traéz. 2. Britton, cap. 22. Horn's of Justices, lib. 3. cap. des- bionem in fine proxime ante momentum Duelli, apud Dyer on man, 41, 42. Staun- d pleas of the Crown, lib. 2. 6. B. and 177. A. faith, that an ancient Trial in our and much used in times as appeareth by divers Pre, in the times of Edward 111 and Henry IV. which is not out of use, but may be by the 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 Battle, or to combat, is by the Civil Law: But Moïl faith it is by our Common Law, and as Staunford, 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 Defendant pleads Not guilty, and (as Britton setteth it down, fol. 41.) undertakes to defend it with his Body, &c. and after, one taketh the other by the hand, and first, the Defendant faith in this manner, 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, 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 challenge 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 wherein 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 saith, till you may see the Stars in the Firmament, and demand Judgment if he ought to fight any longer, then must there be Judgment given on the Defendant's side. And Braffon agreeth herewith in these words, *Quod si appellatus se defendori contra appellatorem, tota die, usque ad horam qua sitella incipient apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quiescat de Appello, ex quo appellatus se obligavit ad convin- cendum eum, una hora dies, quod quidem non fecit. When the Defendant doth plead to the Appeal Not guilty, and undertakes to defend it with his Body, he must throw down his Gauntlet or Glove into the Court; and if the Plaintiff doth not enter rejoinder to the Battel, then he must take up the Glove or Gauntlet; but if the Plaintiff doth Counsel to plead unto it, then he must suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other to demurr in Law, or void the Appeal, because he suffered his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, they must produce Mainprize and Pledges to perform the Battel or Battel, and then the Court shall appoint them an hour and place to fight; and as p. 385. saith, that the longer shall be at liberty to the Defendant in the Court of the Marshal, and the shall shall array them both of 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. by Braffon and Briton, another Paramour, described by Dyer Terminale, tatis anno 13 Eliz. As he {ed it down between one Gentleman and another Paramour, to the Trial by a bar or Battel, and had a Champion one George Thorn, a Gentleman of Kent, and no doubt the dearest Friend, that would enter the Lifts to such a contest of life, &c. And the had one Henry Nailer, a Fence, and the Champion were main...
sworn (Quære formam jus-
ti) to perform the
bat or Battel, apud To-
in Weston, 18. Junii, prox.
Craft, Trinitat, which was
first day of the Usas of the
a, and on the day appoint-
rene was a Lift made four-
e on even ground, every
60 foot, and East, West,
ch and South, and the place
feat of the Judges was
without, yet close upon
Lifts, and a Bar made for
erjeants at Law, &c. deci-
mam ejusdem, 3
aces or Judges of the
mon Plead, viz. Dyer, We-
Harper, (the fourth, name-
 Welch, was not there by
he was sick) did repair
place in their Robes of
et, with their other Ha-
and Coifs, and the Ser-
at Law also. And there
proclamation being made
3 Oyez, the Deman-
d were first called for,
they came not: After
Mainpemours of the
Champions were called to
forth first the Champion of
the Demendant or Chal-
ner, which came into the
ple in rugged Sandals, bare
leged from the Knees down-
and bare headed, and
Arms to the Elbow, be-
brought in by the Hand
of Knight, Sir Jeron Bowes
by name, who carried a red
Bron, of an Ell long, tipped
Horn, and a Yeoman car-
g the Target made of
dle 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,
Barham Serjeant for the Te-
nant, prayed the Court to re-
cord the Nonfuit; which was
done: Then Dyer, Chief Jus-
tice reciting the brief, the mat-
ter, 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 Demendant, and that the
Tenant shall hold the Land,
to him and to his Heirs for
ever quietly, from the said De-
mendant 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
information 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, Pecten, inis, m.
A Horse-Comb (or Curry-Comb) Strigilis, is, f.
A little Curry-Comb (or Scrapper) Strigilecula, æ, f.
Combs of Horn, Pectines cornei.
Combs of Ivory, Pectines Eburnei.
Combs of Wood, Pectines Lignei.
A Comb-case, Pectinarium, ii, m.
A Comb-maker, Pectinarius, ii, m.
To Comb, Pecto, xi, xui, xum, ere.
To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.
Combet, Pexus, a, um.
To comfort (or strengthen) Comforfo, are. Ra. Ext. 486. Conforfo, are. i. Mon. 526.
Comitatu Commisso, is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the way of the County, Regis. Orig. fo. 295. a & c. Coke's Rep. lib. 3. fol. 72. a.
Comitatu & Castro Commisso, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed to the Sheriff. Regis. Orig. fo. 295. a.

A Command or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n. Preceptum, i, n. Commandment in Common Law is taken for the Commandment of the King, when upon his motion he commandeth any thing to be done, Stanusfr. Please Cr. fol. 72. or of the Justices, that either ordinary, or lute, as when upon their Authority, in their Wisdom and Discretion, they commit to Prison for Punishment: ordinary, when they commit rather for false Custody than for the prisonment, and it is Repleviable, idem Pl. Gr. i. 73.

Commandment, is again for the offence of him that leth 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, Bras. 3. Trafl. 2. cap. 19. And in the Civilians call Mandatum, Mandatum Angelus de Maleficiis.
To commemorate (or render) Commemoro, are.
To commence (or begin) Commenso, are.
Commenda, æ, f. i.e. Amnysce which being void is committed to the care of the Clerk, to supply the use of it, till it is full.

Commerce (or common trade) Commercium, ii, n.
A Commiffary, Commifias, ii, m. Commiffary is a Titulum Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, ap-
Committee of a Lunatick, is he to whom the Care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Committee, Commissiories.

Bona res mercimonia.

A Common, Commune, is, n. Commune, &c. Lex. 32.

Common signifies 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. 1. cap. 19 & 20. Common of Fishing, Communia piscaria, Idem. lib. 2. cap. 34. Common of Turbarie (or digging of Turves) Communia Turbaria, Common of Eftovers, Communia Eftoversium, Lex 32.

To common, Communio, are. Ra. Ent. 539.

A commoner, Communiarius, 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 Westminster-Hall, but in ancient time moveable as appeareth by the Statute called Mag. Chart. cap. 11. As also Am. 2 Ed. 3. cap. 11. and Pupilla oculi, part 5. cap. 22. but Mr. Gwyn 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,
gis, and Aula Regia, because it followed the Court or King, and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of Common Pleas was erected and settled in one Place certain, viz. at Westminster, wherever the King lay. Thereupon Mr. Gwin, ut supra, faith, that after all the Writs ran, Giud sit eorum Justiciariorum, apud Westminster, whereas before, the Party was commanded by them to appear, eorum me, vel Justiciariorum meorum, simply without addition of place, as he well observeth out of Glanvil and Bracton, the one Writing in Henry the Second's time, before this Court was erected, the other in the latter end of Henry the Third's time, who erected this Court. All civil Causes, both real and Personal, are or were in former times tried in this Court, according to the strict Law of this Realm. And by Fortescue, cap. 50. it seemeth to have been the only Court for real Causes.

Common Law, Communis Lex.

Hath three divers Significations, which see in the Author of the new Terms of Law.

Commons, Demensum, i, n.

So called because it is meat in Common, among Societies, as Universities, Inns of Court, Doctors Commons, &c.

A Company (or Fellowship) Societas atis, a. f.

A Company of Soldiers, Turma, a, f.

A Compas, Circinus, i.

An Instrument so called, because it serves to make a round Circle or Compass bour.

A Pilot, or Mariner's Compass, Index nautilus. Pyxis nautilus, Index viatorius.

To compass, or bring about.

Compete, are. Co. Ent. 35.

Competent (or sufficient) Competens, entis, n.

To complain, Queror, eris, erit, quaestus sum, queri.

A Complaint, Querela, æ, f.

To compose, Compono, erit.

A Composer, or Composer, Compositor, oris, m. Typus, æ, f.

A Compound, Comprisatus, um.

A Compound Bolus, Compator, bolus.

De computo reddendo, a. a. Write so called of the end because it compelleth a Chamberlain, or Receiver, to yield his account, Old. brev. fol. 58. It is found upon the Statute of Wil. 2 Ca. 2. Anno 13 Edw. 1. It lies also against Executors and Executors, Anno 5 Ed. 3. de Prov. Virtus. ca. 5. and against the Guardian in Society for waste made in the Ministry of the Heir, Marbl. ca. 10. and fee further in what it lyeth, Regist. Orig. fol. 5. Old nat. brev. ubi supra, &c. Acad. Herb. nat. brev. f. 126.
made upon any Trespass committed between two or more, and it is divided into a Concord Executory, and a Concord executed, see Plowden Cæs. Reniger & Fogasse, Fol. 5, 6. where it appeareth by some Opinion, that the one bindeth not, as being imperfect, and the other absolute, and is the Parties, and yet by some other 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 endowed, but his Concubine. Britton cap. 107. Bract. lib. 4. Traf. 6. cap. 6.

Condition, Conditio, onis, f. Condition is a Restraint or Bridle 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, Commodity and Advantage. Terms of Law.

A Conduit for Water, Aquæductus, us, m. Aquagium, ii, n.
A Conduit Pipe, Colimbus, i, m.

To have Confidence (or Trust) Confidio, 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 Confirmation omnis supple defectus, licet id quad actum est, ab initio non valuit. It is a conveyance of an Estate or Right in Esse, whereby a voidable Estate is made sure and unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is increased. It is a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable though not presently void. Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 9. Seft. 5. 15. Qualibet confirmation aut est personae, crescent, aut diminuens, Fisc. nati brev. fol. 169. 11. Persiciens, As if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment over, and the Feoffor confirm the Estate of the Differeor, or his Feoffee. 2. Crescents doth enlarge the state of a Tenant, as Tenant at Will to hold for Years, or Tenant for Years to hold for Life. 3. Diminuens, as where the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms the Estate of his Tenant to hold by a less Rent. Coke lib. 9. Rep. Beaumont's Case, 3. 142.
To confute (or disprove) Confutio, are.
Congleton (in Cheshire) Conglatio.
To conglutinate (or join together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulare, are.
A Congregation (or Assemble) Congregatio, onis, f.
A Cony, Cuniculus, i. m.
A little Cony, Cuniculina, a.
A conjunction or conjuring (or orceising) Conjuration, onis, f.

Conjunction in the Common Law is used for such as the personal Conference with Devil, or Evil Spirit, to know any Secret, or effect any power. Ann. 5. Eliz. cap. 16. "A the difference between Conjuration and Witchcraft, is, the Conjurer seeth by Prayer and Invocation of God's powerful Names to compel the Devil to say or do what he cometh him. The Witch deals rather by a friendly and voluntary Conference or Agreement between him or her and the Devil or Familiar, to have his her turn serv'd in lieu of Blood, or other gift offer'd unto him, especially of his her Soul: So that a Conjurer compacts for Curiosity to know Secrets, and work Miracle and the Witch of meer Malefick to do Mischief; and both the differ from Incanters or Sorcers, because the two have personal Conference with the Devil, and the other middles but with Medicines, Ceremonial Forms of words called Charms, without Apparition.
To conjure (or exorcise a Spirit) Conjurio, are.
A Conjuror, Conjurator, oris,
In Conquest, Confecratus
Things Condita, Siam i lib.

To conserve (or keep) Conserve, are.

Conserves, Condita, Salgama,orum, i. e. Things conserved or condited to serve one's turn at time of Need, as Grapes, Cherries, Plums, &c.

A Confiitory, Confitorium, ii, n. (i. e.) A Counsel-houfe of Ecclesiastical Persons.

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, Ufuafrutium fundi, and afterward I buy the Property or Fee-simple (as we call it) of the Heir, Hoc casu consolidatio fieri dicitur. Seé. 3. de uñufruítu in Infilt.

Conspiracy, Conspiratio, onis, f. Though in Latin and French it is used for an Agreement of Men to do any thing, either good or bad, yet in our Law Books it is always taken in the evil part: It is defined, Anno 34 Ed. prim. Statute
Statute 2. To be an Agreement of such as do confederate or bind themselves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them shall bear and aid the other falsely and maliciously to indict, or falsely to move or maintain Pleas; and also such as cause Children within age to appeal Men of Felony, whereby they are imprisoned and much grieved, and such as receive Men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterprife; 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 1 H. 5. c. 3. and Anno 18 H. 6. cap. 12. As also in the new Book of Entries, P.d. Conspiracy. And being thus taken as aforemention'd, 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 so tainted Leafe his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impanneled upon Juries or Assizes, or such like Employments for the testifying of Truth, and if he have to the King's Court, that he his Attorney, and that his Goods and Chattels, be into the King's Hands, his Trees razed Body committed to Prifon lib. Ass. 59. Crompt. J. Peace, f. 156. b. This led Villanous Judgment, nishment. But if the grieved sue upon the W Conspiration, then see Fit brev. Fol. 114. D. 115 l. Conspiracy may be also in cases Weight, idem Fol. 7. And see Frank Law. Conspirations, is a Word lieth against Conspirator nat. brev. Fol. 114. D. Jurisd. Fol. 209. See also Regist. Fol. 34. To conspire, Conspiror, a. A Conspirator, Conspira ris, m.

A Constable, Constabul ii, m. Spel. 170. Lex. 35 Constable comes of two words, Kinning, which meaneth King, and Stable, Staying, as the Stability of the Kingd. The Common requireth that every Constable be Idoneus humano, i. e. apt for exercise of the said Office. and he is said in Law to be Idoneus, which hath three parts Honesty, Science and Ability. 1. Honesty, to execute the Office truly without Malice Affection or Partiality. 2. Science, to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as well in
obtained, is called a Consultation. Of this read the Register, Fol. 44, 45, &c. Ufque Fol. 58. Old nat. brev. Fol. 32. and Fitz. eodem Fol. 50.

A Consalter, Consultor, oris, m. To consume (or spend) Consumo, ere. To consummate (or fully accomplish) Consummo, are. A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f. To contain, Contineo, ere. 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, laying to him his Continenent, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, laying to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, laying to him his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. *Vid.* also *Brafcion*, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 1. numb. 3. *Johan Elmericus in Processu judiciario*, cap. de executione senten. 79. num. 11.

The continent or firm main Land, that is no fles, nor separated by Sea, Continens, entis, f.

To continue (or persist) Continuo, are.

*Continual, Continuus, a, um. Continental 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 diffided of Land, into which, though I have Right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoveth me to hold on my Right of Entry to the best Opportunity of me and mine Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every Year, as long as I live, and so I have the Right of Entry to mine Heirs, *vid. Terms of Law*. See more in *Littleton*, verbo Continual Claim, and the new Book of Entries, *ibid., and Fleta*, lib. 6.

*Continuance, Continuatio, nis, f.* Continuance seen to be used in the Common Law, as *Prorogatio*, in the Civil Law. For Example, Continuance until the next *litif*, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. f. and 244. d. in both words places it is said, that if a record in the Treasury be allotted by the one Party, and denied to the other, a Certiorari shall be used to the Treasurer, and to the Chamberlain of the Exchequer: And if they certify not in Chancery, that such a Record is there, or that it is likewise be in the Tower, the King shall send to the Justices repeating the Certiorari, and command them to continue the Action. In this signification it is likewise used by *Kitchin*, Fol. 202 d. 199. and also *Anno 11 Eliz*. cap. 4.

*Contrat*, Contractus, *us.* It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Consideration, Cause, *West. part. prim. spo. lib. 1. sect. 10. Contrat* (led by the Civilians *Action*) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Goodow Lands for Money or other recompence. It is called a *Contrat* because by Covenant *diversa voluntates in unum trahuntur*. It is a Bargain or Covenant between two parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*, as if one sold a Horse for 20 Shillings.
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You may keep the Horse till the other have paid the Money. The want of Reparation made to be but nemum am, unde non oritur actio; if a Man make a Promise to me that I shall have 20 Shillings, and after I ask it, and he will not deliver it, yet you never have any Action to recover it, because this Promise was no Contract, but a Promise; but if any thing was given for the 20 Shillings, though it were but to the value of a Penny, then it had been a good Contract. If he to whom the Promise is made have a Charge by reason of the Promise, which he hath performed, then in that case he shall have an Action for the thing that was promised, though he that made the Promise have no worldly Profit by it. As if a Man say to another, 'I will sell you such a poor Man of Discharge, or make an Interest, and I shall give thee thus much;' and if he do it, I think I have an Action by the Common Law, D. and Student, cap. This word Pro makes a Contract conditional, as if I covet to make an Estate pro man- regio habendo; if the Marriage take not Effect, I shall be discharged of this Contract. So if an Annuity be granted pro consilio impendendo, to the Counsel giving, and to the Annuity; also if a Man grant a Way over his Land, and pro chimino illo habemus, he grants to him a Rent-

charge: If one is stopped, the other is stopped; so it is in Contracts. As for a Hawk to be delivered me at such a Day, you shall have my Horse at Christmas; if the Hawk be not delivered at the Day, you shall not have an Action for the Horse. The Infant's Contract for his Meat, Apparel, and Necessaries is good, if he be of the age of fourteen Years.


A Contribution, Contributio. To contrive, Contrivo, are. Ra. Ext. 207.


Controller of the Hamper, Contratorator Hamperi. He is an Officer in the Chancery, attending on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper daily in Term-time, and days appointed for sealing. His Office is to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hanaper, inclosed in Bags of Leather, as it is mentioned in the said Clerk's Office, and opening the Bags to note the just Number, and especial effects of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Maj- efly, and other Officers for the same, and so chargeth the Clerk...
Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Controller of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pippae. He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Controller of the Pell, Contrarotulator Pellis. Is also an Officer of the Exchequer, of which sort there be two, viz. the two Chamberlains Clerks, that do or should keep a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took Notes of any other Officer's Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to discover him if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security: Howsoever the Name since may be in some things otherwise applied, Vid. Flota. lib. 1. cap. 18. in prin. Ann. 12 Ed. 3. c. 3. Gregorii Syntag. lib. 3. cap. 6. num. 6.

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, n.

Controversie, Controversia, æ, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Convenience, Conveniencia, æ, f.

A Convencile, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Convivance, Conveiancia, æ, f. Co. Equt. 23. (i.e.) A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A Conviction, Convictio, nis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and appears and confesseth, or is found guilty by the Inquest; Crompton out of Judge Dy's Commentaries, 275. Conviction and Attainder are oft confounded. Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 9. 2. lib. 4. fol. But Staundford, Pl. Cor. fol. 13 makereth a difference between Attainder and Conviction these words, and note the diversity between Attainder and Conviction, &c. For Attainder is larger than Conviction.

Man by our ancient Laws said to be convicted present upon the Verdict (Guilty), but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appear that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demandeth his Ordinary, could not pur him self. So that a Man was not attainted upon Conviction except he were no Clerk.

A Convocation (or Calling together) Convocatio, onis, f.

A Convocation House, Domus Convocationis, it is the House wherein the whole Clergy assembled for Consultation upon Matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct Houses, one called the higher Convocation House where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves the other the lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See Prolocut. A Convocation House, Domus Convocationis, it is the House 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 House where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves the other the lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See Prolocut.
A Convoy. Commeatus, us, m.
A Convoy (or Pafs) Salvigator, æ, f. Salvus conductus.

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 Cooper, Victor, oris, m. Do-rius, ii, m.

Coparcenary, Coparcenaria, f.
A Coparcener, Coparticeps, i- s, adj. Co. Ent. 477. 711. Otherwise called Parceners, and Common Law, are such, as ve equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor; and, Littleton in the beginning of his third Book faith, Parceners either by Law, or by Custom. Parceners by Law are the issue male, which (when there is a Heir Male) come in equality the Lands of their Ance- tors, Bract. lib. 2. cap. 30. Par- ceners by custom, are those that by custom of the Coun- ty challenge equal part in such Lands, as in Kent, the custom called Gavelkind. This called adequatia, amongst the judists, Hot. in verbis feudal,

verbo adequatio, and amongst the Civilians, it is termed Familia judicium, quod inter co- heredes ideo redditur, ut & hereditas dividatur, & quod alterorum alteri dare facere oportebit, praeferatur. Hotman. Of these two you may see Littleton at large in the first and second Chapters of his third Book. And Brit- ton, cap. 27. intituled De heri- tage devisor. The Crown of England is not Subject to Co- parcenary, Anno 25 H. 8. cap. 22.

A Cope, Capa, æ, f. Spel. 137. Cow. 95.
A Copy of a Writing, Copia, æ, f.
To Copy, Ad Copiandum. Co. Lit. 57. 1 Mon. 597. Trafscri- bo, ere.

A Printer’s first Copy, Primum Exemplar.
A Copy of an Author’s own Hand, Autographum, i, n.
Copy-hold, Tenura per copi- am rotulorum curiae. It is a Te- nure, for which the Tenant hath nothing to shew, but the Copies of the Rolls, made by the Steward of his Lord’s Court. For the Steward, as he enrolleth and maketh Remembrances of all other things done in the Lord’s Court, so he doth also of such Tenants as are admit- ted in the Court, to any parcel of Land or Tenement, be- longing 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 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-H Trb. nat. breu. fol. 12. B. C. The doing of Fealty by a Copy-holder, proveth, that a Copy-holder, so long as he observes the Custom of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed E-state, Co. on Lit. p. 63. Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Estate for Will, yet Custom hath so established and fixed his E-state, that by the Custom of the Manor it is descendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his E-state is not meerly ad Voluntatem Domini, but secundum consuetudinem manerii, and by keeping the Custom he shall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for Consuetudo est altera Lex. The Stile of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. Nomen, his name.
2. Originem, his beginning.
3. Titulum, his assurance.

His name is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll.

2. His beginning is, Ad Voluntatem Domini, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the Will of the Lord.

3. His Title or Assurance, secundum consuetudinem manerii, for the Custom of the Manor hath fixed his Estate, and assured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Duties, and performs the Custom of the Manor, Coke 4. Copy-hold Café. Coke 9.

Combe's Café. If a Copy-holder be a Popish Reculant, Copy-hold is forfeit for his to the Lord of the Manor if the Lord be not Recusant and if the Lord be, then the King. 35 Eliz. c. 1. cen. fol. 81. cap. Tenants verge.

Copy-holds, Custumaria Tenementa.


Copy-holder, or Tenant Copy of Court-Roll, is he who is admitted Tenant of Lands, or Tenements within Manor, that time out of mind by Use and Custom of the Manor, have been demised and demised to such as take the same in Fee, in tail, for Life, Years, or Will, according to the Custom of the said Manor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the same Manor. Wef. part 1. Symb. lib. Soc. 64. 66.

A Copice (or little wood) Cancio, æ., f.

A Coping, Summitas, atis, Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Chalcum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreus, a, um Plians: Copper, Cuprum Du-
tium.

Copper Wire, Filum Copper.

Any copper or brass thing, ramentum, i, n.
Of Cork, Corcagienis, Corcænæs.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.
Corn on the Ground in the blade, Bladum, i, n.
Land where Corn grows, Terra bladata, Ra. Ent. 561.
Standing Corn, Blada crescens-tia. Seges, eris, f.
An ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.
The beard of Corn, Arista, æ, f.
Corn without beard, Spica mutæ.

Seed-Corn, Frumentum sementicum.
Corn in swaths or straw, Blada in Garbis.
A sheaf of Corn, Garba, æ, f.
Fascis spicarum.
A gavel, or handful of Corn;
Palmaræ vel manipulus Bladi.
A thrave of Corn, Trava Bladi, 2 Mon. 391. 1 Mon. 985.
A Rake of Corn; Strues Nubilarum.

A Corn-Field; Arvum, i, n.
An heap of Corn, Collectà Bladi, 1 Mon. 782.
Corn of all sorts, Frumentum, i, n.
A blasting of Corn, Ulfrigo, i-nis, f.
To moist or reap Corn, Bladdere.
The knot in the bottom of an ear of Corn; Uruncus, ci, m.
A Corn-Chandlet, Frumentarius, ii, m.
A Corner, Cornerium, ii, n.
Angulus, i, m. 1 Mon. 408. 658:
817. 2 Mon. 1028.

A Corner standing out: Anguli proflantes.
A Corner jutting, Procuratura Angulâris.
Cornered, Angulatilis, le, adj.
Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulatus, 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, Triangulum, a, um.
Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.
Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.
A Cornet, Buccina, æ, f.
A Cornet of Horsemens, 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, Summittas fenestrae, Cornuca, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wal- lia.
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 Constance of Some Ple which are called Placita, to, Cokes 2 part of Instit. 17. See more there. He is called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the Parties concerning the Crown. Cokes 4. part of Instit. cap. Terms of Law. The Empaneling of the Inquest, and View of the Body, and View of the Verdict, is commonly in the street, in a great place, and in Corona populi, as this name rather cometh from the death of every Felon by violence is accursed to touch the Crown of Prince, and to be a deterrent unto it, the Prince accounts that his Strength, Power, and Crown doth consist in the well being of his People, and in the Maintenance of them in Security and Peace, Smith's Commonwealth of England, cap. 24. Coroner remain Conservators of the Peace within the County where they are Coroners, notwithstanding the King's death, and they are made by the High Writ, and not by Commission as Justices are, whose Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by the Commission he maketh them. Jusiciarius suas, so that he being once dead, they are no more his Justices. Dalton add. of P. The Statute gives the Coroner thirteen Shilling and
COT

A Covet or Bargain, Convenio. Covenant is an Agreement 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 Les-
for do devise and grant, &c.
to the Leesee for a certain time
or term of Years. The Law
intendencth a Covenant on the
Lessor's part, that the Leesee
shall, during his whole term,
quietly enjoy his Leasę against
all lawfull Incumbrance. Cov-
enant in Fact is that which is
expressly agreed between the
Parties. There is also a Co-
venant meerly personal, and
a Covenant real. Fitz. nat.
br. deoth. fol. 145. And he seems
to say, that a Covenant real
is whereby a Man tieith him-
self to pass a thing real, as
Land or Tenements, as a Co-
venant 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 o-
ther thing, or to serve him,
or to infeoff him, &c. Instru-
m ents of Covenants you may
see many in Weet. part 1. Symb.
lib. 2. Sect. 100. See also the
new Book of Entries virbo Co-
venant.
Covenant is the name of a
Writ that lieth for the breach
of any Covenant in Writing,
Fitz-Herb. nat. brv. fol. 145.
A Cover, Adopertorium,
i, n.
A Cover (or covering) Obstra-
gulum, ii, n. Omentum,
i, n.
A covering of a house, Teclum,
i, n. Imbricum, ii, n.
To cover, Tego, zi, Sum,
ere.
between two, or more, to the
judice or hurr of another.

new Terms of Law, Co. on
lib. 3. cap. 12.

Covinus, Covinus, a, um.

Lit. 357. Ra. Ens. 207.

be coeter of a plough, or
share, Dentale, is, n.

cer, tri, m. Vomer & Vo-
eris.

not a Lord) of the Council,
us de privato Concilio, &c.
Lord of the Privy Council,

m. Vomere, Concilium, n.

Counsellor, Consilarius, n.

Counsellor at Law, Barra-

n. counsell or Advice, Consilium,

count or reckon, Computo,

narratio, onis, f.

Citty in real Actions. Count

eth of the French word
or, which in Latin is Nar-

re, and is vulgarly called

Declaration. The Original

vit is according to its name
Bou, Brief and Short, but
et Count which the Plaintiff

mandant makes is more
ative and spacious, and
ain both in Matter and
uncourse of time and
ce, that the Defendant may
 compelled to make a more
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 Civil-
comprehended both, and
yet Count and Declaration is
ounded sometimes, as Count
deb. Kitchin, fol. 281.

Count or Declaration in Ap-
Peal, Pl. cor. fol. 78. Count in

Count in an Action of Tres-
ap upon the Case for a flander,
Kitch. fol. 252.

The countenance or credit and
reputation of a Man. Contene-
tamentum, 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,
aving their Countenance, or
other by a reasonable Fine.
So it is used Anno 1 Ed. 3.
Stat. 2, cap. 4. in these words.
Sheriffs shall charge the King's
Debtors with as much as they
may levy with their Oaths,
without abating the Debtor's
Countenance.

A Counter-bond, Obligatio re-
cipros.

To Counterfeit, Contrafac-
erc.

A Counterfeiting, Contrafac-
re, æ, f. Ry. 542. West. off-
cfers, fol. 115. Ter. Contrafa-
erio, onis, f.

To counterfeit the Sheriff's War-
ent upon a Write, Contrafacere
Warrantum vicecomitis super a-
liquum breve.

A Counter-plea, Contraplaci-
tum, i, u.

A coun-
A Counter-Roll, Contrarotulus, &. m. Fl. 173.
A Country, Regio, onis, f. Our country (or native soil) Patria, &. f.
The Country, Rus, ruris, n. A country-man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m. Of the Country, Ruralis, i.e. Rusticus, a, um.
A County (or Shire) Comitatus, r. A Country signifies as much as Shire, the one descending from the French, the other from the Saxon, both containing a compass or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided for the better Government thereof, and the more easy Administration of Justice, so that there is no Land but it is within some County, and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, Coke on Lit. lib. 2, cap. 10, sect. 124. Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed County-Palatinates, as the County-Palatinate of Lancaster, of Chester, of Durham, and of Ely, but Ely has been denied to be a County-Palatine. And this County-Palatinate is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and tried in the King's name, and cannot pass in the name of other; the chief Governor of these, by special Charter from the King, did heretofore send out all Writs in their own name, and did all things touching Justice, absolutely as the Prince himself in other Countries, only acknowledging him their Super and Sovereign. But by Statute Anno 27 H. 8, cap. 1, this Power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties-Corporate, as appear by the Statute Anno 3 Ed. cap. 5, and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow extraordinary Liberties. The famous City of London is one, and the principality of 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 to these may be added many more, but I have only served out of the Statutes other Writers, the County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, Anno 32 H. 8, cap. 26, and the County of Litchfield Corpor. Inst. 3 of P. fol. 59. The County of the Town of Haverford-West. Ann. 35 H. cap. 26. Of these Counties Shires, one with another, are reckoned in England 41, 1 sides 12 in Wales.
The chief leading Men in a County, Bufones, m. pl.
The County-Court, Curia Comitatus, by Mr. Lambard it is called Curia Convenit, 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, Under-Sheriff, whereof you must read in Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 4. The other called the Turn twice every Year, once Michaelmas, and again once Easter. Magna Charta cap. 11, and that within one Month each Feast. This County-Court had in old times the decision of great Matters, as suits by Glanvile, lib. 1. cap. 4. From this Court are erected only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Baronets, all Religious Men and Women, and all such as have hundreds of their own to be coupled, Judgments, Ocur, or, n. Curiae, arum, f. couple or join together, Company, are.
couple (or pair) Par, is, n. Course, a running away or Course, Race or Career, Curia, li, n. Course or Order, Series, f. Course in serving at the Table (a Mass or Service of Meat) Mus, is, m. course of Fruit, Bellarium, etc.
course (or turn) Alternè,
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 sit the Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called Ca父子 Archivorum Regis, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chancery, in Latin they may be called Afferiores. 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 fin is punished in this Court, Lamh. Jur. of Court. Or it is called Star-chamber, either because it is full of Windows, or because at the first, all the Roof thereof was decked and garnished with gilded Stars. But this Court is abolished by Act of Parliament. And many other Courts there of, which some may fine and not imprison, as the Court-Leet, some cannot fine or imprison but amerce, as the County-Court, Hundred, Baron, for no Court may fine or imprison, which is not a Court of Record: Some may imprison and not fine, as the Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Affray made in disturbance of the Court may imprison but not fine; Some Courts can not imprison, fine nor amerce, Ecclesiastical Courts held by the Ordinary, Archdeacon, other Commissaries, all who proceed according to Canon Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as a Cafe shall require, as the Court of Record at Westminster, elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as by King, those have that Court that no Amercement can taken against any thing that entred or done.

There are also Courts Christian, Curia Christianiatis, Sui de Repub. Angl. li. 3. cap. Which are so called because handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and as without good knowledge Divinity, cannot be well judged of, being held heretofore Archbishops, and Bishops, from the Pope of Rome, because he challenged the Superiority all Caues Spiritual, but if they hold them by the King's Authority (Virtute magis) 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 his Courts do. And therefore the Appeal from these Courts did lie to Rome, now by a Statute, Anno 25 H. 8. 19. it lieth to the King's Chancery. Leigh. Phil. C. fol. 54, 55. Coke 11 Rep. Cotrey's Cafe.
Court consisting of three Hum. Trithingum, i., n. 
The Sheriff's Court, kept twice a Turnum, i., n. 

The Bishop's Consistory-Court; 
Saginarius, ii., n. 

The Baron, Curia Baronis, is 
Court that every Lord of a 
Manor (which in ancient times 
was called Barons) hath within 
his own Precincts, Vid. Kitchin, 
mentioned in his 4th Book of 
e amongst his Copyhold or, 
Fol 26 b. faith, That this 
lot is of two lots; and there-
more if a Man have a Manor in 
and do grant the Inheri-
the Copyholders there-
belonging, unto another, 
Grantee may keep a Court 
Customary Tenants, and 
Surrenders to the use of 
the, and make both Admin-
istrations and Grants. The other 
lot is of Free-
holders, which 
properly called the Court Bar-
wherein the Suitors, that 
the Freeholders, be Judges, 
heaps of the other, the Lord 
or S'ward is Judge.

2. Pie powder, Vid. Pie-

3. Atrium, ii., n. 

4. Deception (or Deceit) Decep-

5. Confeder (or Deceiver) De-

6. Cousin, Affinis, is, c. g. 

7. Cousin by Father, Patruelis, 

g. 

8. Cousin by Mother, Consobri-

COW 

A Cow great with Calf, Vacca praegnans. Vacca feta, Forda, 
A Milk-cow, Vacca lactaria. 
A Cow-stall (or Feeding-place) 
A Cow born) Bubulcus, ci, m. 
Armentarius, ii., m. 
A Cow house, Vaccaria, æ, f. 
Cowbridge (in Glamorganshire) 
Bovium. 

CRA 

A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cu-

Crade-clausa, Stragula cu-

A Craftsman, Artifex, ictis, m. 
Craft, Astitia, æ, f. 
Crafty, or Subtil, Astitus, æ, um. 
A Crag, or Rock, Rupes, is, f. 
 Petra, æ, f. 

To cram (or make fast) Sagi-

The Cramp, Spasmus, i., m. 
A Crampen (or Crampiron) 
Subscus Ferrea. 

Cranage, Cranagium, ii., n. 
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 

fame. New Books of Entries, fol. 3 col. 3.

To Crane, Crano, are.
Cranburn (in Dorsetshire) Cranburn.

A Crane (an Instrument to lift up heavy Burdens) Grus, üis, f.

Ergata, æ, Æ.

The Rope of a Crane, Funis subductarius.

Hooks in the end of a Crane’s Cable, Anfe, arum, f.

A Crayer, Craiera, æ, Æ. Pry.

Craven (in Yorkshire) Cravena.

CRE

The Cream or best part of any Juice, Cremor, oris, m.

A Creditor, Creditor, oris, m.

Crediton or Kirton, (in Devonshire) Cravena.

A Creek of the Sea, Crepido, inis, f. Vorago incurva, Fo- 
fia verticola. A Creek seemeth to be a part of a Haven, where
any thing is landed or disemburden-
ed out of the Sea; so that when
you are out of the main Sea
within the Hayen, look how
many Landing-places you have,
so many Creeks may be said to
belong to that Haven. See
Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 110. a. This
word is mentioned in the Statute
Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 5. and
divers others. Creca, æ, F. Cre-
Lex. 39.

Creeklade or Creeklade (in Wilts- shire) Crecolada, Graocolada.

The Crest of a Helmet, Cripta
tel Conus Galeæ.

A Crewe or Curet, a mouthed Pot to keep Oyl, or like, Guttus, i, m.

A Creweate (or Band) CoH

Crevecure or Creveo (the y) De Crepito Corde. De Curceo. De Curci. De fancia.

CRI.

To crisp (or curl) Crispere Crisped (or curled) Cril, a, um.

A Crisping or Curling-iron, Lamiætrum, i, n.

To crisp Locks with a Crispere cincinnos miitro.

Cryftali, a Chymical Prepar.

Cryftalli.

CRO

Crooked. Curvus, a, um.

A Crop, Croftum, i, n. 182. Crofta, æ, f. A
Close joining to a House, sometimes used for a Hou-
plot, sometimes for Corn, and sometimes for Pasture, as
Owner pleafeth. It feems to come of the old English
Craft, signifying Handy-cri
because such Grounds are in
the most part extraordinarily
dressed and trimmed by la-
bour and skill of the Owner.

A Crop, Proventus, us in

Meffis, is, f.

A Crosbaw, Baliftra, æ, f.

Cocus crucialis, i Fol. 106.
CROFLET or Frontlet, or croslet of Linen, that Women wear upon the forepart of their Head, frontlet, or eft in, n.

Of a River or Way, Ex tranf-rivuli, vel vice.

Crowland (in Lincolnshire), Crowlandia, Croylanidia, Cruculania.

Crowland, Cruculendensis.

don (in Surry), Neomagus, Cruculonagus.

CRU

ARUM, Mica, æ, f.

Ropper for a Horse, Postilena, Æ, f. Postella.

Arute (an earthen or bone Pitcher) Pocillum, i, n.

Arste (or hard piece of any as Bread, or the like) Cruculonagus, i, n.

Arste (or hard piece of any) Cruculonagus, i, n.

Arste (or hard piece of any) Cruculonagus, i, n.

ACRYER or Bellman (one that preacheth publicly in the market) Præco, onis, m.

A thing which is cried, Præco-

CU

A Cudgelling, Fuftigatio, onio, f.

To cudgel, Fustigo, are.

CUF

A Cuff, or Foretellcve, Manicula lintearia.

CUI

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 Life-time; 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, Verbo Cui in vita.

CUC

Cucumber, Cucumber, eris, m. cucumis, is, m.

A cudgel, Batulum, i, n. Fus- is, s, m.

Ocled, Fuftigatus, a, um.

CUL

A Cullender (or Strainer) Col- lum, i, n. Fiscella, æ, f.

A small earthen Cup, Pociillum fictile.

A wine Cup, Pociillum, i, n.

The ear or handle of a Cup, Anfa, æ, f.

A Cup bearer, Pociillator, oris, m.

A Cup bearer (or Taster for a Prince) Praeguflator, oris, m.

Pincerna, æ, c. g.


A Cup board, or place to put Cups and Glasses in, Poteriathca, æ, f.

The carved work of a Cup-board, Abaci, cymacium.

A Cup-board keeper, Vafarii struactor.


CUR

A Curate (or Priest) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

Curdled, Denflatus, a, um. Curds and Cream, Coagulata lacte.

A Cure (or Parish) Curatus, us, m.

Curebridge, Vid. Corebridge.

Curia advisare vul, is a deliberation that the Court puncteth to take, upon any points of a Cause, before Judgment be resolved on; for see the New Book of Entertainment.

Curia Claudenda, is a Vulg. that lieth against him should fence and close up Ground, if he refuse or not do it. Reg. Orig. fol.; Fitz herb. nat. brev. fol. 127; also the New Book of Entertainment.

To Curl (or Frizzle) Curare.

To be curled, Cifpor, an.

Curled (or Frizzled) Cifpor, um.

Somewhat curled, or laid into small Rings, Cisipulus, a

A Curling-iron, Calamilla.

Currens, Uvae passule, vulvæ Corinthisæ.

A Currier, Coriarius, ii, n. Lutarius, ii, m. Coriorman, cinnator.

To curry Leather, Coria cinnare. Terga diepseræ.

A Curfior, Clericus de officio vel Gucritta curiae. Cancelor, Curfior, oris, m. They are called Cursitors, because they make brevia de curia, Wirks of course, so called, because they have a settled Form prefixed.
A Cushion, Pulvinnis, i, m. Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium, n.

A Cushion to lean upon, Cubital tale, is, n.

A Little Cushion, Pulvinulus, m.

A Cuscard, Arlogala, æ, f. Artogalus, ni, m.

Cusode admittendo and Cusode oqendo, are Writs for the ad-

mitting or removing of Guardians. Regist. Orig. in indice.

Custody (or keeping) Custodia, æ, f.

Custody Tenants, Tenentes per Consectudinem, are such Tenants as hold by the Cus-

tom of their Manor as their especial Evidence. Vide Copy-

hold.

A Custom, Conscudio, inis, f. This word Conscudio hath in Law divers Significations.

1. It is taken for the Common Law, as Conscudio Angliae.

2. For Statute Law, as contra Consectudinem communi concilio regni edit.

3. For particular Customs, as Gavelkind, Borough-English, and the like.

4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as Conscudinæ & Servitia.

5. For Customs, Tributes or Impostsions, as de no-

vis consuetudinibus levatis in regno, unde in terra, unde in aqua.

6. Subsidies, or Customs granted by Common Consent, that is by Authority of Parliament, pro bono publico, these be Antigae & rectæ consuetudines. Coke 2. part of the Instif. cap. 30.

Custom is one of the main Triangles of the Laws of Eng-

land, these Laws being divided into 1. Common Law. 2. Sta-

tute Law. 3. Custom. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 10. Self. 165.

Custom is a reasonable act iterated, multiplied and con-

tinued by the People time out of Mind. Of every custom there are two Essential Parts, Time and Usage, Time out of mind,
mind, and continual and peaceable Usage without interruption. Sir John Davis's Rep. Some say there are three Essential Qualities of a good Custom, 1. Certainty, 2. Reasonableness, 3. Use or Continuance. Others say, a good Custom ought to have four inseparable Properties, 1. A reasonable Commencement (for every Custom hath a Commencement, although the Memory of Man extend not to this, as the River Nilus hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence thefè Maxims in Law, Otemperandum est consuetudinis rationabili tanguam legi. In consuetudinis non diurnitatis temporis, sed soliditatis 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, teneatur 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 usitat privat communiem legem. Besides, a Custom may be prejudicial to the Interest of a particular Person; and yet reasonable where it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in General, Salus pulii suprema lex esto. As a Custom to make Builwalks upon the Land of another for fence of the Kingdom, H. 8. Dyer 60. b. and to Housës, in publico incendio, H. 8. Dyer 36. b. A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth and begins only by Opposiition and Extortion of Lords hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by tleton, fol 46. Custom that the Lord shall have Fine of Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void. And Custom that the Lord the Minor shall detain Fire taken upon his Demesne until a Fine be made to him for Damage at his Will, is to void, 3 Eliz. Dyer 15 B. Malus usus abolendus 2. Custom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, t incerta pro malis habentur : if 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 sen pro reprobata non potest amplius duci; for as Continuance makes Custom, so Discontinuance destroys it, Nil tam communi naturali aquitati, quam unius quodque diffolvi co ligamine g ligatum.
It ought to be submited to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it self against it; for Prescription of the makes a Custom, but nullia temporis occurrit Regi. If a hath Toll or Wreck, or by Prescription, this extends not to the Goods of the King: So Prescription to have Seditory for Treason, or to be Cataloga felonum, is void against the King; because that as a Privilege, exalit se in Pragativum Regis, 1 H. 7. 236. Custom is either, 1. General, which is currant through England, that which is used per totam Alam, is Common Law, and habetur consuetudo per totam Alam, is not a good manner so allledge a Custom, Coke 9. 1. Combe's Case. If any general Custom were directly against Law of God, or if any Statutes were made directly against it, if it were ordained, that Alam should be given for no Necessity, the Custom and Statutes were void. 2. Particular is that which belongeth to this or the County, as Borough-English in many places, Gavelkind to A, for all the Heirs Males to heir alike; Countries have their Customs according to the Constitution of the place, as in A, North-Wales, because those Countries have been most subje to foreign Invasions, that every Man there may be of Power for Resistance; the Inheritances for the most part descend in Gavelkind, viz. to every Brother alike. There are particular Customs also to this of 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 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 coxipium, because they have not only the force of a Custom, but also are supported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. Coke 8 Rep. Case of the City.
City of London, Leigh Phil. Com. f. 60. In some places within the County of Gloucester, the Goods and Lands of condemned Persons fall into the King's hands for a Year only and a Day, and after that Term expired (contrary to the Custom of all England besides) return to the next Heirs, Consuetudo loci est observanda, Camb. Brit. in Glouceshshire. Baldwin le Pettour held certain Lands in Hemington in Suffolk by Serjeanty, for which on Christmas Day every Year before the King of England, he should perform one Salutus (that is, he should dance) one Suffixius (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a Sound) and one Bambulius (let a crack downward) Cambdin 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 metre an Ell of Cloth, D. and Student, c. 10. In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, Dum sola de custa vivet. Sir George Farrnor claimed by Custom in his Manor of Torcester in Northamp- tonthire, to have a common Bake-Heufe, and that nore others should bake to sell there; and it was adjudged a good Custom. Coke 8 Repor. Case of the City of London see more there concerning particular Customs.

Custom for Wares and Merchandise, Custoia, 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 Custoia is also used for such Service Tenants of a Manor owe to their Lord, Vid. new Book Entries, verbo custum.

Custumarily, Custoiaabiliti adv. Ra. Ent. 137.

Custoia breuium, is the Principal Clerk belonging to Court of Common Pleas, whose Office is to receive and all the Writs, and put th upon Files; every Return by self, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonaries, all the Records of prioris, called the Postea, for they are first brought in by the Clerk of Affixe 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 for every Party to speak what he hath to allege in Anseff Judgment: Which day be past, he enthr 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 Custoia breuium, the Records of Niss Prius, which came to his hands that Term which received, he bindeth to a Bundle, and bestows them. The Custoia breuium so makest Entry of the Word of Covenant, and the Condi upon every Fine, and make
Exemplifications and Co-
of all Writs and Records
for Office and of all Fines
The Fines after they
proceeded, the parts there-
fore divided between the
brevium, and the Chiro-
er, whereof the Chiro-
ger keeps always with him
of Covenant and the
of the Fine, upon which
the Chirographer, both
the Proclamations to be
ed, when they are all
This Office is in
ince's gift, and he is called
brevium Domini Regis de
Corona, Ma-
the Crown Office, who
chief Coroner of Eng-

To cut or slit up, open, along or-
forward, Profecus,
A cutting up, Profectus,
us, m.
A cutting up or along, Prosciellio,
onis, f.
Cut up (or open) Profectus,
a, um.
A cutting (or lancing) Incisio,
onis, f.
To cut the Margent of Books,
Demargino, are.
A Cutler, Culturarius, ii, m.
A Cut-purse (or cheat) Saccu-
arius, ii, m. Marsupicida, æ, f.
Crumenisca, æ, f. Manticula-
ria, ii, m. Zonarius sector.
Cuthbert (a Man's name) Cuth-
burtus, i, m.

DAG

A Dag (or rag of Cloath) Fractura panni.
Dagger (or Pifol) Sclope-
tum, i, n.
Dagger, Sica, æ, f. Pugio,
onis, m. Daggarius, ii, m.
A little Dagger (or pocket Dag-
ger) Pugionculus, li, m.
A stab or thrust with a dagger,
Pugionis idius.
To stab with a Dagger, Ali-
quam idibus pugionis petere, vel Rugione confodere.
A Dairy (or Milk-house) Dairia, α, f. Flc. 171. 172. La-\n\ntarium, ii, n.  
A Dairy-Man, Laetarius, ii, m.  
Dairy-Maid, Laetaria, α, f.  
Laetatrix, icis, f.

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenrigiiis.
De La-Mare (the Family) De La-Mara.

Damage, Damnum, i, n. Damage in the Common Law hath a special signification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c 7. sect. 431. *Damnum dicitur a demendo, cum diminutione res deterior sit.* Coke lib. 10. Rep. So Costs of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Substance is diminisbed.

Damage-Feasant, is when a Stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Grounds, without lawful Authority or Licence of Tenant of the Ground, there do feed, tread and therwise spoil the Corn, Woods, or such like, in a case the Tenant, whom hurt, may therefore take an stain, and impound then well in the Night as in a Day; But for Rent and Services none may detain the Night-season. He that the hurt may take the rent as a Diffress, and put in a Pound overt, so in within the same Shire, there let them remain till the Owner will make him an offer for the hurt: But by the statute of Queen Mary, the Beast must not be driven above three Miles out of the Hundred.

Damageable, Damnificum.  
Damask (a kind of stuff) mæcenus pannus, Dalmaticum.  
A Damask Garment, Vesti mæcena.  
A Dam, Damma, α, f. lib. 44. 424. Lex. 8. Agger, erit.  
To dam (or pen up) Aggar are.

To Damnifie, Damnifico, a.

Dan or Danian River (in shire) Danus.
A Morris-Dancer, Salis lus, i, m.
DA

A Date (a kind of sweet fruit)
Dactylus, li, m.

DAU

To daub, Deluto, are.
A daubing, Cementum, i, m.

DAY

A Day, Dies, ei, m. vel f.
Sunday, Dies Dominicus.
Monday, Dies Lunae.
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)
Pofstridie, adv.
In the day-time (or by day) Interdiu, adv.
Daily (every day) Quotidié, adv.
Two days space, Bidium, i, n.

Y2
Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.
A Deaconship, Diaconatus, us, m.
A Deacon's Vest or Coat, Stica, æ, f.
Deaf, Surdus, a, um.
Deafness, Surditas, atis, f.
A false dealer (or double dealer) Praevaricat, oris, m.
False dealing, Praevaricatio, onis, f.
To use false dealing, Praevaricor, ari.
A Dean, Decanus, i, m. Dean is derived of the Greek word Δήκων, that signifies Ten, because he was anciently over Ten Prebends or Canons at the least in a Cathedral Church, and is Head of his Chapter. Coke on Lit.
A Deanery, or Deanship, Decanatus, us, m. Spel. 104.
Dean Forst (in Gloucestershire) Danubiae vel Danica Sylva.
Deal (in Kent) Della.
Dearth (or scarcity of Corn and Victuals) Caritas, atis, f.
Dearth (decease or departure out of this Life) Mors, tis, f.

Debet & Solet. These are divers times used by Writers of the Common and may trouble the Mind of a young Student except he have some Advertisement of them. For Example: It is said in an Old nat. brev. fol. 98. Writ (de feta molendini) in the debet & solet, is a Right of Mind. And again it is said, that a Writ of quod per may be pleaded in the Common before the Sheriff, and it is in the debet, and in the solet, or in the debet without the solet, according as the Demand claimeth. Wherefore Note, that those Writs that are brought in them, as formal words may be omitted; and according to the diversity of the Case, debet and solet are used, or alone, that is, if a Man hath recovered any right by a Writ of any person, he may bring his Ancestor was seized by the Tenant of his Ancestor, then he useth the word debet in his Writ, because solet is not fit, for that his Ancestor was dispossessed, and the Custom discontented. But if he sue for any right that is now first of all due to him, then he useth both the words (Debet and Solet) being his Ancestors before him, and he himself usuall enjoyeth the thing sued for, as for a Mill, or Common of Pasture, until this present refusal of the Tenant. The like may be said of Debet & Dentius, as appeareth by the Register.
Husband and Wife shall be sued for this Debt, the Wife living. But if the 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 rendiring 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, debitura 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 deserves, Coke lib. 8. Rep. p. 147. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 63.

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.
To decay (or fall down) Decido, are. Declino.

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 of his Verdict; called so of the effect, because it is to recover ten times so much as he took. It lieth also against Embracers that procure such an Inquest, Anno 38 Ed. 3. cap. 13. Reg. Orig. fol. 188. Fitz-Herbert, nat. brev. fol. 171. New Book of Entries verbo Decies Tantum. To declare, Declaro, are.

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 comprized, how, and in what manner the Action roth between the Parties, and what Day, Year and Place to whom the Action d be given, and in conclusion, ought to aver and proffer, prove his Suit, and shew Damage which he hath suffered by the Wrong done up him.

A Decoition (or holying of his or other things) Decoctio, i, n. Decoctio, onis, f. 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 comprized, how, and in what manner the Action roth between the Parties, and what Day, Year and Place to whom the Action d be given, and in conclusion, ought to aver and proffer, prove his Suit, and shew Damage which he hath suffered by the Wrong done up him.

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 comprized, how, and in what manner the Action roth between the Parties, and what Day, Year and Place to whom the Action d be given, and in conclusion, ought to aver and proffer, prove his Suit, and shew Damage which he hath suffered by the Wrong done up him.

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To levy a Fine, West. 1. Symb. Tit. Fines. And other Effects, as you may in Fitz-herb. nat. brev. in other places noted in the Index of the Book. In what diversity of Cases this Writing or Imposition is used, see the Table of the Register. Orig. verbo litteris positis, head to deduce or deduct, Deduco, Dedudition, Deductio, o. f.

4. A Deduction, Deductio, of a, u. m. Deed, Factum, i. n. This in the Understanding of Common Law, is an Instrument written in Parchment Paper, whereunto ten things necessarily incident, viz. Writing, in Parchment or Paper, 2. In Parchment or Paper. 3. A Person able to con-duct. 4. By a sufficient Name. A Person able to be con-ducted with. 6. By a sufficient Name. 7. A thing to be intracted for. 8. App. words quilled by Law. 9. Sealing. 10. Delivery. Coke on Lit. lib. 1. 3. Stil 40. It is called of the Civilians. Literarum Obligation. In another place on Lit. viz. lib. 3. c. 1. Ser. 299.) Sir Ward Coke faith, a Deed is Instrument consisting 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 cibus ret testimonium sigillum suum appositum, yet the Deed is sufficient, for (Traditio logea fuit 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 3oth 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 3 Rep. Windham's Cafe.

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 Parties and Parties. Quadrupartite, when there are four Parties and Parties. Quinquepartite, when there are five Parties and Parties. Which division grows.
growth from the Form or Fashion of them, Weis. part i. Symb. 5. Polls which are plain without any Indenting; so called; because they are cut even or polled. Every Deed that is pleaded, shall be intended to be a Deed-Poll, unless it be alleged indented, Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 370.

If a Deed beginneth Hac Indentura, and the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no Indenture, because words cannot make it indented; and although there are no words of Indenture in the Deed, yet if it be indented, it is an Indenture in Law, for it may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without Indenting, Coke ubi supra, and Coke 5 Rep. Sisles's Cafe.


Deemed, Estimatus, a, um. Reputatus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Damæ, æ, c. g. A Red Deer, (Hart or Stag) Cervus, i, m.

The Fawn of a Fallow Deer, Hinnulus, h, m. The Fawn of a Red Deer, Cervulus, h, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Nebris, idis, f.

DEF.


A Default of Issue, Defectus exitus.
Definitndo, Is not matter of specification, because the Law
notifies it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Case, Quarrels are not presumed
in Words or Deeds; therefore the Law putteth him to
out his Pardon of course, puniseth him by Forfeiture
of the Law. If a Man kill her in his own Defence, he
not lose his Life nor his
is, except the Party slain
affault him, to kill, rob
double him by the Highway
or in his own House, and
he shall lose nothing. Id. Use
seisible (that may be undone)
libris, le adj.
bid defiance, Diffido, are.
deform (or make deformed)
dormo, are.
formed, Deformatus, a,
deforce (or keep one out of his
right force) Deforcio, are.
Deforcer, Deforciator, oris,
ies.) One that keepeth out
right Heir.
Deforcement (or taking away
rate by force from the right
or) Deforciamentum, i, n.
defraud, Defraudo, are.

Degenerato (or grow out of kind)
Deenero, are.

degenerate (or grown out of
kind) Degener, ris, adj.

DE
A Degree, Gradus, us, m.
To prefer to a Degree; Ad ho-
noris & dignitatis gradum pro-
movere.

Deihurst (in Gloucestershire)
Deirofylva.
Deirmald or Beverly (in York-
shire) Deirorum Sylvia.

DEI

DEL
To delay (defer or prolong from
day to day) Defero, ers, tuli,
latum, ferre. Prolongo, are.
Crafitino, are.
A Delay (or Delaying) Delatio,
onis, f. Prolongatio, onis, f.
A delegate, Delegarius, i, m.
To deliver, Delibero, are.
A Delivery, Deliberatio, o-
nis, f.
Delvin (in West-Meath in Ire-
land) Delvinia.

DEM
To demand, Demando, are. Pry.
278. Wet. 2. 9. Co. Lit. 281.
D. and Student 57.
A Demand, D.manda, æ, f.
Demandum, i, n. It signifieth
calling upon a Man for anything
due. It hath likewise a pro-
per Signification with the Com-
mon Lawyers opposite to Plaint:
For the pursuit of all Civil A-
ions
Aions are either Demands or Plaints, and the Pursuer is called Demandant or Plaintiff, viz. Demandant in Actions Real, and Plaintiff in personal; and where the Party pursuing is called Demandant, there the Party pursued is called Tenant; where Plaintiff, there Defendant. New Terms of Law, verbo Demandant.

Demandant is he which is Actor in a Real Action, because he demandeth Lands; and Plaintiff, Querens, in personal and mixt, Quia queritur de injuria; Tenant, Tenens, in real Actions; and Defendant, Defendens, in Actions personal and mixt. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 67.

Demesa, Dominicus, ci, n. Spel. 214.

A Demise (or letting of an Estate) Dimissio, onis, f.

Demised, Dimissus, a, um. Demorage; Demoragium, ii, n.

To demur, Demurro, are. i H. 7. 13. Morari in lege. It signifies in our Common Law, a kind of Paue upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is used substantively; for in every Action the Controversy consisteth, either in the Fact or in the Law: If in the Fact, that is tried by the Jury; if in Law then is the Case plain to the Judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just Doubt. I call that plain to the Judge, wherein he is assured of the Law, though perhaps the Party and his Coun-
DEN

Dentifricium, J: See Devonshire. See Devonshire.

DEO

Deodand, Deodandum, i, n. Deodandum is when any Man by misfortune is slain by a Horse, a Cart, or by another in that moveth to further his Death, then the thing that was the cause of his Death, and that at the time of his Misfortune did moveth, shall be forfeit to the King, and that is called Deodand, and pertains to acting’s Almoner for the dispensing of Alms and Deeds of Charity.

DEP

Depart, Departo, ire. Co. Ent. 162.
Dereigne, Deraifnia, æ, f. It cometh of the French word Deraigner or Deraignuer, i.e. to displac, or to turn out of his order, and hercfo 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 becomes a Layman. Coke on Lit. Lib. 2, c. 11, feft. 202. Rubiginous in his grand Customary, cap. 122, & 123, maketh mention of Lex probabilis and Lex deraijnia: Legem probabilem 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 shouldest 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. Dereiifian 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 suum heres propinquior. Glanville, lib. 2, cap. 6, and habeo probos homines, qui hoc vi audient, & parati sunt dirationave. Idem, lib. 4, 20. i.e. He proved that to be his own.

A deraignment or Proof, Diocinatio, onis, f. To deraign (or prove an application good) Directiono, are.

Dertford (in Kent) Desvadum.

DES

To describe, Describo, er. A Description, Description, nis, f.

A Desk to write upon, Desk, æ, f. 2 Mon. 370. Phaenai, m.

Le Despenser or Spencer (his Family) D'e Despenser, Despensator.

To destroy, Destruo, ere. A Destroyer, Destroyer, Destruo, m. Destruo, oris, m. Perditior, oris, m.

A destroying (or Destration) Destrutio, onis, s. Desmond (in Ireland) Demania.

DET

To detain (or cause to stay) Detineo, ere. Retardo, a.

To delay (accuse or be by) Detego, ere.

To determine, Determine, Detinere, Dictur a Detinere, Dictur à Detinere, because Detinere is the
A Devise (or bequest) Devisum, i, n. Devisatio, onis, f. Devisamentum, i, n. Rs. Ent. 496, 1 Co. 80.


Of Devonshire, Domnucensis, Domnoniensis:

D I A.


The Rod, the goemon or staff of a Dial, Index, icis, 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) Adamas, antis, m.

D I C.

A Dice box, Fritillus, li, m.

A die to play withal, plur. Dice, Taxillus, li, i, m. Talus, i, m. Alca, æ, f.

To play at Dice, Afragalizo, are. Talis ludere. Ludere Taxillus.

A cast at Dice, Bolus, i, m. Tefflerarum jactus. Jactus Alca.

A player
**DI**

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.
A place where Dice are laid up, Alearium, ii, n.

**DIE**

To diet, Dieta, æ, f.
Diet-drink, Potter diæteticus.

**DIF**

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.
Difficulty, Dificultas, tis, f.

**DIG**

A digger of Mines, Metallicus forfor.
To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonizo, are.
To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.
A digging, Follio, onis, f. Capital, onis, f.
A plat of Ground dug, Besctata, æ, f.

**DIL**

To dilacerate (tear or rend in pieces) Dilacero, are.
To dilate (or make large) Dilato, are.
Dilatory (that causeth delay or stay) Dilatorius, æ, um.

**DIM**

A Dimension (or measuring) mensio, onis, f.
To diminish, Diminuo, ere.
A Diminution, Diminiutio, onis, f.

**DIN**

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.
A Dinner, Prandium, ii, n.
A Dining-Chamber, Prandium, ii, n.

**DIO**

Dionysius (a Man's Name) onylius, ii, m.
Dionysia (a Woman's Name) onyliæ, æ, f.

**DIR**

Direct, Directus, a, um.
To direct (or make straight) Dirigo, ere.
A directing or direction, Direction, onis, f.
A Director, Director, onis, f.
To disagree, Discordo, are.
To discharge (or weigh the Action) Exar- mo, are.
To disannul, Annihilo, are.
To disclaim (or unarm) Exar-mo, are.
To disburse, Enumero, are.
To dis-charge, Disconnect, are.

Disability, D.habilitas, a, f.
Dis-abled, Dishability, a, f.
To dis-avow, Deadvoco, are.

Discharge, Difclamium, i, n. It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a Distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he disfained 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 Title.
Title Disclaimer. If a Man arraigned of Felony do disclaim Goods, being cleared he loseth them. Staudford pl. Cor. fol. 286. See the new Book of Entries, Verbo Disclaimer.

Discontinuance, Discontinuatio, onis, f.
To discover, Detego, ere. A discovering, Deteftio, onis, f.
To disourse, Discuro, ere. A disourse, Discurus, üs, m. A disese, Morbus, i, m. To disfranchife, Excivito, are. Exurbito, are.


To disinherit, Exhæredo, are. A disinkeriting, Exhæredatio, onis, f. To dislodge (or put out of lodg- ing) Demigro, are. To dismember, Dismembro, are. To dismi, Dimitero, ere. Disobedience, Inobediencia, æ, f. Disobedient, Inobedien, ntis, adj. To dish y, Inobedio, ire. Disorder, Confusio, onis, f. In- ordinatio, onis, f. To disorder, Confundo, ere. Disorderly, Confusè, adv. Disparagement, Disparagatio, onis, f. Spel 105. It is by our Common Lawyers used especial-
Immoveable or Incorporight, Instr. of the Common Law, cap. 15.

Difiisfor, Diffecister, ori, m. 

dissife, Diffefeo.

disaff, Colus, li & lus, f.

disaff, full of Town, Flax or other matter, which is spun, m, i, n.

distance, Distanteia, æ, f.

distilling (or distillation) Distio, onis, f.

distilling, Distillando.

distiller, Distillator, oris, m. 

teller of things distilled, Disus, ii, m.

distress, Distines, a, um.

distinely, Distinque, adv.

distinguishing, Distinguo, ere.

distinguishing (or distinction) Dician, onis, f.

distrain, Districo, ere.

distainable, Indistirringible, adj. 2 Instr. 402.

Distress, Distressio, onis, f. 

Distress, æ, f. It signifies most only in the Common Law, in the sense whereby to bring a Man into a Court, or to make him answer for debt or Duty denied. The first was most commonly a way for the Party distressed to drive the Party distressing from the distressed, and so to make his Act a Trespass against the distresser, or else to drive him out neighbourly with the Debtor of Duty, for which the distresser. The Civil Law call a Distress, Pignorum captivam, Brassoius de verbis, sign. 4. This Compilation is by

cap. 71. divided into a Distress, personal, and Distress real: Distress personal is made by surprizing a Man's moveable Goods, and detaining them for the security of his appearance to the Court, and to make him Plaintiff. A Distress real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the Grand Cape, and Petit Cape: And thus it is interpreted by Notman de verb. feudal, verbo disstitus. This differeth from an Attachment in this point (among others) that a Distress cannot be taken by any common Person, without the compaund of his own. See Fitz-Herbert, nat. brev. fol. 904. except it be presently after the Cattle or other thing is driven or born out of the Ground by him that perceiveth it to be in danger to be distressèd, New terms of Law, Verbo Distressis. Distress is a French word, and it is called in Latin Distressio & Augusta, because the Cattle distressèd are put into a staight which we call a Pound. One may distress any where intra seodum, so that it be not in the High-way, nor Church-yard.

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 fora nature, cannot be distressèd. 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 distressèd for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by conquence are for A a the
the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smith's Shop shall not be distreined for the Rent owing out of the Shop, nor the Horse in the Hoftrey, 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 distreined for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be distreined for Rent that cannot be rendered again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Distrefs taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be distreined for Rent, but for Damage Feasant they may; but Carts with Corn may be distreined for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, Averia carnea, shall not be distreined, for no Man shall be distreined by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Ax of a Carpenter; or the Books of a Scholast, but Goods or Animalia o'ies may be distreined. If the Distrefs be of Utenfils of Household or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be fallen away, there he must impound them in a House or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the Freehold, or the Doors or Windows of a House, or the like, cannot be distreined. 7. Beasts that escape may be distreined for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Cou-

chant: He that distreins any thing that hath Life must immediately impound them in a Lawful Pound within three Miles in the same County. The Common Law Men cannot distrein for Rent Service in the Night as is judged in the 12 of E. 12 Distrefs, but for Damage Feasant he may distrein it at Night for necessity of the Case, for otherwise peradventure he shall not distrein nonnulla, if before the Day they may be kept or stray out of his Hands. 7. Rep. Cases upon the Statute and 9. Rep. Mackallies Case upon Co. on Lit. 1. 2. c. 12.

A grand Distress is that which is made of all the Goods and Hables which the Party hath in the County, Britton, fol. 52.

Distress in the former situation is divided first into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how on shall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Affias once or twice, Old nat. brev. fol. 43. Distress Infinite is without limitation until the Income, as against a Jury that shall appear, super Certificat Affias, the Process is in bonas, habes corpora, and Distress Infinite, Old nat. brev. fol. 13. Then it is divided into a general Distress, Anno 52 H. 3. c. 7, which Fitz-Herbert calleth Latin, Magnam distrioum, habes corpora, brev. fol. 126. And an ordinary Distress, of which see before Distress, But see whether it be some time not all one with D.

Ditch, Fossatum, i, n. Spel.

Ditch, Fossatum, i, n. Spel.

Dispers, with whom also the Stat- of Marlbridge seemeth to a- Anno 25 H. 3. cap. 7. cap. 12. See Old. not. brev. 7. b. See. grand Diftreffs things be difterreable, and what Caufes: See the new as of Law, verbo Diftreffs.

Diftreff, Angufto, are.

distribute, Distribuo, ere.

distributing (or distribution)

Ditch, Distributus, us, m.

Disfract, Disfractus, us, m.

Liberties or Precincts of a

the Territories or Circuit Country, within which a or his Officers, may judge, 

disfract, or call in question the 

Inhabitants, Ca. ne Romani. de

in Clem. And Gasvan. de 

stud. Burgund. p. 190. Brit-

op. 122. And fo likewise is 

in the Register Original,

22. Charia de Foresta, see 

Myuing in the Chapter licet 

m. 9. extra de prabationi-

Numb. 5. And Zafus in the 

Council, Numb. 47.

Ditch, Disturbance, Disturbatio, o-

disturb, Disturbatio, æ, f.

disturb, Disturbio, are.

Ditch, Fossatum, æ, f. 

Scrobs, obis, 

little Ditch, Fossula, æ, f. 

biculcus, li, m. Lacusculus,
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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*DOE*

To *doe, Facio, ere.*

*A using to doe, Facitatio.*

He that *useth to doe, Facitator.*

*A doer, Factor, oris, m.*

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*DOG*

*A Dog, Canis masculus.*

*A Car Dog, Canis villaticus, domesticus.*

*A Mastiff Dog, Maltivus, m.*

*A Shepherd's Dog, Canis huirarius.*

*A little Dog, Catellus, li.*

*A Dog's Collar, Collare, i.*

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*DOL*

*A Dole, Dola, æ, f.*

*A Dole or Dole, Dola, æ, f.*

_Lex. 46._ *Dolea, æ, f._ *Ry.* 113. *bis._ It is a part or share in a *dow*.

*A dole (or liberal Gift to a Prince) Largitas, atis.*

*Corporium, ii, n.*

*A dole (or distribution of Ed, or raw Flesh) such as is used in the death of rich Men and great Nobles, Visceratio, onis, f.*
DO

Dule (Sorrows or Grief) Dolor, is, m.

DOM

Domestical (or Domestic) Domus, a, um.

Domination, Dominatio, onis, f.

Domus Reparanda, is a Writ at lieth for one against his neighbour, by the fall of whose house he feareth hurt toward his own House, Regist. Orig. fol. for this point the Civilians be the Action, de damno in-

DON

Don or Dune River (in Yorkshire) Donus.

A Donation (a gift, a giving) Donatio, onis, f.

A Donative, Donativum, i, n.

A Benefice meerly given, and dated by the Patron to a Man without either Presentation to an Ordinary, or Institution by Commandment, Fitz. nat. 1v. fol. 35. E. See the Statute, no 8 R. 2. cap. 4.

A Donor, Donatus, i, m. 2. Co.

A Donee, Donatus, is, m. 2. Co.

A Door, Ostium, n. Fortis, is, f. Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

A two leaved door, or folding doors, Valvae, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

A fore Door, Osticum anticum.

Back Doors, Ostia retrorsa, Postica, orum, n.

Outward Doors, Ostia exteriora.

Inward Doors, Ostia interiora.

A Door with leaves, Fores, i- um, f.

A Door that opens without the least noise, Taciturnillum Ostium.

A False Door, Pseudoforum, i, n.

A Garden Door, Macellota, æ, f.

Having a double Door, Bisoris, re, Adj.

A little Door (or Wicket) Foricula, æ, f. Forula, æ, f.

A little back Door, Posticula, æ, f. Posticum, li, n.

A Door bolted, Ostium oppellulatum.

The Lintel of a Door, Sublimen, inis, n. Hyperthyrum, ri, n.

Standings before a Door, Statuunculae, arum, f. 2. Rol. 814.

Door Cases, Thecae Ostiorum.

Architectural Door Cases, Thecae Ostiorum arcuatim.

A door keeper, Ostii custos, vid. Porter.

He that openeth the Door, Aper- tularius, ii, m.

DOR
Dor River (in Herefordshire)

Dorcas (a Woman's name) Dorcas, &c.

Dorchester City (in Dorsetshire)

Dorchester, Dorcestria, Dorcestral, Dorsetia, Durnitia, Duronia, Durnovaria or Duruonovaria.

Dorchester (in Oxfordshire) Dorcinia Civitas, Durocastrum, Hydropolis.

Of Dorchester or Dorsetshire)

Dorsetensis, Dorcentis, Dorsetensis.

A Dormer, Tignum, i, n. Culmen domus.

A Dorner (or principal Beam)

Column, inis, n.

Dorchester near Walmsford (in Huntingdonshire) Durobrivæ, Durobrivae.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetania, Dorsetia. Dura 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.

Dos of Sweating Powder, Doses Pulveris diaphoretici.

A Dossor, Dossorum, i, n. Pry. 105. Corbis doissuaria, Canisflarium, i, n.

DOU

Date unde nihil habet, is a W of Dower, that lieth for the Widow against the Tenant, whighth hath bought Land of her Hand in his Life-time, when 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. 179.

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 to be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well 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 single. Fitz. fol. 223.

D **O**

A French word made of the In Diploma, double-tongued, Bilinguis, e, doubler, Diplois, idis, f.

Doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Dubtio, onis, f. doubt, Dubiæ, are. Ambigere.

Without doubt, Indubio, adv. doubtful, Dubius, a, um. doubtful Speech; Ambilogium, ii, n. Ambilogium, ii, n. doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv. that speaketh doubtfully, Ambiguer, a, um.

Dove, Columba, æ, f. Dove house, Columbarium, i, n. that keepeth a Dove-house Columbarius, ii, m.

Ring-dove, Palumba, æ, f. Cumbra torquata.

Turtle-Dove, Turtur, ur. m.

Dove River (in Darbyshire) Do-


Dough-trough (or kneading trough) Maetra, æ, f. Artopta; æ: Alveus pistorius.

Dough-srape, Radula, æ, f. DoWer (the Family) De Do-

ver (in Kent) Ad Portum Libris, Dofris, Doris Cantio-

ta, Dorobrina, Dovoria, Do-

vria, Dovettia, Durus.

Down Reapers, Plumala, æ, f. Pluma molliores. Pluma sub-

ures.

Dowabel (a Woman's name) Lusabella, æ, f.

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D **O**

A Dowager, Dotiffa, æ, f. (i. e.) A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Down, a Bishop's See (in Ire-

land) Dunum.


Dower, Dos, dotis, f. Dower in the Common Law, is taken for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath for Term of her Life of the Lands or Tenements of her Husband after his Decease, for the sustenance of her self, and the Nurture and Education of her Children. Dower is of five sorts or kinds, viz.

1. Dower per legem communem.

2. Dower per constantiam.

3. Dower ex aequitatis partis.

4. Dower ad oium Ecclesiæ.

5. Dower de la plus bene.

To the Consummation of Dow-

er 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. Ub i nullum Matrimonium, nulla dos. Dos is derived, ex donatione, & est quiva 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 Jaetum retis tertium. 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, she shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for Consensus non concussit fact matrimoniwm, 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, Legitimam matrimonium, a Lawful Marriage, quoad dotem. If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife shall be endowed; for albeit she was not absolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet she was conditionally dowable, viz. if she attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by his death the possibility of Dow- er is consummate. So it if the Husband alien his Land, then the Wife is attainted 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, to be in Goods, and not in Law, yet here in England it must 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 forfeit Dower by the Stat. of Westminster 2. cap. 34. Dowry signifies in the Co- mon Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to the Husband in Marriage, otherwise called Maritagium, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which the hath of the Husband after the Marriage terminated, if she outlive him. Glanville lib. 7. cap. 2. Bract lib. 2. cap. 38. Britton cap. in Pnrt. And in Scotland (i) sigriifieth just as much, de verborum sign. verbo Dos. former is in French called Dos, or Dof, the other Douarre, by them Linered, Doarium donarium. It is not unreasonable to call the former a Dowry, the other a Dower, but the latter have confounded. For ex- ample, Smith de Rep. Angl. p. 1 calleth the latter a Dowry, a Dower is sometime used for the former, as in Britton ubi supra, it is not inconvenient to dis-
DRA

Draught (or Model) Idea, ß, n. A Draught (or cast with a Net) Trahus, ßs, m.
A Draught (in drinking) Trahus, m.

DRE

Dregs (or Loof) Fæx, ßcIs, f. Small Dregs, Fæcula, ß, f. Dregs of Wine, Flores.
Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, ß, um.
Dredge (Bolmong) Farrago, ßinis, f.
A Drench for Horses or sick Beasts; Salivatum, i, n.
Drenched, Salivatus, ß, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Salivo, are.
The tenure of the Dreggs, Dregnagium, ii, n.
A Dregg (or Board to put Meat upon) Abax, acis, m. After coquina-
DR


DRI

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Insolo, are.
To dry in the Smoak, Infumo, are.

To run a-drift, Perennitare Carinas turbinibus.

Drink, Poculenta, æ, f. Ry. 84.

A drink (or potion) Potio, onis, f.
Small drink, Potiuncula, æ, f. Cervilia tenuis.

A drinking together, Companatio, onis, f.
To drip (or drop) Gutto, are.

A Dripping-pan, Patella pinguiaria. Deguttorium, ii, n.
The dripping of Meat, Eliquamen, inis, n.

To drive (or chafe) Pello, ere.
To drive away, Abigo, ere. Depello, 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 Drosée, Hydrops, opis, m.

DU

That hath the Drosée, Hydrops, a, um.

Drosé (or fœm of Metal) Star, æ, f.

A Driver (or driver of Car) Armentarius, ii, m.
To drown, Submergo, eri.

DRU

A Drum, Tympanum, n. To beat, or play on a Drum, Tympanizo, are. Pulfare Tympanum, compodere Tympanum.

A Drummer (or player the Drum) Tympanista, æ, m.

A Kettle-Drummer, Aëneas, oris, m.

DUB

To dub a Knight, Decurio, æ. Dubbing, Decuridatio, onis.

Dublin or Divilin (in Ireland) Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinm, Eblana.

Dublin County, Dublinia Comitatus.

DUC

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at any time in the Chancery, and to bring with him some piece of Evidence or other thing that the Court would view. See the new book of Entries, Verbo Duces tecum.

A Duck, Anas, atis, d.
DU

**DUE**

urus, a, um.

Debtlus, a, um.

Duel, Duellum, li, n.

**DUG**

Dug (or Udder) Uber, eris. n.

Dug (or Pap) Mamma, æ, f.

**DUK**

Duke, Dux, ucis, m.

little Duke, Ducillus, li, m.

Dukedom (or Dutchy) Ducatus, m. In some Nations at

Dulwich, Mutus, a, um.

Dumfriese (in Scotland) Corda

Selgovarum.

**DUL**

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

**DUM**

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.

Dumnaf (in Scotland) Corda

Selgovarum.

**DUN**

Dunbriton (in Scotland) Britann

nodunum.


Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.

To dung (as to dung land) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.

Duged, Stercoratus, a, um.

Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.

Full of Dung, Stercorofus, a, um.

A Dunghil (or mixen) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquilinium, ii, n.

Fimerum, i, n.

A Dunghill Fork, Furcilla, æ, f.

A Dungeon, Hypogeum, i, n.

Barathrum, i, n.

Dunby or Dunby near Whitby (in Yorkshire) Dunnum. Dunnum.
Dur River (in Ireland) Duri, Duris.

Durefis, Duritia, Æ, f. It cometh of the French word Dur (i.e.) durus, vel durete (i.e.) duritas, and is where one is kept in Prison, or restrained from his Liberty, contrary to the Order of the Law. It is also an Exception in Pleading to avoid the Deed, which a Man was enforced to seal to ransom himself from an unlawful Captivity, vid. Leigh, Phil. Com. fol. 81. Brook in his Abridgment hath Durefs and Manafs together (i.e.) duritiam & minas, hardnes and threatening. See the new Book of Entries, verbo Durefs, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (in the North) Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Dunelmus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County, Dunelmensis Comitatus.
D W Ttlaft, Henry IV. by Authori-

ty of Parliament passed a Char-

ter whereby the Possessions, Li-

bles, &c. of the said Duchy were

fered from the Crown, Henry VII. reduced it to

former Nature, as it was in H V's Days. Crompton's Ju-

& F. 136. The Officers belonging to this Court, are the

cler, the Attorney, Re-

er General, Clerk of the

rt, the Messenger. Besides

e, there are certain Assistants
his Court, as one Attorney

the Exchequer, one Attor-

of the Duchy in the Chan-

, four Learned Men in the

ained of Council with

King in the said Court.

utty, Debitum, i, n.

uties, Credita, orum, n.

utiful (or serviceable) Offi-

us, a, um.

utifully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A

Dwarp, Nanus, i, m. Puil-

i, m.

She dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

D W E

Dwelling, Mansum, i, n. Man-


o Reg. 165. 1 Mon 529, 598.

hones, 1 Mon. 523, 320. Man-

, onis, f. Habitaculum, li, n.

miculum, ii, n.

dwell, Moror, ari. Habito, Diota, æ, f.

E A

A Dweller, Habitant, oris, m.

to, or dwell in another place,

n migro, are.

D Y E

To dye in Colours, Tingo, cre.

Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.

Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.

A Dye-house, Tinctorium, ii, n.

fficina tinctoria.

A Dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.

A Dyer's Wife, Tinctrix, icis, f.

A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. A-

henum Tinctorium.

A Dying, Tinctura, æ, f. Tin-

us, ës, m.

The Art of dyeing, Baphice, es, f.

Belonging to Dying, Tinctorius,

a, um.

D W A

E A C

Each and Every, Alteruter &

quilbet.

E A G

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.

An Eagle, Aquilaæ pullus.

E A R

An Ear-ling, Inauris, is, f.

An Ear, Auris, is, f.

An Ear (or handle of a Pot)
Earl, comes, is, m. The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword
Cam. Pag. 107. See the solemnity thereof described more at large in Stow's Annals, p. 1121. The occasion why these Earls in later time have had no sway over the County, whereof they bear their Name, is not absurdly signified in Sir Thomas Smith, lib. 2. cap. 14. where he faith that the Sheriff is called Viccomes, as (Vicarius Comitis) following all matters of Justice, as the Earl should do; and that because the Earl is most commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwise. So that it seems that Earls by reason of their high Employments, being not able to follow also the business of the County, were delivered of all that Burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is still called Viccomes, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl.

See Hotman de verb. feudal, verbo Comes, and Cassius. de Consuetud. 

Earnest Money, Arrha, æ, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, æ, f.

Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

EAT

A great Eater, Edulus, li, Eaton (in Berkshire) (Æton

EAV

Eaves Boards, Suggrundia.
An El- spear, Fuscina, æ; f. Stimulus, li, m. Hafta Trianguis.

EFF


EGG

An Egg, Ovum, i, n. Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova sine tegmine cocta. To peak Eggs, Ova coxillare. The yolk of an Egg, Vitellus, i, m. Ovilitum, ei, n.

EGB

Egbert (a Man’s Name) Egbertus, i, m.

EGR

Egress (or going forth) Egrefus, âs, m.

EIE

Ejieftione Firmae, is a Writ which lies where the Lease for years is call out of Possession.

EIG

Eight, Oto, Indecl. Belonging to eight, Octonarius, a, um.

Eight
Eight times, Octies, adv.
The eighth, Octavus, a, um.
The eighth time, Octavum, adv.
Of the eighth year, Octennis.

Gathering the eighth part of
Goods, Octonarii, orum, m.
The eighth part above the whole,
Sefquioctavus, a, um.
Eighthly, Octave, ad.
Eight-fold, Octuplus, a, um.
Multiplied by Eight, Octuplicatus, a, um.
The space of eight tears, Octennium, ii, n.
Eighteen, Octodecim.
The Eighteenth, Decimus octa-
vus.
Eight and twenty times, Duode-
tricies, adv.
The eight and twentieth, Duode-
tricefimus, a, um.
Eighteen times, Duodevices, adv.
Eight and thirty, Duodequadra-
ginta, Indecl.
The eight and thirtieth, Duode-
quadraginsmus, a, um.
Eight and forty, Duodequin-
quainginta.
The eight and fortieth, Duode-
quinginsimus, a, um.
Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.
The Eightieth, Octogefimus, a, um.
Of Eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.
Eighty times, Octogies.
Eight hundred, Octingenti.
Of Eight hundred, Octingena-
ririus, a, um.
Eight hundred times, Octingen-
ties.

EI

Einsbury in St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire) Ernulphi curia.

EL

To elaborate (or labour diligently) Elaboro, are.

ELA

To elect (or choose) EligO, a.

ELB

An Elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

ELD

The Elder Sister's part of La
Enitia pars. Co. Lit. 166.
Eldership (or Birthright) Ele-
tia, æ, f. Einecia, æ, f.
Elder (or more ancient) Sen-
oris.
Eldst, Maximus natu.

ELD

The Elder (or more ancient) St
oris.

ELE

To elegy (or choose) EligO, a.

An elegy, Electuarium, n. Which is a Confection me-
two ways, either liquid as in
ma opiate, or whole, as in Lox-
ges, &c.
Elegancy in Speech, Elegans, æ,

ELE

An elegy, Elegia, æ, f.

Elegit, is a Writ judicial, al-
lieth for him that hath recov-
ed Debt or Damages in the King's
Court against one not able
his Goods to satisfy; and di-
ted to the Sheriff, command-
that he make delivery of the
Party's Lands or Tenements,
and all his Goods, Oxen and
Beasts for the Plough except-
E  

Old. nat. brev. Fol. 1152.  
Orig. Fol. 299. & 301. and  
Table of the Register Ju-  
which expresseth divers  
of this Writ. The Author  
The New Terms of Law  
that this Writ should be  
within the Year, whom read  
ge for the use of the fame.  

E: Et nomen brevis, sic dictum  
: verbo (Elegit ) in eodem  
: menfo . Cowel Instit.  
: borough ( in Warwick )  
: dicum.  

1 (a Woman’s Name) Elena,  
: borough, or near it (in Cumb- 
: Volantium.  

A: Elephant, Elephas, antis, n.  
: erus, i, m.  
: men, Undecim.  
: th, Undecimus, a, um.  

E  

(a Man’s Name) Elias,  
(a Woman’s Name) Elia-  
: a, f.  
: a, a, u.  

E  

(a Man’s Name) Elia-  
: a, f.  

E  

(a Woman’s Name) Elia-  
: a, f.  

E  

(a Man’s Name) Eli-  
: e, m.  

E  

(a Woman’s Name) Em-  

E  

E  

E  

(a Woman’s Name) Emma, æ, f.  

E  

Emma (a Woman’s Name) Em-  
: ma, æ, f.  

Elo, Eloquie, Eloquendum,  
utᠮчувств, Eloquetia, æ, f.  

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.  

An Elogy (or testimonial of one’s  
Praise and Commendations or Dis-  

Eloquent, Eloquens, tis, adj.  

Facundus, a, um.  

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.  

An Elogy (or testimonial of one’s  
Praise and Commendations or Dis-  

Eloquence, Eloquuntia, æ, f.  

Facundus, æ, f.  

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.  

An Elogy (or testimonial of one’s  
Praise and Commendations or Dis-  

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.  

An Elogy (or testimonial of one’s  
Praise and Commendations or Dis-
An Embalming, Pollinātura, a, f.

An Emblem, Emblemata, aris, n.

Emblemæ (or the profits of Lands sowed) Emblementa, orum, n.

An Embryo (or Child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, anis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, cre.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupistror, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An Embroideress, Limbatrix, i-cis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of a Garment embroidered) Acupigmentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with Eylet-holes, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidering Needle, Acus Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupiçtus, a, um.

An Emendation (or Amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone) Smaragdus, i, m.

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

Emolument, Emolumentum, orum, n.
**EMR**

Emrebs (or Piles) Hæmorrhoida.

**ENA**

Enable (or give Ability) Hæmorrhoida.

**ENC**

Enchaunt, Incanto, are.

*Enchaunter, Incantator, o-

*Enchauntress, Incantatrix, i-

*Enchiridion (or small manu-

*Enchiridium, ii, n.

Enclose (compass or shut in)

Enclose, Claufura, æ, f.

Encumber, Impedio, ire.

Encounter, Confligo, ere.

Encourage, Animo, are.

Encroachment (or taking more

Encroachment, i, n.

Enpretura, æ, f. (i.e.) when

Mens grounds lie together,

ne presfeth too far on the

or when a Landlord

gotten more Rent or Ser-

of his Tenant, than of right

**END**

Au End, Finis, is, m. vel f.

To end, Finio, ire.

To ende, Endico, are.

Endiftment, Endiftamentum, i,

n. Signifieth in Law an Accu-

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-

diftment is always at the Suit

of the King. Leigh. Phil Com. Fel.

85. It is an Accusation, because

the Jury that inquireth of the

Offence, doth not receive it un-
til the Party that offereth the Bill,

appear so far in it as to subscribe

his Name. It differeth from an

Accusation in this, that the pre-
ferrer of the Bill is no way tied
to the proof thereof upon any
Penalty if it be not proved, ex-
cept there appear Conspiracy.

Wherefore tho' moved by Mr.
West's Authority, I call it an Ac-
cusation: Yet I take it to be ra-
ther, Denunciatio, because it is of
Office due by the great Enqueft,
rather than of a free intent to ac-
cuse. Of this you may read,
Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl.
lib. 2. cap. 19. & Staundf. pl. cor.
lib. 2. cap. 23, 24, 25, 26, &c.

&fue 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-
ifieth in our Common Law, as
much as Accusatio in the Civil
Law, though it have not in all
points the like Effect. West. pars
C c 2
An Engineer (or worker of Engines) Machinarius, ii., m.
To devise an Engine, Machinor, aris.

An Engine to hoist packs in and out of Ships, Marschala, æ, f.
Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcopia, arum, f., pl.
Englecrery (or Englishchryrie) Engelceria, æ, f. (i.e.) One's being an Englishman.

England, Anglia, Britania, Albion.

An English Man, Anglus, i., m.
English Men, (or English Saxons) Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, Cælo, are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (or engraved) Sculptatus, æ, um. Sculptus, a, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, oris, m.
Cælator, oris, m.

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.
none in signification both with
French and Latin. It is espe-
cially taken for that Inquisition,
neither the Romans nor
such Men ever had use of that
nor learn. And that is the
Inquest of Jurors, or, by Jury,
which is the most usual Tryal
Call Causes, both Civil and
Criminal in our Realm, for in
Caus Civil after proof is made
of either side, so much as each
Party thinketh for himself, if the
duty be in Fact, it is referred
the Discretion of twelve in-
dependent Men, Empanelled by
Sheriff for the Purpose: And
they bring in their Verdict,
Judgment passeth, for the
Jury finds the
Thus: Then is the Law thus:
As we judge for the Inquest,
Causes Criminal. See Jury,
see Sir Thomas Smith de Re-
Ang. lib. 2. cap. 19. An En-
quest is either of Office, or at
Mile of the Party, Stautdp.
Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.

Enrage (or make angry) Rab-
bire, are. Furio, are.
Enraged, Furiatus, a, um. Fu-
re percitus.
Enrich (or make rich) Locu-
pro, are.
Enroll, Irrotulo, are.
Enrolling, Irrotulatio, o-
Enrolment, Irrotulamentum,
Com. 145. Spel. 387.

An Ensign (or Banner) Insigne,
is, n.
An Ensign-bearer, Vexillarius,
To entangle, Installo, are.

To entangle (or ensnare) Intric-
To entail, Tallio, are. Cow.
122.

An Entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feu-
dum. Tallium. It cometh of
the French entaille (i.e.) insin-
and in our Common Law is a
substantive Abstract, signifying
Fee-tail, or Fee-intailed. Little-
ton in the second Chapter of his
Book draweth Fee-tail from the
Verb Tailaire, which must come
from the French Tailier, i.e. se-
ders, 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. Lup-
um de Magistratibus Francorum, lib.

Entendement, cometh of the French
Entendement (i.e.) Intellectus, in-
genium. It signifies in our Com-
mon Law so much as the true
meaning or signification of a
Word or Sentence. See of this
Kitch. fol. 224.
To enter (or go in) Intro, are.
To enterline, Interlineo, are. Inter
crisbo, ere.
To enter (or put into) Introdu
cuo, etc. Intromitto, ere.
To entertain, Excipio, ere. Rec
cipio, ere.
Entertained (or entertaining) Hospitus, a, um.
Entertainment of, or Provision for the King for one Night, Firm unius noctis.
An Entice, Abducto, oris, n. Entire (or whole) Integer, ra, rum.
To entitle, Intitulo, ere.
An Entrance, Introitus, ı, m. Ingressus, ı, m.
To entrap, Intrico, ere. Implico, are.
To entreat (treat of, handle) Traço, are.
An Entry, Ingressus, ı, m. Cometh of the French (Entrée, i.e. Introitus, ingressus, a. d.) and properly signifieth in our Common Law the taking Possession of Lands or Tenements: See Plowden Assize of first Force in London, and read Weß also part 2. Symbol. Titulo Recoveries, sect. 2. & 3. Who there sheweth for what things it lieth, and for what it lieth not.
Entrafon, Intrutto, onis, f. It is a violent or unlawful entrance into Lands or Tenements, being utterly void of a Possessour, 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.

To envy, Invideo, ere. Envious, Invidus, a, um.
To environ (or compass about) Circundo, are. Circumcludo, ere.
To ensure, Opero, are.

The Epigastrium, or all the inward part of the Belly, whereth the Entrails, from Bulk down unto the Belly Epigastrium, ii, n.
The Epiglottis, the Cover of the Throat, the or little Tongue, which by the amplitude of the Larynx and the way of the rough Ary and the way of the rough Ary, suffreth no Meat or Div to slip down into the inner capacity thereof, and so to fall to the Lungs. Epiglottis, id.

equivalent, Æquivalens, ntis,}

equivocal, Æquevocus, a, um.

equivocate, Æquivoco, are.

ERA

eradicante (or pluck up by the
Eradico, are.

*E*rmus (a Man's name) Erad-
i, m.

ERE

erest (or set up) Elevo, are.

ere, ere, are.

ERM

Ermine (or Ermines) Mus

Politorc.

ERR

Err, Erro, are.

ERU

eridition, Eruditio, onis, f.
eruptio (or breaking out) E-
ru, onis, f.

ESC

Ewmbio, is a Licence granted
to, for the making over a

Bill of Exchange to a Man over

To escape, Escapi, are. Dr. and

An Escape, Escapia, w, f. Evasio,
onis, f. Escape is where one that
is arrested cometh to his Liber-
ty before that he is delivered by
award of any Justices, as by order
of Law. If the Arrest of him that
escaped were for Felony, then
that shall be Felony in him that
did voluntarily suffer the Escape,
and if for Treason, then it shall
be Treason in him, and if for
Trespa$,$ then Trespass. If Murder
be made in the day, and the
Murderer be not taken, then
it is an Escape, for which the
Town where the Murder
was done shall be amerced,
Stauad. Pl. of the Crown. If a Man
be robbed in the Day, and the
Thief escape, and be not taken
within half a Year after the Rob-
bbery, the Town or Hundred shall
answer it to the Party robbed,
if he have made Hue and Cry.

1d. Pl. of Co. lib. 1. c. 33. The
Township shall be amerced for
an Escape if it was tempore diur-
no, although the Murder was
committed in the Town-field,
or in a Lane, but it seemeth rea-
able that complaint be
made to the Justices, L. Dyer
Although the Prisoner which
escapes be out of the view, yet
if fresh suit be made, and he re-
pris'd in recenti infectione, he
shall be in Execution; for oth-
erness at the turning of a Corner,
or by an Entry of an House,
or by any other such means the
Prisonet
Prisoner may be out of view, Coke, Rigwey's Case, 3 Rep. If a Sheriff or Bailiff of a Franchise assist 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 carceri mancipetur in ferris. So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors, Coke, Boyton's Case, 3 Rep. Where the Sheriff dieth, and one in Execution breaketh the Gaol, and goeth at large, this is no Escape, for when a Sheriff dieth, all the Prisoners are in the Custody of the Law, until a new Sheriff be made, Leigh. Phil. Com. pag. 90. If a Woman be Warden of the Fleet and a Prisoner in the Fleet marrieth her, this shall be judg'd an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. Fland. Common. Plato's Case.

An Escheat, Escaeta, α, f. Pry. 66. Com. 102. Spel. 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, Aut per defectum sanguinis, as if the Tenant dies without Issue; Aut per delittum tenentis, that is for Felony. Escaeta is derived of the French word Eschier, accedere, for an Escheat is a casual Profit, Quad accidet 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 Casuca on Lit. p. 13 & 492. 1 which are hanged by M. Law, in Evore Belli, forfe Lands; for Escheat for Felo three manner of ways.

1. Aut quia suspensus per Cap.
3. Aut quia uiligatus est.

The Father is feized of this in Fee holden of J. S. Tho. is attainted of High Treason; the Father dieth, the Land shall escheat to J. S. propter de jure sanguinis, because the Father dieth without Heir; and the King cannot have the Land because the Son never had any thing to forfeit, but the Law shall have the Escheat of the Lands whereof the Perfected were attainted of High Treason, seized, of whomsoever they be holden. Coke on Lit. lib. 1. 1

An Escheator, Escaetor, or Escheator cometh of Escheat is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats the King in the County, where he is Escheator, and certify them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the Office of Treasurer, and by Letter Patent from him, and continues in his Office but one Year, and can any be Escheator over once in three Years, Anno 32 & cap. 8. and Anno 3 ejusdem, &c.

2. See more of this Officer in his Authority in Crompton's Puf of Peace : See ep. 29. ed. 3 Form of the Escheator's Office in Regist. Orig. fol. 301. Fitz ca leth him an Officer of Ro
ESS, Effonium, ii, n. And sometimes Exonium, and sometimes without x, or z, is a word Forensical, and cometh of an obsoleite French word Effonier, or Exonier, to excuse and free from Care, from the word Soignier. It is an Excuse made for the Tenant or Defendant, who would not appear and be admitted in real Actions, or to Suiters in Court-Barons for five Causes, 1. De malo via five veniendi, where the Tenant would not come in respect of some impossibility, or durst not in regard of some eminent danger, and this is called Effonium commune. 2. De malo leiti, where some Disease hindereth, which according to its Nature giveth longer or shorter Day. Glan. cap. 19. 3. Trans mare, which is cast on the behalf of the Tenant, when he is beyond the Seas, and this is for forty Days at least. Glanvillus cap. 25. 4. Servitiam Regis, when the Tenant is in the King's Service, and then the Plea resteth without day until he return, Glanv. cap. 27. 5. De terra sancta, where the Tenant or Defendant was in Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or as Volunteer against the Saracens, and then a Year and a Day at the least was allowed by the Effoin. Effoin is sometimes taken for any excuse of Aflize, in Clarendon tempore H. 2. Forren- den, p. 549. Nulli licet hospitari aliquem extraneum ultra unam notam in domo sua, nisi hospitatus ille effonium rationabile habuerit. See Coke's 2. part of Infit. c. 12. Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 91, 92.

Dd2

ESS

Esquire, Armiger, eru. m.

ESP

Essex, East-Sexena. Effexia, f. (i. e.) Examination of Weights and Measures by the Clerk of the Market.

ESS

Essay, Affiaia, æ, f. (i. e.)
...Essio de malo leiti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the finding of four lawful Knights to view one that hath essoined himself de malo leiti. Regist. Orig. fol. 8. b.

ES

To establish, Stabilio, i.e.,
An Establishment, Establishmentum, i. n. Ry. 195,
An Estate (or Condition) Status, 

An Estate left by one’s Father, Patrimonium, ii, n.

When the Lee Simple of an Estate is in no Person, as whilst a Parishage is void, Abegancia, a, f.

Estimo (or Estimation) Estimatio, onis, f.

To Estimo (or Account) Estimo, are.

Estimo, Estimatus, a, um.
Estley or Astley (the Family)
D’Estleega & Estleega.

Estoppel, seemeth to come from the French Estoyer, i.e. Oppolare, obsurare, sipare, obstipare, to stop with a Stopple, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwife might have had his Action; for Example, A Tenant makest a Feeoment by Collusion to one: The Lord accepteth the Services of the Fesoeffe, 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. defined an Estoppel to be a Bar or Interdence unto one to plead Truth, and restraineth it in the Impediment given to a by his own act only, but by ther’s also, Lib. 7, The Case of Vol. 88. a. Jurors cannot be estopped because they are华南 to say the Truth.

Estoppels are three ways described.

1. By matter of Record.
2. By bare Writing.

Comm. fol. 92, 93.

Estovers, Estoveria, or un


Estoverium cometh of the French Estoyer, i.e. servoire, to foster, and signifieth in our Common Nourishment or Mainenance, Brafs. lib. 3, tract. 2 cap. 18.

2. useth it for that Surnofe, which a Man taken for Fellow to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family during his imprisonment; and the State

Anno 6 Ed. 1, cap. 3. useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloths, is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man’s Wood; so it is that


26. faith, that the name of Estovers containeth House-boot, Plow-boot, and Plow-boot; as it gave in his Grant these general words, De rationabili estoveria bonitis, &c. he may thereby claim these three.

An estranging, Abalienatio

nis, f.

To be estranged, Abalienor,
is, when a Man having an Action depending (as a Formedon or damn fuit infra patem, or Writ of Right, or any such other) where-in the Demandant is not to recover Damages, sueth to inhibit the Tenant from making Waste during the Suit. The other fort is for the Demandant that is adjudged to recover Sasum of Land in question, and before Execution thereupon by the Writ habere faciat as seismam, for fear of Waste to be made before he can get Possession, sueth out this Writ. See more of this in Fitz. nat. br. fol. 60 & 61. Reg. Orig. fol. 76, and the Regist. Judicial fol. 33.

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) Eve.

Everardus, i, m.

Eua: bold
Evidence, Evidentia, ae, f. Co. Lit. 283. Lex. 51. Evidence is used in our Law, generally for any Proof, be it Testimony of Man or Instrument. See Sir Tho. Smith, lib. 2. cap. 17. 23.

Evident, Evidens, entis, adj. Evidentalis, le, adj.

The King’s Evil (a Disease) Scorfula, æ, f. Scruma, æ, f.


D’ Evreux (the Family) De Ebroitis.

Eusebius (a Man’s name) Eusebius, ii, m.

Euface (a Man’s name) Eufaceius, ii, m.

An Ewe, Ovis matrix uel Faëmina.

An Ewer, Aqualis, is m. Gutturnium ii, n.

To excel (or exceed) Excedo, Praesto, are. Excello, ere.

To except, Excepto, are.

Except before excepted, Excess præexceptis.

Except and always reserved: Trees, &c. Exceptis & temperativum omnibus arboribus, &c.

Exception, Exceptio, onis, f. It is a stop or stay to an Act, being used in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and both divided into dilatory and peremptory; Of these see Br. 5. traët. 5. per Totum, & Bris, cap. 91, 92.
Exchange, Excidius, ús, m. 
Post City (in Devonshire)
Cambio, ich, es 
Cambio, ii, n. 
Exchange hath peculiar signification in our Common Law, and is used for that Cession, where the Warrantees, or Deed not indented or without Deed (Lands being in one County) change their Lands, so that of them shall have the other's Lands to him so exchanged free, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, that is called an Exchange, is good without Livery and Seisin. It behoveth always that word Exchange be in the Deed, or else nothing passeth by the Deed, except that he hath Livery and Seisin. For the word Exchangium only maketh an Exchange, as the words Liberum 

Exchange, Excambio, cch. 
Common which are in Esse at the time of the Exchange is good, and so it is of Land and Rent. If two Parsons of several Churches change their Benefices, and resign them into the Hands of the Ordinary to the same intent, and the Patrons make their Presentations accordingly, and one of the Parson is admitted, instituted and indicted, and the other Parson is admitted and instituted, but dieth before Induction, the other Parson shall not retain the Benefice in which he is instituted, for the Exchange is not perfected, Vid. Leib. Phil. Com. fol. 94, 95. 
Exchange signifies generally as much as (Mutantio) with the Civilians, as the King's Exchange, Anno 1 H. 6. cap. 1 & 4. and Anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7, which is nothing else but the Place appointed by the King for the exchange of Bullion, be it Gold or Silver, or Plate, &c. with the King's Coin. These places have been divers here-tofore, as appears by the said Statutes. But now there is only one, viz. The Tower of London, conjoined with the Mint, which in time past might not be, as appeareth by Anno 1 H. 6. cap. 1. 

An Exchange (or Burse) Cambium, ii, n. 
An Exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m. 
An Exchanging. Cambitas, a-tis, f. 
The Exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n. 
It cometh of the French Eschiquerc. i. e. Abacus, tabula lusoria, a Chefs or Chequer Board, and signifi-
signifieth the Place or Court of all Receipts belonging to the Crown; and is so termed (as I take it) by reason that in ancient times, the Accomptants in that Office used such Tables as Arithmeticians use for their Calculations, for that is one signification of (Abacus) amongst others, Polypore Virgil lib. 9. Histor. Angl. faith that the true word in Latin is Seccarium. It may seem to be taken from the German word (Schatz) signifying as much as (Thesaurus) Treasure, or (fiscus) and from this Fountain, no doubt, springeth the Italian word (Zeccha) signifying a Mint, and Zeccherii, alias Zecchieri, the Officers thereunto belonging: Deseis Genuin, 134. Mr. Cambden in his Britan. pag. 113. faith that this Court or Office took the Name a Tabula ad quam affidebant, proving it out of Geruafius Tilburiensis, 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 Juticiars, to whom it appertaineth to amend that the Bailiffs, and other meaner Juticiars have evil done, and unadvisedly judged; and to do Right to all Men without Delay, as from the Prince's Mouth. Skeno de verbis significatione, verbo Secccarium, hath out of Paulus Eemilius these words, Scaccarium dicitur quod statarium, quod homines ibi in jure sistentur, vel quod sit stataria & perennis Curia, nam ueteres curiae essent indivisive, nec loco nec tempore statz, while faith also of himself that in land the Exchequer was but the other Session was tabularia, before James V: Situt statuarium Curiam, cui erga effet Indivisiva. He at farther, Others think that Seccarium is so called a Similis ludi seccorum, that is, the of Chels, because many sons meet in the Exchequer, pleading their Caufes, one against the other, as if they were standing in an arrayed Ballel: O think that it cometh from a Saxon word (Seza) as what Sir Thomas Smith, which is threeth Treasure, Taxations on posts, whereof Accompit is in the Exchequer. This Confifeth as it were of two parts, whereof one is convertible specially in the hearing and deciding of all Caufes appertaining to the Prince's Coffers, conveniently called Seccarium centarium, as Ockam teifieth in his Lucubrations. The other is the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employ in the receiving and paying Money. Crompt. in his Juris Fol. 105. defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Caufes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both them, you may find named in the Britan. cap. Tribunalia Angliae, to whom I refer you. The King's Exchequer which now is feed in Westminster, was in divers Counties of Wales, An. 27. cap. 5. but especially cap. 21.
An Excursion, Excurso, onis, f.
To Excute, Excuto, are.

To execute (or bring to pass) Ejno, i.e. Perficio, er.
An Execution, Executo, 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 Writ at large, p. 2. Sym. Tit. Fines, f. B. 136, 137, 138. Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and such like, see in Fitz. nat. br. in Indice 2. v. i.o. Execution. Sir Edw. Coke Vol. 6. cap. Blumfield, Vol. 87, a. maketh two sorts of Executions, one final, another with a Quoifique, 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 fort with a Quoifique, is tending to an end, and not final, as in the case of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, &c. this is not final; but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the intent and purpose to satisfie the Demandant; and his Imprisonment is not absolute, but until the Defendant do satisfie, ldem, ibidem.
Execution for Debt is fourfold. 1. Of Goods only by Fieri facias, or of the Moiety of Lands by Egestis, or upon the Recon-

sance of a Staiute; or of the Body by Capias ad satisfaciendum. Vid. Leigh, Phil. Com. 95.

An Executor (or Hangman) Carnifex, icis, f.

An Executor, Executor, oris, m. Executor is he that is appointed by any Man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his Substance, according to the Contents of the said Will. This Executor is either particular or universal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be committed to his Charge. Universal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call Heres designatus, or Testamentarius, and the Law accounteth one Person with the Party whose Executor he is, as having all Advantages of Action against all Men, that he had, to like wise 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 befall 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. C. Episcopis & Clericas; And from this Time and Experience have wrought out the use of these universal Executors, as also brought the Administration of their Goods that died Will unto the Bishop.

An Executor is after the Arts.

1. Executor Testamentarius or a Staiute constitutes.

2. Executor Legalis, that is by Ordinance.

3. Datius, The Administrator, Coke 8. Rep. Sir John and ham's Case. An Executor Administrator ought to execute his Office, and administer Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. in paying all the Debts and Legacies in such Decency and Order, as they ought to be paid by the Debts due by Obligation, being paid by Executors of Deeds by single Contract, as before Legacies, Coke 9. 2. Truly, to convert nothing to his own Use for an Executor or Administrator hath not Goods of the said to his own Use, but in another Right, and to others Uses as he ought nor to practice devise any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but truly to execute his Office, according to the Trust reposed in him.


1. Necesstitatis, ut funtulli.

2. Utilitatis, that every thing shall be paid in such Precency as ought to be.

an Executor, or the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being constituted by the Testator Deceased, nor for want of a Constitution constituted by the Ordinary to administer. By far he shall become liable to the creditors; Vid. 43 Eliz. Cap. 105, 166, 6 Dyer, 166, Bel. 50. Ed 3 9. 13 & 14. Eliz. 395, 306. make an Executor, Constituting-executorem.

Exemplificis, Exemplifico, are. Exemplification (or Copy of a) under Seal of the Court) Exemplification, onis, f.

Exemplification, is a Writ granted for the Exemplification of an Inquest. See Regist. Orig. Fol. 290. Exempt (or taken out, from, or) Eximo, etc. Exempt (or Free) Exemptus, etc.


Exusa querela, is a Writ that for him, unto whom any Tenements in Fee within City, Town or Borough be devisable or devised by, and the Heir of the Devisee into them and death them from him, Regist. in fol. 244. Old nat. brev. fol. 7. See Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 198. L. of Exeter, Episcopus Excelsus.

EXH exhibits, Exhibo, ere. Exhibitor, Exhortor, ari.
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 Superstition, as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or Banishment) Exilium, ii. n.

Ex mero motu, are words formerly used in any Charter, or Letters Patents of the Prince, whereby he signifieth that he doth that which is contained in the Charter of his own Will and Motion, without Petition or Suggestion made by any other, and the effect of these words are to bar all Exceptions that might be taken unto the Instrument wherein they are contained by alleging, that the Prince in making that Charter was abused by any false Suggestion, Kitchen,

Exorable (or easy to be intreated) Exorabilis, i.e., 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, æ, m.

Exotic (foreign or strange) Exoticus, æ, m.
Exposure (or set forth) Expono, express (or utter) Exprimō, express (or manifest) Expres- sō, um.
expoltrate (or reproach) Ex- probrō, are.
exexpoltration, Exprobratio, i, f.

Exquisitē (exact or elaborate) Ex- quisitus, a, um.

Extant (appearing about, standing) Extantis, anticus, adj.
To extend (or stretch out) Extendere, are.

Extent, Extentis, a, um.

Exsequiae (exact or elaborate) Ex- sequiūs, a, n.

Extenuate (or make thin or small) Tenuō, are.
Extenuo, um.

External (or outward) Exter- nus, a, um.

To extinguish (or quench) Ex- tinguō, ere.

Extinguishment. Extinguimentum, i, n. In our Common Law it signifies an effect of Confo- 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 Leafe for Years, and afterwards buyeth the Property; this is Consolidation of the Property and the Fruits, and as an Extiguishment of the Leafe. See the Terms of Law.

Extermination, Extirpation, 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 Adi- judicum, the other Post Judici- um. Regist. Judic. Fol. 13, 31, 36.
To extort (or take away by force a part) extorquere, er.

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 Extorquere. Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 13. sect. 701. Leigh Phil. Comm. 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. Wiff's Judgment) may be referred the Execution 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. West part 2. Symb. Titulo. Indictments, sect. 65. Mr. Manwood saith that Extortion is Colore Officii, and not Virtute Officii, part 1 of his Foreff 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, Mayors, 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 for.

Execution of their Office. (1) Diversity of Cases touching Extortion you may see in Crotton's Justice of Peace, Fol. 4. 14 and 49 and 50. See the Reference between Colore Officii, and Virtute vel vocatione officii. Philo. Caso Divus, f. 64. A. This word is used in the same Signification in Italy also. For, Cavalea de brachia Regio part 5. num. 21. is described it; Extortio dicitur, quando Judex cogit aliquid fibi, quod non est debitum, vel quod ultra debitum: Vel ante tempus tit id, quod post administratum, fittiam debitur. Extorsuvaly, Extorsive, n. 544.

To extrait (or draw out) extreho, er.

An Extrat (or copy of any) Extratium, i, n. Extratia (or Chymical Preparation) Extratia, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinarius, a, um.

Extravagant, Extravaganter, tis, adj.

Extremum (or utmost) Extremus, a, um.

The Extremity (or utmost of any thing) Extremitas, ari.

To excoriate, Ulcerate, are. ulcerato, arc.

**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 White of the Eye, Albugo, b. f. Album oculi.

The Corner of the Eye, Sinus ororum.

Clear-eyed, Lippus, a, um.

One-eyed (or hath but one Eye) Unoculus, i, m. Unocular, i, m.

Muss, a, um.

Boggle-eyed (or blinkard) Pactus, i, m.

The Web in the Eye, Leucoma, a.

The twinkling (or twinkling of the Eye) Nictatio, onis, f.

The Eye-Wax, Tefsis Oculi.

Eye-Salves, Collyria, orum, n.

Eye, Eyel-holer, Ocelli, o-

Ey'e, alias, Eyrel (Iter. Bratton l. 3, c. 11. in Rubrica). It comath of the old French word be, i.e. Iter as a grand Eire, i.e. Magnis itineribus. It signifieth in Britton cap. 2, the Court of Justice Itinerants. And Justices in Eyre are those only which sit in many places call'd "Itineraries Itinerant," of the Eire, read Britton, ubi supra, who sit at the whole course of the and Bratton lib. 3, Tractat. 2. a. 1 and 2. Iter Forefia. The Eire also of the Forest is nothing but the Justice-Sear, o-

etherwise so called: Which is or should by ancient Custom be held every three Year by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol. 156. Manwood parte prima of his Forest Laws, pag. 121. See Justice in Eyre. Read Skene de verbis signis. 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.

Fabia (a Woman's name) Fabia, a, 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, ci, f.

Facility (or easiness) Facilitas, atis, f.

A Fashion (or Self) Faccio, os, f.

Faction (leading a Party) Facialis, a, um.

Faciously, Faciosè, adv.

A Factor,
F A F
go Faggot, Fagettus, i. m. 2 Mon. 542. talcis, i. m.

F A I

To fain (or imagine) Fingo, ere.
Fained, Fidus, a, um.

Faint Pleader, Falsa Placitatio, Cometh of the French Fain, a Participle of the Verb Faindre, i.e. Simulare, fingere, and Pleider, i.e. Placitare. It signifieth with us a fals covious, or collusory manner of Pleading to the deceit of a third Party.

Faint (or weak) Languidus, a, um.

To faint (or languish) Languo, ere.

A Fair (or Mart) Feria, æ, f. Spel. 264.

Fairs, Nundinae, 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, m.


Fair Island, Dumna, a, um.

Fair Pleading. Pulchre Placitando. Beau Pleader, is made of two French words, Beau, i.e. decorus, formosus, pulcher, and Pleder, i.e. disputare & commagere. It signifieth in our Common Law a Writ upon the Statute of Marlbridge, made in 52 d. Year of H. 3. c. 11. whereby it is provided, that neither in the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties, Hundreds or Com-Baron, any Fines shall be tan of any Man for fair Pleading, that is, for not Pleading fair, or aptly to the purpose. Upon which Statute this Writ was ordained, against those who late herein: See Fitz. nat. fol. 307. A. B. C. whose decision is to this effect. The Writ upon the Statute of Marlbridge for not fair Pleading, lieth upon the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take Fines of the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fairing, Penium, ii, r.

Faith, Fides, æ, f.

Faith (a Woman’s name) Fid.

Faithful, Fidelis, le, adj.

A Falchion (or short Sword) Falcatus Ensis.

A Falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A Falconer, Falconarius, in Pry. 71. Accipitrarius, ii, m.

Faldage (or Frankfold) Faldum, ii, n. Spel. 248. Lev. 53. Hefoca, æ, f. (i. e) the liberty of setting up Sheep-Folds in Fields.
A F M

Family (or House) Family, Familiar (or acquainted) Familiar, Famine, Families, etc.

F A N

Fan (to cool the Face) Flabella, Fanned (windrowed) Ventilatus, A Fan of Corn, Ventilator, A Fanning (or windrowing) Ventilation, etc.

F A R

A Fardele (or farandale) of Land, Farundella terre, Plo. 78. Los. 53. Quadrantata terre, Fardella, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 15 Fles. 33. Los. 50. i. e. The fourth part of an Acre. Crompt. Jurisprud. fol. 220. Quadrantata terre is read in the Regist. Orig. fol. 1. B. where you have also Denariata and Oblata, Solidata and Liberata terre, which by probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the Fardele, 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 Liberata twelve score Acres, and yet I find Viginti Liberata terre vell redditus, Regist. Orig. fol. 94. A. and fol. 248. B. whereby it seemeth that Liberata terre is so much as yieldeth twenty Shillings per annum; ad centum solidatas terrarum, tenementorum et redditorum, fol. 249. A. and in Fitz. nat. bruss. fol. 87. F. I find these words, Viginti Liberata terre vell redditus, which argueth it to be so much Land as will yield twenty Shillings per annum; See Furlong.
A Father (or pack) Fasculus, i, m.

A Firm (or strong) Naulum, i, n.

Portorium, ii, n.

Fare Many, Nautica sors.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. Spel. 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

Ad dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Rudera, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To Farrow (as Sons do) Feerto, ar
d. (or fat).

Farther, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (the fourth part of a Penny) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, a. m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m.

Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicalus.

Cicatricis, æ.

Festive, Effigiatu, a, um.

A fashioning, Effigiatio, onis, f.

Formatura, æ, f.

A fashioned, Effigiatu, æ.

Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, etc.

Fast (or firm) Firmus, a, um.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, etc.

Fast (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.

A Father in-law (not by marriage but by the Law of Marriage) Sce
eri, m. Vitricus, ci, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Pateritas, atis.

A Fathom, Orgya, æ, f. H

peda, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguis, æ, adj.

Fat (or fatness) Pinguedinis, f.

To make fat, Pinguedonio, a, um.

Fatted, Saginatus, a, um.

Fattening Meat, Sagina, æ, f.

A fattening place, Sagnatio.

ii, n.

Fattlings, Altilia.

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favorable, Favorabilita, æ.

Favorable, Favorabilita, æ.

A Fawn (or Hind-Calf) Hocci

nus, i, m.

A Fawn (or young Deer) Ant
nulus, ii, m.

A fawning (or bringing young, as Does do) Fagacitatis, f.

Fealty, Fidelitas, atis, f.

267. It cometh of the Roch, Fide.
A Feasant-keeper, Phasianarius, ii, m.
A Feather, Pluma, m, 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.

Fee-Farm, Feodi firma, Spel. 263. Lex. 54. Feofirma, a, f. Feudi firma.

To feed (graze or pasture as Beasts do) Palco, etc.

Felix (a Man’s name) Felix, i, nis, m.

A Fellmonger, Pellio, onis, m.

To fell (or cut down) Succido, etc.

A Fellow (a Man in the Body, so-called) Furunculus, i, m.

A Fellow on the Fingers, Reduviia, æ, f.

A Fellow of a College, Socius, ii, m.

A Fellowship, Confocietas, a, tis, f.

Felde de se, is he that committh Felony by murthering himself. Compt. Inst. Peace, fol. 28.
Lamb. Eriarch. lib. 2 cap. 7 fol. 243. If a Man of non sana memoria
give to himself a mortal wound,
and before he dieth he become of
found memory, and after dieth
of the same wound ; in this case,
although he die of found memo-
ry, by reason of his proper stroke,
yet because the Original Cauze
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-
ted to the King, and by his Al-
moner are to be distributed to
Pious Us'es (heretofore) in salu-
103, 104.

Felony, Felonia, a, f. Speel.
252. Lex. 54. Felony is so cal-
ed 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, birrer, fell, fierce
or mischievous Mind. Significat
quodlibet capitale crimine felleo a-
nimo perpetratam, in which felie
Murder is said to be done per
feloniam, and in ancient times
this word (Felonia) 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 Felon,
is in degree next unto
Treason, and compriseth
Particulars under it, as Mu
Theft, killing a Man's self, S
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 no
lony is discovered from h
Offences by this, that the pu
ment thereof is Death. Ye
is not perpetual, for Peti Lo
ny, which is the stealing a
thing under the value of tw
Pence, is Felony, as appears
Brook Tit. Coron. n. 2. His
is because the Indictment a
such a one must run with
words, Felonia capite, and ye
is not punished by Death,
it be los of Goods A Ma
call that Felony which is
Petit Treason, and punish
Death ; and of this there
two sorts, one higher, the
the first time may be relieved
Clergy, another that may
The Cognition or knowing is by Statutes, for Clergy
allowed where it is not exa
taken away. Of these more
read Staudf. lib. 1. pl.
fine, cap. 2. ad uque 39. Statu-
Lamb. Suficiat of lib. 7,
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 the
tho' not where a Statute o
an Offence to be Felony, and without faith that it shall not
be Corruption of Blood, as
39 Eliz. cap. 17. Felony is to punished by loss of Lands and
profits, and Goods and
Chattels as well real as personal,
and yet by the Statute: A. 37
Eliz. cap. 6. a Man may have property of some things which
if to base a nature that no
Felon can be committed of
any Life or Member, as a
Bad-hound and a Mastiff, Coke
Of Swans. To steal Fruit
hangeth on a Tree, to cut
down and carry away the Tree
itself, is not Felony; and these
thing 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
being away either of them. Fel-
ony cannot be committed by
a taking of Beasts that be fa-
ke, if they be savage and un-
homed at the time of taking, nor
a taking of Doves being out of
Dove-coat, nor for taking of
them being at large in a River,
if such taking is not Contrefatia
as alien, sed quae est nullius in
his, but the stealing of a Doe
which is tame and domestical is
Felony; but as Mr. \textit{Staundford}
noteth, it seemeth that he
stealeth it should have cer-
tain knowledge that it is tame;
if the Doe be killed, and
in stolen, this is certainly Fel-
ony, faith he; so if one break

A Dove-coat and take out the
young Pigeons, 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. \textit{Staundf. Pl. of}
Cr. p. 1. c. 1. The Civil Laws
do judge open Theft to be satis-
fied by the recompense of four-
fold, and private Theft by the
recompense of double. But the
Laws of England suffer neither of
these Offences to be more fa-
avourably punished than with the
Offender’s death, if the value of
the thing stolen be above Twelve
Pence. \textit{Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103.}
If a Man be adjudg’d to be hang-
ed, 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.
\textit{Staundf. l. i. Pl. of Cr. c. 4.}

A Felon, Felo, onis, m.
Feloniously, Felonice, adv. Spol.
252. Leg. 54.
A Felt, Feltrum, i. n. Pannus
coastillis.

\textit{F E M}

\textit{A Female, Formina, }\text{æ, }f.
Female (of the Female kind) For-
mineus, a, um.

\textit{F E N}

\textit{A Fence (or Inclosure) Fenitura, }
æ, f.
\textit{A Fencer}
A Fencer, (or Master of Fence)
Gladiator, oris, m.
Fencing, Gladiatura, ä, f.
To Fence, Digladior, aris.

F E O

A Feodary, Feodarius, ii, m. Spel. 263. Lex. 54. is an Officer authorised by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the seal of that Office. His Function is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office, and give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the Value as the Tenure, and also to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He is also to assign the Kings, Widows, their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 46.

A Feoffor, Feoffator, oris, m. i. e. the Giver.

A Feoffment (or giving of Lands in Fee) Feoffamentum, i, n, Donatio feudi.

A Feoffee (or Receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. Spel. 263. Lex. 55.

Co. Ext. 484.


F E R

Fern, Filix, icis, f.
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 Regiis. Judicial, verbo Feri facias.

Fierce (or outrageous) Ferus, a, um.

Fideles, Fides, is, f. Vitulia, Middlebeck, Plecrum, i, n. Field, Campus, i, m. Peake-Field, Campus piasaceus. Wheat-Field, Campus Tritici, Co. Ext. 648.

A Fig, Ficus, ci, & a, f. A green Fig, Grossus, ii, d. g. A dry Fig, Carica, æ, f.
A Fig-tree, Ficaria, æ, f.
A Garden of Figs, Ficctum, i.e.
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,
Contertor, 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, Filazarrius, ii, m. Spel. 271. Lex. 76. Filazarrius cometh of the French Filace, i.e. Filum. Filazer is an Officer in the Common Pleas; whereof there are 14 in Number. They make out all Original Process, as well real as personal, and mixt; and in actions 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 Caufes where the View is ped. He is also allowed to ent the Imparlance, or the General Issue in Common Actions, where Appearance is madewith him, and 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 Judgment, if it be after Verdi. They also make Writs of Specials in Cases where the Defendants appeareth in their Offices after the Capias awarded.

A Filbard (or Nut) Avellae, æ, f. Corylus, i, m.
File, Filacium, ii, n. (i.e.) Thread or Wire wherein Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are filed or fastned for the more safe keeping of them, whence Fizers have their name.

A File, Lima, æ, f.
Filed, Limatus, a, um.
A Filer, Limator, oris, m.
A Filing, Limatio, onis, m.
The Filings, also a filing, Littura, æ, f.
To file, Filo, are. Limo, æ, f.
To fill, Pleo, erc. Impleo.
A Fillet (or Hair-Lace) Crini is, n. Texa, æ, f. Tania, æ.
Vitta crinalis, Factiva ligata.
To tie with a Fillet, Vitto, æ, f.

F I N

A Fine, Finis, is, m. Spel. 9
Lex. 56. Gerloma, vel Gerlu, æ, f. Line cometh of the French Fin, and Latin Finit. This was
Whatsoever divers significations in
the word, *Quia aliquando significat
rubrum, aliquando panam, aliquan-
do pen.* For 1. The price or
sum which is the cause of ob-
serving a Benefit, is called a Fine,
which is for Alienation, for Ad-
mittance to a Copyhold for ob-
serving of Leases. 2. What the
Offender gives in Satisfaction of
his offence, is called a Fine al-
so, and in this Sense dicitur pa-
na. The Assurance which makes
men enjoy their lands and
inhabitance is called Fine, Quia
nulla lis situs imponitis. They are
called for because they are the
causes of the ends of all
business. Of Fines taken
of Copyholders, some be certain
by custom, and some be uncertain.
But that Fine, tho' it be in-
vented yet it must be rationa-
lized, and that Reasonableness shall
be judged by the Justices upon
the Circumstances of the
appearing unto them, and
at Court where the Cause de-
velops, adjudge the Fine ex-
treme unreasonable, then is not
the copyholder compellable to
see Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 9. scfr.

Fine (or Amortisation) Gel-
num, i. n.
To fine for not pursuing of a
Thief, Vulnematum, i. n.
For non capitum pro pulvere pla-
tum, is a Writ to inhibit Of-
ces of Courts to take Fines for
lesser:

Finger, Digitus, 1. m.
To, fore-finger, Digitus Index.
To middle single, Verpus, i. m.
Digitus medius.
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.

A Fish, Piscis, 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, Acellus arefactus, salpa, æ, f.
A Fish-Market, Piscaria, æ, f.
Forum piscarium.
A Fish-Pond, Piscina, æ, f.
Holes in a Fish-Pond, Cellæ Piscinales.
A Master of Fish-Ponds and Pits, Piscinarius, ii, m.
Full of Fish, Piscofus, a, 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 Fy of Fish Pisciculi, orum, m.

A Fishing Basket, Fiscella
A Shell-Fish, Concha, æ.
A Last of Barrel-Fish, Lastis barrellici.
Salt Fish, Salsamenta, or
A Fish-Hook, Hamus piri us.
A Fishing Line, Linea p ria.
A Fishing Net, Rete p rium.
A Fisher's Boat; Lembus, To Fish, Piscor, ari.
A Fishery, Piscarium, ii, To scale Fish, Delquamare.
A Fish, Pugnus, i, m.
A Fisula (a kind of ruin cafe) Fisula, æ, f.

A Fit, APTUS, a, um.
A Fit, Paroxysmus, i, r.
Fitz-Alan (the Family) Alani.
Fitz-Alured (the Family) Aluredi.
Fitz-Amand, (the Family) us Amandi.
Fitz-Andrew (the Family) Andreae.
Fitz-Barnard (the Family) Barnardi.
Fitz-Brian (the Family) Briani.
Fitz-Count (the Family) Comitis.
Fitz-Euface (the Family) Eufachii.
Fitz-Fulk (the Family) Fulconis.
Fitz-Geofrey (the Family) Galfredi.
F. Gerard (the Family) Filius

g. Gilbert (the Family) Filius

h. Harding (the Family) Filius

i. Haithmon (the Family) Filius

j. Henry (the Family) Filius

k. Herbert (the Family) Filius

l. Hugh (the Family) Filius

m. Humphrey (the Family) Filius

n. James (the Family) Filius

o. John (the Family) Filius

p. Lucas (the Family) Filius

q. Maurice (the Family) Filius
r. Michael (the Family) Filius

s. Nichols (the Family) Filius

t. Oliver (the Family) Filius

u. Oxburn (the Family) Filius

v. Ofmond (the Family) Filius

w. Otes (the Family) Filius

x. Pain (the Family) Filius

y. Patrick (the Family) Filius

z. Peter or Fitz-Piers (the Family) Filius

Al. Ralph (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Reginald (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Richard (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Robert (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Roger (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Simon (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Stephen (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Thomas (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Walter (the Family) Filius

Fitz-Warren (the Family) Filius

Fitz-William (the Family) Filius

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.] Five times, Quinquies, adv.

Five Years old, Quinquennis, nc, adj.

The space of five Years, Quinquennium, ii, n. Spatium quinque annorum.

Into five parts, Quinquedecim, adv.

Five Pence, Quinque denarii.

Five Shillings, Quinque solidi.

Five Pounds, Quinque librae.

Five Hundred Pounds, Quingentae librae.

Five Thousand Pounds, Quinque mille librarum.

A Flag (Banner or Ensign) Vexillum, i, n.
A Flag on the Top of the Mast,
 Cherubus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship)
Aplautrum, i, n.

Flags (or Streamers) Fluitantia
vula. Vexilla navalia.

Instruments drawn by Oxen, to
draw up Flags in Meadows, Scir-
pines, ium, m.

A Flagon, Lagena, æ, f.

A Flag to thrash with, Tribula,
æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Blank, Illa, um, n. pl.

A Flag to kill or drive away Flies,
Muscarium, ii, n.

The Flap that covereth the w-
and of the Throat, Epiglottis, i-
dis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in,
Lagena pulveraria.

A Flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Fuco, onis, m. A-
dulator, oris, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent ( or windy ) Flatulen-
tus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought Flax, Linum fæicum.

Flax (or Tasks) on the Distaff,
Penfum, i, n.

Fine Flax, Byllis, fi, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Lini-
frangibula, æ, f.

A Flax-plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that sells Flax or Cloath, Li-
marius; ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A Flax-woman, Linisex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbofasus, a,
un,

An heap of Flax, Linodium,
ii, n.

To fly, Deglubo, are. Excoto-
tio, are.
F O

lixton (in Suffolk) Dumwisa, alias, Felicis oppidum.

F L O

A Flock (or multitude of People) F. a, f.

A Flock of Cattle, Grex, gre-m.

A Floodgate belonging to a Mill, Flis, is, f.

A floor of a Barn (or threshing fl.) Area, æ, f.

A Floor or Flooring, Area, protrolation.

A boarded Floor, Tabulata Ar.

A rammed Floor, Fistucata A-

A taned Floor, Teffellata Area.

A flora (a Woman's Name) Flos., f.

A Florence (a Man's Name) Flo-

stes, ii, m.

A Florence (a Woman's Name) Flo-

xia, æ, f.

A flour (or fine Meal of Corn) Flu-

ila, æ, f.

A Fine Flour, Pollen, inis, n.

A Flower, Flos, ris, m.

A Flating, Florans, antis, adj. Co.

P. 536. Pry. 85. Flortanavium.

F L U

A Flux, (or looseness) Lien-

tia, æ, f.

The Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, æ.

F O A

A Foot, Pullus, i, m.

F O P

Fodder, Foderum, i, n. Spel.

A Foder (or Fosser) of Lead.

F O G

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in Summer) Fogagium, ii, n. Spel.


A Fold or sheep-coat, Ovile, lis, n.

A Fold (or Pleat) Plicatura, æ, f.

A Folding together, Obvolto, onis, f.

A Folkstone (in Kent) Pop. Lapis.

F O M

A Fomentation, Fomentatio, onis, f.

F O N

A Font, Baptifterium, ii, n.

F O O

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nurtimentum, i, n.
Pertaining to Food, Alimentarius, a, um.
A Foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, æ, f.
The sole of the Foot, Planta, æ, f.
A Footman, Pedes, itis, c. 2.
A Footman that runs afore, Vantrarius, ii, m.
A Footool, Scabellum, i, n.
A Foot-pace, Velitgium foci.
A Foot-Soldier, Pedes, itis, c. g.

FORCE

For, Pro, præp. Propter, præp.
Forage, Foragium, ii, n. Lex.
57. To forbid, Veto, are. Prohibeo, etc.
A forbidding, Prohibitio, oπis, 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 Vin, nervostatem, fortitudinem, virtutem. In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the Evil part, and signifies unlawful Violence: Wes. thus defineth it, Force is an Offence, by which Violence is used to things or persons, P. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments 511. 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 criminal; 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 Man, with force or strong Hand, Multitudine, with Multitudes of People.

The Counsellors and Commissioners of Force are alike nished.

There is a difference in Common Law betwixt public and private Force.

Fresh force done within 7 Days, Frica fortia.
Forcible Entry, Ingressus multitudinis forte factus.
To forecast (or cast in one's mind) before hand, to foresee. Providere.

A Forehead, Frons, itis, f.
Foreign (or Outlandish) Externum, a, um.

Foreign, Forinsecus, a, um. cometh of the French Forain, Exterus, Externus. It is used objectively in our Common Law and jointeth with divers Substantives, as foreign Matter, that is, Matter triable in another County, Pl. Cor. Fol. 154. or matter done in another County, Kibb. Fol. 126.

Foreign Plea, Forinsecum Peticum, is a Refusal of the Judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within...
Forinfecum uncertain, i.e. Frontale.

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 as is to be held by a mean Lord himself or another without the costs of his own Fee, Brook. Tit. Tenures, 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 ye Services read Bracton lib. 2. 16. n. 7, Brook Tenures 28.

Foreign Service feemeth to Knights Service, or Ecus uncertain, Perkins reservat.

Foreign Attachment, Attachment Forinsecum, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods and within a Liberty or City, the Satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the said Foreigner owed Money.

Foreign Appoiter, Forinsecarius appoitor, is an Officer in the chequer, to whom all Sheriff's and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be apposed of their green ax, and from thence draweth down a Charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Fore judge, Forisjudicato, i.e. judicatio, onis, f. Signifieth the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a Man is deprived or put by the thing in Question. It feemeth to be com-


To fore judge, Forisjudicato, are. Abjudico, are.

For ever, Imperpetuum.

A Forehead-cloth, Frontale, is, n.

Forefront (or Outside) Frontipicium, ii, n.

A Foretop, Caprona, æ, f.

A Foreland, Forlandum, i, n.

To foreball, Forstallo, are.

A Forstallor, Forstallator, o-ris, m.


A kind of forestalling the Market.

Abrocamentum, i, n.

A Foreball (or steepage of the way) also a forestalling of the Market, Forstallum, i, n.

A Forst, Forstæ, æ, f.

A Forster, Forstariis, ii, m. Spel. 286. Lex. 58.

A Custom of Foresters, &c. to take Horse-meat, Man's Meat, &c. gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts, Putura, æ, f. Qu. Portura.

A kind of Club of Forester Tenants at the Officer of the Foresters Houses, Scotialium, ii, n. Scotalia, æ, f.

A Forest-Bill, Hatchettum, i, n.

A principal Officer of the Forest.

Grarius, ii, m.

Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestæ. Domini Regis de Waltham.
To turn Ground to Forest, Affo-
rosto, are.
A Duty to be paid to the King's
Forest, Forestallum, ii, n.
To forfeit, Forisfacio, etc.
A Forfeiture, Forisfactura, a, f.
Spel. 292. Forfeiture cometh
from the French word Forfait, i. e. Sceaw, but signifieth in our
Language rather the effect of
transgressing a penal Law than
the transgression it selve, as For-
seiture of Escheats, Amo 25 Ed.
3. c. 2. Statuta de predition. Goods
confiscated, and Goods forfeited
where those seem to be forfeited
that have a known Owner,
having committed any thing,
whereby he hath lost his Goods,
and those confiscated are
diffavowed by an Offender, as not
his own; nor claimed by any oth-
er; or rather that Forfeiture is
more general, and Confiscation
particular to such as forfeit only
to the Prince's Exchequer, Pi. cap.
24. lib. 3. per totum.
Full Forfeiture, Plena Forisfactu-
ra, Otherwise called Plena wita,
is forfeiture of Life and Member
and all els that a Man hath, Man-
wood, p. 1. Fol. 341. The Canon
Lawyers use also this word, Fo-
risfacta sunt pecuniaria Pena de-
Extr. pan.
To forge (as Smiths do) Cudo,
ere.
A Forge, Forgea, a, 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
Viccomitis super aliquod breve.

A forger of false Deeds and Vi-
tings, Fabricator falsarum Cl-
tarum. It cometh of the For-
ger, i. e. Accedere, fabric
conflare, to bear on an Anvil,
faution, to bring into shape,
signifieth in our Common L.
either him that fraudulent
makerth and publisheth false W
tings, to the prejudice of
Man's Right, or else the W
that lieth against him that com-
mitthe the Offence. Fitz.
breu. Fol. 96. B. C. callet h
Writ of Deceit: See Termi
Law, Verbo Forger, and Wect
p. 2. Indictments, sid. 66. See
new Book of Entries, Verbo fac-
de faits. This is a branch
that which the Civilians call
men fals. vid. Hoffiensis of A
fumus.

A Fork, Furca, a, f. Fulc
a, f.
An Iron Fork, Furca ferres.
A two grained Fork, Bide
is, n.
A Pack-Fork, Ærumna, a,
A Form, Forma, a, f.
A Form (or Seat) Scann
i, n.

Forma donationis, is a Ve
whereby to recover Lands ent-
ed. It is called Formedon,
cause the Writ doth compreh
the Form of the Gift. There
three kinds of Writs of Forma
diu. the first in the Defender,
brought by Illice in Tail, who
claim by descent, per fornam
m. The second is in the Ren-
ter, which lieth for him in a
Reversion, or his Heirs or Alias
after the State-Tail is spent. Th
third is the Remainder, which
A givereth to him in the Renter, his Heirs or Assigns, after the determination of the Tail, Coke on Litt. lib. 3. c. 11.

FO

tinctio, Fornicatio, onis, f.
Fornicator, Fornicator, oris,
foreipre, Foripra, a, f.
ireipred, (excepted or referred) Status, a, um. Lex. 59.

FOS

Foster-father, Nutritor, o-.
Foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.
Foster-brother, Homogala tus,

FOT

Foster (or foder) of Lead, Vera Plumbi, Pry. 185.

FOU

found (or cause to be built) d, o, 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, Fundatio, onis, f.
The Foundation of a College or Hospital is called Fundatio, quasi fundi datio, vel fundamenti locatio, Coke lib. 3. 10.

Rep.
A Foundation made in a marsh, or in the Water with piles of Timber, Palatio, onis, f.
A Fountain, Fons, tis, m.
Four, Quatuor.
Four-square, Quadratus, a, um.
Four times, Quater, adv.
Four Shillings, Quatuor solidi.
Four Pounds, Quatuor librae.
Four hundred Pounds, Quadrimginta librae.
Four thousand Pounds, Quatuor mille librae.

FOU

Of four Years, Quadriennis, ne, adj.
The space of four Years, Quadriennium, ii, n.
Four-cornered, Quadrangulus, a, um.
Made with four Corners, Quadrangulatus, a, um.
Cleft into four parts, Quadrifidus, a, um.
Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim librae.
Fourteen Shillings, Quatuordecim solidi.
Fourteen times, Quatuordecies, adv.
Fourscore Pounds, Ostaginta librae.
Fourscore and ten Pounds, Nona ginta librae.
FOI
The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A Fourth, Forma, æ, f. 1 Mon.
95. 2 Mon. 729.

FOW
A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, c. 2.
A Fowler's Call, (or Whistle) Fistula auxcupatoria.
A Fowler's piece, Scelopus, i, m.
To go a Fowler, Aucupor, ari.

FOX
A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

FOY
Fox People (in Cornwall) Fawenses.

FRA
A Fragment (or piece) Fragmentum, i, n.
A Fragment (or scrap) Fruum, i, n.
Fragrant, Fragrans, ntis, adj.
A Frail (as for Figs or Raisins) Fisella, æ, f. Quasillus, i, m.
To frame (or form) Formo, are.
A Frame, Framea, æ, f. Fabrice, æ, f.
A framing (or making) Fabricatio, onis, f.
A Framar, Fabricator, oris, m.
A Franchise (or liberty) Franciscia, æ, f.
Frances (a Woman's Name) Francisca, æ, f.
Francis (a Man's Name) Franciscus, ci, m.
Frank (or Free) Francus, a, um.
Frank Almoin, Libera Eleemosyna.

FRE
Frank, bank (or Free bench) Buncus, Brac. 309.
Frank-chafe, Libera chafe.
Frank-fee, Feudum francum liberum.
Frank-firm, Firma libera.
Frank-law, Libera lex.
Frank-pledge, Franciple.
Frank-pledge, Francipii, ii, n. Francus pleius, burgus, i, m.
View of Frank-pledge, Franci Plegii. Spel. 296.
Fraud (or Deceit) Fraus, Frao or Frome River (a cheffer) Varia.

FREDerick (a Man's Name) Fredericus, i, m.
Free, Francus, a, um.
A Free-man, Liber hom.
Man may be a Free-man three ways, 1. By Servage he who hath served his Apparticeship. 2. By Birth-right he which is the Son of a man of London. 3. By Privation, that is, allowance Court of the Mayor and men, Co. 8. Rep. Caes of the of London.
Free, Liberatus, a, um.
A Free-bord, Francbordum.
Free-bords, Fensuræ, 146.
Free (enfranchise or make free), a., Manumittit, a.,
- cost, Gratuitus, a., um.
chapel, Libera capella.
old, Liberum Tenementum.
free-hold, Libræ Tenurae.
right, Carco, are. Ry. 26, 184.
freight, Difcarco, are. Ry.

tuted, Carcatus, a., um. Ry. 184. Pr. 112. Afric-
a, um. Ra. Ent. 409.
, Lingua Franca vel
quent, Frequens, ntis, adj.
frequent, Fruento, are.
, Frifcus, a., um.
marsh (the Family) De Marisco.
marsh, Marifcus frifcus.
lying fresh and fallow, Term-
s frifca & ad wareftum.
po. Lex. 60, 163.
difeifin, Frifca diffeifina.
suit, Recens Infecutio,
ugh the Prifoner which e-
be out of View, yet if
suit be made, and he be
in recenti infezione, he shall
Exection; for otherwise
urning of a corner, or by
nto a Houfe, or by other
the Prifoner may be out
l (the Family) De Frevilla,

A Discovery Frigot, Catafcapei-
um, ii, n.
A Frish (or Hedge) Hai, æ, f.
Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n.
A Friher, Friuilla, æ, f. Laga-
um; i, n.
Firvolus (or Vain) Frivolus,
a, um.
Frie, Phryxium, ii, n.

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.
From (if from a place) Abinde.
From thence, Exinde.
From thence (if from a time) Ex-
tunc.
From thence next ensuing, Ex-
tunc proxime sequens.
From thenceforth for ever, Ex-
tunc deinceps (or de caetero)
Imperpetuum.
From out to out, Ab extra ad
extra.
Frome River (at Brisfol) From-
us.
Frome River (in Dorsetshire) Fromus.
A Front, Frontifpicium, ii, n.
A Frontlet (or frontall for a Wo-
man's Head) Frontale, is, n.

Fruit, Fructus, Æs, m.
A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca, Æs, f.
A Fruiterer, Arborator, oris,
m.
Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis,
æ, adj.
frumenty (pottage made of Wheat)
Narraceum, ei, n.
To frustrate (or deceive) Frusto,
are

H h e
A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n. Startago, inis, f.

FUE

FUG
A Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.
Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that fleeth upon Felony, which after the flight lawfully found do belong to the King, Coke vol. 6. Fol. 109 B.

FUL
Full, Plenus, a, um.
To fulfil (accomplish or perform) Perficio, er. Confummo, are.
To full a piece of Cloath, Fullo, are.

Fulham (in Middlesex) Volucrum domus, Volucrum amius.
Fulk (a Man's Name) Fulco, onis, m.
A Fuller (or Tucker) Fullo, onis, m.
A Fulling mill, Fullonia, æ, f.
A Fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.
A Fuller's Shop, Fullonicum, ci, n.
A Fuller's Craft, Ars Fullonica.
Fuller's Earth, Terra fullonum, Belonging to a Fuller, Fullonicus, a, um.
Fulvius (a Man's Name) Fulvius, ii, m.
-Cat, and an Ordinary Cat, of fashion like a Pole-Cat in Russia, but most and the
in Tartaria. 2. Lucerns, which are
Skin of a Beast so called near the bigness of a Wolf, of Colour between red and
s, somewhat mailed like a Cat, and mingled with black
p, bred in Muscovy and Russia, is a very rich Furr. 3. Ge-
that is, the Skin of a Beast so called, of bigness between a Cat
and a Welp, mailed like a Cat, of the Nature of a Cat bred
in, whereof there be two
ks, black and gray, and the
the more precious Furr, having black spots upon it hardly
be seen. 4. Foines, is a
from like the Sable, bred in
ese for the most part, the
of the Furr is black, and
ground whitish. 5. Marten,
is Beast very like the Sable, Skin somewhat courser, it
th in all Countries, that are
too cold, as England, Ire-
,n. 6. Miniver, is nothing but
Pellies of Squirrels, as some
ay, others say it is a little
like unto a Welp, milk like, and cometh from Musco-
. Fitch, is that which we
erwise call the Polecat here in England. 8. Shankes, are the
of the Shank or Leg of a Kid of Kid, which beareth the
that we call Budge. 9. Can-
er, is a little Beast in bigness not the quantity of a Squirrel,
Colour Gray, and bred especially in high Germany.
A Furrier, Pellio, onis, m. Pel-
lator, oris, m.

A furred Gown, Toga pellicula-
.
Furred Caps, Pilei pellici.
To furr Gowns, Pelliculo, are.
Of Furr, Pellicens, a, um.
A Furr (or hairy Skin) Pellis, is, f.
Furious, Furialis, le, adj.
Furiously, Furiosè, adv. Furia-
litèt, adv.

A Farrow, Sulcus, ci, m.
A Water Furrow (to convey Wa-
ter from the Corn) Lacuna, Æ, f.
Colliquia, x, f.
Furrow by Furrow, Sulcatim, adv.
Under furrowed, Subaratus, a, um.

Fury (Madness) Furor, oris, m.
Furze (or Gorfe) Jamnum, i, n.
Lex. 70.

Of Furze, Jamnoporum.
Fusian, Fuftanum vel Fuftag-
num, i, n.
Future (which will be) Futurus,
a, um.

Gabardine (a rough Irish
Mantle or Horse-man’s Coat)
Lana, æ, f.
A Gabel (or Custom upon Land)
Gabella, æ, f. Gabulum, i, n.
A Gable End of a House, Gaba-
lum, i, n. Faftigium, ii, n.
Gabriel (a Man’s Name) Gabri-
el, elis, m.

Gage, Vadium, ii, n. It signi-
fieth with us 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 distress, but Gager deliverance, i.e. put in surety that he will deliver the Cattle distrained, Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 74. D. and 67. F. G. Yet in some Cases he shall not be tied to make this Security, as if the Cattle died in the Pound, Kitchin fol. 145. or if he claim a Property in the Cattle sued for, Terms of Law. To wage Law, what it is, see in its place, verbo Law, Vid. Mortgage.

A Gager, Gaugeator, oris, m. It signifieth with us an Officer of the King's, appointed to examine all Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance before they are sold in any place, and because this Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Instrument for that purpose, it semeth that from thence he taketh his name, of the French Gauchir, that is, to wry or turn. Of this Office you may find Statutes, the first whereof it Anno 27 Edw. 3. commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Purveyors, cap. 8.

A Gag to set open the Mouth. Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

G A L

The Gall, Fell, fellis, n.

G A M

Game, Prada, æ, f.
or Custody of any person or thing, but most notoriously him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, being indeed as largely extended as being Tutor and Curator among the Civilians. For 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 prior e datus ex l. Atilla, 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 Custum 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 Chatel until the Age of 14 Years, at which time he may choose his Guardian himself, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one Rule with the Civilians in this Case: And that is, invito Curator non dat ur; 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 no, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is laid here of Socage seemeth to be true likewise in Petit Sergeanty, Anno 28 Ed. 1. Stat. 1. and the reason of this Fortescue giveth in his Book, intituled, a Commendation of the Politick Law of England, c. 44. viz. Because there might be suspicion if the next Kinsman on that side by which the Land descendeth should have the Custody and Education of the Child, that for desire of his Land he might be inticed to work him some Mischief, Vid. Fortescue in Litera F. If he hold of a Common Lord, it is either of one alone or me if of one only, then is he Guardian of both Person and Land; if of more, then the Lord whom he holdeth by the election, is Guardian of the Person, and every one of the rest hath the Custody of the Land of himself. If the Priority of Tenure cannot be discerned, he is Guardian of the Person that first happeneth him. Terms of Law and Staudford, which fol. maketh mention of Gardeins feit, and Gardeins in Droit, thus in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (or gargle, to wash the Mouth and Throat) Gargarism are.

A Gargarism, Gargarismus.
A Sanative Gargarism, Gargarismus fanatimus.
A Garland, Garlanda, æ, f. s.
67. Coralla, æ, f.
Garlick, Allium, ii, n.
A Bed of Garlick, Alliarum, ii.
A Clove of Garlick, Nucis Allii.
A Garment, Vestis, is, f. litis, us, m. Vestimentum, i.
A Garment made of Hair, Chimium, ii, n.
A course Garment, Racana, a.
A Garment of Cotton, Veliæ Xylinus.
A Garment of Leather, Vellæ coriaceus.
A Garment of Linnen, Vellæ leneus.
A Garment of Skins, Vellæ pelliceous.
A Garment of Silk, Vellæ sicceous.
A Garment of Woollen, Vellæ leneus.
Garments all embroidered with gilt. Rigentes auro Vestes.
Garment with many Plaits, Ntiplicia, arum, f. branched Garment, Stauracina ves.
Garment buttoned on both sides, Abronchis, is, f.
Upper Garment, Superula.
Garment for the Loins, Lumbis, is, n.
kind of Garment gilt about the Neck, Cinfaiculus, i, m.
Garment fitted to half the Body and worn Garments, Scrueta, orn, n.
Hem or Border of a Garment, Polyis, is, f.
The Gard (or Fringe of a Garment) Lacinea, æ, f.
The Skirts of a Garment, Penimentum, i, n.
Prie f's Garment, Alba, æ, f.

Gate-houſe, Domus portuaria.
Gates-head (near Newcastle upon Tine) Gabrocentum, Gabrofentum, Capræ Caput.
To gather, Colligo, ere.
To gather together into one, Coaduno, are.
To gather Goods or Treasure, Thesaurizo, are.
To gather Corn, Frumentor, arı.
To gather Grapes in Harvest, Vindemio, are.
Gate-bote, Estovium, Januarium, ii, n.

Gauntlets a (Rivulet in the Bishopric of Durham) Vindugleflis.
A Gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel militaris.
Gauntlets for the Arms, Brachialis ferrea.
Gauntlets for the Shoulders, Humeralia ferrea.
Gauntlets for the Thighs, Femoralia ferrea.
Gaunt (the Family) De Gandavo, & Gandavenfis.

Gawin (a Man's Name) Gawinus, i, m.

To geld, Castro, are.
A Gelding (or gelded Horse) Cantherius five Cantherius, ii, m. Spado, onis, m.
A Gelley, Gelatina, æ, f.

A Gem (or precious Stone) Gemma, æ, f.

A Genealogy, Genealogia, æ, f.

Gate, Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.
**G E**

General, Generalis, le, adj.
A General, Praetor castrensis,
Dux Primarius.
A Generation (or Procreation)
Generatio, onis, f. Genitura, æ, f.
A Gentleman, Generofus, i, m.

**G E O**

Geodeke (or the Art of Measuring Land) Geodecia, æ, f.
A Geodekian (or Measurer of Land) Geodekes.
Geography, Geographia, æ, f.
A Geographer, Geographus, i, m.
Geometry, Geometria, æ, f.
A Geometrician (or Measurer of the Earth) Geometra, æ, m.
George (a Man's Name) Georgius, ii, m.

**G E R**

Gerald (a Man's Name) Geraldus, i, m.
Gerard (a Man's Name) Gerardus, i, m.
German (a Man's Name) Germanus, i, m.
Gertrude (a Woman's Name) Gertruda, æ, f.
Gervase (a Man's Name) Gervasius, ii, m.

**G I B**

A Gibbet, Gabalus, i, m.
Gibbed (faked) Affurcellatus, a, um.
To hang on a Gibbet, Furcillo, æ, f.

**G I D**

Giddy headed, VertIGINOFUS, a, um.
Giddiness, or Dizziness of the Head) Vertigo, inis, f.
Gideon (a Man's Name) Gideon, onis, m.

G L A


G L O


A Glove, Chirocheca, α, f. The Finger of a Glove, Digitale, is, n. A pair of Gloves, Par Chirothecarum.

Glued, Manicatus, a, um. A Glover, Chirothecearius, ii, m. A Glover's Trade, Chirothecaria, α, f.

G L U

Glue, Gluten, inis, n. Gleatus, i, m. To glue, Conglutino, are.
GOA

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 Cutfos vel Pastor.
A Stable for Goats, Ægon,onis.
A Hard (or Market of Goats) Æ-polium, ii, n.
A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.

GOB

A Goblet, Crater, eris, m.

GOD

A God-Daughter, Baptista, 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. Filius initialis.
Godmanchester (in Huntingdon-
shire) Gumicastrum, Gumicafter.
Godmanham (in Yorkshire) Del-
govitius.
Godfrey (a Man's Name) Godfri-
dus, i, m.
Godswell (in Oxfordshire) Dei-
locum.

GOL

Gold, Aurum, i, n.
The making and finishing of Gold,
Aurificium, ii, n.
A Gold Mine, Aurifodina, æ, f.
Gold Threads, Stamina auræa.
Vessels of Gold, Vafa aurea.
A Gold-beater, Bracteator, oris,
m. Petalurgus, i, m.
A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m.
Aurifix, icis, m.

GOO

A Goldsmith's Shop, Aurifica-
x, f.
A Gold-sealer, Aurifur, urin.
Goldcliff (in Monmouthshire)
pis aurea.
Golden Vale (in Hereford)
Aurea vallis.

GOD

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
Paraphernalia, orum, n.
Goodwich Castle (in Here-
shire) Goderi castrum.
Goodwin Sands (in Kent)
mea.
A Goose, Anser, eris, m.
A Wild Goose, Vulpanser, eri.
Goose Giblets, Acrocolia an-
A Goose House, Anserarium, in.

GOR

A Gorget, Armatura pro-
A Gorget (or Neckercchief, or-
thing worn about the Neck) Mi-
millare, is, n. Strophium, ii,
Gormancheier (in Hunting-
shire) DuroGpon.
Gornay (the Family) De Gori-
aco.

GOS

A Gof-Hawk, Aufter, is, m.

GOU

To Govern, Guberno, are.
The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.
The Gout in the Hands, Chagra, æ, f.
The Got in the Hip, Sciatica, f.
The Got in the Knees, Gonagra, f.
The Got in the Feet, Podagra, f.

GOW

Gown, Toga, æ, f.

GOW

Gown, Toga, æ, f.
Vestis picea.

GOW

Gown, Toga, æ, f.

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GOW

Goune, Toga, "f. Vestis picea.

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Goune, Toga, "f. Vestis picea.

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Goune, Toga, "f. Vestis picea.
Graved (Carved) Sculptus, a, um. Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.  
A Graver (or Carver) Sculptor, oris, m. Sclaptor, 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) Gravest, Gravelsenda, 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 Cofferer of the King's Household with the Master of the Household, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Controllers. Of these the three first usually are (and sometimes the fourth hath been) of the Privy Council, and unto this, being (as some hold) the first and ancientest Court of Justice in England, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's Court Royal for matter of Justice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 Miles distance wherever the said Court be; and within the said House Power of Correction over all Servants therein with the Economical 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 fit, wherein 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, a Rod, or White Staff any Faulty, signifying their power Reward and Correct, as Men 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 Domus Compti. Unto this Compting-house, for the keeping of a place for this Court of Green Cloth, are further allowed a Sergeant, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the same.  
Greendon (the Family) Grendona.  
Greenwold (the Family) Greenvilla.  
Gregory (a Man's Name) Gorgius, ii, m.  
A Grey-hound, Leporarius, ii, Canis Leporarius.  
Greenwich (in Kent) Grenatum, Grenovicus, Greenwich, Viridusius.  

GRI  
A Gridiron, Craticula, æ.  
Griffith (a Man's Name) Griffith, i, m.  
To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo, A Grind, Acuarius, i, n.
Grinding, Exacultio, onis, f.
Grinding-house, Molens don.
Grindstone, Molens lapis, Colila, æ. f. Allo, onis, m.
Grisee, Far, riss, n. Molitura, f.
Grzel (a Woman's Name) Gria-

Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m.
Grocer's Shop, Aromatopoli-

Ground, Fundus, i, m.
Pasture Ground, Fundus pastu-
is, pastura.
Meadow Ground, Fundus prata-

Grout, Grova, æ, f. Pla.

A Grove, Grova, æ, f. Pla.
A Grove of Mines, Metallarius,

Groom, Valectus, i, m. Vale-
i, i, m. Cow. 132. Gromettus,

Groom of the Stable, Gromettus

The Groin (or lower part of the

Ground pinning (or under pin-
g) Substrutura, æ, f.

Grosmount or Gromount (the Fa-
mily) De Magnomonte.

Grave, corruptly (or Grave-

A Guest, Hopes, itis, m.

A Guide, Ductor, oris, m.

The Guildhall, Guihalda, æ, f.

The Gul of August (or first day

Gulf
Gulf Island, Lilia.

GUM

Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.
The Gums of the Mouth, Gingiva, æ, f.

GUN

The Cock of a Gun, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Gunner, Bombardarius, 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

Guy (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.

HAD

An Habergeon, Habergettu æ, n. Rp. 53. Lorica, æ, f. Habes Corpus, is a Writ, which a Man indited of for Trespa's, before Justices of Peace, or in a Court of any Parish, and upon his apprehension being laid in Prison for the same, he have out of the King's Bench thereby to remove himself either at his own Costs, and to swer the Cause there, &e. R nat. brev. Fol. 250. H. And the other in this Case, first to proc a Certiorari out of the Chancery directed to the said Justices the removing of the Indictment into the King's Bench, and upon that to procure this Writ to Sheriff for the causing of his Body to be brought at a Day, &c. Indic. Fol. 81. Where you find divers Cases wherein this Writ is used.

Habees Corpora, is a Writ lieth for the bringing in of a Man, or so many of them as the Court shall come upon the Venire facsum for the Trial of a Cause brought to Issue.

A Scholar's Habit (or Garment) Epitogium, ii, n.
An Habitation (or Dwelling) Habitatio, onis, f. Manifo, on.
Domicilium, ii, n.
Habitable, Habitabilis, e, f.

HAF

A Haft (or Handle) Manulsum, ii, n. Capulum, i, n. Anæ, f.
Hair of the Head, Capillus, 
Hair of the Body, Pilus,
Fe Hair, Gallicum, ci, n.
Hair-lace, Vitta, æ, f.

HAK
Hake, Bombarda, æ, f.

HAL
Halbert, Framea, æ, f. Bis, is, f. Securis Amazo-
s, Dimidius, æ, um.
Hall, Aula, æ, f.
Hall (or Mansion House) Halla,
Common Hall (or Dining ) Refectarium, ii, n.
great Porch Hall, Paganica

HAN
A Hand, Manus, ús, f.
The right Hand, Dextra, æ, f.
The left Hand, Siniftra, æ,f.
The palm of the Hand, Palma,
æ, f.
The back of the Hand, Meta-
carpium, ii, n.
The hollow of the Hand, Vola,
æ, f.
An Hand's breadth, Palma, æ, f.
A Handful, Palmaca, æ, f. Lex.
93. Manipulus, li, m. A Handful
is four inches by the Standard, An-
no 33 H. 8, cap. 5.
A Hand-Gun, Scopulus manua-
lis.

A Handicraft (or Manual Oc-
cupation, the Craft or Trade of the
Hand) Ars mechanica.
An Handicraft-man, Mechani-
cus, ci, m.
A Handkerchief, Muccinium,
ii, n. Sudarium, ii, n.
One's own Hand-writing, Auto-
graphum, i, n.
A Hand-saw, Serrula, æ, f.
Serra manusaria.

To Handle, Traepto, are.
A Handler, Tractator, oris, m.
A Handling, Trajectio, onis, f.
A Hand-gyeus, Chironamica, æ, f.
To hang, Pendo, ere.
To hang down before, Præpendeo, ere.
A Hanger (or short Sword) Ensis falcatus.
A Woodman's Hanger, Culter venatorius.
A Hang-man (or Executioner) Carnifex, icis, m.
Hangings, Pitromata cameræ, Aulæa, orum, n.
Hangifeld, or Hexham, (in Northumberland) Hagufaldeunum.
Hangifaldunum.
Of Hangifeld, Haguftalenfis.

Hannah (a Woman's Name)
Hanna, æ, f.
Hans River (in Staffordshire) Hanius.
Hanton (the Family) De Hantonæ.
Hanshire, Hantonia.

To happen, Fortuno, are, Co.
Ent, 4. 8, 9.
By Hap (or Chance) Forte, adv. Fortuito, adv.

A Harbinger (one that goeth before and provideth Lodging) Mansionarius, ii, m. Prodromus, ii, m. He is an Officer of the Prince's Court, that allotteth the Noble Men and those of the Household their Lodgings in the time of Progress.
Hard, Durus, a, um.
To harden (or obdurate) Duro, are.
A Hatch, 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 Accipitrwm. Fl. 92.


A Gofs-hawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.


An Hay-cocli, Meta Fœni. An Hay-mow, loft or stack, Fœnile, is, n. Struæ Fœni.


An Hayward, Bedellus, i, m. Gre. 347. Custos agri.

He, Ipfe, a, um. Ille, Illa, Il- lud, adj. ifte, ifta, ifstud, adj.

K k 2
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, itis, m.
A little Head, Capitulum, ii, n.
Capitellum, i, n.
The Head-ach, Cephalalgia, se, f.

An arrow-Head (or head of a Dart) Spiculum, i, n.
A Head-land, (or Hade-land) Forera, æ, f.
A Head-piece (or head of a dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.
A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus, i, m.

An Headborough, Capitalis plegius. Spel. 333.
Headlong, Praecepts, ipis & ipitis.

A Head-piece (or head of a dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.
A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus, i, m.

An Headborough, Capitalis plegius. Spel. 333.
Headlong, Praecepts, ipis & ipitis.

A Head-ach, Cephalalgia, se, f.

An Hearing, Auditus, us, m.
A Hearse, or Monument of a Dead) Cenotaphum, ii, n.
A Hearse-cloath, Brandei, i, n.
The Heart, Cor, dis, n.
The Heart's strings (or the string of the Heart) Præcordia, or n, pl.
An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f.
A Heating, Sanatio, onis, f.
Curatio, onis, f.
A Healing, Sanatio, onis, f.
Curatio, onis, f.
A Healthy, Salubritus, atis, f.
Healthy' (or Healthful) Salubritus, a, um.

A Heavy (or weighty) Pondus, a, um.

A Heaping up, Cumulatio, or Cums, a, um.
A heard of Cattel, Armenti, ii, m.
A Heardsman, Armentarius, ii, m.
A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, ii, m.
A Heard (or keeper of swine) Bubulcus, ci, m.
A swine-heard (or hog-heard) Porculator, oris, m.
A Shepherds, Opilio, oris.

To hear, Audio, ire.
Hearing, Auditus, us, m.

An Hearth, or Monument of a Dead) Cenotaphum, ii, n.
A Hearse-cloath, Brandei, i, n.
The Heart, Cor, dis, n.
The Heart's strings (or the string of the Heart) Praecordia, or n, pl.
An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f.
A Heating, Sanatio, onis, f.
An Heat, Erix, icis, f.
Erica, i, m.
An Heath (or Ground o'er with Fern) Filicetum, i, n.
To heave (or lift up) Allevia.

Heavy (or weighty) Pondus, a, um.

A Heaping up, Cumulatio, or Cums, a, um.
A heard of Cattel, Armenti, ii, m.
A Heardsman, Armentarius, ii, m.
A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, ii, m.
A Heard (or keeper of swine) Bubulcus, ci, m.
A swine-heard (or hog-heard) Porculator, oris, m.
And a Man may be heres sanguinis; that is, Heir apparent to his Father or other Ancestor, by Blood, and yet may upon displeasure be defeated of his Inheritance, or at the least the greatest part thereof.

Heir in the Legal Understanding of the Common Law, impleth that he is, justis nuptiis procreates, for heres legitimus est quem nuptiae demonstrant, and is he to whom Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the Act of God, and right of Blood do descend, of some Estate of Inheritance. Coke on Litt. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect. 1. Heres dicitur ab Harendo, quia qui heres est heret, id est, proximus est Sanguine illius est heres.

Every Heir is either a Male or Female, or an Hermaphrodite, that is, both Male and Female, and an Hermaphrodite (which is also called Androgyne) shall be Heir, either as Male or Female according to that kind of the Sex which doth prevail, Hermaphrodita, tam masculo quam feminam comparatur, secundum praevalecensiam sexus incaelestis, and accordingly it ought to be baptized, Id. 16. Heres est quintuplex.

1. Jure proprietatis, so the eldest Son shall inherit only before all his Brethren.

2. Jure representationis, as where the Eldest Son dieth, his Issue shall inherit before the Younger Son, he represents the Person of his Father.


4. Jure
4. June sanguinis, fo 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 perfunam 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 seundo Simplisci facit sororem esse heredem, but the Brother ought to be in actual Possession of the Fee and Frank Tenement, either by his own Possession, or the Possession of another, to make his Sister Heir; and the reason is, because of all Hereditaments in Possession, he which claimeth as Heir, ought to make himself Heir by him that was last actually seized. Id. 10. Soror est heres fatis, therefore some Act must be done to make her Heir, and the younger Brother is heres naturalis, 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 possessionem. Coke ubi supra and on Lit. lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 8.

In case of the Descent of the Crown, the half Blood shall inherit, so after the Decease of King Edward the Sixth, the Crown fell to Queen Mary, and from her to Queen Elizabeth both which were of the half Blood, and yet inherited only the Lands which King Edward or Queen Mary purchased, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown also. Co. Rep. Lib. 7. Calv. Cafe: and on 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 and his whole Estate will; one cannot be Heir till the death of his Ancestor: he called heres apparent, Heir apparent.

Every Heir having Land, bound by the binding Acts of his Ancestors, if he be named in the will, sibi commoda, to Goods Chattels; for heres dictur ab habitu reditse. If a Man buy divers Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond and dieth; in this case the Heir shall have them, and not to the Executors; but they shall be with the Inheritance, because they were at liberty, and cannot be gotten without Indul-
HE

In Heire-loom, Principalium, in. Lex. 67. It seemeth to be expounded of Heir and Loom, as, a Frame, namely to be move in. The word by time is drawn to a more general significacion than at the first it did by, comprehending all Implements of Housethold, as Namely Toles, Presses, Cupboards, Beds, Wainscots, &c. which by Custom of some Countries, being belonged to a House certain Descents, are never Inverted after the decease of the former, as Chattells, but accrue to the Heir with the House itself.

HEL

The Helmet (the Rudder of the Sea) Anfa gubernaculi. Pars clavii.
Hildorus (a Man's name) Hel
dorus, i, m.
Hellen (a Woman's name) Hel
e, a, f.
The Crest of an Helmet, Conus, um.
Help, Auxilium, ii, n.
To help, Juvo, are.
Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Ad
tus, a, um.
An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.
An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f.
Vatio, onis, f.
The Helve of an Ax, Securis umbrium.

HEM

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, imbus, i, m. Fimbr, æ, f. ve
is extremitas.

HE

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio,
are.
That hath a Hem, Frimbratius, a, um.
A Hemming, Prætextura, æ, f. Hemp, Cannabis, is, f. A Course part of Hemp, Stupa, æ, f.
Of Hemp, Cannabaceus, a, um. Cannabinus, a, um.
A Hempers (or Place to lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n.
Hemp set on a Distaff; Stamen, inis, n. Penfium, i, n.
A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icis, f.

HEN

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f.
One that keeps Hens, Gallinarius, ii, m.
A Hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.
Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um. Hence, Hinc, adv.
Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.
Hengift (a Man's name) Hen
giftus, i, m. Hen
ly or Thame (in Oxon.) Henlea. Hen
ley Hundred (in Oxfordshire) Ancalites. Henry (a Man's Name) Hen
ricus, i, m.

HER

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It signifies 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 Carted in another Man's Ground, as

An Herb, Herba, x, f. 
Fruital in Herbs, Herbifer, a, um.

Fall of Herbs, Herboflus, a, um.
Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.
Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbilibis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, i, n.
The Herb-Market, Lachanopolium, ii, n.
A seller of Herbs, Lachanopolis, x, m.
An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.
An Herbalist (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.
Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heraldus, i, m. Spel. 336. with us it signifieth an Officer at Arms whose Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or otherwise to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other Business. They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentleman's Arms, they marshal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats and such like. With us three being the chief are called Kings at Arms, and of them Garter is the Principal, Instituted and Created by Henry the Fifth. Stow's Annals, page 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in Plowden, capi Reniger & Fogaffa, is found, that Edward the Fourth granted the Office of the King of Heralds to one call'd Garter, sumفص ab antiquo, &c., 12. ibid.

The next is Clarentius, ordained by Edward the Fourth, retaining 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 call'd him Clarentius. His Office is to marshal and dispose Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires through 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, viz. Norroy hath on this side, may well appear by this Name signifying the Northern King or King of the North Part. Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds, according to their Original, they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Martial Exequies, viz. York, Lancaster, Merjet, Richmond, Chester, Wir.

Lastly, There are four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms, reckon'd after a sort the Number of Heralds, and commonly succeed in the place of the Heralds, as they die, be preferred, and these are Bayntal, Rouge crois, Rouge, drag, and Percullius.

Hereafter, Ext unc. Imporum.

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, is, m.
H E.

Hereditary, Hæreditarius, a.
Héditaments, Hæreditamentum, n. It signifieth all such as a man may have to and his Heirs, by way of

Justice, or not being otherwise bequeathed, do naturally course descend to him if our next heir of blood, shall not within the Companys Executor or Administrator, quitels do.

Therefore, Præstantia, ante, prælim, adv.

Hæc uno or thereunto requested, dic, or ad hoc, or ad illud quatus.

Hertford City, Herefordia, Hæra.

Hertfordshire, Herefordiae Com.

Hep of Hereford, Episcopus Hæredienis.

Hermione (a Woman's name) Hermione, es, f.

A Hermitage (or solitary) Hæritage (or solitary Hæritage, Hæritagium, ii, n.

A chapel belonging to a Hæmitis, Eremita, x, m.

Hæresis, Hæresis, is, f.

The ring-leader of an heresi, Hæresia, x, and thus, i, m.

A heretic, Hæreticus, ci, m.

A heretical, Hæreticus, a, um.

A heretically, Hæretice, adv.

Herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

A heriot, Heriotum, i, n. Com.

H. Co. 103. It is the best

A Tenent has at the time of death due to the Lord, whether be Horse, Ox, or any like.

A heritage or inheritance, Hæ-

H E.

Herod (a Man's name) Hæ-

rodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadum Rubrum.

Hertfordshire, Hertfordiae co-

mitatus.

Herty, point, (in Devonshire) Hærculus promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Isle near Scotland (as some conjecture) Oceitis.

H E W.

To hew (or back) Ascio, are:

Dolabro, are.

A hewer of stones, Lapicida, æ, m.

A hewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, (in Northumberland) Axelodunum.

Of Hexam, Hancufaldenius.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel.

352. It is an extraordinary Tax to be paid for every Hide of Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terræ, Spel. 352. It is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some Mens Opinion, that may be Plowed with one Plough in a Year. Terms of Law. By other Men it is an hundred Acres. By Beda (who calleth it Familiæm) it is as much as will maintain a Family. Crompton faith, that it $ confiléth
consisteth of an hundred Acres, and
eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

*Hide, or Heib (in Kent) Portus* Hiantius.

*To hide, Abfcondo, ere.*

*A Hide (or Skin) Pelfis, is, f.*

Tergus, oris, n.

*A raw hide of a Beast, Scortum, ti, n.*

Made of Hides, Pelliceus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

*An hierarchy, Hierarchia, x, f.*

**H E.**

To let, or set to hire, are, abhoco, are.

*An hireling, Mercenarius, i, m.*

**H I S.**

*His (or his own) Suus, i.

*A history, Historia, x.*

*An Historian (or Historpher) Historiographus, Historicus, i, m.*

*An writing of history, Historgraphia, x, f.*

Historical, Historicus, a

**H I T.**

*Hitchingham, (in) Vic.*

*Hithe, Hitha, x, Lex.*

*a small Haven to land War* of Vessels or Boats. *New Entries, fol. 3. colum. 3.*

*Hitherto, Haecenus, ad

**H I U.**

*A Bee-hive, Alveare, i.*

**H O B.**

*Hobelers, Hobelarii, Sp.*

i.e. certain Men that by Their Tenure are tied to main
little light Nag for the cap.

ing of any Invasion man
Enemies, or such like Pews
wards the Sea-side, as mou*

th, &c. of these you read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. S.
cap. 7. & anno 25 ejufdem cap. 8.

**H I R.**

*To hire (to take to hire) Con-
duco, ere.*

**H O D.**

*A hodge-podge, Farragiri*

orum, n.
**H.O.**

**H.O.**

A honey-comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. also great Lordships, including other Mannors and Lordships.

**H.O.**

**H.O.**

A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capitium, ii, n.
A Graduate's hood of the University, (or such a hood as those of the Companies do wear) Humeral, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n. Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.
A hoof of a horse or beast, Ungula, x, f.
A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A book to cut withall, Falx, cis, f.
A Flesh-hook, Fuscinula, x, f.
A book to pull down houses on Fire, Hama, x, f.
Of a book, Hamatilis, le, adj.
Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Hamatus, a, um.
A Hooker (Catcher) Hamator, oris, m.
To weed with a hook, Sarculo, are.
A hoop, Circulus, li, m.
Twig hoops, Circuli Viminei.
An iron hoop, or band, such as Chests are bound withall, Stegefris, is, f.

**H.O.**

**H.O.**

Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, i, m.
An Hop Merchant, Lupularius, ii, m.

**S 2**
Horace (a Man's name) Horatius, ii, m.
A horn, Cornum, i, n.
A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngelda, x, f.
A Shoe-horn, Cornu calcatorium.
An Ink-horn, Atrimentarium, ii, n.
A Shoe, Equus, i, m. Caballos, i, m.
An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, alturco, onis, m.
A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.
A trotting horse, Successator, oris, m.
A Stone horse, Burbo, onis, m.
A Pack-horse, Sarcinarium jumentum, vel Clitellarium.
A War-horse, Equus agminalis.
A Sumpter-horse, Equus Sarcinarium vel Clitellarius.
A Wintling-horse, Calcuro, onis, m.
A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admissarius.
A Hackney-horse, Equus conduxitius, Equus tolatarius, Equus meritorius.
A broken minded horse, Equus Suspinitus.
A mill-horse, jumentum molarium.
A light horse, Veredus, i, m.
A Saddle-horse, Equus vectarius.
A cart-horse, Jumentum plaustrarium.
A babbie (or Irish horse) Equus Hybernicus.
A post-horse, Veredus, i, m.
A light horse man, Veredarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed restiff Equus Refractarius.
The Crupper of an horse, S
la, x, f.
A breed (or store) of Restaurus Equorum, Ry.
Of the races or breed of Decimae de aracis equorum Mon. 967.
A stud or race of horses, tium, ii, n.
A horse stable, Equile, i.
A horse Courfer, Mango rum.
A horse-man, Equestris, Equus, itis, c. 2.
A horse-litter, Vehiculum meratum, Leptarium gel um.
A horse rider, or breaker, so, onis, m.
A horse keeper, Equip oris m.
Horse harness, Phaleranx.
Horses harnessed, Fumal qui.
An horse cloak, Dorsum.
A horse sho, Soleana.
Horse bread, Panis nus.
To shoe an horse, Affige less Equo. Calceo, are.
A Smith's Butteres to p ar hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.
A horses reins, Laxorum, n.

Barnacles for a horse's Poddmodis, dis, f.
HO.

troop of horse, Equitare ag-
the art of horsemanship, ars E-
hoarse-race, certamen Equo-
drench for an horse, Saliva-
e that gives a drench to a, Salivarius, ii, m.
the master of the Horse, Mai-
er Equorum Domini Regis.

HOT.

A Hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.
Sudatorium, ii, n.

HOU.

A Hovel or Shed, wherein Hus-
bandmen set their Ploughs and
Carts out of the Rain or Sun.
Mandra, x, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.
A Blood-hound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlster, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, x, f.

An hour-glass, Horarium, ii, n.

Clepsydra, x, f.

A Half an hour, Semihora, x, f.

A House, Domus, i, or, us, f.

A dwelling-house, Domus Mans-

A little house, Domuncula, x, f.

Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, x, f.

A Hay-house, Boveria, x, f.

A Gate-house, Domus portuari-

A Sheepe-house, Ovile, is, n.

A Sheepe-house, Ovile, is, n.

A Sheepe-house, Ovile, is, n.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.
A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.
A Lamb-house, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-house, Domus Carucaria.
A Cart-hovel (or Wain-house,) Domus Plaustraria.
A Goose-house, Anserarium, ii, n.
A Poultry-house, Aviarium, ii, n.
A Fattening-house, Saginarium, ii, n.
A Goose-houfe, Anserarium, ii, n.
A Fatting-house, Saginarium, ii, n.
A Treasure-house, Ærarium, ii, n.
A Council-house, Conciliabulum, i, n.
A Store-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.
A Malt-house, Brastriorum, ii, n.
A Brew-house, Pandoxoratorium, ii, n.
A Work-house, Domus opera-ria.
A Milk-house, Domus Laetearia.
A Dairy-house, Latetarium, ii, n.
A Bake-house, Pittrinum, 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, Caslatum, 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- anus, i, m.

The Stories of an house, Tab lata, ornum, n.
The back-side of an house, Plicitium, ii, n.
A Thatched house Top, Culmina, n.
The jetting out of an house which joins to another, Procurtium, i, n.
The house Eaves, Subgrund æ, f.
A making of house Eaves, Subgrundatio, onis, f.
Living in the same house, Humcæpus, æ, um.
Pertaining to a house, Domi- cus, æ, um. Oeconomicus, æ, w.
House-stuff, Supellex, æf. Utenhilia, bona mobilia. Pen- tes, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.
A place where household-stuff is sold, Aratorum, ii, n.
Household, Domeltici, ornum, To make a floor of a house, Pi- violo, are.
House-bote, Estoverium Æf- ficandi, Co. Lit. 41. B. Br. 407.

It is necessary Timber the Leafe for Years, or for Lit of common right may take up the ground, to repair houses upon the same ground, although it be expressed in the Leafe, and although it be a Leafe paroll, words without deed. But if a take more than is needful, may be Punished by an Action Waut.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) Howe- dus, Hävertus.
H U.

Hume, (a man's name) How-
i, m.

H O Y.

Hoes (Catches, Mongers) Na-
polea, x, f.

H U B.

Hubert (a man's name) Hu-
bertas, i, m.

H U C.

Huckster, Propola, x, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutesium & cla-
Spel. 370. Cow. 141. Lex
Hue and Cry is derived of two
French words, Huyer and Cryer,
signifying to Shout or Cry aloud.
In legal Understanding, Hue and
Cry is all one. See Cook 3, part
of his Institutes. c. 52.

This Hue and Cry may be
by Worn and by Voice. He that
sein not at the Commandment
of the Sheriff or Constable, up-
He and Cry, shall be grie-
Fined and Imprisoned.
Cook 52, part of his Institutes. c. 9,
signifies a pursuit of one
being committed Felony by the
Hi-way, for if the party rob-
bed or any in the Company of
murered or robbed, come
to the Constable of the next
Ton, and will him to raire
Hue and Cry, or to make pur-
suit after the Offender, descri-
in the Party, and shewing
as far as he can, which way
he gone: the Constable ought
forthwith to call upon the Parish
for aid in seeking the Felon, and
if he be not found there, then
to give the next Constable warn-
ing, and he the next, until the
Offender be apprehended, or
at the least, until he be thus
pursued to the Sea-side of this
read Brad. lib. 3. trafl. 2. cap. 5.
Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap.
1 Stat. of Winchester cap. 3. &
anno 28 Ed. 3. cap. 11. & anno
27. El. cap. 13 Crompt. Justice
of Peace. fol. 160. B.

H U G.

Hugh (a man's name) Hugo,
onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad
and great) Stleta, x, f.

Hull River (in Yorkshire)
Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.

Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.

Humber River (in Yorkshire)
Abus Aestuarium, Humber, Huma-
bra, Umber.

Humidity (or moisness) Humi-
ditas, 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

An hundred (in number,) Centena, a, f.

An hundred of Fish, Centena Pilium. Pry. 303.

One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

One hundred weight, Centena, x, f. Pondus unius Centenx.

A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder. Kit. 252. Pry. 185.

Hundredes, Centum Ponites. A hundred. Centum, adj. in.
A hundred times, Centies, adv. A hundred fold, Centuplex, icis, adj. Centuplus, a, um.

Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.
Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus, 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, Quadringenti.

Five hundred, Quingenti.

Five hundred, (in weight, number or age) Quingenarius, a, um.

The five hundredth, Quingentimus, a, um.

Five hundred times so much, Quingentuplus, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentilibralis, le, adj.

Six hundred, Sexcenti.
Six hundred times, Sexcenties, adv.

The six hundredth, Sexcentimus, a, um.

Seven hundred, Septingenti.
The number of seven hundred, Sequentinarius, a, um.
Of or belonging to seven hundred, Sequentinarius, a, um.
The seventh hundredth, Sequentimimus, a, um.

Seven hundred times, Septenties, adv.
Seven hundred fold, Septentuplus, a, um.

Eight hundred, Octingenti.
Containing eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.
The eight hundredth, Octingenimus, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octenties, adv.

Eight hundred fold, Octentuplus, a, um.

Nine hundred, Nongenti.
Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongenarius, a, um.
The nine hundredth, Nongentesimus, a, um.

Nine hundred times, Nongenties, adv.

Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. in.
To hunt, Venor, aris.
To go a hunting, Ire venat.

A Hunter, Hunter, Venator, oris, m.

A Huntress, Venatrix, icis.

A hunting, Venatio, onis.

Gotten with hunting, Venatum, a, um.

Of or belonging to, or service for hunting, Venatorius, a, um.

A kind of hunting by taking at several places, Trista, x, f.

A hunting-staff, Venabulus.
Hunting born (a Bugle,) Coronatorium.

Hunting-nets, Plaga, arum, f. caret.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonia, Vedunum.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdonia, comitatus, vel ager Venanensis.

Hunghford (in Berkshire) Hunrda.

Hunsdon (in Hertfordshire) Hunsaina, Hunsdona.

HUR.

Hurdle, Crates Lignea.

Hurdle of Reeds, Rods, or in manner of a hurdle, covered with loam or clay, Crata, a, um.

Cover with hurdles, Cratio.

Hurt, Noceo, ere. Laxo, ere.

Hurt (or annoyed), Offensus, a,

Hurt (or marred) Corruptus, a,

Hurt (or mischief) Malum, i, n.

Hurt (or Injury,) Maleficium.

Hurt, (Loss or damage) Damnition, i, n.

Hurt, Suffer, Latura, as, f.

Hurling, Latio, onis, f.

Hurtfulness, Noxietas, atis, f.

Hurtful (or that hurteth) Nocca, a, um. Noxius, a, um.

Hurtful (or mischiefous) Perniciose, f. Malignus, a, um.

HY.

Hurtful (or that causeth hurt or Loss,) Dispensioseus, a, um.

Hurtful (or noisome) Maleficus, a, um.

Very hurtful, Noxiusos, a, um.

Hurtfully, Nocenter, adv.

Hurtfully (or mischiefously) Pernicioso, adv. Malitioso, adv.

Hurtfully (or against Profit) Damnose, adv. Incommodé, adv.

Hurst Castle (in Hantshire) Hurstianum castellum.

Hurstley (in Hantshire) Hurstleaga.

HUS.

A husband, Maritus, i, m. Conjux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.

A husbandman, Agricola, a, c. 2. Agricultor, oris, m. Agricultor, oris, m.

In husband-like manner, More Colonico.

Husbandry, Husbandria, a, f. Ra. Ent. 162. 421. Dyer. 35. Agricultura, a, c. 2. Agricultor, oris, m.

Implements of husbandry, Implementa husbandria.

To practice husbandry, Rusticor, ars. Villico, are.

The bush, (or hull of Grains,) Folliculus, i, m. Siliqua, a, f.

Hustings, Hustingum, i, n. Spel. 369, (i.e.) the chief Court in the City of London, anno 11 H. 7. cap. 21. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 23. anno 9 Ed. 1. cap. unico.

HUT.

A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in, Mactra, a, f. Cardopus, i, m.

HYP.

Hypaspile, (a Woman's name) Hypaspila, a, f.
J A.

HYR.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacinth (a precious Stone) Hyacynthus, i, m.
A jack, Veroverforium, ii, n.
A jack, (ancient, or colours hanged out of a Skip,) Aplufram, i, n.
A jacket (Coat) Jacketus, i, m.
Supertunica, æ, f. Exomis, idis, f.
Exuvius, is, f.
A shirt jacket, Colobium, ii, n.
A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f.
Tunicella, æ, f.
Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, Indel.

A G.

A jag, Lacinea, æ, f. Incifura, æ, f.

J A K.

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, æ, f.

J C.

JAR.

A little jar (or Pot) Sol
f.
Jars of Oyl, Sirice olear.
Farrow (in the Bishoprick ofham,) Ingivrum.
Jarsey Isle, Casarea.

JAS.

Jasone (a man's name) Jorus, i, m.
Jasper (a man's name) Jupiter, i, m.

J AU.

A javelin, Hafta, æ, f. Latum, æ, f.
Pilum, i, n.
A little javelin, Haftula.
A javelin, with a barbed Tragula, æ, f.
He that beareth a javelin, cearius, ii, m.
The shaft and steel of a Jatule, is, n.
The jaundice, Isterus, n.
That is sick of the Jatule.
Istericus, a, um.

JAW.

The Jaw or Gum where Teeth are set, Gingiva, æ, f.
The Jaws, Fauci, is, f.
The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, Maxilla, æ, f.
Belonging to the Jaw-bone in
dibularis, re, adj.

ICB.

Iborrow (in Norfolk,) Ibarrow.
I D.

IDE.

idem nominis. Is a writ
written for him who is upon a
or Exigent, taken and come-
to Prison for another man's
name, whereof see
and further use, in Fitz

Ides of every month, Idus,
pl. Sing. caret.

Idiot (or fool) Ideota,e, m.
Idiot and he that afterward
eth of Insane memory, dif-
in divers cases. Cook fol.
lib. 4.

An Inquisition vel examinatio-
a writ that is directed to
heat or the Sheriff of any
any, where the King under-
that there is an Idot, nor-
born, so weak of under-
that he cannot govern
his Inheritance, to call
him the Party suspected
oty, and examine him:

So to enquire by the Oaths
ve men, whether he is suf-
ably witted to dispose of his
hands with discretion or not,
certify accordingly into the
ery. For the King hath the
the subject's, and by
erogative the Government
Land and Substance, that
naturally defective in their
Regis editum anno 17 Ed. 2.
Stamford Prærog. cap. 9.

The Author of the new
es of Law, faith thus. An-
d is he that is a fool naturally
his birth, and knoweth not,

J E.

how to account or number twenty
pence, or cannot name his Father
or mother, nor of what age him-
self is, or such like easie or com-
mon matters. But if he have so
much knowledge that he can read,
or learn to read, or can measure
an Ell of Cloth, or name the days
of the week, &c. then (faith he),
it appeareth such a one is no Idiot.

I D L.

Idle, Otiosus, a, um.
Idlenes, Otium, ii, n.
Idleton (in)— Segelocum. Se-
egologum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, a, f. Coactum,
i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a man's name) Jerki-
nus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula,
a, f.
A jerkin of Leather, Colobium.
Scorteum.

A Frize-jerkin used in Winter,
Endromis, is, f.
A jerkin with sleeves, Succincto-
rum, ii, n.

Jeromy (a man's name) Jerony-

mus, i, m.

J E S.

Jesse, (for hawks) Lemnisci,
orum, m.

A Jester, Jocator, oris, m. Mi-
mus, i, m.

J E T.

A jesting out, Projectus,us, m.
A jetty, Proiectura, ạnh, s. Super-pendiculum, Plac. 27.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, ạnh, s. Clindium, ii, n.
A jewel to hang about ones Neck. Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.
A jewel hanging at the Ear, In-auris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.
A jewel for the Arms, Armilla, 五行.
A jewel for the hands, Annulus purus.
A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

If, Si, conj.

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, 五行, s.
Ignorance of art, Insectia, 五行, f.
Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.
Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

Ill-street (in Cheshire) Mal tea.
Ill-will (hatred) Atia, 五行.
West. de Odio & Atia:
Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.
Illegitimate, Illigitimus, Iliterate, Illiteratus, a.
To Illustrate, Illustre, a.

An Image (form or likeness) Imagino, inis, f.
An Image of Metal, Image, Statua, 五行, s.
Images bearing up Posts, life Building, Telamone.
The Place where Images are set.
Hermopolium, ii, n.
The Craft of Carving in Stone, Statuaria, 五行, s.
A Carver (or maker) of Images, Ceroplatus, He that maketh Poppets, (the Images,) Coroplathus, He that maketh images of Ceroplastes, is, m. Cerarius, m.
He that beareth an Image, Imagifer, a, um.
Full of Images, Imaginum.
Of or belonging to Images, Imagins, a, um.
To imagine, Imagino, arsinor, ari.
I M.

imaginari, Imaginarius, a, um.
imagination, Imaginatio, f.

I M. B.

Imbark (or Embark) Ascende
Consensu Concedere navem, Na-
are.

imbessility, Imbecillitas,atis, f.
imbesil, Imbefflo, are. Ra.

.186. 446. Plo. 118.
imbesiling, Imbesilatio, o-

imbos (or cut in Plates)
ino, are, Ccelo, are.
imbohs (or imbossment) De-
nis, m.

imbos of Plate, Toreu-
is, m.

I M. M.
imaculate, Immaculatus, a,
immediately, Immediate, adv.
immedicable, Immedicabilis,

immoral (or not worthy to
membred) Immemorabilis, le,
imminent (at hand, or hanging
ready to fall) Imminens, tis,
immoderate, Immoderatus, a,
immoderately, Immoderatè, adv.
immutability, Immutability, atris, f.
immutable, Immutabilis, le,

I M. P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.

Imparlance, Interloquela, Li-
centiâ interloquendi. It is a Peti-
tion made in Court, upon the
account of the Demandant by the
Tenant, or Declaration of the
Plaintiff, by the Defendant,
whereby he craveth reprieve, or
another day to put in his anwer,
that is, a day to parle or speke
about his answer.

Impatience, Impatienia, a, f.

To impeach, Impeto, ere.

An impeachment (or hindrance).
Impetitio, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.

Impeachment of Waft, Impetitio
valti, (i. e.) A Refraint from
committing of Waft upon Lands
or Tenements.

An Impediment, Impedimen-
tum, i, n.

impenetrable, Impenetrabilis,

Impediment, Impedimentum,
i, m.

Impediment, Impedimentum,
i, n.
implement, Implanto, are.

Implacito, are.

Implication, Implication, a, um.

Imply (or import) Implicibo,
are. Importo, are.

To implore, Implororo, are.

To be implied, Implicitum.

In
In the hands and imployment, In manus & ufu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impoſe, Impono, ere.

Impoſsible, Impoſsiibilis, le, adj.

Impoſt, Veſtigal, lis, n. Tributum, i. n.

It signifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for such merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations. anno 31 Eliz. cap. 5. and I think it may in some sort be distinguished from Customs, because Custom is rather that Profit which the Prince maketh of Wares shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An impoſtume (or course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body) Apoplexia, atis, n. Abscedius, us, m.

Opening Impoſtumes, Aperiens abortus.

An impoſitor (or cozerer) Impoſitor, oris, m.

Impoſture, Impoſitura, æ, f.

To impound, Imparco, arc.

Impoundment (or putting into a Bound) Imparcementum, i. n.

Mon. 110. Spel. 373.

Impreffion, Impreffio, onis, f.

Impreff-money, Autoarəmen-
tum, i. n.

To Imprison, Imprisono, arc.

A Imprisonment, Imprisona-
tum, i. n.

Hardship of Imprisonment, Du-
ritia Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropriè, adv.

Improper, Improprius, a. um.

Impropriation, Impropriatio, onis, f. (i.e.) an annexing an Ecclesiastical Beneﬁce to the use of a Bishoprick, &c. Abbes. 5.

To improve, Appruo, are.


Improvident, Improvidus, a.

Impudence, Impudentia.

To impugn, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulso, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impu-
tas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or aser Imputo, are.

In as much, In quantum.

Inaccessible, Inaccesibilis, adj.

Incident, Incidens, nis, ad-

An incendiary (or setter of bo-
on Fire) Incendiarius, ii. m.

To incendœ, Incendo, ere.

mulo, are. Incito, are.

Incessantly (or continually) deﬁner, adv.

An inch, Pollux, icis, m. S de admenfatione terris.

Inc.-Keith Isle, near Scott Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj.

signifieth a thing necessarily pending upon another, as a principal: for Example, A Co Baron is incident to a Manor and a Court of Pie-Powder Fair, that they cannot be sever by Grant, for if a Manor or be granted, these Courts can be severed, Kitchin fol. 36.

An incision, Incido, onis, f.

To make an incision, Incido,

To incite, Incito, are.
indeed, In fâdo.
Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.
Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.
Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.
Indefensible, Indeciplibilis, le, adj.

Co. Ent. 64. 83.
To indemnifie, Indemnem confervare.

An indenture, Indentura, æ, f.
Indicavit, is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court-Christian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this case the Suit belongeth to the King’s Court, by the Stat. Westm. 2. cap. 5, wherefore the Patron of the defendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowson, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Christian, hath this means to remove it to the King’s Court.

To indite, Indiceto, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.
Individual, Individuus, a, um.
Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Indivisum. Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. Kitchin fol. 241. in these words, he holdeth pro indiviso, &c.
IN.

To indorse (or write upon the back of anything) Indorso, are.

An indorsement (writing on the backside) Indor famentum, i, n.

Indorsed, Indoratus, a, um.

To indom, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. (i.e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Impersonatus, a, um. (i.e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, x, f.

INE.

Inequality, Inqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inestimabilis, 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 infesso, Feollo, are, (i.e.) grant in fee.

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Infamous, Inferior,ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infinititas, atis, f.

To infame, Inflammio, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influencia, x, f.

Infinitus 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 defer his Client, by which he is de to leave his Client unde and to Judgment passeth it 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 the Exchequer, King's Bench Common Pleas, that compl of those that offend against a nal Statute. They are other called Promoters, but the M blus at this Name. These a the Civilians are called Dela Infamta, Infamatus, a, um.

To infringe, Infringo, er.

An infusion, infuso, onis.

ING.

To ingage, Suscipio, ere.

An ingot (a small Mass of Gold) Palacra, a, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, Ingrailus, Engrallatus, a

To ingre's, Ingross, are.

An ingredient, or going in gaining (in Physick) when a caine is made) one of the S put into the Medicine compound. Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingress, Egrefs, and Regre gretus, Egrenatus & Regreus.

To ingross, Ingrosso, are.

An Ingrosser, Ingrossator, Cow. 145, Spel 382. Lex: signifieth in the Common one that buyeth Corn grows dead Victual, to fell against Barley for Mault, Oats for
I N H.

Inhabit, Inhabito, are.
Inhabitabile, inhababitibilis, adj.
Inhabitant, Habitaror, oris,
Inherit, Heredito, are.
Inheritance, Hereditas,atis,f.

A perpetuity in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

Cook on Lit. L. i. c. i. 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 Marques, Earl, Viscount or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, id. 16.

A demanding of an Inheritance, Petæredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exheredatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibitio, onis, f.

An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumanæ, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, a, tis, f.

An injunctio, 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) Injurior, ari.

Injury, Injuria, a, f.

Injustice, Injustitia, a, f.

An Atramentum, i, n.


Printers' ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

An Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Re restitution of one out-lawed, to the King's Protection, and to the benefit or Estate of a Subject. Brad. Lib. 7. Tract. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton. cap. 12.

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, m. Bras. 131. 421. Spel. 382. (i.e.) one that is in Frankpledge, and

An Inn, Diversorium, ii.

An Inn-holder, or innkeeper, Diversorius, ii, m. Hostors, m.

An innholder his wife, Hostæ, f.

Inner, or more within, Interus, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Concele is, n.

Innerloch (in Scotland) Interior.

Inverness (in Scotland) Interior.

Innocent (a man's name) Innocentius, ii, m.

To innovate, Innovare, 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 advantage, which in what causeth, See the Regisi. Orig. fol. 85, 124, 265, 266, 179, 267.

An inquisition, Inquisitio, onis.

An inquest, Inquestum, i.

An inquest (or Jury) Dut

na, f. Jurata.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.
IN.


INS.

infruere, Instnuo, are.
infrig, Instito, ere.
somuch, In tantum.
section, Inspectio, onis, f.
insall, Infalllo, are.
instance, (or particular ex-
Infantia, æ, f.
instant (or present time) In-
tis. Articulus temporis.
Instanter, adv.
insigate, Instigo, are.
instill, Instillo, are.
institute, Instituo, ere.
uses, Lord Coke's Books of
instruct, Instruo, ere.
Instrument to do or make any
with, Infrumentum, i, n.
Kitchen Instrument wherewith
is removed, Toryna, æ, f.
sufficient, Insufficiens, tis,
insurer, Assicurato, oris,m.
inversion, Insurreciio, o-

INT.

intail, Feodum talliatum.
acks, (or Cattle taken in to be
Animalia introcapta. Spel.
intercommon, Intercommuni-
exchangeably, Alternatim, Mutualiter, adv.
interdix, Interdico, ere.
interdiction, Interdiction, o-

JO.

interest of Money, also an interest
in any thing, Interestis.
An interest in a Term not begun,
Interestis Terminis.
Interledges, Consertus, a, um.
Intermission, Intermissio, onis, f.
To intermit, Intermitttto, ere.
Interpostion, Interpositio, onis, f.
An Interpreter, Interpres, étis,
c. 2.
To interrogate, Interrogo, are.
An interrogation, Interrogatio,
onis, f.
To interrupt, Interrumpo, ere.
Interruption, Interruptio, onis, f.
To intervene, Intervenio, ire.
Intestate, (or dying without a
Will) Intestatus, a, um.
Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.
Introduction, Introductio, onis, f.
To intrude, Intrudo, ere.
In truth, Recepta.

INV.

To invent, Invenio, ire.
An inventory, Inventorium, ii,
n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n.
Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (i.e.)
An account and value set down in
writing of the Goods of a Person
decesed.
To invest, Invefto, ire. Cow.
146. Spel. 385.
An investment, Inveftitura, æ, f.
Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.
An inundation (or deluge) In-
nudatio, onis, f.
To involve, Involvo, ere.
To inure, Opero, are. Operor,
ari.
An invoice, Nota Operationis.

JOA.

Joan (a Woman's name) Joan,
na, æ, f.
JO.

Job (a man's name) Job, in.

JOB.

Joceline (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

JO C.

Joe (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

JOE.

Jonathan (a man's name) than, indeclin.

JOH.

St. John's day, Feftum Sanéti Johannis Evangelistæ.

JOI.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.

JOI.

Jointure, Junétura, x, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or some other Friend in his behalf, assure 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. Covénants, Sect. 128. It is called a Jointure, either because it is granted ratione jointure in Matrimonio, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. Cook Lib. 3. Rep. the Marquefs of Winchefter'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.

Forval (in Yorkshire) Univ.

JOS.

Joseph (a man's name) phus, i, m.

Joshua (a man's name) Jona, x, m.

Joah (a man's name) Joa, x, m.

JOU.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, i.

JOY.

Joyce (a Woman's Name) fa, x, f.

To joyn, Jungo, ere.

To join together, Conjungo, a.

A Joyner, Junctor, oris, m.

A Joynt, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynt, Luxatus, a, t.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, t.

To put out of joynt, Luxo, a.

Exarticulo, are.

To set Limbs out of joynt, Rotere locis suis membra luxata.

Joynts in Timber, Jugamento, orum, n.

Joynts, Afféreres, m. pl.

IPR.

De Ipres (the Family) De.
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, sometime being used for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, sometime for Profits growing from an amerciament or Fine, or expenses of Suit, sometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. West. 2 anno 13 Ed. 1. eap. 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 Secundo 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.

Ithancester (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 Guestis of Princes.
JU.

JUD.

To Judge (or give Sentence) Judico, are.
Leisurely to consider and judge, Sentito, are.
A Judge, Judex, is.
Judgment, Judicium, is.
Strict judgment according to the Letter of the Law, Acribo, is.
A judgment place (or Seat) Tribunal, is.
Judicial (or pertaining to Judgment) Judicialis, is.
Judicious, Judicio, is.
Judgement, Judicium, is.

JUG.

A jug to drink in, Cantharus, is.
A jugler, Prestitigator, is.
Circulator, is.

JUL.

Juice, Succus, is.
Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbutici.

JULI.

A julep, Julepus, is.
A Cordial julep, Portio corrobora-

JULI.

Julia (a Woman's name) Julia,
Julian (a Woman's name) Juliana,
Julianus (a Man's name) Julianus,
Juliet (a Woman's name) Julietta,
ferred for the Fact to a Jury, as they find it, so passeth the
ment.

Jurata, Juratores, and Jury, o called à jurando, they are in legibus antiquis, Sacra-
des à Sacramento præstando, e are divers sorts of Jurors, ding to the variety of ancil-
matters, and the nature of Courts, of which there are sorts more especially eminent.

Jurata delatoria, is which res out Offenders against and presents their Names her with their Offences to judge. Ut in examen vocari subeanent Sententiam, five ad
mmationem, five ad deliberan-
and, and this is called an In-
and is two-fold.

Major, cui totius Comitatus dio, ut in assis, & sessioni-
cis, nec non in Curia Regii
dalis demandatur, and is called Grand Jury, or Grand In-

Minor, cui minor jurisdiëcio, ius Hundred in sessionibus
creditur.

Jurata judiciaria, is that Ju-
ich determineth de summa
or the matter of Fact in issue
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-
ce of actions Criminal de
membris, and is always at the King and the Sub-
commonly called the Jury of

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 Justi-
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 Ban-
ron, the Homage. Vid. Homage.

In the General assize, there are usually many Juries, because there are store of Causes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tried, 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 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 approve by writing upon them these words, Billa vera, or disallow by writing Ignoramus, such as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such import-
ance; but others of lighter mo-
ment, are upon their allowance, without more ado, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an higher Court by Cer-
tiorari, in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to the Higher.

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 left, and are Empannelled, 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 matter of Fact is very ancient, and was used among the Saxons. Ut et L. L. Eisthredi in frequenti Senatu apud Panatingum editis cap. 4. refer Lambertus. In Singulis (inquit) Centurias Comitia sunt, atque libera conditionis viri duodeci anni aetate superiores una cum propoto sacra tenentes, juremo se adeo virum aliquem innocentem baud damnatum, santonem absolutorum, The like to which memorial is in consulta de Monticulis Wallis sub sevo ejusdem Eisthredi, cap. 3. de pignore ablato, viri duodecim jure confulti (feu legales) Anglis et Wallis jus dictum, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem, which we call medietas lingua, which is a Privilege or Courtefy 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 any other Country, who by Law are capable. The office of the Jury is to find Veritatem facti of the Judge to declare Veri juris.

It is a Maxim in the Quod ibi fener fieri debeat, ubi juratores melioris sunt habere notitiam. Their finding is called Veridum, quasi dictum veri. Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Actions and Indisiments.

By the Law of England, after their Evidence given to the Issue, ought to be kept some convenient Place, where meat or drink, fire or oil and some books call and sonment, and without which with any unless it be the Issue and with him only if they agreed. Cook on Lit. Lib. 3 Seil. 366.

After they are agreed, what may be said in Causes between Parties, the 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 is given in Courtland.

If the Jury after their Examinations have 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 is finable, but it shall not affect their Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict they drink or eat at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the
Dendant, it shall not avoid it. Be converso. 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 murder, viz. that he of Malpened, kills f. A. plead that he is not Guilty, modo se.

yet the Jury may find Defendant guilty of Man- haber without Malice prepened becouse the killing of f. is the er, and malice prepened is circumstance. Cook on Lit. 3. cap. 8. Sed. 484.

Sufficient man (or a good man Jury) Legamannus, i, m. Jury-man in an Affize, Re- tor, oris, m.

Juror (or Person sworn on a Jurator, oris, m. Supply, or addition of men to a Tales, Tales de circumstan- A Tales of the By-Randers.

is a writ that ly- the Incumbent, whose Pre- for hath alienated the Lands ininements: the divers uies of a writ, See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. fol. 48.

interdiction (or Authority to Master and execute Laws) Ju- ticio, onis, f.

J U S.

J. U. Cokon Lit. All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. Fadturi quod ad justitiam pertinent sequum legem, & consuetudinem Anglie.


Capitalis Juliciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipto Rege tenenda assignatus.

His Office especially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King, as Treasons, Felonies, May- hems, &c. which you may see in Brand Lib. 3. Trafil. 2. per rotum, and in Stainford'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 palsy, that he with his Assistants, heareth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to an- y Personal action depending be- fore them. Crompt. Juridid. 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 move- able 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, U- nus Juliciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipto Rege tenenda assignatus.

Lord Chief Justice of the Com- mon Pleas, Capitalis Juliciarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his Assistants did Ori- ginally 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 appeareth by the Statute Anno 9 H. 3. cap. 11.

Justice of the Forest. Capitolis Justiciarius itinerans omnium Forestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Forest, committed against Venison or Vert. Of these there be two, whereof the one hath Jurisdiction over all the Forests on this side Trent, the other of all beyond. The chiefest part of their Jurisdiction, confideth 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 Assilias, are to be sent by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was of) into this or that County; and therefore Justices for this purpose were by Commission particularly authorised and sent to them. When they con this Dignity, they give over &c. Anno 8 Ric. 2. cap. 3. this is always to be remem-bered that neither Justice of either (nor any other) may be Jus-tice in his own Country, 8 Ric. 2. cap. 2. & anno 3. cap. 24.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Justiciarii ad audiendum &c. minandum &c. called Charters, made Anno 9 H. 3, which was by the Barons hardy drawn from him, to the mitigation of over-cruel Ordinances made by his Predecessors. The Court where that 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.
Commissions, see in Fitz-Nat. brev. fol. 110.

Jusiciæ in Eyræ, Juficiarii Iti-

cies. The use of these in an-
time, was to send them
Commision into divers
tries to hear such Caufes
ally, as were termed the
of the Crown: and there-
ne may imagine they were
abroad for the fafe of the
ks, who muft else have
to the King's Bench if the
were too high for the Coun-
t. They differed from the
es of Oyer and Terminer, be-
they (as is above faid) were
ceertainly, upon any uproar
er occasion in the Country,
le in Eyræ, (as Mr. Gwias
own in the Preface to
ading) were fent but every
Year once. These were In-
ed by Henry the Second, as
Cambden in his Britannia
eth.

Jusiciæ of Goal-delivery, Jufi-
ad Gaolas deliherandas, are
are fent with Commiſſion
and determine all Caufes
aining to fuch, as for any
ce are caſt into the Goal, part
of them authority is, to punifh
as let to mainprize thofe
ners that by Law are not
ole by the Statute de Finibus,
Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 251. I.
by Likelyhood, in ancient
t were fent to Countries up-
veral occasions. But after-
Jusiciæ of Affile were like-
authorised to this anno 4
. cap. 3.

Jusiciæ of Peace, Juficiarii ad
Pam. Are they that are ap-
ped by the King's Commiſ-
on, with others, to attend the
Peace in the County where they
dwell; of whom some upon spe-
cial reſpect are made of the Quo-
rum, because some buſineſs of im-
portance may not be dealt in,
without the presence or affent of
them, or one of them; they are
called of the Quorun, because the
King in their Commiſions thus
chufeth or chargeth them. Quo-
rum vos A. B. C. D. E. F. unum ele
volumus, for the special truftr in
them reposed: They were called
Guardians of the Peace. until the
36th Year of King Edward the
Mfd. cap. 12. where they be called
cap. 19. pag. 578. Sir Tho. Smyth

Jusiciæ of Peace within Libe-
ties, Juficiarii ad Pacem infra li-
bertates, be fuch in Cities and
other Corporate Towns, as thofe
others be of any County; and
their authority or Power is all
one within their feveral Precincts,
Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 25.

Jusiciæ, It is a writ giving the
Sheriff authority, to hold Plea,
where otherwife he could not;
it is called a Jusiciæ, becaufe it is
a Commiſſion to the Sheriff, ad
Juficiandum aliquem, to do a
man right, and requireth no
Return of any Certificate of
4. trad. 6. cap. 13. nu. 2. ma-
keth mention of a Jusiciæ to the
Sheriff of London, in a caſe of
Dower, fee the new book of En-
tries, Jusiciæ.

To Jufiſfy or make Jufi, Jufi-
ſico, are.

Jufification, Juficicatio, o-
nis, 1.
KE.

Justin (a man's name) Justinus, i. m.

Justinian (a man's name) Justinianus, i. m.

J U T.

Justice of houses, or other build ings, Justing or standing out farther than the Residue, Projecta, orum, n. Prominentia, arum, f. Protecta, orum, n. Columna Meniana.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) Juvenalis, is; m.

KEE.

A Keel (or bottom of a Ship) Carina, a. f.

A Keel, a Vessel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Laborum, i. n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A Keeper, Cultos, 6dis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus cultos Magni Sigilli Anglia. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and is of the King's Privy Council, under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal of England, without which Seal, all such Instruments, by Law, are of no force: For the King is in Interpretation and Intendment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the said Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 18, hath the

fame and the like Place, Antity, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, and all customs, commodities and advantages, as hath the Chancellor of England for time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Dominus Cultos privati et Domini Regis. Under his hand 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, Cultus forestae. He is also called Warden of the Forest. Magna pars i. of his Forest-Laws of 156, &c. and hath the Privy Government of all things relating thereunto, as also the Care of all Officers belonging to the Forest. And the Lord Justice in Eyre of the Forest when it pleaseth him to sit his Justice Seat, doth send out his Great Summons to him, for the calling of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day and place in the Summons, vid. wood ubi Supra.

KEG.

A Kegg of Sturgeon, Sturrarium, i. n. Turboniam, ii. n.

K E L.

K Einsly (in Yorkshire) Occident Promontorium.
K E.

KE N.

K E W.

A key, Clavis, is, f.
A little key, Clavicula, a, f.
Of a key, Clavicularius, a, um.
A key (or wharf) Kai, a, f.
A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf)

K I.

K E W.

K E Y.

Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.
Of Kildare, Kildarienfs.
Kildare Bishoprick, Darenfs Episcopatus.

K E T.

Kildare Bishoprick in Ireland, Ladens Episcopatus.
Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.
A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hædus, i, m.
A young kid, Hœdulus, i, m.
A place where kids are kept, Hœdile, 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, Kildarienfs.
Kildare Bishoprick, Darenfs Episcopatus.

K E T.

A kettle, Caldarium, ii, n. Ca-
rus, i, m. Coèulum, i, n.
KI.

The King's Majesty, Dominus Rex. Regia Majestas, Rex, regis, m.

The King hath in the Right of his Crown many Prerogatives above any Person whatsoever, he never so Potent or Honourable, whereof you may read in Stampa-
ford tract. upon the Statute thereof made, Anno 17 Ed. 2.

what the King's Power is, Vid. Brait. lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1, & 2.

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 called 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 first upon the Grant of the Great Charter severally Erected. This Court of the King's Bench, was wont in ancient Times to be especially exercised in all Criminal Matters and Pleas of the Crown, leaving the handling of private Controversies to the County-Court. Glanv.


11. and hath President of it, Lord Chief Justice of England with three or four Justices of the Crown, and Offices there belonging. The Clerk of the Crown, a Protonotary, and six inferior Ministers or Avenues. Cam. Brit. pag. 112. long this Court was moveable; but it was not in any Writer, but Briton's time, who wrote in Edw. the first his days. It appeared it followed the Court, as Gwin in his said Preface well serveth out of him.

Kingston upon Hull (in Yorkshire) Regiodunum Hullinum.

Kingston upon Thames (in Surrey) Regiodunum Thamesinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i.

Kin by marriage, Affinis, ii.

A kinsman, Propinquus, i.

K I R.

Kirby (the Family) Chircheius.

Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmorland) Fanum Sancti Stephani.

Kirton (in Devonshire) See diton.

K I T.

A kitchen, Culina, x, f. Culina, x, f.

A kitchen boy, Puer culin.; A kitchen maid, Focaria; i.
The King’s Garter, (I know not upon what occasion) was used for a token. But I know that Polydore Virgilius casteth in another supposition of the Original, his ground, by his own confession, grew from the vulgar opinion, yet as it is, take it as I have read it. Edward the third, King of England, after he had obtained many great Victories, King John of France, King James of Scotland, being both Prisoners in the Tower of London at one time, and King Henry of Castile, the Bastard expulsed, and Don Pedro restored by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Aquitaine, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion first erect this Order in anno 1350. viz. he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and shortly after instituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being richly deck’d with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having these words written or wrought upon it, Honi soit qui mal y pense. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. Fearne in his Glory of Generosity, agreeeth with Mr. Camden, and expressly setteth down the Victories, whence this order was occasion’d. Whosoever beginning in bad, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one faith, Nobilitas sub amore jacer, Nobility lies under love.

The
The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty-six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of England is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, Friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. Segar's book intituled Honour Military and Civil, Lib. 2. cap. 9. fol. 65.

There are depending on this Honourable Order twenty-six poor Knights that have no other Subsistence or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is given them in respect of their daily Prayer to the honour of God, and (according to the course of those times) of St. George.

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prelate of the Garter, which office is inherent to the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register, who is always Dean of Windsor. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usur of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usur of the Prince's Chamber, called Black Rod. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of Windsor, with the Chapel George, Erected by Edward Third, and the Chapter house the said Castle.

Garter, signifieth also the principal King at Arms among English Heralds, created by Henry the Fifth, Vid. Stoy 584.

A Knight Banneret. Banneret is a Knight made in Field, with the Ceremonies cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and they being Batchelor Knights, are in a greater degree, allowed to wear their Arms in a Banner than the Ordinary Knights from further, than the King's Army as Barons do create a Knight Banneret, may read more in Mr. Segar's Book.

Mr. Camden faith he fetch the Antiquity of Knights from further, than Edward the third, when England as he there faith, was renowned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath. Knights made within the City of the Bath girded with a Sw, the Ceremonies of his Crest.
We are spoken of Anno 8 Ed. 4. But I have heard that the Knights, were so called of a Knight Marshal, Mare Scallus uii. Is an Officer in the King’s service, having Jurisdiction and Conizance of any Transgression in the King’s House, and as also, all Contracts within the same, whereunto the House is party. Regift. fol. 185. a. b. a. fol. 191. b. This you may read there more.

Knights of the Shire, Milites Sitatus; otherwise be called the Right’s of the Parliament, and the Knights, or other Gentle-Of worth, that are chosen in the comitatien, by the Free-holders of every County that can discharge forty Shillings per annum, the Resident in the Shire, 10 H. 6. cap. 2. & anno 1. cap. 1. upon the King’s service, to send to the Parliament, and there by their Counsell, to assist the common proceedings of the whole Realm. These when every man that had a Knight’s Fee, were customarily constrained to be a Knight, were of necessity to be Milites, gladio cincti, for to run the Tenour of the writ at this day. Crompt. Jurisdic. 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, verbo Parliamentum. Their Expenses, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire.


A Knot, Nodus, i. m. Full of knots, Condylomáticus, a. um. To know, Cognosco, &c. To cause to know, Scirefacio, &c. To shew cause. 2. Init. 473. Ry. 52.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i. m.

Kreckhornwell (in—Uxela.)
in Labour or Travail) Parturio, ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m.
Operarius, ii, m.

A L A C.

A Lace (or riband) Afrigmentum, i, n. Tenia, x, f.
Lace, Lacinia, æ, f. Infinita, x, f.
Bone-lace, Tæniola, x, f.
A Hair-lace, Fistia crinalis.
A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.
To lace, Constringo, ere.
A lackey, Pedissequus, i, m.

A Ladder, Scala, x, f. Climax, acis, f.
A Short Ladder, Erifma, atis, n.
A Ladder-staff, Intersealare, is, n.
Ladder-staffs, Scala gradus.
A Lady, Domina, æ, f.
A little Lady, Dominula, æ, f.
Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Beata virgo. Virgo Maria.
The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March.
Festum Annunciationis beatae Mariae Virginis.
Lady-day in Harvesl (or the Assumption of our Lady) Festum assumptionis beatae Mariae Virginis.
The conception of our Lady, Festum Conceptionis beatae Mariae Virginis.
Ladings, Carcations.
Unladings, Discarcations, Ry.

30. Laden (overcharged) Oneratus, a, um.

L A D.

A Lady, Domina, æ, f.
A little Lady, Dominula, æ, f.
Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Beata virgo. Virgo Maria.
The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March.
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Ladings, Carcations.
Unladings, Discarcations, Ry.

30. Laden (overcharged) Oneratus, a, um.
L A.

Lancaster, Mediolanensis.

1. A. Lancera, Lancis, x, f.

2. Ancier, (one that serves on a lane with a lance) Lancera-

3. L. Lancafer, (an ancient name used in setting Blood)

4. Lancea, se, fi

5. A. Lasse, in, cacci

6. M. Doryphorus, x, m.

7. A. Pattern lance or fleam.

8. A quarter of a yard, Ferlingata terra, Lex. 55. Perdco-


10. Langdon (the Family) De Lang-

11. A. Lantern, Laterna, x, f.

12. A dark lantern (or thief's lan-

13. The lantern of a Ship or Gally, also a great lantern on the top of a

14. A lantern-maker, Cornificus, x, m.

15. Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

L A O.

16. Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

17. A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lap-

18. Aps, Lapl, us, m. It is a slip

19. departure of a Right of Pre-

20. senting to avoid a Benefice from

21. the Original Patron, neglecting to

22. present within six Months unto

23. the Ordinary. For we fa, that

24. Benefice is in Laple, or Lapsed,

25. whereunto he that ought to pre-

26. sent, hath omitted or flipped his


28. This Laple growth as
well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Resignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cause comprehended in the Statute. Anno 13 Eiz. cap. 12, in which cases the Bishop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In respect of things stolen, it is either great or small. Great Larcenie, is wherein the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods stolen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. Vid. Stawnford.

Lard, Lardum, i, n. A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n. Large (or broad) Largus, a,um. To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ire ad Largum.

A hanging larum with Minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

L A.

Ejus coram nobis apud Westminster, &c. ad sensand. &c.
lattice (or a window with)

L A U.

Lavare (or washing place) Lavum, i. n. Lavatorium, ii. n. uden, or Lothien (in Scotland) Leina, Laudonia.
lavish, Absumo, ere.
laudress, Lotrix, icis, f.
ladatrix, icis, f.

L A W.

Law, Laga, x, f. Lex, legis, f.
By-law, Ordinatio, plebici-
thwart the laws, Obligo,
Doctor of law, Legidoctor, m. Legum Doctor.
law-giver, Legifer, eri, m.
lawful, Legitimus, a, um. Le-

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum, i. n.

L A Z.

Lazarus (a man's name) Lazarus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.
Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.
Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.
White lead, Cerufia, x, f. Plumbum album.

Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.

Lead ore, Plumbago, inis, f.
Molybdena, x, f.
Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.
Soddering with lead, Plumbatura, x, f.

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbae.
L E.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obtutum.
A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina.
A pellet of lead, Plumbata, a, f.
Glans plumbae.
To lead (cover with lead, or fodder together) Plumbo, are.
A sheet of lead, Charta Plumba.
Leah (a woman's name) Læa, x, f.
A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.
The green leaf of a tree, Frons, dis, f.
A leaf of paper, Folium chartae.
A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, x, f.
2 Mon. 353.
A league (or agreement) Pædus, eris, n.
Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.
A leaning, Futilitas, atis, f.
Lean, Macilentus, a, um.
Leanness, Macies, ei, f.
A leaning-stick, (as a rail, stay, or rest to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.
Learned, Doctus, a, um.
Learning, Doctrina, a, f.
A leaf, Lessa, xf, Dimissio, onis, f.
Leased, Traditus, a, um. Dimissus, a, um.
A leash (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.
A lease, Lesura, x, f. 1 Fo. 144.
At least, Ad minus, Ad minimum.
Leather, Corium, ii, n.
Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.
A thong of leather, Lorum, i,n.
Of Buff leather, Bubulimus, a, um.
Made of leather, Scortesus, a, um.
Coriaceus, a, um.

L E.

Covered with leather, Pelli, a, um.
Utensils of leather, Corium natum.
A leather dresser, Allutar ii, m.
A leather seller, Pellio, onis.
A leather seller's trade, Pelloria, x, f.
To tan leather, Tanno, are.
To dress leather, Concinn Coria.
Upper leather, Obfragulum.
To leave, Relinquo, ere.
Leave (or permission) Permittonis, f.
Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.
To leaven, Fermento, are.
Unleavened, Infermentatus, um.
A leaver (or bar to lift, or up Timber) Palanga, x, f.
Using a leaver, Vesticular a, um.
He that turns a wine-press a leaver, Vestarius, ii, m.
To level at, (or aim at) Commo, are.
To level (or make plain) Pleadare: Complano, are.
A leam or levy, Levin, a Assemsmentum, i, n.

L E C.
Lechlade (in Gloucestershi)
Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lath da.

L E D.
Ledah (a woman's name) Le x, f.

L E E.
Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum.

Lum Lumdanum.
LE.

Es, (or Dregs) of Wine, Floces, (or Dregs) of oil, Fraces, f.

Leet Court, Leto, x, f. Reg.

Spel. 431. Vtus. francus

LEF.

ô, Reliâitus, a, um.

LEG.

gacester (in—) Legionum cuisSee Ieac.

 legacy, Legatum, i, n.

gal, Legalis, le, adj.

legate (or ambassadour) Legat.

Leg, Crus, cruris, n.

calf of the leg, Sura, x, f.

able (or to be read) Legibi-

adj.

imate, Legitimus, a, um.

LEI.

icester town, Legaceastria, Le-

ria, Leiceastria, Licestria,

eria, Leogoria, Rate.

icester, or Leister, (the Fami-

le Leicestria.

ighblin in Caterlough (in Ire-

Lechnilia.

with Town (in Scotland) Letha-

ton, in Essex (or near it) Du-

LEM.

inster (in Herefordsbire) Leo-

m & Leovenfæ Cænobium, Le-

monaflerium, Leonenfe co-

LON.

ister province (in Ireland)

Lia.
of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is sufficient if it be sealed and delivered before sufficient Witnesses, a Warrant of Attorney must be acknowledged and certified before such Persons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at least before some Justice or Serjeant. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect. 1. F. See the Statute, Anno 7 R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitorix, vel Literæ Cambii.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Bæ Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. Anno 19 H. 7. cap. 7. and they are so termed of their form because they are Patents, (i.e. c.) 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 that to 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 Recommendatiiitiiex.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Lestley (the Family) De Lesto Loco.

LEV.

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 while have Layen and Rifen.

Levari facias, is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levy of a sum of money upon Lands Tenements, of him that hath feited a Recognizance, &c. R. Orig. fol. 208. b. & 300. b.

Levari facias damnum de diffribus. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levy of damages, wherein the Debtor formerly been condemned & diffribed. Regist. fol. 214. b.

Levari facias residuum debent a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levy of a remnant debt upon Lands and Tenements and Chattels of the Debtor, hath in part satisfied before gift. Orig. fol. 299.

Levari facias quando viscereturnavi quod non habuit eres. Is a writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Goods of Debtor, which he hath also taken, and returned that he not fell them, and as much of the Debtor's goods, as will satisfy the whole Debts. Regist. fol. 300. a.

A level, Levella, a, f. Co. I. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendiculum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendiculator, oris, m.

Leviabile, Leviabilis, le, adj.

Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) lanonius, Levinus.

Levic, Levare. It is used in
Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin* 180. or to call up, as to Levy Kitchin, Old, *Nat. brev.* fol. 110. gather and exact, as to Levy money, *Vide Levari facius.*

LEW.

Lewis Island, the largest of the Evides. Ebuda, vel Hebuda Seba, Hebuda occidentaliur. Lewis (a man's name) Ludovi-

wellin (a man's name) Leo-

kin (the Family) Leuche-

LEX.

cington (the Family) De Lex-

LEY.

ley, Terra Subceffiva.

LHE.

Lyne Promontory (in Caernar-

ere) Canganum, Cangano-

Ganganorum, Ganganum, manum Prom.

LIA.

Libel, (chargeable) Onerabilis, j. Responsibilis, le, adj.

LIB.

libel, Libellus, j, m. Lex 80. literally signifieth a little book, yet 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 signifieth also a criminous or scandalous Re-

port of any man call abroad, or otherwise unlawfully Published in writing, but then for difference fake, it is called an Infamous Li-

bel, famosus Libellus.

Libera Chasca habenda, Is a Writ Judicial granted to a man for a free chafe belonging to his Mannor, after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, *Regist. Ju-

dic. fol. 36, § 37.*

Liberal, Liberatis, le, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Issuing out of the Chancery to the Treasu-

rer, 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. Tute D' Exchequer, num. 4. Regist. Orig. fol. 193. a.b.* or sometime to the Sheriff, &c. *Nat. brev. fol. 132.*

for the deliver-

ry of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeit of a Recogni-

zance. It is also to a Goaler from the Justices for the delivery of a Prifoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 3. cap. 2.*

Libertas, Is a privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subje&. Liberties Royal what they be, see in *Brath. lib. 2. cap. 5. Brook hoc Titulo.*

Libertasibus allocandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a Citizen or Burgefs 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-

tices Errants, or Justice of the Z Forest,
L I.  

Foreft, &c. that refufeth or defereth to allow his Privilege.  
Regist. Orig. fol. 262. Fitz. Herb.  
Nat. brev. fol. 229.  
Liberty, Libertas,atis, f.  
To fet 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. Signif. verbo Bovata terræ, See Farling Deal of Land.  

L I C.  

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lichfieldia, Lycheefieldia.  
Of Lichfield, Lecesfeldensis, Lichfieldensis.  
Licentia transfretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let some pafs quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the King's licence thereunto. Regist. Orig. fol. 193.  
Licentious, Licentiosus, a, um.  
Alicking medicine, Linctus, i, m.  

L I D.  

Lidford (in Devonshire) Lideforda.  

L I E.  

Lie, made of ashes, Lixivium, ii, n.  
A liege-man Ligeus, ei. m. Spel.  
448. Lex 8. Co. postnati. 2.  
In lieu, In loco, compenfatione.  
Lieutenant, Locum tenens, It signifeth with us sometimes in that occupieth the King's Place, that representeth his Person, and he is called the King's Lieutenant.  
Regist. Orig. fol. 262. Fitz. Herb.  
Nat. brev. fol. 229.  
Libertas,atis, f.  
To fet on 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. Signif. verbo Bovata terræ, See Farling Deal of Land.  

L I F.  

Life, Vita, x, f.  
Liffy river (in Ireland) Li To lift up, Levo, are.  

L I G.  

A ligature (any thing to tie) Ligamentum, i, n.  
Ligance, Ligeantia, x, f. It signifeth the Domini Territory of the Liege.  
Regist. Orig. fol. 193.  
Licensus, Licentiofus, a, um.  
A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.  

L I H.  

Ligher-boat, EphelciutTi  
A lighter, Ratiaria, x, f. Flus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.  
The lights or lands, Pulmos, Ligon Ifle on the Coasts of I  
Liga.  

L I M.  

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci.  
Bird-time, Vifcum, ci, r  
Lime Twigs, Calamus torius, virga vifcata, F vifcata.
LI.
me to make mortar, Calx, cis, f. lime Kiln, Calxifurnium, ii, n.
metpits, Formae calcarii.
lime-burner (or lime-maker) vius, ii, m.
miscitation of affize, Limitatio.
It is a certain time set by Statute, within the
man must alledge himself
Ancestor to have been sei-
Lands, sued for by a writ of, vid.
the Statute of, anno 20 H. 3. and West. 1.
and anno 32 H. 8. cap. 2.
no 1 M. P. 1, c. 5.
limit (or bound) Limes, itis, m.
limit (or set bounds) Limito,
me, or Limen (in Kent) Ad
lem, Lemanis, Lemanis portus, is portus.
me house near London, Limo.
me-bill. See Lime.
merch County (in Ireland) ricenis comitatus.
linn, (or paint with colours) culor, ari.
limner, Miniculator, oris, liniator, oris, m.
limning, Miniatura, x, f.
limon, Malum limonicum ones, num, m.
msle (the Family) De Limefr.

LIN.

in river (in Nottinghamshire) Las.
lineage (or stock) Prolapia,
meal (as mealable descent success) Linealis, le, adj.
link is the tenth part of a Pole, Latino & latitudin acra terrra.


Lincoln City, Caerlineo, Lincoln,
Lindecolina, Lindecolinnum, Lindocollina,
Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.

Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus
Lincolnensis.

Lindsey (part of Lincolnshire) Lindeia, Lindis, Lindisiga.
A line (which Masons or Carpenters use) Linea, x, f.
A line with a plummet, Per-
pendiculum, li, n.
A slope line, Hypothenusa, x, f.
A plumb line (or level) Aus-
lis, is, f.

To line, draw, or square out by line or level, Lavigo, are.
To draw a line about, Circum-
cribo, ere.
A line (as in writing) Linea, x, f.
Line (or flax) Linum, i, n.
To line a Garment, Duplico, are. Adduplico, are.
The lining of a garment, Pan-
nus subductitus. Saffultura, x, f.
To link, Cateno, are. Conca-
teno, are.
A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n.
Fax, acis, f.
Linen, Linteam, i, n.
Fine linen, Linteam tenue, Sin-
don, onis, f.
Linum were next the Skin, Interu-
ula, x, 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, Linteus, a, um.
To make linen, Linhico, are.
A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.
L I.

Linna (the Family) De Linna.
Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.
Linse-woolfe, Linseblema, atis, Linum ex Lino & Lana.
Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, Lintum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ònis, m.
A Liones, Lezna, x, f.
Lionel (a man's name) Lionelus, li, m.

L I Q.

English liquorish, Glycyrrhiza
Britannica.
Spanish liquorish, Glycyrrhiza
Hilpanica.
Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A lift (or Line) Littla, x, i. Spel.
190. 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.
Litter (or straw for Horses, &c.)
Littera, x, f. Subitramen, inis, n.
1 F o. 141.
A horse-litter, Lectica, x, f. Vehiculum camera trium.
Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m.

Little, Parvus, a, um.
A little while, Parum, adv.
By little and little, Paulatim.
Littleborough (in Nottinghamshire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelogum.

L I U.

Livelihood (or way of living) Vitalitium, ii, n.
A living (or benefice) Spiritual
or hafp of the Door, or by
branch or twig of a Tree, or
turf of the Land, and with
or the like words, the Feo-
and Feoffee, both holding the
of the Feoffment, and the
of the Door, hafp, branch,
or turf, and the Feoffee
Here I deliver you Seisn
possession of this House, in
name of Seisn, and Possession
of the Lands contained in this
; or, Enter you into this
or Land, and have and en-
according to the Deed ; or,
into the House or Land,
good give you joy ; or, I am
that you shall enjoy this Land,
lining to the Deed, or the like.

L. I. 1. c. 7. Seisn. 59.
Livery in Law, is when the
faith to the Feoffee, being
of the House or Land
Heirs, and therefore en-
to the fame, and take Pos-
the Deed accordingly,) and
coffee doth accordingly in
of the Feoffee enter ; This
good Feoffment, for Signatio
and condition habeatur. But if either
or the Feoffee die before
entry, the Livery is void, and
within the view is good,
there is no Deed of Feo-
and such a Livery is good,
be the Land lie in another

Cook on Lit. 1. c. 7.
there is a diversity between
herself of Seisn of Land, and
delivery of a Deed ; for if a
Deliver a Deed without say-
ing anything, it is a good de-
but to a Livery of Seisn
nd, words are necessary; as
taking in his hand the Deed, and
the Ring or the Door (if it be an
House) or a Turf or Twig, (if it
be of Land) and the Feoffee lay-
ing his hand on it, the Feossier
ays to the Feoffee : Here I deli-
er to you Seisn 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 Seisn 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 Seisn, this
Livery shall be taken most strong
against him.

And therefore if one give Land
to a man & hereditibus, this shall
be a Fee-simple to him, although
nus 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
Beinbin.

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, eris, r.
A load to avoid water, Lada,
x, f. Spel. 4.
To load, Onero, are.
A loader, Onérator, oris, m.
A load-stone, Magnes, citis, m.
A loaf of bread, Unus panis.
Collyra, x, f.
Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.

Loam tempered with chopt straw, Lutum paleatum.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

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 fol. 180. And again in the same place:

An Action of Trespass for Battery, &c. is transitory and not local; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery should be set down as material, in the Declaration: or if it be set down, that the Defendant should traverse the Place set down, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and so avoid the Action. And again, fol. 230. The Place is not local, that is, not material to be set down in certainty; and the guard of the Person and of the Lands differeth in this, because the Person being transitory, the Lord may have his Ravishment de garde, before he be seised of him, but not of the Land, because it is local, Perkin's Graunts, 30.

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Countiões, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. Fleta lib. 4. cap. 15. num. 1.

Locii (the Family) De Lassey.

A lock of a door, Sera, 2, A spring-lock, Sera laconica.

The key of a spring-lock, Claconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock smith, Faber Seren.

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, Capillium in

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitium.

A lodge, Logia, x, f. 1


A little lodge, Tugurium, ii.

A lodge (or summer-house) bilarium, ii, n. Sulfugium in & folis.

A lodging, Diversorum, ii

Fo. 32. Lictus, i, m. n. 1. Fo. Hospitium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 74. Hosteriatio, onis, f.

Ledowick (a man's name) Locus vicus, i, m.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Piscaculum.

Logick (the art of Reasoning of Disputation) Logica, z, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Louthea, or Louthe (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 Manor, 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, Dominus, i, m.
Titular Lords, Domini Honoriarii.
Lordship (or Seigniory) Dominium, ii, n.
A Lordship or Privileged place, with Power to keep Courts, Socia, x, f.
Lordly (or Stately) Imperiosus, a, um.

Lord, Dominus, i, m.
It is a word of Honour with us, and is used diversely. Sometime being attributed to a man that is Noble birth or Creation, which sort of Lord otherwise called Lords of the Manor. Also to the Sons of the late, or the eldest Son of an House, &c. Sometimes to men honourable by Office, as Lord Chief Justice, &c. and sometime to a man that hath Fee, and so forth.

Lop, Deperditum, i, n. Amissus, us, m.
Loss, Amissus, a, um.

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.
A lover (or tunnel on the top of a house, to let out the smoke) Fumentum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.
Lovett (the Family) Lupellus.
Loughborough (in Leicestershire) vid. Lutterworth.
Lough Corbes (in Ireland) Annobia, Ausobia.
Lough der (in Ireland) Logia fluvia.
Lough
L O.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernus.
Lough longus (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.
Louth-County (in Ireland) Luva Luda.

L O W.

A low-Bell, Campanola, a, f.
A low-beller, Campanolator, oris, m.

L U C.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus, i, m.
Luce (a woman's name) Lucina, x, f.
Good luck, Faustitas, atis, f.
Luckily, (happily) Fauste, adv.
Lucette (a woman's name) Lucretia, x, f.

L U G.

Lug River (in Herefordshire) Lugus fluvius.

L U K.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas, x, m.
St. Luke's day, Festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ.

L U M.

A lump, (heap, or mass) Cumulus, i, m.

L U N.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

L U R.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco, onis, m.
Lurcherius, ii, m.

M A.

A lure for a Hawk, Illubra Revocatorium accipitrum, pinnarum.
To lure a hawk, Afluefacc accipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lure, Testudo, inis, f. biton, ti, n.
A lunatiii, Barbitisla, a
A lure-string, Chorda, a
Lutterworth (in Leicester) Laetodorum Laetodurum, rodum, Laetorudum.

L Y C.

Lycae (a Women's name) castle, es, f.
Lycurgus (a Man's name) curgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a women's name) x, f.

L Y N.

Lyned, Duplicatus, a, um.

M A B.

Abel (a woman's name) bella, x, f.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, x, f. common, inis, n.
A Serjeant at mace, Servit Clavam.
Macegrieffs, Macherarii, m, (i.e.) those that wittingly and fell in flesh. Crompt.
Peace, f. 193. a.
Mace (a spice) Macis, is, f.
Maglova, Maglona.
yet it is of such extent, as all, or the most part of the Law we have, is thought in some fort to depend upon it. Vid. Polydorus, and Holinshed ubi supra.

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a. um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, a. f. Magnificent, Magnificus, a. um.

Mago, (a man’s name) Magus, m.
A maid servant, Serva, x, f.
A chamber (or waiting) maid, Cubicularia, x, f. Ancilla Cubicularia.
Maidenhead (in Berkshire) Alauodunum.
Maidstone (in Kent) Madus Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.
Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man loothen the use of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canons call it Membrorum Mutilatio, or Obstrucatio, 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 Bracton at large & Brit. cap. 25. & Stawffe. 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 joyst 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 posteslate 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 Leicester-shire, one Wright, a young, strong and lusty Rogue, to make himself Impotent, thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himself to any Labour, caused his Companion to strike off his left hand, and both of them were Indicted, fined, and ransomed therefore. Cook on Lit. c. 11. Sect. 194.

The Party only shall recover damages in Maim, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 155. Vide the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord Co-

ventry's Act. In some Cases made Felony.

To maim, Mahemio, arec. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo, Mainprise, Manuceptio, etc. It signifieth in our Common Law, the taking or receiving a man to friendly custody, that he wife is, or might be committed to Prison, and so upon false given for his forth-coming day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manus capio, m. (i.e.) He that doth undertake for any, and receives him into their hands, a Surety or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Protection, ere.

Maintenance, Manutenentia est duplex. In our Common Law it is in the evil part, for him that condeth a Cause depending between others, either by giving of Money, or making for either Party toward a Bond. Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap. 9.

Maintenance is most usually done by the hand, either delivery of money, or other recompense; or by writing on the behalf of the Parties, in a suit dependent. Cooks 2 part of Instit. c. 289.

When one laboureth themselves, if it be put to appear, or if he strait them to put them into the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth against him,

Manutenentia est duplex. In Courts of Justice, dente platico. 2 Ruralis, to lay up and maintain complaints and parts in the County, than their own, though the

The writ that lieth against a man for this offence is likewise a writ of Maintenance.

(Maintenance, Manutentor, oris, &c. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr. 1. Maintenance.)

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vīr, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Parish, Sitheundus, i, m. Custos paganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardinalus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-slayer, Homicida, x, m.

Man-slaughter, Homicidium, ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is slain, Wallestria & Wallecheria, x, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera, x, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Island, Eubonia, Mannia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior to distinguish it from Anglesey, Monabia, Monceda.

Bishop of the Isle of Man, Episcopus Menevenis.

Manaffes, (a man's name) Manaffes, is, m.

Mancastle (in Lancashire) Manncium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire) Manduesfledum.

Manchester (in Lancashire) Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administro, are.
M A.

A Maniple, Opfomator, oris, m. Ah. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth vishtals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lieth to restore a Person put out of his Office.

Mandatum, Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, verbo Mandatum.

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a Beast, Juba, x, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, where-with Prisoners are bound by the hands) Manice, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, x, f.

Manifest, Maniflettus, a, um.

A manger, Prapepe, is, n.

A manning (or man's days work) Manopera, x, f.

A Mannor or Lordship, Manorium, ii, n.

A Mannor-house, Domus Manerialis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A free manor, Alodium, ii, n.

A Lord of a manor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.

Mannours or Mannors, (the Family) De Manerii.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.

A floured Silk mantle, Loricae Sericum flortatum.

Manual, Manalis, 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. (i. e.) a freeing of a slave or lain from his slavery.

Manurance, Manurancia, M A P.

A plank of maple, Mollusc, ci, n.

A map, for description of tries, or of the whole world, I la Cosmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) March: The mouth of March, Marii, m.

Marble, Mannor, oris, n.

A slab of marble, a thin crust, or cream, Cruttila, x.

A March pane (or spice Lagunculus, li, m. Panis, Carius.

A marching, Expeditio, or The marches or borders of Marchia Wallia, Cow. 168.


A Marchioness, Marchia, x, f.

Of the Marches, (or Mare Family) De Marchia.

Marchella (a woman's name), cella, x, f.

A mare, Equa, x, f. Ca, x, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, x, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, x.

A mariner, Nauta, x, m.

Maritime (or by the Sea) timus, a, um.

A mark (note or sign) Stigm, f. (i. e.) a mark made w burning iron, such as Rogus burned in the hand with, Horesses on the buttocks or shoulder to be known by.
Mark to shoot at, Meta, æ, f.  
Mark (or Beacon with a  
to direct Ships into the Haven  
lark night) Pharus, i, m.  
Mark of money in Silver, 13 s.  
in Gold eight Ouncies, Marca,  
We use ordinarily, Trem-  
ecolidos, & quattuor Denarios,  
in translation of Deeds.  
Mark of Silver, Manxus, æ, f.  
Mark (a Man's name), Marcus,  
Mark's day, Fesium sancti  
Evangelifta.  
mark upon the edge, Presigno,  
market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow.  
fish-market, Piscaria, æ, f.  
market, æ, f.  
market-woman, Foraria, æ, f.  
Money given for standing in the  
Meriticum, ci, n.  
forestall the market, Præmeri-  
forestaller of the market, Præ-  
mit, oris, m. Propola, æ.  
urgery (a Woman's name)  
Margaria, æ, f.  
Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cun-  
Marlebrigia.  
Marle, Marlera, æ, f. Carta de  
Terra marlanda vel  
Marla, æ, f. Reg.  
Mon. 722. Marga;  
marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n.  
Marlaria, æ, f.  
Margarium, ii, n.  
Marshall (or Marriageable)  
Marefficus, æ, f.  
Salt marsh, Mareficus fricus.  
Lord Marshal of England, Mag-  
num Marefcallus Angliæ. Menti-  
on is made in divers Statutes of  
this Lord or Earl Marshal of Eng-  
R. 2. c. 2. His Office  
confisteth especially in matters of  
War and Arms, as well with us,  
as in other Countries, whereof  
you may read in Lupanus and Ti-  
lus, Lib. 2. ca. de Coneflabilis ma-  
reffallo, &c. But he that will know  
the Office of our Lord Marshal,  
beside the few Statutes which con-  
cern him, must read his Commi-  
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-Marshall, Vice-marefchal-  
lus, i, m.  
A mar-
A marshall’s man that scourges offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Marifca.

Le marshal (the Family) Marescallus.

The Marshalsea, Marescallia, x, f.

It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marshal, of whom see Crompt. Jurifdict. 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. e. 23.

Letters of mart or marque, Letteræ reprisatorìæ.

Mart, Letteræ prisales.

Counter-mart, Reprisales.

Martha (a Woman’s name) Martha, æ, f.

Martin (a Man’s name) Martinus, i, m.

St. Martin’s day, Sextum Sanctorum Martini Episcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Martialis, Jus Militari. Is the Law that dependeth upon the Voice of the King, or the King’s Lieutenant in Wars, for altho the King for the indifferent and equal temper of Laws, to all his Subjects do not in time of Peace make any Laws, but by the consent of the three Estates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reason of great Dangers, rising of small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; in so much as his word goeth for Law; and this is called Martial Law. Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 3. See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.

Martlemas (or Martinmas) beef,

Caro fumodurata, Caro infumum

Mary (a Woman’s name) Mary, æ, f.

M A S.

Mastham bridge (in Yorks) Masthamensis pons.

The mafs (or messi) of a net, cura retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Masca, æ, f. & Fo. Larva, æ, f.

Maslin (or melin) Wheat.

Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farina, inis, f.

A mazon, Cœmentarius, ii, m. Lapicida, æ, m. Macerio, onis.

Masons, that work upon seats, Machiones, m. pl.

A mafs (or lump of any thing) but properly of Dough in the knelling Trough, Mafa, æ, f.

The top of a maff, (or scutella of the maff) Carchesium, ii, m. Mafa of Oak, &c. Hogs mans Glans, dis, f.

To feed Hogs with maff, Majus, are. Pasch. 9 H. 8. in C. B. Feeding with maff, Mala, onis, f. ibid.

A master, Magister, tri, m.

A school-master, Ludimagus, tri, m.

A master of Arts, Magister Artium, in artibus Magister,

Master of the rolls, Magister	
tulorum Curiae Cancellariae

mini Regis. He is an assistant the Lord Chancellor of England in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes there, and giveth Orders. Ca

Jurifdict. fol. 41. his Title in Patents (as I have heard) is

ricus parvæ bage, custos Romanum & domus conversorum.
MA.  

Thus conversorum is the place where the Rolls are kept, so called because the Jers in ancient times, as they were any of them brought to Christianity, were buried in that House, separately at the rest of their Nation, by Henry the third, who reigned in that House. Vid. Camden, King Edward the third applied it afterward for Rolls and Wards. At this day it is still called the Rolls. Sir Tho. Smith, t.e. 10. de Repub. Angl. faith, he might not unjustly be called Times archivorum. He seemeth to be the bestowing of the Office of the six Clerks, anno 14, & cap. 8. Vide Chancery, Magistrs of the Chancery, Magistrs cancellarii. They are Assistants in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Seal, in matters of Judgment of these there be some ordinarie, and some Extraordinary. Of Ordinary, there are five in number, whereas of the six the other of the Rolls is Chief; of some fit in Court every year of the Term, and have com- mended unto them (at the Lord Chancellor's discretion) the Inter- nary Report, and sometime the actual determination of Causes depending.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Magistr Curiae Wardi et abaturæ. He is the Chief Principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, named assign by the King, to have Custody the Seal of the Court committed. He at the King's time upon his Office, taketh an Account before the Lord Chancellor of England, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to minifter equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the King's Advantages and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown; truly to use the King's Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the utmost of his Power, to see the King justly answered, of all such Profits, Rents and Revenues, and Issues, so as to yearly arise, grow or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with speed such as have to be done before him, not to take or receive of any Person any Gift or Reward, in any Cause or Matter depending before him, or wherein the King shall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loss, hindrance, or discomfort shall or be growing to the King, Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 33.

Master of the Horse, Magistr Equorum Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Officer 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) Magistr cur- foruam Angliae. Is an Officer of the King's Court, that hath the appointing, placing and displace- ment of all such thro' England, as provide Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messengers, and other Business in the thorough
thorough-fair Towns where they
dwell; as also to see that they
keep a certain number of conve-
nient Horses of their own, and
when occasion is, that they pro-
vide 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 men-
tioned Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 3, but
now altered by the late Statutes.

Master of the Ordinance, Magis-
ter Machinariorum Domini Re-
gis. 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 Armoury, Magis-
ter Armamentarii Domini Re-
gis. Is he that hath the Care and over-
sight of his Majesty's Armour, for
his Person or Horses, or any other
Provision or Store thereof in any
standing Armories; with com-
mand, and placing and displacing
of all inferior Officers thereunto
appertaining. Mention is made of
him Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the King's Master,
Magister & Recensor Militum
Domini Regis. Is a material Of-
cifer, in all Royal Armies most
necessary, as well for the main-
taining the Forces compleat, well
armed and trained, as also for
prevention of such Frauds, as oth-
erwise may exceedingly wait
the Prince's Treasure, and ex-
tremely weaken the Forces. He
hath the over-sight of all the Cap-
tains and Bands, and ought
have at the beginning deliver
unto him by the Lord Ge-
perfect Lifts and Rolls of
Forces, both Horse and
Officers, &c. with the Rate
their Allowance signed by
Lord General, for his Direc-
tion and Discharge, in signing
Warrants for their full Pay.
This Officer is mentioned in the
Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 2.

Master of the Wardrobe, Ma-
gister Garderob Domini Re-
gis. Is a great and principal Of-
cifer in Court, having his Habit
and dwelling-House belonging
that Office call'd the Ward-
near Puddle-Wharf in Lon-
now he hath the Charge and Cu-
of all former King's and Qu-
ancient Robes, remaining in
Tower of London, and all Ele-
s of Arras, Tapestry, &c.
like, for his Majesty's Use
with the Bedding remaining in
standing Wardrobes, as Ham-
Court, Richmond, &c. he hath
the Charge and delivcring all,
either Velvet or Seal
allowed for Liveries, to the
his Majesty's Servants of the
vy-Chamber, or others. Me-
is made of this Office, An-
Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the King's Hou-
Magister Hospitii Domini Re-
gis in his Just Title called G
Master, or Great Master of
King's Household, and bearet
fame Office that he did, that
would be called Lord Ste
M A.

The King's most honourable
hold, Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap.
whereby it appeareth that the
of this Office was then

gener

Master of the Jewel-House; Ma-
Domus Jocasium Domini
s, is an Officer in the King's
hold of great Credit, being
ed Bouge of Court, that is,
t diet for himself and the
our Officers, viz. Clerks of
Jewel-House, and a special
ing or Chamber in the
having charge of all Plate
of Silver double or par-
used or occupied for the
Queen's Board, or to any
account, attendant in
of all Plate remaining
Tower of London, of chains
Jewels not fixed to any
ent; mention is made of
Office, anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.
Master of the Mint, Magis-
tarii Domini Regis. anno 2
5. cap. 14. He is now called
en of the Mint, who is the
of the Officers belonging to
, and is by his Office to
the Silver of the Gold-
s, and to pay them for it,
oversee all the rest belong-
this Function, his Fee is a
Pounds per annum.

A mafstiff Dog, Molossus, i, m.
A mafstiff's Collar; made with
Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

M A T.

A maff, Storea, x, f. Teges,
itis, i.
A match to keep fire, commonly
made of a fine kind of cord, Myxus,
i, m. Fomes igniarius
A match (or wick of a Candle)
Fungus Lucernæ, Lucernarium,

A match made of Brimstone, or
like matter, and a card apt to take
fire, Sulphuratium, i, n.

Material, Materiatus, a, um.
A matricide (one that killeth his
own mother) Matricida, x, m.
A matron, Matrona, x, f.

A match (or substance whereof any
thing is made) Materiæ, x, f.

It makes no matter, Nihil referat.

Material, Materialis, le, adj.

Matthew (a man's name) Mat-
this, i, m.

Matthias' (a man's name) Mat-
this, x, m.

St. Matthew's day, Feslum San-
di Matthæi Apostoli.

A mathematician, Mathemati-
cus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) Marra,
x, f. Bipalium, ii, n.

Matrasal (in Montgomeryshire)
Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maind (or great basket) Ca-
nitrum, i, n.

Mault, Braium, ii, n.

Sweetish mault, Braium dulcic-
culum.
Maulting (or mault making)
Granificium, ii, n.
*Amault house,* Brahiitorium, ii, n.
*Amault kiln,* Fumarium farrrarium.
Mault, meal (or flour) Polenta, x, f.
A maulster, Brahiator, oris, m.
Mauley (the Family) De Malo Laco.
Maurice (a man's name) Mauritius, ii, m.

MAW.

Maud (a woman's name) Matilda, x, f.
Mawdlin (a woman's name) Magdalena, x, f.

MAX.

Maximilian (a man's name) Maximilianus, i, m.

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 pollinariaum.
A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.
Mean (or measure) Medius, ii, m.
Mean rates, Media ratx.
Mean profits, Media proficua.
The meafels (a disease) Morbilli, orum, m.

ME.

A meaf-vat, Vas Pandorum.
A measure, Menfura, x, i.
A measure of ten busheis, ta, x, f.
Heaped measure, Cumulus.
To measure, Menfuro, are.
To measure out by feet, Pendo.
The measuring of solid things, Stereometria, x, f.
Meat (food or victuals) Flentia, x, f. Ry. 48.
Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.
Dainty meat, Daps, apis.
Roast meat, Assum, i, n.
Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n.
Ro elixa.
A mess of meat, Geftarius, m. Ferculus, i, n.
A dish of several sorts of meat, Satura, x, f.
Dishes of meat, Vasa escar.
White meats, made of cream, butter, &c. Laftaria, orum, n.
Lacticina, orum, n.
Minced meat, Minutal, ali.
A chop of meat, Offa, x, f.
A tid-bit, meal well and Pulpamentum, i, n.
To dress meat, Coquinor.
A drefling of meat, Coftura.
One that brings in meat and it on the Table, Infortor, oris.
Meath county (in Ireland) dia, Midia.
Of Meath, Midensis.
Meaux abbey (in Yorkshire) nafterium de Mefla.

MEC.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a.
ME.

M E D.
edemenham (in —) Mediam-
medicine, Drug, or Physick,
Medicina, x, f. Pharmacum, i, n.
edway River (in Kent) Me-
me, Mera, x, f. Spel. 425.
21.

M E G.
egrim (a pain in the Tem-
of the Head) Hemicrania,

M E L.
ela, one of the Hebrides (in-
and) Maleos.
hisfedeck (a man’s name)
hisdeoccus, i, m.
is inquiring, is a Writ
t Lands and Tenements a
died seized of, where partial-
ing is suspected upon the
Diem clausit extremum,
scio, ere. Liquefacio, ere.
melt, Fusor, oris, m. Li-
cius, Fusus, a, um. Liq-
t, um.
melting, Fusura, x, f.
melting-house for metal, U-
, x, f.

M E M.
member (or part of the body-
ly) Membrum, i, n.
memorable (or worthy of remem-

M E R.
merenary, Mercenarius, a, um.
A mercer that selleth all kinds of
small wares by retail, Tabernarius,
ii, m. Propola, x, m.
A mercer that selleth Silks and
Velvets, as in London, Mercerus,
i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Serico-
pola, x, m.
Mercery, Mercimonia, x, f.
Mercuria, x, f. Pry. 197.
A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.
A merchant adventurer, Mer-
cator & negotiator.
A merchant Taylor, Mercator
scifor.
To deal as a Merchant (to sell)
Merchandizo, are.
A society of merchants, Haufa,
a, f.
Merchandise, Merchandiza, x, f.
Mercury (a man’s name)
Mercurius, ii, m.
Mercy, Mifericordia, x, f.

B b 2
Meri
M E.

Merionethshire (in Wales) Merionithia, Merwynia, Terra flororum Caenot.

M E S.

Meschines (the Family) De Miscinis.

The mesentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Metenterium, i, n.

A message (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A mess of pottage, Ferculum juiculi.

A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, oris, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A mess, Messuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling House, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines Selc. 26. But by the name of a Messuage may pass also a Courtlage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dovery-House, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an House, as he himself confirmeth cut of Brad. lib. 5. cap. 28. Sect. i. and Modw. fol. 170, 171, 199. and of himself, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toft, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c. yet they may be demanded by their single names.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n. Latten-metal; Orichalcum, i, n. A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, i, f. A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop) Metropolitanus, i, m.

M E W.

Mesw (the family) De Molfe.

M I.

Michael (a man's name) Michael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Corn) Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Fellum San Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somersets) Michelnia.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n. The midriff, separating the head and lights from the other ne bocwels, Diaphragma, atis, n. Middle England, Mercia. Middle English men, Merci Middleham (in Yorkshire) Molanium.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Midtunenfis, Mildetunenfis.

Middleex. Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Feltum N vitatis Sanbi Johannis Baptii A midwife, Obfetrix, ici Umbilicfe, x, f. The midwife's fee, Maotr i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mildreda, x, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. A quantity of a thousand Pace therwife described to contain Furlongs, and every Furlong contain forty Lugges or Poles, every Luggage or Pole to contain sixteen Foot and a half, Ann. Elix. cap. 6.
M I.


M I N.

A mine, Minera, x, f. Fodina, æ, f.
M I.

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, Evaria, \(x\), f. Erifodina, \(x\), 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, Subrueo, ere, Cuniculos agere. 
Undermined, Subrutos, a, um. 
Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Fossilis, le, adj. 
To mingle (or mix together) Misceo, ere. 
A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m. 
The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n. 
A miniflere (or filder) Mene- 
trallus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fie. 81. Miniftrallus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m. 
Minours (the Family) De Mi- 
nerius. 
A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, be it Gold or Silver, which is at this present, and long hath been, viz. the Tower of London. The Officers belonging to the Mint have not been always alike. At this present they seem to be these, The Warden, who is the chief of the rest, whose Office see in Master of the Mint. 2. The Master- 
worker who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, caufeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again, when it is made; his allowance is not any set Fee, according to the Pound weight. 

The third is the Contrary, who is to see that the Moniers have made the just affize, to over see the Officers and control the whole. The Money be not as it ought to be, his Fee is 100 Marks per anum. The Fourth is the Master of the Aflay, who weighteth the Silver, and seeth whether it is according to Standard, his Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifth the Auditor to take the account, and make them up Auditor. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the ing, who is to see the Silver is put out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Aflay-master has made trial of it. Seventhly the Clerk of the Irons, who see that the Irons are clean and work with. Eighthly the Aflay- 
er, who graveth the Stamp on the Money. Ninthly the Serr of Irons, who, after they have 
been, finitteh them upon the money. Tenthly the Melters who melt the Bullion, before it come to the Coyning. Eleventhly the Blanchers, who do aneal, and cleanse the Money. Twelfthly, the Porter who keeppeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteenth the Provost of the Mint, who to provide for all the Moniers, not to oversee them. Lastly, the Moniers, who are some to Shee the Money, some to forge it, some to beat it broad, some to round it.
M I.

to Stamp or Coin it. Theirs is not by the day or year, uncertain, according to the

M I R.

miracle, Miraculum, i, n. racium, Miraculosus, a, um. Quag-mire or Bogg) Palus,

M I S.

schief, Infortunium, ii, n. scies, ei, f. schievous, Perditus, a, um. scious, a, um. misconfiru, Detorqueo, ere. misedeed, Male factum, i, n. misio, Malefacio, ere. misider, Malefactor, oris, m. (very (or adversity) Mileria, mised (or misen Sail of a epidromus, i, m. sprision, Mispriso, onis, f. It eth in our Common Law, at, or negligence, or over. Vid. Stawnf. pl. cor. lib. 1. which read at large. An. 7. 6. cap. 15. Anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. 1. Crompt. Jaff. Peace, b. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. ments, Seft. 63. in fine, an. Eliz. cap. 3. Crompt. Jurif-

M I T.

Mitre (a Bishop’s attire of the Mitra, æ, f. mittimus. A writ whereby Re-

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, æ, f. The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Allaia, æ, f.

M O D.

A model (or frame of any thing) Modulus, li, m. To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderor, ari. A Moderator, Moderator, oris, m. Modern (or of late time) Modernus, a, um. Modo & Forma, are words of art in a Process, and namely in the Answer of the Defendant, whereby he denyeth himself to have done the thing laid to his charge, Modo & Forma declarata, in the manner and form declared. Kitchin fol. 232. It signifieth as much as that clause in the Civil Law. Negat allegata, prout allegation est vera.

M O E.

Moelles (the Family) De Moellis.

M O I.

Le Moign, or Monk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus. A moiety (or half part) Medietas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A mole,catcher, Talpicidus, i, m. Mole
M O.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.

To molest, Molesto, are.

Molestation, Molefation, onis, f.

Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

M O M

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

M O N

A Monarch (or State of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, a, m.

A monastery, Monasterium, i, n.

Monday, Dies Lunae.

A month, Mensis, is, m.

Monthly, Menstruatim, adv.

Menstruation, adv.

Money, Moneta, a, f.

Money-bag, Sparteum, Saccus nummarius, Theca nummularia.

Miners, Monetarii, or (i. e.) Ministers of the Mint, make and Coin the King's money. Regift. Orig. fol. 262. 6. Ed. 6. cap. 15.

A monk, Monachus, i, m.

Monkery (the profession of a Monachatus, i, m. White monk, living in the middle Temp Aug. 1619. upon the St. H. c. 13. de facultatibus ficiorum fo. 23. bis verbis- sektus. 1 Natualium, as Ba Villains, &c. 2. Murrum, &c. mini or Perjarius. 3. Scientiae of Learning. 4. Civil capacity.

Monachatus, Ultaria.


A monopoly (a sole buying) Monopolia, a, f.

Montacute (in Somerset) Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family) Monte acuto.

Montague (the Family) Monte Acula.

Montcheney (the Family) Monte Canio.

Monfackson (the Family) Dons te fixo.

Montgomery (the Family) De Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales) De Gomericus, Montgomerya.

Monticomer (the Family) Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De Jovis.

Montefish (the Family) Monte Pfifonis.

A money-bag, Sparteum, Saccus nummarius, Theca nummularia.

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Monachatus, Ultaria.
Moni-pifion (the Family) De
ante Pifferio.
Mortifer (in Scotland) Celurca,
s rofarum.
1 monument, Monumentum,

M O O.

Mortis ground, Mora, x. f.
Moor a Ship (or to faffen her
the stick in the mudd) to tye or
her in some Creek or Harbour
Cables or great Ropes. Nâ-
continenti alligare, navem
re in portu, navem deducere,
ellere ad Portum.

Moot, Mota, x. f. (i.e.) a
art or Convention, a Plea, also
affte, also a Moat or Ditch of

M O R.

oral (or pertaining to manners)
alis, le, adj.

Morgan (a man's name) Mor-
1, i, m.
be morning, Aurora, x. f.
1 mortel (or bit) mortellum, i, n.
Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.
dortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.
Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lutum,
Cementum, i, n.

White mortar, Albarium, ii, n.
A tray of mortar, Qualus Ca-
ti.

To stop with mortar, Lio, are.
A mortar, Mortarium, ii, n.
A mortar to pound spicce, Fracel-

To bray in a mortar, Pino, are.
To pound in a mortar, Pino,

A mortgage, Mortagium, ii, n.
Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co'
205. Morganizand. Ra

Mortuum vadium, It signifeth
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
; and the Creditor holding
Land or Teremnt upon this barga-
ing, is in the mean time called
Tenant in Mortgage. The Caufe
why it is called Mortgage, is for
that it standeth in doubt, wheth-
er 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 to 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 called
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 caufe, neither Money nor
Land dieth or is lost, and there-
fore it is called Vivum vadium.
Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Sed,
33.

To mortgage, Invadio, are.
A mortaging, Invadiatio
Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mor-
tuo mari.

A Mortif, Incaffratura, x. f.
Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria;
orum, n.

C C Mortmain,
M O.

Mortmain, Manus mortua, (i.e.) a giving of Lands to a Corporation that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarium, ii, n. It is a Gift left by a man at his Death to his Parish Church, for the remuneration of his Personal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life-time.


Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortuus lacus.

M O S.

Mosaical work (a work of small inlaid pieces) Mosaicum, i, n. Tessalatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n. Moses (a man's name) Moses, is, m.

Amoss, Mossa, æ, f. 2. Mon. 632. 636.

Mossy-ground, Mosaicum, i, n.

M O T.

A mote round a House, Fossa, æ, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

A mother in law (my Wife's, or Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.


A 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, us, m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

M O V.

Moveables (or any Goods that can be removed from place to place) Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

A mould (or Form, whereinto thing is framed) Modulus, li, n. Proplastia, atis, n.

Moulds (or Patterns) Sequentia, orum.

A moulding-board for Bord Tabula pictoria.

The Art or making moulds or Image-work of clay, Proplastia, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n. Mounds, Claustrum.

A mountain (or Mount) Montis, m.

Mountains (in Survey in Greek) Bladinae montes.

A Mountebank, Medicatius, m. Circulator, oris, m.

Mouthault (the Family) De Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De Monte Forti.

A mouse trapp, Muscipula, æ. A mouse-catcher, Muscio, onis.

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) Bu- cium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semina, 2. Mon. 511. Some words are called movements.

M O W.

To mow (or cut Corn, or hay) Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (stack or pile of hay, &c.) Taffæ, æ, f. Struces, is, f. Moses, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mow- braia.
M U.

mower, Messarius, ii, m. Fal-
us, ii, m. Fenifeca, x, m.
Mowings, Messuræ, arum, f.

M U E.
mue for hawks, Mutatorium,

M U F.
woman’s mufler, Focaleis, n.

M U L.
Mula Cyland, Maleos, Mula.

M U N.
Muncorn, Olicafrum, i, n.

M U R.
Murahe, Muragium, ii, n. It is
a Toll or Tribute to be levied for
the building or repairing of pub-
lick Edifices or Walls, Fitz. nat.
brev. fol. 227. D. It seemeth also
to be a Liberty granted by the
King to a Town, for the gather-
ing of Money, toward walling of
the same. Anno 3 Ed. 1. cap. 30.

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra.

Mull, Murdro, are. Ra.

Murder, Murdrum, i, n. It sig-
nifieth in our Common Law a
wilful and feloniously killing of
any other upon prepensed Malice.

Anno 52 H. 3. cap. 25. West. part.
2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect. 47.

Fleta faith that it was not mur-
der, except it were proved that
the Party slain were English, and
no stranger. But as Stannford
faith, Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2. The
Law in this point is altered by the
Stat. Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 4, and
murder is now otherwise to be
defined. When a man upon pre-
pensd 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 prepensd 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, ha-
vinc no time to defend himself;
as going over a stile, &c. Crompt.

Pilfice of Peace in the Chapter
of murder, fol. 19. B.
If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his assistence 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 sudden, 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 prepended, because he opposed himself against the justice of the Realm. Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments, fo 10.

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their office; or if a Watch-man be killed in doing his office, this is murder. The like is in 9 Rep. Mackallies Case, and this reason given, for this iscontra potestatem Regis & Legis.

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in resisting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepended; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. Cook 9. Rep. Mackallies Case.

The Statute i Jac. Reg. c. 8. hath well provided, that that party that slabbeth, or thrusteth any Person not having a weapon drawn, or that hath not first stricken him, so as he die thereof within six months after, shall suffer death as a wilful murder.

A. hath wounded B. in the hand and after they meet suddenly fight again, and B. killeth A. seeneth murder, and malice he intended in B. upon the other, and B. is not. If A. killed B. this seeneth but one man to be killed; and in B. Leith Phil. Com. fol. 103.

If two fall out upon a sudden occasion, and agree to fight in such a field, and each of them take and fetch their weapon, and go into the Field, and therein the one killeth the other: but he is not guilty of malice prepended, for fetching of the weapon, and going into the Field, is but a preparation for self- defence; and the Blood was never caused (case: this not Law now) by they appoint to fight, and the next day that is malicious prepended. Seward Cook's 3. part of Injuries c. 1.

If A. put Poison in a Person's Wine, to the intent to poison and lay it in a Place where he hoped B. will come and drink it, and by accident one C. whom A. hath no malice, and of his own head take the potion and drink off this, of which B. son he dies, this is murder, for he coupleth the event, the intention, and the end. But if one put Ratsbane, to kill Rats and other Vermin, and leave it in some Place to this purpose, with no ill intent; and one eating this, eat of it, this is not
beacuse he which prepared Poison, had no evil or felonious intent. Cook 9. Rep. Agnes e's Cafe.

John Saunders had a purpose to his Wife, to the intent he might marry another whom he more affected, and opens his in to Alexander Archer, and prays aid and Counsel how he might get it; he counsels him to Pay her. And to this purpose the Alexander buys the Poyson, Arfenick and Rose-acre, and gives this to Saunders to mini to his Wife; afterwards he gives his Wife this in a roasted apple, and the Wife eats a little of it, and gives the remnant to a young Child about three urs old, and the said John Saunders seeing this, reprehends his Wife, and faith that Apples were fit for such Children; and faith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the impoisoned Apple, which he Father permits, to avoid suffocation; afterwards the Woman covers, and the Child dies of the said Poyson. This was murder in Saunders, tho' he bore no ill to his Child, because he had an intent to kill a Perfor. Here Saunders was adjudged a principal, and hanged; but whether Archer was Accessary here, as a great doubt, for his Offence as in Counselling, and procuring him to kill his Wife, and no other, or no mention was made of the Daughter. So if one Iye in wait in Place to kill one, and another joineth to the place, and he which es in wait mistaketh him, and kills him; this is murder, being found

ed upon prensed Malice, Flow den's Comment. Saunders's Cafe.

If a Peer of the Realm be Ar rained at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment of Murder, he shall be tryed by his Peers, that is, Nobles; but if he be appealed of Murder by a Subject, his Tryal shall be an ordinary Jury of 12 Freeholders, as appears 10 Edw. 4. 6. 32 Hen. 8. Cook 9. Rep.

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a Murderer, tempore diurno, altho' the murder was committed in the Townfield or Lane. L. Dyer, p. 210. B.

If a man be attainted of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods, and Chattels. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 165.

A murderer, Murdito, oris, m. The murrain, Morina, x, f. Fle. 16c.

Murrey (in Scotland) Moravia, Murevia.

Murrey bay (in Scotland) Varar, Vararis affidavitum.

Mus. kamp (the Family) De Mus into campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m. Musical, Musicus, a, um.

Musical Instruments, Organa musica.

Musick, Musica, x, f. The distance or time in musick, Intervallum, i, n.

A musician that composes or sets songs and lessons, Componilla, a, m.

A musk-ball, or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief) Pastorius, li, m.

A musket
NA.

A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii, m. Scelopus major, Tormentum minus, Scelopetia peditis.
A musketeer, Scelopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.
Mustard, Sinapis, is, f.
A mustard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fritillum, i, n.
To mustard, Muflro, are.
A musters, Mustrum, i, n.
A mussle-master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Must-rolls, Rotuli Uftratorii.
A mussling, Muflatio, onis, f.
Muflers (the Family) De Monasteriis.

M A 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 vecmina, Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.
A shoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.
A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.
A neck of mutton, Cervix vecmina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-stall) Fiselia, a, f.

N A G.

Nagg, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.
A saddle nagg, Equus veetarius.
A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Ent. 125.
A nail, Clavus, i, m.
A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.
A little nail, Clavulus, li, m.

N A.

The nail of the fingers, or Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.
To strip naked, Nudo, are.
A naked promise without any fideration, which is void in L. Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.
The first name (or Christian na) Pranomen, inis, n.
A surname, Cognomen, ini.
A nick-name, Improperium, n.
To name (or nominate) No
no, are.
One that knoweth the name
A name, Nomen, inis, n.
The first name (or Christian na) Pranomen, inis, n.
A surname, Cognomen, ini.
A nick-name, Improperium, n.
To name (or nominate) No

N A P.

The nape, neck or middle of
A napkin, Mantile, is, n. Metelium, ii, n. Manuspiarium, ii.
A napkin to wipe the face, Ettergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis

N A S.

Nafaret (a woman's name) fareta, a, f.
Naseby (in Northamptonshi
Navesbeia.
cause after the six Months, the Bishop may present by Lapse.


Near, Propinquus, a, um.
Near at hand, In promptu.
Near to, Prope, adv.
Neath (in Glamorganshire) Nidum, Nidus.
Near's leather, Pellis bovina.

A necessary, Neccesarius, a, um.
Necessity (or want) Necessitas, atis, f.
The neck, Collum, i, n.
A neckcloth, Strophium, ii, n.
A necklace, Torquis, is, d. g.
A necklace with three rows of Pearl, Trisflum, i, n.
Necromancy (or Divination by calling up deceased bodies) Necromantia, æ, f.
A necromancer, Necromantium, ci, m.

A niece, 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, Vesti acupieta, Vesti Phrygia.
The needle of a ship-man's compass, used in a ship, or of a dial, Verioria, æ, f.
A needle-maker, Acicularius, ii, m.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.
A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnant.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.
A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.
Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

NE P.
A nephew, Nepos, otis; m.
The nephew’s wife, Pronurus, ûs, f.

NER.
Nero (a man’s name) Nero, onis, m.

NES.
A nest, Nidus, i, m.

NET.
A net, Rete, is, n. Caflis, 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 Aucupatorium, A wheel or bow-net, Nasfa, x, f.
A small float net, Rete Jaculam, 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, Retriceæ, arum f. A mesh or hole of a net, Malleus, x, f.
An arming of a net, Epidnaus, is, f. Plage, arum, f.
A net-maker, Retiarius, ii, n.
Net-work, Reticulatum opus.
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. Indefl.
Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.
Nine times, Novies, adv.
Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.
Nineteenth, Nonagesimus, a, um.
The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

A nipple of the Breast, Papilla, 

Niff prius, Is a Writ judicial, which lyeth in case where the Enquest is panned, 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 Caufe there, except it be so difficult, that it need great deliberation. In which case it is sent again to the Bank. Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 15. The form of the Writ, see in old Nat. brev. fol. 159. and in the Regiff. Indic. fol. 7. & 28. & 75. See the new Book of Entries, verbo; niff prius. And it is called niff 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: Niff die

Dd

Luna
Non. Nonage, Nobility. It is that known to former, and fome, of forty years, to be the true fene, and callith him A Demens, Furiofus, Lunaticus, Stultus, or the like; but 
compos mentis, is most sure a gal.

Non compos mentis is of Sorts. 1. Idota, which fro. 
Nativity by a perpetual infir is non compos mentis. 2. He 
by sicknels, grief or other acc 
wholly lofeth his memory an 
derstanding. 3. A Lunatic 
hath sometime his understan 
d sometime not, aliquand 
det lucidis intervallis; and 
fore he is called non compos 
tis, fo long as he hath not un 
standing. Cook on Lit. Lib. 3 
Beverlies Cafe, Lastly, he 
by his own vitious act for a 
depriveth himself of his me 
and understanding, as he to 
drunken, but that kind on 
compos mentis shall give no 
lege or benefit to him or hif 
and a descent shall take away 
entry of an Ideot, albeit the 
of understanding was perpe 

So likewise if a man the 
comes non compos mentis 
cident be diffed and fur 
descend, albeit he recover his 
ory and understanding, yet he shall never avoid the cent, and so it is a forto or that hath Lucida interrall.
an Ideot make a Feoffment, he shall in pleading never it, laying that he was an at the time of his Feoffment, o had been from his Nativity 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 non compos mentis, and so it is of faux Gaudet lucidum interval lan Estate made during his cy; yet, if 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.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the general answer to an Action of Trel pass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff. Whereas in other special answers, the Defendant granteth the Fact to be done, and alledged some reason in his defence, why he lawfully might do it. And therefore whereas the Rhetoricians comprise all the substance of their discourses under three questions, An sit, quid fit, quale fit: This answer fallith under the first of the three; all other answers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general answer in an Action of Trelpass, that is, an Action crimi- nal civilly prosecuted; so is it also in all Actions criminally followed, either at the suit of the King, or other, wherein the Defendant denyeth the Crime objected unto him, see the new Book of En- tries. Tit. non culpabilis, and

Non est facicm, Is an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man de- nyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is Impleaded. Broke hoc Titulo.

Non Implantando aliquem de libe ro tenemento sine brevi. Is a Writ
of uninhibit Bailiffs, &c. from distaining any Man without the
King's Writ, touching his Freehold. Regist. fol. 171. B.

Non omittas, Is a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former
writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom
it is to be served, dwellzth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it, for in this case the Sher-
iff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this shall be di-
rected to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the King's
Commandment. Old nat. brev. fol. 44. Of this the Regist. Orig. hath
three forts, fol. 82, b. & 151. & Reg. Judic. fol. 5. & 56.

Non ponendo in Assizes & Jurati.
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 Assizes and Juries. Fitz. nat. brev.
fol. 165. See the Regist. fol. 179. 180. 181. 183.

Non residentia pro Clericiis 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-resi-
dence. Regist. Orig. fol. 58. b.

Non sane memoria, (not of sound memory) Is an exception taken
to any act declared by the Plain-
tiff or Demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth
his Plaint or Demand. And the Contents of this Exception are,
That the Party that did that Act (being himself or any other) was
not well in his Wits, or Mad, when he did it. See the new
Book of Entries, Tit. non sane me-
moriae, and dum non suis
mensis. See also non compos.

Non Term, Non Termin
the time of Vacation be Term and Term. It was wo-
be called the times or days
King's Peace. Lantb. Archai
129. And what there was
time of King Edward the
for, see there.

Nine, Nullus, a, um.
The none of every month:
arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

Nonfuit, Non prosecuta en-
ve. Is a Renunciation of the
the Plaintiff for Demandant
the matter is so far proceed
as the Jury is ready at this
to deliver their Verdict.

H. 4. cap. 7. See the new B.
Entries, verbo Nonfuit. This
lians term it Litis renumiata.

N O O.

A book of land, Noca ter-
Mon. 254. bis, 331. Noka
Lex. 90.

Noces, Meridies, ei, m.

N O R.

Norfolk, Nordovolka, Nor
Norham, (in Northumberland
Ubbansforda.

Norr. (the Family) Nor
The north, Septentrio, on
Boreas, a, m.
The north part, Pars Bore.
The north-east part, Pars
aquilonica.

North-west part, Borea Z
ralis.
The north-pole (or pole-ar
Polus Articus.
Northamptonshire, Northamptonensis ager vel comitatus.

Northall (in Hertfordshire) Canum Boreale.
North Hall (in Yorkshire) Norvicum.
Northumberland, Northumbria, Northamphibia, Northumbria.

Norwich City, Norricus, Nordium, Venta.
Bishop of Norwich, Episcopus Norwicensis.
Norwich (the Family) De Nor-

N O S.
The Nose, Nasus, i, m.
The nostrils, Nares, ium, f.

N O T.
A notary, Notarius, ii, m.
A notch (or slit) Crena, x, f.
A notch (or slit) Crena, x, f.
To note (mark or observe any-
ng) Noito, are.
A note (or annotation) Nota, x,
Annotatio, onis, f.
A note (mark or star in a book)
Alumma, x, f. Aftericus, ci, m.
Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is
Brief of a Fine made by the
Scribographer, before it is en-

W. part. 2. symb. Tit. Fines.

Noted, Notatus, a, um.
Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.
Notice, Notitia, x, f.
A nursery of trees, Seminarium, 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 nocumento, or of Nusance, is either simply de nocumento, or de parvo nocumento, and then it is Vicountiel. Old. nat. brev. fol. 108, & 109, & Fitz. nat. brev. ubi supra & fol. 184.

Mr. Manwood part 2. of his Forrest-Laws, cap. 17. maketh three sorts of Nusance in the Forest. The first is nocumentum commune. The second nocumentum speciale. The third nocumentum generale; which read with the rest of that whole Chapter. See the Regist. Orig. fol. 197, & 199.

A Man shall not have an action upon the case for a Nusance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nusance, and then it is not reason that a particular Person should have an Action. For by the same Reason that one Person should have an Action for this, every one may have an Action for it, and then he shall be punisht 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 Cafe.

NU T.


OAK.

A N Oak, Quercus, ús, f. A grove of Oaks, Quercetum, i, n. Oaken (of oak) Querceus, a, u.

OAR.

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. Sel. 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.* Paimel’s *Cae.*

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.
Observe, or (mark diligently)
Observe, are.
An obstacle, Obstaculum, li, n.
Obstinate (or willful) Obstinateus, a, um.
Obstruction, Obstructio, onis, f.
To obtain, Obtineo, ere.
To obtain by request, Impetro, are.
To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, Occasio, onis, f.
An occupation (or using) Occupatio, onis, f.
To occupy (or use) Occupo, are.
An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happening by chance)
Occurrentia, x, f.
The ocean Sea that compasseth the world, Oceanus, i, m.

O C K.

Ock river (in Devonshire) Ockus.
Ockhampton (in Devonshire) Ockhamtonia.

O F.

O C T.

The month of October, Octobris, m.

O C U.

An Oculift, Ophthalmicus, f.

O D O.

odoriferous, Odoriferus, a, i

O E C.

Oeconomy (or administration of a Family) Oeconomia, x, f.
Oeconomical (belonging to the government of a house) Oeconomus, a, um.

O F F.

Of, De, Præp.
Offal (of anything fisted or stiched) Excretum, i, n.
Offal (or refuse cut off) Retten, inis, n.
Offal (or refuse) Palæa, x, i.
An offence, Offenfa, x, f.
Charged with an offence, Re- tatus, a, um. Arrestitatus, a, um.
9. Ry. 85, Retturn, Retten, Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2 I 42. 151. 1 Mon. 763.
To offend, Offendo, ere.
Offending (going against) Or- traveniens, Ra. Ent. 467.
To offer (or present) Offerto, ere.
An Office, Officium, i, n.
An Officer (a minister of a Church)
Officarius, ii, m.
An Officer belonging to the Church that provides Oats for his horses,
venator, oris, m.
To be prick'd down or appoin
OF.

in Office (or for Pay) Adpunctarists.

Jack out of Office, Ethronus, &c, Officiala. x, m.

n official (Commissary or Chaplain to a Bishop) Officialis. Official in our Statute and Common Office, designeth him whom the deacon Substituteth in the act of his Jurisdiction, as are by the Statute, Anno f, B. cap, 15.

Officiarius, a, um. Officiarius, or Officier.

Officium (or progeny) Substitutus, in the act of his Jurisdiction, as are by the Statute, Anno f, B. cap. 15.

Officium subseque, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc.

OFT.

often, Sequre, frequenter, adv. when and as often, Quando & ies.

often so often, Quando & to-often as, or as often as, Totiti- noties.

very often, Sepiuscule, Sepilli-

very oft (or frequent) Sepilli-

umerous, Sepenumbero, adv.

OGI.

n Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, et or round band in architec-

) Corona, x, f. Pracinctura, Proiectura, x, f.

OIL.

ii, Oleum, i, n.

oil (or ancient with oil) Un-

Oleo.

oil-seller (or oil-maker) Olea-

ii, m.

pennyworth of oil, Denarata

Spel. 198.

OL.

An Oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d, g.

Made or mixed with oil, Ole-

tus, a, um.

Oiled, Oleo urceus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oil, Oleaceus, a, um. Ole-

fus, 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 makes or sells a Oint-

ments, Unguetarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Un-

guentaria, x, f.

OIS.

An oiler, Ofrea, a, f.

An oiler-pit, Ofrearia, x, f.

An oiler-man, Ofrearius, ii, m.

An oiler-woman, Ofreatrix, 

icis, f.

Full of oilers, Ofreolus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oilers, Of-

rearius, a, um.

OKE.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Ufo-

con, Ufocona.

Oker that Painters do use, Ochra, 

x, f.

OLD.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.

An old woman, Anus, us, f.

To be old (or wax old) Seneo, 

c. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senecta, x, f.

E e Old
OL.
Old Carlile (See Burgh upon Sands.)
Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.
Old Radnor, Magæ Magi, Magnæ, Magni, & Magnis.
Old town (in Herefordshire, Blestium.

OLE.
Oleron-Isle (in France) Ulcarus.

OLI.
Olive (a woman's name) Oliva, æ, f.
Oliver (a man's name) Oliverus, i, m.

OMI.
Ominous, Ominosus, a, um.
An omission, Omissio, 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. Bayliifs 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) Opponitus, Æs, m. Antagonista, æ, m.

OR.
To oppress, Opprimo, ere.
Opprobrius, Opprobriosus, um.

OR.
Or, Aut, vel, five, seu, should be used in the begin of a Sentence, (vel) in Connexion of words, (five, seu) in fuit proceeding of a thing ple.

ORA.
An oration, Oratio, onis.
Oratory (or belonging to an-tor) Oratorius, a, um.
An Orator, Orator, oris, n.

ORB.
An orb (a sphere, or round pafs) Orbis, is, m.

ORC.
An orchard, Pomarium, ii.
A young orchard, Plantarium, ii, n.

ORD.
To ordain (or appoint) Ordine.
An ordaining (or ordinance) Ordinatio, onis, f.
The trial or ordeal, Ordinanium
Judicium ignis & aquæ.
Order, Ordo, inis, m.
Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinatio
adv.
An ordinance (law, decree or tute) Decretum, i, n. Statum, i, n. Edictum, i, n.
Ordinary (or usual) Ordinaria, a, um.
O R.
Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m. Ordinary, is he that hath ordinary jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastic, immediate to the King, his Courts of Common-Law, for the better execution of Justice; or Bishop or any other that has exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, derived ab ordinem to put him and of the Duty of his Place, and of the Office that was meant. See on Litt. Lib. 3, Sect. 641. Cook's 2 part of Letters, cap. 19.

Ordinariness, Ordinarie, adv. Ordinance, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.
(river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.
Organ (a musical instrument) Organum, i, n. Organ-pipes, Cantes, f. pl.
Keys of the organ, Epitonia, nanubria.
Organ-player (or organist) Organista, x, m.

O R I.
Orifice (mouth or brim of any vessel) Orificium, ii, n.
Ore (a man's name) Oregi-

O R K.
Orey (on the coasts of Scotland) Orkades Insulæ. Orkandia.
Orcades Islands, 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) Orphanas, i, m. Orpington (in Kent) Dorendenum.

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) Ory-

O S B.
Osbert (a man's name) Osber-
tus, i, m.

O S T.
Orientation (or vain boasting) Orientalio, onis, f.

O S W.
Oswald (a man's name) Oswal-
dus, i, m.
O U.

O T F.

Oxford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwise, Aliquando, adv.

Otho (a man's name). Otho, oris, m.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfungnum, li, n.

To beat an oven, Infurnus, are.

To make an oven, Furnus, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven): Furnaceus, a, um.

Over or cross a bank, Ex transverso Ripa: Rv. 592.

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 via: 1 Cor. 302. Eundo in transverso usque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancashire) Calcium, Prementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superflus, a um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, oris, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Pregravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, 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, Inspectio, ere.

A over-see (as he that over-seeth.

O U.

work men) Inspector, oris, n.

The oversight (of work men) Inspectio, oris, f.

An oversight (or Error) Inspectio, oris, m.

To overthrow (or cast down) Ruo, ere. Evertio, erc.

Overthrown (or turned down) Diratus, a, um. Evertus, a, um.

Overthrown (or destroyed) gatus, a, um. Conflernatus, An overthrowing, Evertio f. Subverfio, onis, f.

An overbrewer, Evertor, ere.

To over-weigh, Superpote, are.

To overwhelm, Obruuo, e.

O U G.

It ought (or it behoveth) tet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) Ovidius, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unclia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium Uncia.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarta unius uncia.

O U R.

Our, Nollet, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouseburn, Isiburna.

Ouse-river (in Yorkshire) Ousensis, a, um.

Ouse-river (in Buckinghamshire) Ufa.
OUT.

An out cry, Vociferatio, onis, f. An out-cry of goods to be sold, Ato, onis, f.
An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.
An outlawery, Utlagaría, x, f.

The loss or deprivation of the right belonging to a subject, that the King's Protection and thealm. 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 lupinum, because he might be put to death by any man, as a Wolf that was fearful Beast might. Ditus ut status quasi extra legem postus.

Outlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Utlagatio onis, f.
The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the Law, Inlatio, onis, f.
An out-standing, Podium, ii, n.
The outward, Externus, a, um.

owe.

To owe, Debeo, ere.
Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, um. Creditus, a, um.
To pay money that is owed, Creditas solvere pecunias.

An owning, Debitem, i, n. Detio, onis, f.
Owen (a man's name) Owenus, m.

own.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

OY.

A part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

Another man's own, Alienus, a, um.

OXE.

An oxe. Bos, ovis, m.

Large fat ozen, Larini Boves.
A yoke of oxen, Celania, a, f.
A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.
An oxen-house. See House.

An oxe-hall, Bovellium, ii, n.
Oxe-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m.

OXN.

Oxford City, where is also the most famous University in the World, Bellotis, Ilidis Vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium.


OYN.

Oxney Isle (in Kent) Oxinega.

OYE.

Oyer and terminer, Audiendo & terminando. Is in the Intendment 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 sudiain Outrage or Insurrection in any Place. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 131, & 132. See the Statute of Wolm. 2 cap. 29, anno 13 Ed. 1. who might grant this Commission, and See Rit. nat. brev. fol. 100, for the form and occasion of the Writ, as also to whom it is to be granted and whom not. See Broke Tit. Oyer and Determiner.

P A C.

A pace, Pæsus, us, m. Gradus, us, m. Velligium, ii, n.
A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Pæsus 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, Pæsus minor.
To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.
A pack, Sarcina, x, f. Sagma, x, f.
A small pack, Sarnicula, x, f.
To make packs, Sarcino, are.
Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.
Of or belonging to packs, Sarcina-

lís, le.
A pack-cloth, Segestria, x, f.
Involucrum mercium.
A pack borse, Jumentum, i, n.
A pack saddle, Sagma, atis. n.
Clitelle, arum, f. Dorfuarium, ii, n.
A pack of mercery wares, Pac-
cum merceria. Pry. 197.

P A I.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mc 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcia, on m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92. 156. 17 Astecla, x, m. Pedisfequus, i, m.
A page of a book, Pagina, x, l.
A pageant, Castellulum, li, 1.
A close-stool-pan, Lataanum, i, n.

A chafing-dish-pan, Ignitabulum, i, n.

A pancake, Laga
dhum, i, n. Pan
telluaceus.

The panc (or lower part of the
belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Al
vus, i, f. & m. Onamum, i, n.

A pane of glass, Quadra vitre.
A pane of wainscot, Quadra lig
nea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is
an English word, and signifieth a little part, for a Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part (as a Pannel of Wainscot, a Pannel of a Saddle, and a Pannel of a Parchment, wherein the Jurors names are written and annexed to the writ,) and a Jury is said to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entered their names into the Pan
nel, or little piece of Parchment, in Pannello aff. Cook on Lit. lib 2. c. 2. Sect 234.

The pannel of a horse, Dorflane,
lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Ficina, x, f. Can
frum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Essex) Pente flu
vius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Pa
nitorius, ii, m.

A pantry, Panarium, ii, n. Pa
nitra, x, f. Cerealium, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta,
x, f.

Fine paper, Charta augusta.

Paper imperial (or royal) Char
ta Claudia, Charta Regia, vel
Imperialis.

Blotting, sinking paper, Charta
Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper to wrap
wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper
A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, a, f.

A parchement-maker, Mentarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the where parchment is sold, Mentaria, x, f.

Of, or belonging to parch. Membranaceus, a, um.

Parno Frambo, is a writ that against him that violently beth a Pound, and taketh Beasts thence, which, upon trefpafs done upon another Ground, are lawfully impounded Regist. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. brev. fol. 100.

To pardon, Pardono, are.

A pardon, Pardonatio, or Perdonatio, onis, f. It is the ving an offence against the To pare, Decortico, are.

To pare or clip, Refeco, a

To pare or scrape away, Abtere.

A parent (father or mother) Parenta, c, g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parvola, a, f.

To parget (or plaster) Pargetico, are.

To new parget (or white line) Pargeter, a, um.

A parieter (or plasterer) Pargetarius, ii, m. Pargeting of walls, Incrustatio, onis, f.

A paring (shred, or that pared off) Relegmen, inis, n.

A parish, Parochia, a, f.
A parishioner, Paræcus, ci, m. 

oculnus, i, m. 

tiary of a park, Parcarius, i. 

The keeper of a park, Parerarius, i. 

Ra. Ent. 75. Placit. Cor. 18. 

e de Malefactoribus in Paris. 

the game of a park, Venaria 

ci. Ra. Ent. 75. 

parliament, Parliamentum, i, n. 

the Assembly of the King and 

three Estates of the Realm, 

The Lords Spiritual, the Lords 

Spiritual, the Lords 

Spiritual, the Lords 

spiritual, and Commons, for 

the using of Matters touching 

the vn-wealh, and especially 

making and correcting of 

law, which Assembly or Court 
alleging others the highest, and of 

tell Authority, as you may 
in Sir Thomas Smith de Rep. 

Crompt. Jurid. fol. 1. & seq. 

instituition of this Court Po. 

Virgil. lib. 11. of his Chro- 

nes, referreth after a fort to 

yet confesseth that it was 

before, tho' very seldom. See 
in of the course and order of 


& seq. and Powel alias Hooker 
is Book purposely written of 

matter. 

parlour (or inner room) Par- 

i, æ, f. Conclavium, li, n. 

waiter in the parlour, Tricli- 

us, i, m. 

amel (a woman's name) Pe- 

ella, æ, f. 

ole, Loquela, æ, f. It is a French 
signifying as much as Didio, 

Stiso, Sermo, Vox. It is used in 

lib. fol. 193. for a Plea in Court. 

also some time joyned with 

as Leafe-parol, that is Leafe 

parole, a Leafe by word of 


A path (or foot way) Semita

A patriarch (or chief father) Patrionarcha, a, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patrius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Tractamentum, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkshire) Praetorium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. that hath the advowson or presentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii

A patten (or wooden shoe) Sopodium, ii, n. Culpus, i, Solea lignea.

To pave, (or make pavement) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, Stratumino, are. Pavimentum, Sternere Lapidibus.

A paviour, Pavitor, oris, m.

A paving (as of causeys or trestles) Paviagium, ii, n.

Money for paving of streets and highways Paviagium, ii, n.

A paving, beetle or such thing wherewith they trim pavements Pavicula, a, f. Filluca.

To pave the floors Ruderare vimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.


A pavilion (or canopy over bed) Conopeum, ei.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus.
The conversion of St. Paul, Erm Conversionis Sancti Pauli.

To pause (or unbowl) Exent, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnshire) ad internum.

To pause (or resi) Pauso, are. atium interponere.

A pause, Pausa, x, f.

PAY.

A pay (or feet of a Beast) Unla, x, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, cris, oris, n.

To pawn Oppignero, are. Pigro, are.

A pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, m.

A pay, Oppignero, are. Pigro, are.

A payment of corn to the King way of purveyance, Coragium, n.

PEA.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Pacifico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacificatio,onis, f.

A Peach, Malum Persicum.

A Peacock, Pavo, onis, m.

A Pea-ben, Pava, x, f.

A Peach (for a Hawk or Bird) mes, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.
Lords of the Parliament; See Stewarft. Pl. Cor. lib. 3, cap. Trial per les Pears, The Reafon whereof is, becaufe 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, becaufe the number of our Nobles may be more or lefs as it pleafeth the King.

P. E. L.

Pel[rce (a man's name) Piercius,
i, m.

to pel[rce (or bore) Foro, are.
Perlforo, are.

A pel[rce (or wimble) Terebra,
x, f.

A Pece (or goblet) Frustum, i, n.
A Pece (or fragment of any thing) Fragmentum, i, n. Pecia, x, f.
To pece one thing with another, Aftuo, ere.

To pull in pieces, Discerpo, ere.

A Bowling-pece (or hand-Gun) Avium Bombarda.

Pcitos (the Family) De Pavillia-
nno. Peitonus.

A peitrel (or breast-leather of a horse) Antilena, x, f.
P E. L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) Palfra,
x, f.

A Pellet (or Plummet) Glans,
dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata,
x, f.

Pellets of bread or past, where-
with Capons or other Foods 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.

A Pelt-man's trade, Pellip-

A Penance, Penitentia, x, f.

A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i,
Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.
A Penney, Denarius, ii, m.

A Pen-case, Pennarium, i
Calamarium, ii, n. Fort
i, m.

A Pen-man, Librariolus, i,

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i,
Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.
A Penney, Denarius, ii, m.

A Pen (or ordinary Payn
Penio, onis, f.

A Penfioner, Pensionarius, i
A Pen-knife (to keep off
Subgrunda, x, f. Imbricamen
i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Stu-
rium, ii, n. Appendix, icis, f.

A Penrice (or shed covered
boards) Penticia, x, f.

Penury, Penuria, x, f.
P E. O.

People of Affinjire (in Scotti
Céones.

People of Atterith or Ath
(in Ireland) Auterii.

People of Belgium about an
freat, Morini.

People of Berkshire, &c. Ab-
batii.

People of Britain, Brita-

People of Britann (in Fra
Veneti.

People of Buguban (in Sco
Taizali.

People of Buckingham, Bedf
and Hertfordshires, Catiduc.
P E.

Cioculani, Cathiculani, Caiiani, Cattieuchlani.

People of Cardiganshire, Ceretic. Ca
dani, Cattieuchlani.

People of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenhire, Muss
menfes.

People of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenhire, Muss
menfes.

People of Cariš (in Scotland) Gay
vantes.

People of Cathness (in Scotland)

People about Cork (in Ireland) Art& Udix, Corionei.

People of Cheshire, or adjoining to

People of Donegal or Tyrconnel (in

People of Cumberland, Cumbri.

People of Desmond (in Ireland) ni, Outerni.

People of Cludiesdale (in Scot
damnii.

People of Dorsetshire, Dorotenu
Durotriges, Murotriges, Su

People of Galloway in Scotland Cunningham, Novante, No

People of Conaght (in Ireland) Con

People of Devonshire and Cornwall, Danonii, Danonni, Moni, Oftzi, Oftiones.

People of Essex, &c. (in Scot

Horefti, Horrefi.

People of the Feness, Girvii.

People of Fermanagh (in Ireland) 

People of France towards the Bri

Sea, Oftini, Oftimii.

People of Gloucefli,hire, and Ox

Shire, Dobuni, Boduni.

People of Hampshire, Meandari.

People of Holderness (in York

People of Ireland, Cauci, Chau
blani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni, Simen

People of Lancashire, &c. Bri

gantes.

People of Lennox (in Scotland, 

People of Liddesdale, &c. (in

Scotland) Elgoxe, Selgoxe.

People of Man-island, Mannenfes.

People of Meanbow, East and

West Mean (in Hampshire) Mean

People of Mernis (in Scotland)

Vernicones.

People of Middlesex, Hertfors

dhire, &c. Trinoantes, Trinoban

tes, Trinovantes.

People of Mounfer (in Ireland)

Concani.

People of West-Mounfer, Luceni, Velabri.

People of Murrey (in Scotland)

Vacomagi.

People of Northamptonshire, Leic

erfi, Rutland, Lincoln, Darby, and

Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Cori

tavi.

A Petty People in Northumber

land or adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.

People of Northumberland, Hym

brionenfes, Meata, Nordhumbr, 

Northanumbr, Northumbri, Ot

tadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Ver

nicones.

People of north-Wales, Gemini

Ordevices, Ordoluc, Ordovices.

People of Radnorshire, Magefex.

People of Ross in ScotlandCant

People of Scotland, Scoti, Dukali

donii, Vecturiones.

People of Scilly-Islands, Melanch

lani.

People of Somersetshire, Wiltshi

and Hampshire, Belge, Somerfeti.

People of South-Wales, Silures.

People of Staffordshire, Cornavii.

People of Strathnawerne (in 

Scotland)
People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdonshire, Iceni, Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienes.

People of Teisidale, Twedale, Sc. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulter (in Ireland) Voluntii, Darni.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienes.

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, Gevissi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The common people, Vulgus, gi, m. & n.

A perch of land, Pertica Perticata terrae.

Perdition (or destruction) Per tio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Ultagaria, In form of Pardon for him, th not coming to the King's Court Outlawed, and afterwards own accord yieldeth him Prison. Regis. Judicial. fol.

Peregrine (a man's name) grinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius.

Per infinit (exact or compleat) affectus, a, um.

To perfell (or make perfell) ficio, ere. Consummo, are. To perform, Performo, an. Performance, Performatio.

To perfume, Odoro, are. migo, are.

A perfume, Sufficientum Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Suffitus, a, um. ratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Od us, ii, m. Sufitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perf) Unguentarius, ii, m. Sepiaii, ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acrerin Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere, Is a Di-stion granted to a Clerk, thing defective in his Capacity t Benefice, or other Ecclesi- Function, is de Facto admitted to it, and it hath the Ap- of the words which make it culty as effectual to the par- pensed with at the time of mission.

To perfh, Perco, ire.
A perpendicular (or plum-b line)
Perpendicular, li, n.
Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.
Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.
Perplexity, Perplexitas, atis, f.
A Person, Persona, a, f.
Persons cast away at Sea, Naufraga corpora.
Personable, Personabilis, le, adj.
One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, qui habet personam standi in judicio.
Personal, Personalis, le, adj. It hath in our Common Law one strange signification, being joined with the Substantive, Things, Goods or Chattels, as Things Personal, Goods Personal, 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 Sect. 58. in these words. Theft is an unknown felonious taking away of another man's moveable personal Goods, and again fol. 61. Larceny is a felonious taking away of another man's moveable personal Goods. And Kitchin fol. 159. in these words where personal things shall be given to a Corporation; as a Horse, Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs, or other Goods, &c. Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol. 25. Contrectatio rea liene 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) Recognoisco, ere.
A perwig (or periwig) Gallicum, li, n. Capillamentum factitium
PET.

Peter (a man's name) Petrus, i. m.  
St. Peter's Chair, Fessum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.  
St. Peter and St. Paul's day, Fessum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli  
Apostolorum.  
Petriborow, Petriburgus, Petropolis.  
Bishop of Peterborow, Episcopus Petriburgensis.  
A petticoat for a Woman, Subucta muliebris.  
Petit Larceny, Parvum Latrocinium.  
Petit Treason, Parva Proditio.  
In true French, is petite Trabaison, (i. e.) proditio minor, Treason in a lesser or lower kind; for whereas Treason in the highest Kind, is an Offence done against the Security of the Common wealth.  
West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments. Sed. 63. Petit Treason is of this nature, though not so expressly as the other.  
Petit Treason is a Killing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Servant to kill his Master or Mistreis, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father, or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary, to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience.  
Stannf. Pl. Cor. Lib. 1. c. 44.  

PE.

PES.  
Apeffary or other suppository of  
soft moor, Peffus, i. m.  
A pefle (or pounder) Piffillum,  
i, n. Fractillum, i, n. Teratrum,  
i, n. Tritorium, i, n.  
To beat or pound with a pefle,  
Pinio, ere. Tero, ere.  

PE.  
kill his Master, and he kill  
in his Servant's presence, t  
Petit Treason in the Ser  
and Murder in the other;  
it be in his abience, the Se  
is only Accesary to the Mu  
because the Principal is a  
Traytor, and the Accesary  
not be in worse condition  
the Principal.  
A Maid conspired with a S  
ger to rob her Mistreis, at  
the night-time let him in a  
doors, and led him to her Mi  
bed with a Candle, and the  
ger killed her, the Servant  
or doing nothing but holding  
Candle, this was Petit Tre  
in her.  
L. Dyon Ter. Hil.  
2 & 3 P. & M. See Crompt.  
of Peace, fo. 2, where he ad  
divers other Examples to th  
Stannford for the Punishment  
Petit Treason. See also the  
Petition, Petito, onis, i  
that a General Signification  
all Intreaties, made by an  
riour to a Superior, and es  
tally to one having Juridic  
but most especially it is used  
that remedy which the Sou  
hath to help a wrong done by  
King: For the King hath  
Prerogative, that he may su  
ued upon a Writ, Stannford  
reg. c. 15. whom also read  
And a Petition in this Case  
either general or special.  
called General of the Ger  
Conclusion, let down in the  
viz, that the King do him F  
and Reason, whereupon fou  
eth a General Indorsement  
on the same, let Right be
the Parties. Petition special is
the Conclusion is special
this or that; and the In-
crement to that is likewise
al. See the Rest Chap. 22.
ion (the Family) De Pictavia,

P E W.
pew in a Church, Podium, i., n.
ellium Templorum, Sedile,

er, Plumbum argentarium
candidum, Stannum, i., n.
er vessels, Vasa Stannae.
verterer, Stannarius, ii., m.
P H E.
peasant, Phasianus, i., m.
A peasant hen, Phasiana, x, f.
that keepeth, or breedeth pe-
Phasianarius, ii., m.
slonging to a Peasant, Pha-
a, um.

P H I.
hilbert (a man's name) Phil-
i, m.
hilda (a woman's name) Phil-
x, f.
hilip (a man's name) Philip-
i, m.
hilip (a woman's name) Phi-
xa, f.
c. Philip and Jacob's day, Fe-
sanctorum Philippi & Jaco-
bi, a, um.
hillis (a woman's name) Phil-
is, f.
hilomela (a woman's name) 
lonema, x, f.
philosophy, Philosophia, x, f.
th philosoper, Philosophus, i,
hines (a man's name) Phine-
x, m.

P H L.
blebotomy (or letting of blood) 
obotomia, x, f.

P H Y.
Physick, Medicina, x, f. Aes
medica.
To minister physick, Potione, are,
Curo, are.
A Doctor of Physick, Medicinae
Doctor.
A Physician. Medicus, i., m.
A physician's fee, Solum, tri., n.
Picage, Piccum, ii., n. (i.e.)
Money paid in Fairs to the Lord
of the Soil for breaking ground
to set up Booths or Standings.
A pick ax, Marra, x, f. Rutum,
i., n.
An ear-picker, Auriculae,
**PI.**

Pilts (a People of Britain) Pilts
Pilts 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 summary, De plano & fine figura judicii; it hath the name of duty feet, which we commonly get by fitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens duty 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 thrso days, is thus, Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tenta infra precinctum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Ferie ibidem, videlicet in Vicilia Fetti Sancti Bartholomei, in Feclum Sancti Bartholomei, & in crasisino die post Festum praeeditum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Anglia, &c. Undecimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petit licentiam Curie pradvenditio

**PII.**

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.

A pigeon-house, Columbarii

A pig (or little young swine) Porculus, i. m. Porcellus, i. n.

A few-pig, Suscula, æ, f.

A boar-pig, Verres, is, m.

A hog or pig, Nefrens, tis.

A pig’s trough, Lapita pota.

A pig-stick, Pigstellum, l.

Fo. 144. Lex 9. Pictellum, (i. e.) a Pingle or little Close

**P1K.**

A pike (or spear) Lancea, Haita, æ, f.

A pike-man, Haftatus, i. n.

Lancearius, i. m.

**PI L.**

A pile (or heap) of wood, M is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lurum.

A pile, Sublicia, æ, f. Pila,

The piles (or emerced) in Fundament of a man, Hamor idis, f.

A pilgrimage, Peregriatio, o

To pull (or take off the bark) cortico, are.

A pill (in physick) Pillula, æ.

A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila,

A little pillar, Columella, æ,

A little pillar set on a great Epyllium, ii, n.

A chief pillar, or buttrest, Aris, idis, f. Eritmæ, arum, n.

Chief pillars, Antes, ium, n.

A square or flat sided pillar, la, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.

The foot of a pillar that sustains any thing, Bafis, is, f.

The place between two pillars Intercolumnium, ii, n.

The shaft of a pillar bet the Chapter and the Bafe, Scapula.
A pillar, Theca pulvinaria.
A pilot (or conductor of a ship) Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m.
Naucerus, i, m. Naustrologus, i, m.

A pin, Acicula, x, f. Spinula, x, f.
A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus, Impages.

A pin that keepeth on the wheel of the axle-tree, Humerillus, i, m.
Emboliolium, ii, n.

A rowling-pin used to make pile-lids, Artopta, x, f.

Pins or wedges whereby one piece of wood is fastened to another, Epigri.

A pin of wood or ivory to trim or chip the hair with, Calamiftrum, i, n.
Discerniculum, i, n.

A pin of a beam, Clavus trabalis, The pin of a table-book, Stylus, i, m.

Pin-dust (or the dust of filed metal) Limatura, x, 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, Forcips, ipis, m. Forcipula, x, f.

Pincers to draw teeth with, Odontogra, x, f. Dentarpagra, x, f.

A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda, x, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnacle (or swift ship) Liburna, x, f. Actuariolum, ii, n. Celon, onis, f.

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, i, m. Statigium, ii, n.
Faetigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.

Lace pinners, Fontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, x, f. 1 Fo. 259.

A pioneer (or underminer) Cunicularius, ii, m.
A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, x, f. It is also a Roll in the Exchequer. Anno 37 Ed. 3.
A pipe to play on, Tibia, x, f.
Fistula, x, f.
A short pipe with a small sound, Cingria, x, f.
A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.
A conduit pipe, Aqueductus, &c. m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tubus, i, m. A small conduit pipe, Tubilus, 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, Tubilatus, a, um. A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.
Piper, Fisticulator, oris, m. Tibericen, inis, m.
A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.
A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollula, x, f. Chytra, x, f.

A pirate (or Sea-robbcr) 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.

A piscary, Piscaria, x, f. (i. e.) a Liberty of fishing in another man's Water.

A pipet, Matula, x, f.

A pistle (or pistole) Bombardula, x, f. Scapus, i, m.

A Pit (or deep hole made i ground) Puteus, ei, m. Fossa, Licina, x, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, f. A pit or ditch to avoid n Agoya, x, f.

A pit where potters play is Pit Agilitum, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, i

A bird-like pit, Vitorium

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 fig.

A pitcher (or pot) Situla, Hauflum, i, n. Urna, x, f. H x, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Calulus.

A little pitcher, Urceolus.

A dresser or other board pitchers or pots on, Urnariun.

A pit-fall (or trap) Decipua Fovea, x, f.

A pittance (or small repast) Tantania, x, f. Dimensium, i,

A Placard of a Prince, Placum, i, n. vid. Patent and letters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A secret place, Abditum.

An open place to walk in, diale, is, n.

A little place (a piece of) Placitum, i, n.

A place where Lawyers m afternoons to moot, or to talk their Clients, or as some, a Court before a Palace, Pervibus
A planking, Coaflatio, onis, f.
A Plant, Planta, x, f.
To plant, Planto, are.
A plate of metal, Lamina, x, f.
Braetea, x, f.
A plate (or plate-trencher) Scutella, x, f. Orbis, is, m.
A plate of iron, Lamina, x, f.
To plate with iron, Lamino, are.
Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum efcurium.
Well wrought plate, bene factum argentum.
A platform, Ichnographia, x, f.
A platter (or dish) Patina, x, f.
Catillus, i, m. Didus, ci, m. Scutula, x, f.
A little platter, Patella, x, f.
Catillus, i, m.
A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.
Belonging to a platter, Patellarius, a, um.
Plato (a man's name) Plato, onis, m.
A Stage-player, Hilario, onis, m.
Scenicus, ci, m.
A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It signifies in our Common Law, that which either party alleged for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in French, from the Conquest until Edward the Third, who ordained them to be done in English, Anno 36. cap. 15.

All pursuits and actions (we call them in our English Tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) Placita, taking the name abusive, of the definitive sentence, which may well be called Placitum. The French call it Arrest, in which word after their custom, they do not found s, but we call Placitum.
P L. P L.

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and Placitare barbarously for to plead, in English agere, or litigare. Vid. Smith's Commonwealth of England, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the King's name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. Stawns, pl. cor. cap. 1, or against his Crown and Peace. Smith de Rep. Angliae, 2. cap. 9, and these are Treasons, Felonies, mifprisings of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge Stawnsford mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common Persons, They are Communia placita, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 10.

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any Inferiour Person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of England, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 4.

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alleged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Basyard 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 acquiescendis, Is a W that lyeth for a surety against for whom he is surety, if he not the money at the day. Pleas. nat. brev. fol. 137. Registy. G. 158, a.

Plenty, Plentudo, inis, f.


The pleurific (an inward shing pain) Pleuritis, idis, f.

P L. O.

A plough, Aratrum, i, n.
Ploughings (or earings) Arborum, i.

A plough man, Arator, oris,

Glebarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Plough, Varius, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, Suator, oris, m.

The plough-tail (or handle) Sti, x, f. Bura, x, f.

A plough-share, Vomer, eris.

Dens aratri.

A beam of a plough, Temo, onis.

A plough-staff, Rallum, i, n.

Plough boot, Estoverium aran.

Co. Lit. 41, B.

A plough-wright, Aratifabri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plow, Tauros aratro adjungere.

To plough, Aro, are.

To plough over a field, Peraro, a.

Ready to plough, Aratitus, a, u.

He that driveeth the plough dra with Oxen, Jugarius, ii, m.

Plough
PL.

oughed, Aratus, a, um.
e heads of ploughed lands, Che-
arum, f.
oughed throughout, Feraratus, n.
plough-land, Carucata, x, f.
a Wain-load.
oughing and Harrowing, Aru-
teratus, i, m.
P L U.
plummer (or plumber) Plumes, ii, m.
plummer's shop, Shopa Plume.
plume of feathers, Costa, x, f.
plum, Prunum, i, n.
plummet, Prmonta, x, f.
plummet or weight of Lead, Halter, eris.
plummet and line let down the Water to sound the depth of, Bölis, idis, f.
plummet (or plum rule for Me-
and Carpenters) Libella, a, f.
endicum, ii, n. Amuslis, is, f.
plunder, Prador, ari.
under, Pradatum, i, n.
selling plunder'd goods by out-
Halterium, ii, n.
Plunderer, Prador, oris, m.
Opulator, oris, m. Prado, onis,
plundering, Pradatio, onis, f.
Opulatio, onis, f.
uries, Is a Writ that goeth in the third place, for first go-
out the Original Capias, which
speed not, then goeth out the
urias, and if that fail, then
urias. See Old, nat, brev. fol.
the Writ de Excom. capien-
urse in what diversity of Cases
is used in the Table of the
ight, Orig.
P O.

PO.

A pocket, Sacellus, i, m. Locu-
lus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.
POE.

A Poet, Poeta, a, m.
POI.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis,
idis, f.
A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.
A point to trufs withal, Ligula, x, f.
To point or make sharp at the end,
Cuspido, are.
A point-maker, Corrigiarius,
ii, m.
A poife (or weight) Peifa, x, f.
To poife, Impoifono, are.
2 Inf. 634.

POL.

A polcat, Putorius, ii, m. Mar-
tes, is, f.
A pole or perch to measure land
with, Pola, x, f. Lex 46. Peri-
tica, 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) Po-
litia, x, f.
To poife, Polio, ire.
Polished, Politus, a, um.

POM.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n.
Diapalma, atis, n.
A pomegranat, Malum aut Po-
mum Granatum,

PON.

A pond, Stagnam, i, n.
A Fish-pond, Vivarium, ii, n.
Lex 130. 2 Inf. 100.
Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cause
depending in the County Court is
removed to the Common Bank.
Old. nat. brev. fol. 2. It is also a
Writ
P O.

Writ to the Sheriff to take security of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diversity of Cases it is used, in the Table of the Register Original. Of this Writ, see five forts in the Table of the Regist. Judic. verbo Pone per vadium.

Ponendis in Afflis, Is a Writ founded upon the Statute of West. 2. cap. 38. and upon the Statute Articuli super Chartas cap. 9. which Statutes do shew, what persons Vicounts ought to Impannel upon Afflis and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should Impannel upon Juries and Inquests, Which see in the Regist. Orig. fol. 178. a. and in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 165.

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a Writ whereby to Will a Prifoner held in Prison to be committed to Bayl in Cases Bayleadable. Regist. Orig. fol. 133. b.

Ponendo Sigillum 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.

Ponitiose, Pontagium, ii.,n.8.,Co. 46. Ry. 252. 393. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-Edifying of Bridges. Westm. 2. cap. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1. It may be also Toll taken to this purpose of those that pass over the Bridges. Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 24. anno 1 H. 8. cap. 9. and see the Statute anno 22 H. 8. cap. 5.

Pontibus reparandis, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it be-

P O. O.

The poof or hindeke of a Puppis, is f.

Pool (the Family) Polus.

Poor (or needy) Pauper, or.

Poenosse (or poverty) Paup erat is, f.

P O. P.

Populosity, Popularitas, or.

Poolus (or full of people) pululos, a, um.

P O. R.

A Porch (or Gallery) Por.

A Church-porch, Veltibulum, Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacri.

Por, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Pentu Of.

A peistle of pork, Petafo, on.

A port or haven, Portus, bs.

Portchester, Caer peris.

A porticellia, Cataraetia, x.

A porter (or burden bearer) julus, li, m. Portitor, oris, m.

Bulo, onis, m. Geftor, oris, m.

Portor, i, n.

Porter (or door-keeper) oris, m. Oftiarius, i, m.

Portaginarus, ii, m.

The Place of Porter, Port.

Port, a, f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portun-

bns. Villa portuaria. i Fo.

A Portringer (or little Dis-
tillus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgrevius, i.

Spel. 68.

A Portmanste (or cloak-bag)

popera, a, f. Mantica, a, f.

A portion (or part) Po-

onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hamp,

Magnus portus, Portesm, Portus offillum.
PO.
and is, Portlands, Portuna.
muck, &c.

PO.
position, Politio, onis, f.
pofet, Ollula, x, f.
poffet, Possideo, etc.
poffefion, Possessio, onis, f.
poffessor, Possessor, oris, m.
sea.
The return of the Jufti-
f Affiles, made on the Re-
of Nisi prius, and called so
the word Postea, where with

gins.

Ad diem, is a return of a Writ
the day assigned for the Re-
for the which the Cuftos bre-
hath four pence, whereas he
thing, if it be returned at
day, or it may be the Fee ta-
or the same.

Disseimus, Post dissemina, x, f.
Writ given by the Statute of
m. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for
that having recovered Lands
enements by (pracipue quod
upon default, or reddition,
ain diffied by the former
or. Fitz nat. brev. fol. 190.
the Writ that lyeth for this,
Pic. Orig. fol. 188. a.

A-fine, is a Duty belonging
to the King for a Fine formerly
owed before him in his
xt, which is paid by the Cog-
after the Fine is fully passed,
ting things touching the same
ly accomplished. The Rate
of is so much, and half so
x, as was payed to the King
the Fine, and is gathered by
heriff of the County where
lant, &c. lyeth, whereof the
was Levyed to be answered
m 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 Cufdos
brevium, but by the Consent of
one of the Judges. It may be also
the Fee which the Cufdos brevium
taketh for the Return thereof,
which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) Pollis, is, m:
A post (or prop) Statumen, mis, f.
The side-post on which the doot
returns, Scapus Cardinalis.

A post (or Messenger in haft)Ve-
redarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.
a post (or Messenger between par-
ties) Commaor, oris, m.
A post-horse, Veredus, i, m, E-
quus viatorius, Equus decoriori-
us. Pegalus, i, m. Noy 114.
A post master, Magister Curfo-
um, Veredarius, ii, m.

Posteriority, Poferioritas, 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-
er 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.
that brev. fol. 94

Posterity (or of spring) Polette-
ritas, atis, m. Minores, m. pl.

Postern-gate, Pollicum, ci, n.
Poithumus (a man's name) Poith-
umus, i, m. One so called that
is born after his Father's deceafe.

POT.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in)
Poculum, li, n.
A pot to sethe meat in, Olla,
x, f.
A garden (or watering-pot) Clepsydra, æ, f. Harpagium, ii, n.
An earthen pot, Catinus tufcus, A brass pot (or kettle) Abenum, i, n. Incostilis, le.
A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n. A brass pot, Olla area.
An iron pot, Olla ferrea.
To stir or shake the pot seething, Truo, are.
A little pot, Chytridium, ii, n. Pot-hangers (or pot-books) Cremathra, æ, f. Climacter, ris, m.
Potter's, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.
A pot feller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytrópela, æ, m.
A potter, Figulus, i, m. Urnarius, ii, m.
A potter's trade, Figulina, æ, f. A potter's wheel, Rota figulina.
Belonging to a potter, Figuline, æ, um.
Potter's clay, Argilla, æ, f.
Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex §3.
A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cubus, i, m.
P O U.
A pouch, Pera, æ, f. Pungium, ii, n.
A pouling-tub, Cupa, æ, f. Alveus, ei, ni.
A poulter's, Cataplasmà, atis, n.
A poulterer, Pullinaris, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarus, ii, m.
Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticce. Pulletria, æ, f.
Poulteney (the Family) Poultenius, æ, f.
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, Quadrum unius libratæ.
Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratæ.
Poundage (or a payment of two in the pound) Pondagium, ii
Davis. 7.
A pounder in a mortar, Pinoris, m.
Pounded (bruised) Pinsus, æ, f.
To pour (spill or shed) Funere. Eftundo, ere.
Pourparty, Propars, tis, f. Ipartia, æ, f. Lex 98. Ra. Ed. 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 Par-
which before Partition they h jointly, and pro indiviso. Old.
brev. fol. 11.

PO W.
Pounder, Pulvis, eris, m. ve
Gun-pounder, Pulvis tormentalis
vel bombardicus Pulvis Nitri
Power of the County Poste co-
tatus. By Mr. Lambert's opin-
in his Eirenarch lib 3, cap. 1.
309. containeth the aid and att-
dance of all Knights, Gentlen
Yeomen, Labourers, Serva
prentices and Villains. And if, the wife of Wards, and of other Men about the age of fif-teen Years, within the County, all of that age are bound to appear in the Statute of Obester. But Women, Ecclesias-
tical Persons, and such as be de-bit, or do labour of any con-
scial Infirmitie, shall not be com-
ed to attend; for the Statute 7, 5. cap. 8. (which also work-
upon the same ground, faith) re-
Perfons sufficient to travel all be affiant in this Service.
A Pound, Parcus, i, m. It sig-
issent a Place of strength to re-
ain Catell, being disftrainned or
in for any Treffpa done by
m, until they be Repleved or
deemed; and in this significa-
tit is called a Pound Overt
apperitus or open Pound, built
upone the Wait of the Lord, within his Fee, and
alled the Lord’s Pound, for he
wideth it to his use, and the
of his Tenants. See Kitch, fol. 4.
It is divided into Pound
en or Pound close, Pound
en or Overt, is not only the
ard’s Pound, but a Back-side,
urt, Yard, Paffure or any Place,
ere the Owner of any
shas Impounded may come to
re them meat and drink with-
Treffpa to any other, and
ere the Catell must be sustain-
at the Peril of the owner.

Pound Close or Covert, is as if
Impound the Catell in some
rt of his House, or Close, and
en the Owner cannot come unto
the purpose aforesaid without
ence, but the Catell are to be
ained with Meat and Drink at
the peril of him that disftraineth,
and he shall not have any satis-
action therefore.

If a man defftrain Catell for da-
mage Feasant, and put them in the
Pound, and the Owner that had
Common there make fresh suit, and
find the door unlocked, he
may justify the taking away of his
Catell in the writ of a Parco fratlo.
If the Owner break the Pound,
and take away his Goods, the par-
ty difftrainning may have his Ac-
ton de Parco fratlo, and he may also
take his Goods that were difftrain-
ed wherefover he find them, and
Impound them again. Cook on
Lit. lib. i. cap. 7. Sect. 58.
Powis (a part of Wales) Powisa.
P R A.
To praflire, Praizico, are.
Pratife, Pratica, x, f. Praxis,
eos, f.
P R E.
To preach, Pradico, are.
A preacher, Pradicator, oris,m.
A preaching, Pradicatiorinis, f.
A preamble, Praembulum, li,n.
Pradludium, ii, n. Proxemium,
ii, n.
A prebend, Prabenda, x, m. It
is the Portion which every mem-
er or Canon of a Cathedral
Church, receiveth in the Right of
his Place, for his Maintenance.
A prebendary, Prebendarius, ii,
\text{m. Lex. 98.}
A precedent, Pradecens, tis,part.
A Precept (or Infratfon) Pre-
ceptum, i, n. Precept is diversely
taken in the Common Law, some-
time for a Commandment in wir-
ing sent out by a Judicte of Peace,
or other, for the bringing of a
Person, one or more, or Records
before him. There are divers

Exam.
Examples of this in the table of the Register Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stannf. pl. Cor.* fol. 104.

Braiton calleth it *Preceptum* or *Mandatum*, lib. 3. trait. 2. cap. 19. whence a Man may obverse three diversities of Offending in Murder: *Preceptum, forvia, consilium*. *Preceptum* being the Intigation used before hand. *Forvia* the Assailance 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. *Anglus in trautat. de Maleficis. verf. Sempronium mandatorem.*

*A precipit, Precincus, ús, m.*  
Precious, Preciosus, a. m.  
*Precipitoquad reddat.* Is a Writ of great diversity, touching both the form and uè. 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 *Precipito in Capite*, when it Issueth out of the Court of Common-Plea's for a tenant holding of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle, or Mannor. *Regist. Orig. fol. 4. b. Fitz. nat. brev.* fol. 5. *F.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issueth out of any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, against the deforcer, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the first Chapter.
ome Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as the Statute anno 1 Eliz. 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 re-"th to take the Oath of Supremacy. And the Statute anno 13. cap. 1. Such as be seditious bers of the Inheritance of the own, or affirm the King's Majesty to be an Heretick.

one hold an Opinion that the tis so called a Pramunire, be-cause it doth fortify Jurisdiction; singly Laws of the Crown a nd Foreign Jurisdiction, and not the Usurpers upon them, y divers Acts of Parliament ar. But in truth it is so called word in the Writ, for the ls of the Writ are, Pramunire s praetum A. B. quod tunc sit mnobis, where Pramunire is for Pramoneire, and so do di. Interpreters of the Civil and on Law use it, for they are muniti that are Pramoniti. on Lit. lib. 2.cap.11. Sec. 100. Breathtaking was this Offence of munire, that a Man that was attainted of the fame, might have lain by any Man without Law, because it was ided by Law, that a Man it do to him as to the King's ny, and any Man may Law-kill an Enemy. But Queen beth and her Parliament, g not the extreme and inhu. Rigour of the Law in that t, did provide, that it should Lawful for any Person to flay any Person in any manner attained upon any Pramunire, 5 of Eliz. c. 1.

If a Man kill one which is attainted by a Pramunire, 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 Pramunire. Brock's Abridg. fol. 181. B.

Pramunire, Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, Cock on Lit. and Preface to the 7th Rep.

To premonish (or warn beforehand) Pramoneo, ere.

To prepare, Prepara, are.

Prepared, Preparatus, a, um.

Preparatory, Preparatorius, a, um.

Preposterous (out of order) Prapositerus, a, um.

Prerogative, Prerogativa, x, f. Lex. 99.

To prescribe, Prescribo, ere.

A prescription, Prescriptio, oris, f. Lex. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereasof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, Presbyteratus, is, m. sled. 211.

The chamber of presence in a Prince's Court, Praesentia Majestatis, Solium Majestatis.

In one's presence. In Praesentia.
To present, Praesento, are.

A present (or token) Xenium, i. n.

Preseents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, Opte-ria, orum, n.
A presentation, Presentatio, onis, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confeftim.

Things preferred, (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salgana, orum, n.

To preserve and keep from corruption, Conditio, ire.

Preserved, Conditius, a, um.

To preserve (or keep) Preservato, are.

Preserved, Præservatus, a, um.

A president, Præsidens, tis, m.

Ra. Entr. 443, Presides, idis, c. 2.


To press (or squeeze) Premo,ere.

Pressed, Præsitus, a, um.

A wine-press, Torcularius, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Plateus, ei, m.


A primer's press, Impressorium, ii, n. Praesulum, i, n.

A presser, be that works at a press, Torcularius, i, m.

A pressing, Presfura, æ, f.

A pressing-board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.

A pressing-iron, Ferramentum presbriorium.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia preparatoria.

To press Soldiers, Auctiorum, ari.

Confribere vel Collegere milites.

To presume, Praesumo, ere.

Presumption, Præsumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætestus, ës, m.

By presence of an Attestment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.
PR.

Before called Lord Prince, afterwards Prince. In the one fact there growseth sometime a treble offence and felony, viz. 1. In the Prisoner himself, which is most properly called the breaking of Prison: 2. Another in him that helpeth the Prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescue. 3. In the Officer or Party whatsoever, by whose willful default he is suffered to go, and that is termed an Escape. Id. ib.

A Man imprisoned by process of Law, ought to be kept in Salva & arsta custodia, and by the Law ought not to go out, tho' it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet Imprisonment must be custodia non pana, for Carcer ad homines custodiendos, non ad panni de daret. Cook on Lit. 1. 4. 1. 438.

He which is imprisoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in Salva & arsta custodia, Salva because he ought to be in a Prison so strong that he cannot escape, and Arsta in respect that he ought to be kept close without conference with others, or intelligence of things at large. Cook Lechford's Case & Rep.

A prisoner, Prifonisarius, f. m. Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv. Privacy, Scientia, a, f.

Privy, Scien's, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum. Is a Seal that the King useth sometime for a Warrant, whereby things passed the Privy Signet, and brought to it, are sent further to be confirmed by the Great Seal of England: Sometime for the strength and credit of other things written upon occasions more transitory, and of less continuance.
nuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. Vid. Keeper of the Privy Seal, Sub vace Keeper.

A privy (or house of Office) Latina, æ. f. Forica, æ. f. Cloaca, æ. f. A Cleaner of Privies, Foricarius, ii. m. Coprophorus, i. m. Privilege, Privilegium, ii. n. It is juss singulare, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, for that which is now called Proprium, hath been called of old Writers, Privum.

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.

PR. O.

Pro indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, whereof none knoweth his several Portion, as Coparceners before Partition; Brac. lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 7.

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ for the partition of Lands between Co-heirs. Regist. Orig. fol. 316

Probable (or like to be true) Papabilis, i.e. adj.

Probability (or likelyhood) P babilitatis, atis, f.

Probate of Testaments, Probate Testamentorum, Is the product and intimating of dead Mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judges, the Ordinary of the Place, whereby any Goods be in the same Diocese, then the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Arch-Deacon (according to their composition or prescript) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed divers Dioceses, so that there may not be any Sum of Note (as five Pounds ordinarily) out of the Diocese where the Party led his Life, Then is the Archbishops of Canterbury the Ordinary in this case, having the Prerogative: for whereas he had any Goods, it was thought convenient to the Subject, and to the Archepiscopall See, to make one Probate for all before him, who was at all of the general Ordinary of Province. But there may be by a recent Judgment some Composition between the Archbishop and an Inferior Ordinary, whereby the Sum is made the Prerogative, as fifteen Pounds.

This Probate is made in various forms; either in common form, per testes, the Proof in comp.
is only by the Oath of the Cofor, or Party exhibiting the
who swareth upon his cre-
y, that the Will by him exhib-
ed, is the Last Will and Telfa-
t of the Party deceased. The
f per refes, is when over and
his Oath, he also produceth
neses, or make the other Proof,
firm the fame, and that in
fence of such as may pre-
any Interest in the Goods of
deceased, or at the least in
blence, after they have been
ually summon'd to see such a
proved, if they think good ;
the latter course is taken most
only where there is fear of
and Contention between
Kindred and Friends of the
deceased about his Goods.
Will prov'd only in common
in, may be called into question
time within 30 Years after
mon Opinion, before it
FVriefcription.
probationer, Probaticus, is one
is to be approved and allowed
the College for his Doctrine
Manners before they choose
Fellow, and this in some Col-
is 12 Months proof for tryal ;
me 6, and in others more or
according to their Customs.
Chirurgeon's Probe, Cathé-
ris, m.
proceed (or go forward) Pro-
cedendo, is a Writ, whereby
a, or Cause formerly called
a baile Court, to the Chan-
King's Bench, or Common-
, by Writ of Privilege, or
orari is released, and sent
again to the fame Court, to
ceed in there, after it ap-
that the Defendant hath
no cause of Privilege, or that the
matter compriz'd in the Bill, is
ot well proved. Brook hoc titulo,
and terms of Law, Cook vol. 6.
fol. 63. 4. See anno 21 R. 2, cap.
11, in fine. See in what diversity
it is used in the Table of the Orig.
Regift. and also of the Judicial.
Processe, Processus, f. m. It is
called Processe, because it proceed-
eth (or goeth out) upon former
matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word Processe 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-
nat. brev. verbo Processe, and Broors
abridgment hoc Titulo. And where-
as the writings of our common
Lawyers sometime call that the
Processe, by which a Man is called
into the Court, and no more. The
reason thereof may be given, be-
cause it is the beginning or the
Principal part thereof, by which
the rest of the Business is directed.
The difference between Processe
and the Precept or Warrant of the
Juices. The Precept or Warrant,
is only to attach and conven the
Party before any Indictment or
Conviction, and may be made ei-
ther in the name of the King, or
of the Justice. Processe is always in
the name of the King, and usually
after an Indictment found, or oth-
ther Conviction; and because the
King is a Party, it must also be
with a Non omittas propter aliquam
libertatem. Cock's, 8th Rep. Black-
more's Cafe.
Divers kinds of Processs upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in Crompt. Justice of Peace, fol. 133. b. 134, 135. but for Order's sake, I refer you rather to Mr. Lambert in his Treatise of Processses adjoin'd to his Eirenarcy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth Criminal Processs, either into Processs touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Processs touching inferior Offenss. The former is usually a Capias, Capias alias, and Exigias. 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 untill he come. If he be returned with Nihil haber, then issue out a Capias, Capias alias, Capias pluries, and lastly an Exigias 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 publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertise 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 Attachment in Chancery, shall be repented a Rebel, except he rend himself by a day assign'd, Crompt. juridicit. fol. 92.

Proclamation of a fine, Proclamatio Finis. It is a Notice open and solemnly given at all the Assizes that shall be holden in the County within one Year after Ingrossing of the Fine, and not the four General Quarter Sessions. And these Proclamations be made upon transcripts of the Fine, &c by the Justices of the Common Pleas, to the Justices of Assizes, &c the Justices of Peace. West. pa 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sent. 73 where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read Fitz. nat. b. e. fol. 85. c. that the King's Proclamation is sufficient to stay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. Anno 31 H. 4. cap. 8. New Book of Entries, ab Proclamation.

A Proctor, Procurator, ors, n. Proctors of the Clergy, Procurators Cleri.

To procure, Procuro, are.
To produce, Producio, ere.
Proffer, Proffrum, i. n. It is time appointed for the ACCOMF of Sheriffs and other Officers the Exchequer, which is twice the Year. Anno 51 H. 3. Stat. and it may be gathered also of the Regist. fol. 139. in the way of atturarnato vice-comitatis pro profaciendo.

To profess, Profecto, eri.
Profession, Proffesio, onis, f.
**PR.**

A professor (or a publick Reader Lectures in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.

Profitable, Utilis, le, adj. Profit, Profitius, his, m. Utilis, atis, f.

To profit, Profitio, ere. Profitue (or wasteful) Profusus, a, n.

Profusely, Profusé, adv. A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.

The progenitors, Progenitores, i, pl.

To prognosticate, Prognostico, are. Prognostication. Prognosticon, n. Prostagium, ii, n.

A progress, Progressio, onis, f. To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibito de vato directe parti, Is a writ Judicial, directed to the Tenant, and prohibiting him from taking waits upon the Land, in controversy during the suit. Regist. dic. fol. 21. It is sometime made the Sheriff, the example where you have there next following. Prohibition, Prohibition, onis, f. is a writ framed for the forbidding of any Court, either spiritual or secular, to proceed in any Cause depending, upon suggestion, if the Cognition thereof belong to not the said Court. Fitz. brev. fol. 39. but it is most usually taken for that Writ which is for one which is Implicated in the Court-Christiana, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction, or the Cognition of the King's Court, whereby as well the King and his Council, as the Judge himself, and the Regifter, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause: for that it appertaineth to the disinheritance of the Crown of such right as belong-

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eth to it. In how many Cases this lyeth, See Broke hoc Tit, and Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 39. & seq. Regist. Orig. See the new Book of Entries verbo Prohibition and Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 39.

Prolocutor of the Convocation-House, Prolocutor domus Convocationis, Is an Officer chosen by Persons Ecclesiastical, publickly assembled by the King's Writ at every Parliament, and as there are two Houses of Convocation, so there are two Prolocutors, one of the higher House, the other of the lower House, who presently upon the first assembly, is by the motion of the Bishops, chosen by the lower House, and presented to the Bishops for their Prolocutor. That is the Man by whom they mean to deliver their Resolutions to the higher House, and to have their own House especially ordered and governed. His Office is to call the Clerk to call the Names of such as are of that House, when he iseth cause, to cause all things pronounced to be read by him, to gather the Suffrages, and such like.

Promiscuous (one with another) Promiscuus, a, um.

A promise, Promissio, onis, f. Promissum, i, n.

To promise, Promitto, ere. Promised, Promissus, a, um.

A promiser, Promissor, oris, m.

A Promontory (or brow of a Hill hanging over the Sea) Promontorium, ii, n.

A promoter, Inquisitor, oris, m. Promoters, Promotores, m. pl. Are those which in popular and penal Actions do defer the Names, or complaint of Offenders, having part of the profit for their Reward, they
they belong especially to the Ex-
chequer, and the King's Bench.
A proof (or pitchfork) Merga, x, f.
A proof of Instruments (before
playing) Incentivum, i, n.
To prove (or try) Probo, are.
A proof (or tryal) Probatio, on-
is, f.
Proper, Proprius, a, um.
A property (or propriety) Propriæ-
as, atis, f.
To whom the property of a thing
belongs, Proprietarius, a, um.
To proportion, Proportiono, are.
Ry. 52.
Proportion, Proportio, onis, f.
Proportionable, Proportionabi-
is, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5.
Proportioned, Proportionatus, a,
um.
A proposal (or proposition) Propo-
sitio, onis, f.
To propose, Propono, ere.
To prop, Sulfineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.
A prop, Sulcentaculum, li, n.
Fulcimentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n.
Adminiculum, li, n.
Propred, Fultas, a, um.
A vine prop (or hop pole) Ridica,
x, f.
Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um.
A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f.
Prorogued, Prorogatus, a, um.
A procurator, Procurator, oris, m.
A proceed, Prospectus, fis, m.
To proceed (or make prosperous)
Prospero, are.
Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f.
To proceed, Protego, ere.
Protection, Proteftio, onis, f.
Guardia, x, f.
To proceed, Proteffor, ari.
A protestant, Protestans.
Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f.
A Prothonotary of the Common
Pleas, Unus Prothonotariorum (or
Regis de Banco. The
there are of them in the Com-
ments Ano s H. 4, cap. 14. He
lined the chief Clerk of the
Court. His Office is to enter a
inroll all manner of Declarant
Pleadings, Assizes, and judgments
and all Actions, the same To
that the Appearance is made.
also makes out all judicial Writ
venire facias, after issues join
and habeas corpus for the bring-
in of the Jury after it is return
upon the venire facias. He
makes forth Writs of Execution
and of Selfin, Writs of Super-
for appearance to Exigents,
well as the Exigents, and Writ
Privileges, for removing of Cases
from other inferior Courts of
record, in cases where the Party is
cause of Privilege. Also Writs
Procedendo, of seire facias, in
cases, Writs to enquire of Dam-
ges, and all Process upon Prohi-
tions, and upon Writs of aud
quercula and false Judgment.
finally, he inrolls all Recogniz-
ances acknowledged in that Court,
all common Recoveries, and
make exemplifications of any Rec-
cords the same Term, before
Rolls are delivered from them.
A Prothonotary of the King
Bench, Protonotarius de Banco,
Eis, is an Officer in the King
Bench that recordeth all Actions
Civil, sued in that Court, as
Clerk of the Crown-Office do
all continual Causes.
Provender, Præbenda, x, f. L
37. 49.
To provide, Provido, ere.
A province, Provincia, x, f.
Provided, Proviso. 1 Co. 1
Providi
To prune young shoots with a pruning-book, Scalpel putare germinas.
A prunae (or plum) Prunum, i, n.
A pruning iron, Scirpicula, x, f.
Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.

PS A.
A psaltery, Psalterium, ii, n.
Nablium, ii, n.

PU 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.

PU C.
Pucellage (or maiden-head) Pucellagium, ii, n.

PU D.
A pudding, Fartum, i, n. Botulus, i, m.
A dry pudding (or dumpling) Globulus, li, m.
A black pudding (or blooding) Apexabo, inis, f. Faliscus, ci, m.
A bag-pudding, Fundulum, li, n.
Farreum, ci, n.

PU L.
A pullet (or young hen) Pullastra, x, f. Pulletra, x, f. Gallina minuscula.
A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw anything, Trochlea, x, f.
Orbiculus, li, m. Aremon, onis, m.

A purfe-bearer, Burflarius, i.
A purfe maker, Crumenarius, ii, m.
A perfuivant, Apparitor, ori.
A purveyour, Provisor, oris.

A QuackfaIver (or pedling fiician) Mediculus circa
raneous. Circulator, oris, m.
QuackfaIvery, Medicinal guentaria.

A quadrangle (having four
ners) Quadrangulus, li, m.
Quadrangular (four square) Quadrangularis, re, adj.
The Quadrant (a Mathema
 Instrument) Quadrans, tis, m.
Quadrate (or four square) Cdratus, a, um.
A quadrarate (or geometric
strument) whereby the distance
height of a place is known after
by looking through a certain bole therein, Dioptra, x, f.

Quadruplato, Quadruplico,
Quaduple, (or four-fold) Cdrplus, a, um.

Quaepiura, Is a Writ that ly
where an Inquisition hath been
made by the Escheatour in
County, of such Lands, or Tu-
ments as any man died seized
and all that was in his posses-
be not thought to be found by
Office. The Form whereof is
the Regist. orig. fol. 293, and
Fitz, Nat. brev. fol. 255. It di-
eth from the Writ called Me
Inquirendo, as Fitz-herbert's faith, because this is grant-
where the Escheatour forme
proceed.
Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, a, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, Habitus, us, m.

A quality or degree, Gradus, us, m.

Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.

A quantity, Quantitas, atis, f.

Of what quantity, Quantus, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Eject Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Leafe in case where he is caft out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejected him, and it differeth from the Ejellione Firma, because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Leafe made, infeoffeth another, which ejected the Leafee. And the Ejellione Firma lyeth against any other Stranger that ejected him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term.


Quare impedit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Manor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbs him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, Affisa ultima presentationis, because that lyeth where a Man or his Auncelors formerly presented, and this
this for him that is the Purchas-er himself. See the Expositor of the Terms of Law, and Old. Nat. brev. fol. 27. Brit. Lib. 4. reg. 2. cap. 6. Brit. cap. 92. and Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 32. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 30. where it is said that a Quare impedit is of a higher na-
ture than Assa ultima praentationis; because it supposeth a Pos-
tession and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries verbo Quare non admisi.

A Quare impedit is a Writ that lyeth against a Bishop refusing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Advoçon, the further use whereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 47. and Regist. Orig. fol. 32. See the new Book of Entries verbo Quare non admisi. Quare Obruxitus, is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Ser-
titude to pass through his Neigh-
bours ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner hath so straitned it. Flea Lib. 4. cap. 26.

A Quarentine (or quanity of Land containing 40 perches) Qua-
tentae terræ. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 555. A quarrusin, Quarentena, x, s. Quarentina Mulieris, Lex 104. Brac. 66. Stat. De Merton, Is a benefice allowed by the Law of England to the Widow of a Lan-
ded-Man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage (or chief Manor-
Houfe) by the space of forty days, after his decease. Of this see Brac. Lib. 2. 40. And if the Heir, or any other attempt to eject h
she may have the Writ de Qua-

A Quarrel or strife, Querela, f. Briga, x, s. This properly derives from the French, Quare, (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also has this Custom, called Le Quere des vesues, granted to Widos after the decease of their H
bands, as he proveth out of the

A quarrel or strife, Querela, f. Briga, x, s. This properly derives from the French, Quare, (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also has this Custom, called Le Quere des vesues, granted to Widos after the decease of their H
bands, as he proveth out of the

A quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine, catapultarium

A quarry of stones, Quarera, a, s. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, x, s. Lapidicina, x, s. Latumia, d. A quarry of ruber-stones, Co-
ria, x, s.
A quarry-man (or he that work
in a quarry) Lapicida, x, m.

1 quart measure, Quarta, x, f. 
2. In tr. 178. Quartarius, ii, m.
3. Quartenia, Quarternia, a, um.
4. Quarter, Quadrans, a, um.
5. Quarter Fever, Quadrata, 
   or Febris quartera.
6. Quarter, or fourt part of any
   Quarter, a, f.
7. Quarter of Wheat, Quar-
   tain Tritici, Brac. 35.
8. If a quarter, Quarterialis, le,
   Quartermaster, oris, m.
9. Quarterly, Quarteratim, adv.
10. Quarter (a piece of Timber four
    squares thick) commonly four square,
11. Quarter, or fourth Part
    Beam, Trabs quadrata, Tri-
    alsis materia.
12. A quarter of a Foot, Quadrans, 
13. A quarter of a Year, Trime-
    stium, tempestas anni.

Quarters for Soldiers, Stativa, 
14. Quarters or Rafters cross a
    room, Tranumfaria.
15. A double quarter, Trabs cras-
    f.

A quarter-Master, Metator, o-
16. m. Campometor, oris, m.
17. Artus Magister.
18. Quarter Sessions, Generalis Qua-
    rterialis Sextio pacis, is a Court
    by the Justices of Peace in
    every County, once every Qua-
    rter. The Jurisdiction whereof
    far it extendeth, is to be
    armed out of Lamb. Eirenar.

19. 2. cap. 19. But to these you

must add the late Statutes of the
Realm, for their Power daily
increase. Originally it seems
that have been erected only for
Matters touching the Peace. But
in these days it extendeth much
farther. That these Sessions
should be held Quarterly was first
of all Ordained (to far as I can
learn) by the Statute Anno 25
Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 8. Of these
read Lamb. Eirenar, Lib. 4, where
he setteth them out, both Learn-
edly and at large.

To quarter (or Dismember)
Quarter, are. Artuo, Disseclo,
are.

Quartered, Exaulitatus, a, um.
1. Excarnificatus, a, um. Dissecul
    a, um.
2. To quaff, Quaffo, are, Casso,
    are. It signifieth in our Com-
    mon Law to over throw. Brad.
    Lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 3. num. 4.

A Queen, Regina, x, f. Domina
Regina, i either the 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. Stawn.

Prærog. cap. 2, fol. 10. in fin.

Kitchin fol. 1, b. Cook, Lib. 4.

Copy-hold Cafes, fol. 23, b.

Quem Reditum redit. Is a

Writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,
to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Livi-
ied 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 

Weft. part. 2. Symbol. Tit. Fines. 

Sec. 125. See the New Book of 
Enteries, verbo, quem reditum 

redit.

To quench (or Extinguish) Ex-
tinguuo, etc.

Quenched (or put out) Extin-
tus, a, um.

A quenching, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencher, Extinctor, oris, 
m.

Querela coram Rege, & Confi-
lio, discussianda & terminanda, is 
a Writ whereby one is called to 
Justifie a Complaint of a Trefpafs 
made to the King and himself, be-
fore the King and his Coun-
cil, Regist. Orig. fol. 124. b.

A querister (or Choresfer) 
Chorista, x, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Mole-
trina, x, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Mustard-
quern) Mola Piperaria, Fraxil-
hus, li, m.

A query for the King’s Horses, 
Stabulum Principis.

A quest (Inquest or Inquisition) 
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 Milde-
means or Annoyance is made or 
done within the Ward.

A quest (or the Office of a Que-
stor) Quellatura, x, f.

A question (or demand) Que-
onis, f.

A dark, or subtile question, 
igma, atis, n.

Questionless (without all qu-
on) Indubius, a, um. Indub 
tus, a, um. Indubitantor, ac

To question (or ask a quest 
Questionor, ari. Questionem: 
re. To call one in question.

Crimen vocare.

A Questioner (or Exam 
Questionarius, ii, m. Quelli 
Nobis, &c. Is the form 
Writ of nuisanse, which by 
Statute, Anno 13 Ed. i. 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 Neighbour. See 
Statute.

Quia Improvido, seemeth 
a Supersedens granted, in th 
half of a Clerk of the Chan 
sued against the Privilege 
that Court, in the Comm 
Pleas, and pursued to the 
gend. See Dyer, fol 33. n.

Quick-grass, Gramen num.

Quick (or lively) Vivificus 
um. Agilis, le, adj.

Quickness, Celeritas, ati 
Agilitas, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter, 
Quick sands, Sabulum viv 
Insula & rapaces area 
tes, f.

A quick set Hedge, Sepes 
Sepimentum virgulæum.

Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum 
n. Argentum vivum.
A quince (a kind of Fruit) Malum cotoneum, Cydonium malum.

Quinborough (in Kent) Regis Burgus.
The quinsey (a Disease in the Throat) Angina, æ, f. Synanche, is, f.

Quintane, Quintana, æ, f. (i. e.) an Exercise on Horseback, used at Weddings.

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 Choir in a Church, Chorus, i, m.

The Mutter of the Quire, Pho- nactus, ci, m. Magister Chori.

To quit (or discharge) Quieto, are. Exonero, are.

A Quit-claim (or Release) quie- ta clamantia.

Quittance, Quietaentia, Æ, f.

Quit-Rent, Quitetus reditus.

A quiver of Arrows, Pharetra, æ, 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 quif, Capital, alis, n.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that
Quod ei desforciat, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Tenant Tail, Tenant in Dower, or nant for Term of Life has lost by the default, against that recovered, or against Heir, exposition of Terms, Brock, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. 171. and the new Book of Entries, verbo, quod ei desforciat.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ lyeth for him that is diffe of his common of Pature against the Heir of the Difl being Dead, Terms of Law, cap. 8. faith, that this Writ eth for him, whose Ancestor ed seized of common of Pafl or other like thing annexed his Inheritance, against Deforcor, see Brook, hoc Regist. Orig. fol. 155. and new Book of Entries, quod permittat.

Quod persona nec prebenda &c. Is a Writ that lieth for ritual Perfons, that are disfrat in their Spiritual Poffessions in the payment of the fifteenth of the rent of the Parish, Fitz. brev. fol. 176.

A quot, Discus, ci, m.

A quot Caffier, Discoboli m.

Quotidian (or daily) Quota

us, a, um.

To quote (or Cite) Allego Cito, are.

A quoting, Citatio, onis,

Quenster (in Ireland) Hn

nia.
R A.

R A B.

A Racket (or young Coney) Craticulus, li, m.

A Race, Stock, or Lineage, Prota, x, f. Progenies, ei, f.

A Race (or Course) Curtus, Æs, Æs.

A Race Place (or Course) Hippomus, i, m.

Rachel (a Woman's name) Rain, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, ere.

A Rack (or manger) Crates paris.

A Cheese-rack, Crates casea.

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the oach in at the Fire, Cratentem, ii, n.

A Rack for a Cross-Bow, Har-geo, inis, f.

A Rack (or wooden Horse) Euleus, ei, m.

The Rack or sides of a Chariot, orica plaustris.

A Racker of Wine, Saccellator, is, m.

A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, is, f.

A Racket to play with at Tennis, Reticulum, li, n.

Racine Isle, one of the Hebrides, east and next to Ireland, Rina, Rlicuna, Ricnea, Riduna.

R A D.

Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordshire) Adectanous Pons.

Radigund (a Woman's name) Radigunda, æ, f.

Radnor (in Radnorshire) Radria, Radnorhie, Radnorie comit.

R A F.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.

A Raftier, Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.

Rafters set a cross, Transversaria lignea.

A little Raftier, Tigillum, i, n.

The raftering of an House, Contignatio, onis, f.

The space between the Rafters, Intertignium, ii, n.

A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immisflum, i, n.

Belonging to a Raftier, Tignarius, a, um.

R A G.

To rage, Furo, ere. Sævio, ire.

A rag, Panniculus, li, m.

A linnen rag, Linneolum, li, n.

Rags, Panni, orum, m. Fructa pannorum.

R A I.

A raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, Bræeola, æ, f.

To rail, Maleddico, ere.

A Railer, Maleddicus, a, um.

Maledditor, oris, m. Rabilæa, æ, m.


A rail, or stake to bear up a Vine, Cantherium, ii, n.

A rail whereupon the Vine run-eth, made like an Arbour, Pergula, æ, f.

A rail or rails to inclose any thing, Vacerra, æ, f. Tigillum, i, n.

Rails on each side of a Gallery, Lorica, æ, f.

To set with rails, Longuri circundare.

Rain, Pluvia, æ, f. The
A rample made of Wood, V. lum, i, n.
To rample a City round about Circumvallo, are. Vallo, are.
The making of a Rample, C umaggeratio, onis, f. Agger terræ.

Randolph (a Man's name) Ri dolphus, i, m.
A range of Land, Rengiateri
1 Mon. 515.
Ranges of Butchers Stalls, R gi famellorum Carnificum, 1 M
113.
To range (as Meal through Sieve is ranged) Cibro, are. Sc erno, are.
Ranged, Ordinatus, a, um. D politus, a, um.
A ranging Sieve, Subcerni lum, li, n. Cribrumrarum.
A range or beam, between Horses in a Coach. Limo, onis;
A Ransome, Redemptio, or f.

Rape, Rapa, æ, f. Raptus, m. Allo a part of a Shire.
Raphael (a Man's name) I phael, lis, m.
To rafe (cancel or cress out) I leo, ere. Erado, ere.
Rased (or put out) Erasus, a, i Cancellatus, a, um.
Rasing (or cressing out) Able tio, onis, f.

Rafe (such as Barbers to Növacula, æ, f. Culter rafone
vel tonforius.
A Rafe-Cafe, Xyraethca.
A Rasp (or File) Scobina, a, Radula, æ, f.
A rate, Rata, x, f. Ratum, i, Dyer 82.

To rate, Arrento, a.


A Ratifier, Mutarius, ii, m. Rata, x, f. Ratum, f, Dyer 82.

Ratificatio, Ratificatio, onis, f. A notified for the confirmation of a gift in a Prebend, &c. formerly en him by the Bishop, &c. were the Right of Patronage is granted to be in the King. Of this, see the Regist. Orig. fol. 304.

To ratify, Ratum facere Rati- bili parte bonorum, is a Writ t.lieth for the Wife, against Executors of her Husband, giving her the third part of her husband's Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed. t. nat. brev. fol. 222. who re citeth cap. 18. of Magna Via. And Glandville, to prove it according to the common w of England, the Goods of deceased, his Debts first paid, shall be divided into three parts, ereof his Wife to have one, Children the second, and the executors the third; Fitz saith, that this Writ lieth as well the Children as for the Wife, the same appeareth by the Ist. Orig. fol. 142. but I take that this Writ hath no use but London, and where the Custom the Country serveth for it. See new Book of Entries, Verbo, rationabili parte & rationabili par-
onorum.
RE.

Reattachment, Reattachiamentum, i, n.
Reather-Hythe, Nauticus sinus. R E B.
Rebecca (a Woman's name) Rebecca, æ, f.

To rebel, Rebello, are.
Rebellion, Rebellio, onis, f.
Rebellio, Breve Rebellionis, A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a Person in Contempt into the Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, Repellere (i.e.) to Repel or Bar; that is the 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 leafeth 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 imputatione vauiti, and afterward I implead him for waitf 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.

RE.

To recant, Recanto, are. clamo, are.
A Recantation, Recantatio, nis, f.
Recaption, Recapito, onis Recapitio, Breve Recapitio A Writ of Recapition which where a second Distress is depending a Suit for a former.
To receive, Recipto, are. W Indist. 81, Recipto, ere.
Received, Receptus, æ, um A receiving (entertaining harbouring) Recapimentum, Reg. 80. 2. Inst. 645, Bract. Fle. 57.
A Physician's Receipt, Doss f.
A Receiver, Receptor, oris Receptator, oris, m.
A Recapitale (a Place to recup a Store-House, or Ware-House) Receptaculum, li, n.
To recite, Recito, are.
Reciting, Recitando.
To reckon, Supputo, are. Computo, are.
Reconciliations (Accompts) Ratnia, Recensiones, Calculi Computi.
A shot (or Reckoning) Comtfa, æ, f.
Reckoned, Recensus, æ, unmeratus, æ, um.

That may be reckoned, Com tabulis, le, adj.

A Recognizance, Recognitio onis, f. (i.e.) an Obligatio knowledge of Record: All Acknowledgment.

Recognitors, Recognitores a Word used for the Jury in called upon an Affi, for why they are so called may be.
cause they acknowledge a Dis- 

A recorder (or Flute) Tibia 

RE.

ib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 9. num. 2. 
d. Lib. 3. Tract. 1. cap. ii. 

m. 16.

To recommend, Recommend, 

To recommpe (or require) Re- 

To reconcile, Reconcilio, are, 

A Record, Recordum, i. n. 

To record, Vide to Register, Re- 
dare Facias, or Recordari fa- 

tis, Is a Writ directed to the 

eriff, to remove a Cause de- 

ning in an Inferiour Court to 

King's Bench, or Common 

cas, as out of a Court of An- 
t Demeline, Hundred or 

unty, Aiz. nat. brev. fol. 71. 

Out of the County Court, 

m fol. 46. B. or other Courts 

Record, Idem, fol. 71. C. 

l 119 K. But if you would 

re more exactly, where, and 

what Cases this Writ lyeth, 

d Brook in his Abridgment, 

ulo Recordare & Pene. It 

meth to be called a Recorda- 

because the Form is such, 

it commandeth the She- 

do 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, Recordatoo, oris, 

(i. e.) a Judge of a Town 

ourt of Record. He is one 

om the Mayor, or other Ma- 

rate of any City or Town 
orporate, having Jurisdiction, 

a Court of Record within 

their Precincts by the King's 

Grant doth associate unto him 

or his better direction in Mat- 

ers of Justice, and Proceedings 

according to Law.

A recorder (or Flute) Tibia 

Sarrana, Recordo & proceed 
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, Recuper, 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 actual 
or real Recovery, of any 

thing or the value thereof, by 

Judgment; as if a Man sued 

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) Qua- 

dam fritio Juris, a certain Form or 

course set down by Law, to 

be observed, for the better al- 
suring 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 
destroy Ellates, Tails, Remain- 
ders, and Reversions, and to 

bar the former Owners thereof, 

L 1 and
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, vide. ubi supra, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, 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 so that he is pretended to have no Power to entail the Land whereunto he had no just Title as now it appeareth: Because is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery is by good Opinion, but a Sn to deceive the People, Doct. Stud. cap. 31. dial. 1. fol. 56.

This offended Recovery is called a common Recovery; the reason of that Epitheton because it is a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is ordained, vide. 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 so much as (Illeud quod i rei, &c.) with the Civilians; for example, if a Man buy Land another with Warranty, will 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 that Land is worth, or so much other Land by way of Exchange.

Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 134.
To recover a Warranty, nat. brev. fol. 146. is to put by Judgment, that a Man his Warrant against all Men such a thing.

To recourse (or have recourse Recurro, eris). Recusum, Is a Writ called English, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, ...
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. ordiffeised. 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 parvum. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B. and Brit. cap. 120. in fine. Of this see Fitz. likewise at large, Nat. brev. fol. 11. & seq. Yet note, that the Writ of Right Patent seemeth further to be extended in use, than the Original Invention served, for a Writ of Right of Dower, and only for Term of Life, is patent, as appeareth by Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 7. E. The like may be said of divers others that do hereafter follow. Of these see also the Table of the Regist. Orig. verbo Rellio. This Writ is properly tryed in the Lord's Court, between Kinsmen 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. Glanville seemeth to make every Writ, whereby a Man seith for any thing due to him, a Writ of Right, Lib. 10. cap. 1. Lib. 11. cap. 1. Lib. 12. cap. 1. Rellio 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 Drecto.

Reibo de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in cause, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assured no Dower to his Wife, and she thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, Old. nat. brev. fol. regist. Orig. fol. 170.

Reibo de rationabilidade parte, Is a Writ that lyeth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Sisters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Neeces, 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.

Reibo quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in cause, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seigneurie 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 Seigneurie) then this Writ Iffueth out for the other Party, and hath this Nat from the Words therein comp, being the true occasion the of. This Writ is close, and must be returned before the Justices the Common Bank, Old. nat. brev. fol. 16. Regist. Orig. fol. 14.

Reibo de Advocatione Eccle Is a Writ of Right lying when a Man hath Right of advowson, and the Parson of the Churching, a Stranger pretenceth Clerk to the Church, and not having moved his Actor Quare Impedit, nor Darrein Sentiment, within six Months, suffered the Stranger to Use upon him, and this Writ only may have, that claim the Advowson to himself, to his Heirs in Fee, and also lyeth for the whole Advowson it lyeth also for the half, third, the fourth part. Old. brev. fol. 14. Regist. Orig. 29.

A rector, Reator, oris, m. etor Ecclesie parochialis. A rectoris, rectoria, x, f. A rectoris Impropriate, Rectoria Impropriata.

Rebus in Curia, Is he that eth at the Bar, and hath no to object any Offence against him. Smith de repub. Angl. lib. 2. C.


To Refuse, Recusio, are, Detracto, are.

The Refuse, Recrementum, i, n.
Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, Regardum, i, n.
Rewardum, i, n. 3. Bul. 91.

Regardum Foreste, Ry. 2. 24.
691. Rewardum Foreste, Ry. 2.
1 Mon. 513. 2 Mon. 631. (i, e.)
the Comps of a Regarders
Ground in a Forset.

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. Indiff. 239.

A Regiment, Regimentum.

A Regrater, Regratarus, ii,
m. Stat. de Colligio.

One who buys and sells in the
same Market or Fair.

Regular, Regularis, re, adj.
Regularly, Regulariter, adv.

R E I.

To rejett (or cast off) Rejicio,
er. Rejettus, a, um.

To reign (or Rule) Regno, are.

The Reins, Renes, um, m.

To re-inseoffe, Releofo, are.

Co. Entr. 291.

A Rejeinder, Rejunctio, oris, 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 Answer 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.
it. Chancery, Sect. 56. where he citeth these words out of Spiga-
tius. Est autem reajunctio seu du-
plication, allegatio — quæ datur reo
ad infirmandam replicationem a-
toris, &c confirmandam alitonem rei.

R E L.

A Relapse into Sickness, Reci-
divatio, onis, f.

A relation (or rehearsing) Re-
latio, onis, f.

To release, Relaxo, are.

A Release, Relaxatio, onis, f.

It is an Instrument whereby Es-
states, Rights, Titles, Entries, Ac-
tions, 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 dis-
charging of the Right or Action,
which any hath or claimeth ag-
ainst another, or his Land.
Laxare is properly to put Pri-
soners in Fetters at Liberty, and
relaxare is to do this often, and
Metaphorice relaxare is to put at
Liberty littered Estates and In-
terests, and to make them abso-

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 intentment
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 di-
verse of these Releases, see
new Book of Entries, vernoRela-

tives, Relevium, ii, n. (c.
a kind of Fine paid by the H
at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Eri-
er.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.
Religious, Religiosus, a, um

R E M.

A Remainder, Remanere,
n. Co. Lit. 49. The Remain-
of an Estate.
Remainers, Remaneria.
To remain, Remaneo, ere.
Markable, Notabilis, le, a
A remedy, Remedium, ii,
To remedy, Remedio, a
Reg. 80.
Remedied, Remediatus, a, u

Be it remembred, Memor-
dum.

A remembrance, Remembr-
cia, a, f. Memoranda.
A remembrancer, Rememo-
ator, oris, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.
Remissio, Remissio, onis, f.
Remote (or far distant) Re-
tus, a, um.

To remove (withdraw or put
aside) Removéo, ere.
Removeable, Amotibilis,
adj. Bract. 12. Saxe

R E N.

To render (give or pay)
Reddo, ere.

A rendering, Redditorio, onis.
To renew, Renovo, are.

Renet, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Renuncio, a
Rent, Reditus, âs, m. It come
of the French Rent, (i.e.) Ven-
gal, penstatio annua. And sign

the differences between a Rent and an Annuity, Dod. & 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 Feme sole Leesee for Life rendring Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere, the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wife's Life-time, yet because the Baron took the profit, he is still chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, *for qui sentit commodum sementire debet & onem,* 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 Cafe.*

A Penny-rent, *Dinarata Re- ditus, Reg. 1.*

A rent payable by and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands, *Annuus re- ditus.*

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, *Alba firi- ma.*

Rent is demanded by the Name of sex libras, decem solidatas, sex denariatas, & unam obola- tam reeditus.

A rent (or Tatter) *Scifflura,* f. Ruptio, onis, f.

To rent (or Tatter) *Frango,* ecc. Lanio, are. Lacero, are.

Arental, (or an account of rents in *Writing*) Rentaile, is, *n. Ra. Entr. 209; Co. Entr. 146.*
A rent-master, (Collector or Bailiff) Quæstor ararius. Praefctus ararrii.

To repair, Reparo, are. Redaurare, are.


To repeal, Repello, are.

Repeated, Repellatus, a, um. 2 Mon. 702.

A repealing, Repellatio, onis, f. Co. Entr. 204. Repellum, i, n.

Repleader, (Placitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before. Rect. Tit. Repleader, see the New Book of Entries, Verba, Repleader.

Replegiare de averiis, is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are destrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety, given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, anno 7 H. 8. cap. 4. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 68. see the Regift. Orig. of divers sorts of this Writ called Replegiare, in the Table, verbo eodem, see also the Regift. Judic. fol. 58. and 70. see also the New Book of Entries, verbo, Replevin, Dyer fol. 173. num. 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum, i, n.

To replevin, Replegio, are. Reg. 186.

To be replevied, Replegior, ari.

That cannot be replevied, Irreplegiabilis, le, Adj.

A Replication, Replicatio, onis, f. Is an Exception of the second degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first Answer of the Defendant, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery sect. 55. and Westm. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 36. this is borrowed from the Civil Law. De replicationibus, Lib. 4. Tit. 14.

To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i, m. 226. Dyer 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or repet of a Café debated or argued which is sometime made to Court, upon reference from Court to the Reporter, some to the World voluntarily.

Plowden's Reports, the Cook's Reports, &c.


To reprehend, Reprehendo, A reprehension, Reprehensio, onis, f.

To repress, Reprimo, are.

A reprisal, Reprisale, i, n. Com. 226. 10. Com. 133.

Reprisal (charges to be deducted) Reprisa, arum, f.

To reprove, Rependo, are.

To reproach, Exprobro, are.

famo, are. Inculpo, are.

A reproach, Probrum, i, n. tumelia, x, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosus.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè.

To reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacester, Richberg, Re now near Sandwich (in Kent) Portum Rutapas, Rhutupias, Statio, Rhupia portus, Rutupinus portus, Epipurus, Rhupia, tuleniis portus, urbis Rutupiae, Reproin (in Darbyshire) dium, Repandumum.

A repulse, Repulsa, æ, f. pulpio, onis, f.
Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

To request (or require) Requiro, Peto, ere.

A Request, Requella, x, f. 
Requisitio, Requisitus, a. um.

Rescitt, Receptio, onis, f.

Rescitt is in the Civil Law called admisso tertia Personae pro Reffe. In our Law when one whoe Estate is so weak that he cannot defend full suit, n is another who is better able nitted upon Prayer: Sometimes ist is Sur Rescitt, this is a Rule, as a Wife being nant for Life, is received up the Default of her Husband, l after makes Default, he in version shall be received; so Baron and Feme be received; l after Baron make Default, Feme shall be received, 2 pr. nstit. fol. 345. If a Tenant for 109. the Rev. for 109. rm of Life, or Tenant for rm of Years bring an Action, in the Reversion acometh in, l Prayeth to be received to de- 110. d the Land, and to plead with 110. a Demandant, vid. Terms of 110. w; many more you may have Brook Tit. Rescitt, fol. 205. see 110. kin's Dower, 448. Rescitt is also applied to an at- 110. tance of Plea, tho' the contrivo- 110. sly be but between two only, book Estoppel, in many Places. 

Rescous, Recusius, i, m. It is Ancient French Word, coming in Rejeourr, that is, Recupere to take from, to rescue or cover. Rescous, is a taking away and setting at Liberty against Law, a Distress taken, or a Person Arrested by the Process or Course of the Law, Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 12. Sect. 237. There is a Recus in Deed, and a Recus in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A Recus in Law is when a Man hath taken a Distress, and the Cattle disreigned, as he is driving of them to the Pound, to go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a Recus in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which Iyeth for this Act, called, Breve de Recusius, whereas you may see both the Form and Ufe, in Fitz, nat. brev. fol. 101. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 129. see the new Book of Entries, verbo Recusius. The Recus in some Cases is Treson, and in some Felony, Cropsmt. Ju- justice, fol. 54. b.

To rescue, Recuero, are.

A Rescue, Recusius, i, m. Lex 109. Co. Lit. 160. 

To resciffe, Recusfo, oris, m. To rescue, Reffulo, ire.

Reservention, Receferatio, onis, f. To resolve, Reserve, are.

Residencia (or Abode) Residantsia, x, f. Residantia, x, f. Residanti- la, x, f. Brat. 337.

To resolve, Reuido, ere. Lex 110. Com. 227.

A Residant (or Tenant to a Man- nor) Resians, is, m. Plo. 119.

The Residue, Residuum, ui, n. Resignation, Resignatio, onis, f. To reffit, Refitio, ere.

To resolvre, Resolvo, ere.

Resolution, Resoluto, onis, f.
Reftringo ere.


To recall, Renumero, are.

A Retailer, Propola, a, m.

To retain, Retineo, ere.

Retained, Retentus, a, um.

A Retaining (or keeping back) Retenemementum, i, n. Retentio, onis, f.

Reftringo ere.

A Retinue, Retintentia, a, Pry. 309.

To retire, Retiro, are. West. 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 with drew it, or was Nonfuit before Trial, Brook, Tit. departure despit, 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 a pear, and he makes default, Con Lit. l. 2. c. 11. Seil. 288.

A retraxit, Is a Barr of all their Actions, of Like or Infeour Nature, Qui semel actum renunciavit, amplius repetere non potest. But regularly Non-f 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 the Proof, or miftook the Day, or so like, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 26. 206.

To retreat, Pedem referre.

To return, Redeo, ire.

To return back (or restore) Refundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retorn x, f. Retornum, i, n. Returns 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 the Court, whereupon the rit directs him of that rich he hath done, touching serving of the same Writ, and is among the Civilians is called *ritificiorum*. Of returns in this nification, speak the Statutes West. 2. Cap. 39. Anno 13 and Trad. contra viceco- 
itiae & clericos, with divers o- er, collected by Rastal. Tit. re- turn of Sheriffs, so is the return an Office, Stawnf. Prerog. fol. 
A Certificate into the Court, that which is done by virtue of an Office. See the Statutes of yjs in Bank, Anno 51 H. 3. and 
anno 32 H. 8. Cap. 21. And in 
is signification Hilary Term is 
d to have four returns, *viz.* 
abis Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii, 
aftino Purificationis, Otabis Pu- licationis; and Easter Term to 
ve five returns, *viz.* Quindena 
sche, Tres Pasche, Mense Pas- e, Quinque Pasche, and Crafti- Assensionis; and Trinity Term 
r returns, *viz.* Craftino Tri- niis, Otabis Trinitatis, Quinde- Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis; 
d Michaelmas Term eight re- 
ts, *viz.* Otabis Michaelis, 
quindena Michaelis, Tres Michae- 
s, Mense Michaelis, Craftino 
marum, Craftino Martini, 
tabis Martini, Quindena Mar- 

The other Application of this ord is in case of Replevy, for if Man drain Cattel for Rent, 
and afterward justify or a- w his Act, that it be found 
uful, the Cattel before deli- red to him that was drained 
on security given to follow 
the Action, shall now be return- ed to him that drained them, 
*Brook. Tit. Return d' Avers,* and 
*Hommes,* fol. 218. You may find 
this 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 a loco.

*Returnum Averiorum,* Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded 
for taking the Cattel of anoth- er, and unjustly deraining of 
them, *contra vadium* & Plegios, 
and appearing upon Summons is 
dismifed 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 
4. a.

*Returnum Irreplegiabile,* Is a Writ Judicial sent out of the 
Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for 
the final Restitution or return of 
Cattel to the Owner, unjustly 
taken by another, as damage 
seifant, and so found by the Ju- rry before Judges of Affize in the 
County, for which see the *Regist. 
Judical,* fol. 27. a. b.

*RE V.*

*Reuben* (a man's name) Reu- 
ben, Indecl.

*Revels,* Revella, orum, n. 1. 
fol. 89. (i. e.) Sports of Dancing, 
Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, 
&c. used in the King's House, 
the Inns of Court, or Houses of 
other Great Personages.

M m 2
**RE.**

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um. To reverse, Evertto, ere. Abrogo, are.

Revolution, Reversio, oris, f. To revert, Evertto, ere.

Revived, Redivivus, a, um. Revocation, Revocatio, oris, f. To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

**R E W.**

A Reward, Premium, ii, n. To reward, Præmior, ari.

**REY.**

A vein (or drain for the avoiding of superficial moisture) Obex Aquarius.

Reynold (a man’s name) Reynoldus, i, m.

**R H E.**

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.

Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f. A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m. Rhetorically, Rhetoricæ, adv.

Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetoricus, a, um.

**R I B.**

A riband, Lemnifcus, ci, m. Vitta, æ, f.

A rib, Costa, æ, f.

Ribel river (or Rihel mouth in Lancashire) Bellifama, Bellifama. Ribblebeckster (in Lancashire) Coccium, Goccium, Ribodunum, Rigodunum.

**R I C.**

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra, æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.

Rice (a man’s name) Ricius, ii, m.


Richmond in the North, Richmundia.
the burning of stacks of Corn, Lamb. ubi supra, ueth these Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see Rout. See also Crompt. Justice of Peace, divers cases of Riots, &c.

fol. 53.

Riotously, Riotose, adv. Pace Regis. 30.

To rip (that which is sewed) Diffus, etc.

Ripped, Diffutus, a, um. Refutus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Custom) Ritus, lis, m.

Rites, Julta, orum, n.

Riton upon Danesmore (in Warwickshire) Rugnitunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.

To rive in pieces, Difcrero, ere,

Procindo, ere. Lacero, are.

A river, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvius, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Amnis, is, m.

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Oftium, ii, n. Faucis, is.

The middle of the breadth of the river, Filum aquæ, 2 Mon. 209. Ra. Entr. 666.

The Bank of a river (or the river it self) Riparia, æ, f. 2 Inst. 30. 474, 478. 2 H. 4. 8. Pry. 185. bis, 383.

Places before the river banks, Parapia, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) Rivulus, i, m.

The Channel of a river, Affluens, ior, issimus, adj. Alveus, ei, m.

A river that floweth over the banks, Expanditor amnis.
The turning of a river another way. Diverticulum fluminis.
Of a river, Fluvialis, le, adj.
Full of rivers, Fluminosus, a, um.
River by river, Rivatim, adv.
To river, Depango, ere.
Rivered, Depactus, a, um. Immetratus, a, um.
A riveting, Depactio, 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, Asfo, are. Torreo, ere.
Torrefacio, ere.
Roasted, Affatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.
Roasted meat, Affatura, x, f.
Carnes affatæ.
Rast beef, Bubula affa.
Thoroughly roasted, Inaffatus, a, um.

Roasted under asbes, Subcineritius, a, um.
A roasting, Assatio, onis, f.
Adustio, onis, f.
A roaster, Assator, oris, m.

R O B.
A robe, Roba, x, f. Brac. 60.
A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Trahe, x, f.
To rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere.
Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.
He hath robbed, Robbaverit, Prj. 153. Brac. 102. 112.
A robber, Robator, oris, m.
Terms de Ley. Com. 84.
Robbers, Robberatoes, m. Pl.
Ry. 178.
Dyer, 213.

Robaria, æ, f. In our comm Law is a Felonious taking aw of another Man's goods from the Person or presence, against will, putting him in fear, and purpose to steal the same Goods.
Weft. Part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indemnities, sect. 63. This is sometim called violent Theft, Idem, which is Felony for two per

Robbery is so called, because Goods are taken as it were de robe, from the Robe, that is from the Person, Leibh. Phil. Com. 207. Either because they reave the true Man of some part of his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken out of some part of his Garments or Robe about his Person, Sirward Cook's third part of Infor. ch. 16.

A robbery was done in January after the Sun-settting, during the light, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or about their Works or business, and with this agrees the Bode in 3 Ed. 3. Tit. Coronae 22a. That if one kill another at the hour of the Evening and escape by the common Law the Town shall be amerced, for this is contained in the Law part of the Dis Maryland, Robbavery.

Cook 7th Rep. Afopeole's cafe. A Man in time of Divine Service upon the Sabbath-day was rob Mountague, Chief Justice, was of Opinion, that the Hundred shou not be charged, but Doderidge, John Crook, and Hawtine, Judge, we
of contrary Opinion, that an Hundred should be charged, as it was adjudged, termino
muetis. This is altered of late, though the thing so taken, be to the value but of a penny, is Felony, for which the officer shall suffer Death, and not have the benefit of his clergy, not so much for the value of the goods taken, as for ter-
ing the party robbed, a put-
him in dread and fear of his Stawnford, Dr. & Stud.

be that robbeth any dwelling house, or Out-house belonging in the Day time, of the value of 5 s. whether it be Money, Goods or Cattels, shall not have the clergy, 39 Eliz. 15, c.

or a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a Receiver, or a Factor of a Manner, or the like Accountant being there, he shall be discharged of upon his account. But if it is of a Carrier, for with his hire, and thereby im-
ently undertaketh the safe de-
y of the Goods delivered to him, and therefore he shall an-
the value of them, if he be held of them, Cook, 4th Rep. Cook's case. 83, B. and on Lit. and cap. 5, sect. 123.

If Goods be delivered to a
man to be safely kept, and after goods are stolen from him, shall not excuse him, because the acceptance, he undertook to keep them safely, and there-
be must keep them at his

If Goods be delivered to a
man to be safely kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be stolen from him without his de-
ault or negligence, he shall be dis-
charged, Ibid.

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be stolen he shall be discharged, be-
cause he hath a Property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no other wise 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 Cheift locked, with B, to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not B, what is in the Cheift, and the Cheift together with the Goods of A, are stolen away, B shall not be charged therewith, because A, did not trust B, with them, as this case is.

R O C.

Roch (the Family) De Rupe and Rupibus, Rupinus.

Rochester (in Northumberland) Bramenium, Bremenium.

Rochester City (in Kent) Dar-
ernum Dorobrevum, Durobre-
vis, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrevax, Duroptonis, Duro-
provis, Horfe vel Reffe Civitas, Rossa, Roibus, Rossi civitas.

Bishop of Rochester, Epifcopus Roffenis.

A rochet, Rochetum, i, n.
A rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, a, f.
R O D.

A Rod, Virga, a, f.
A rod or piece of Land, Roda
terae.

Rodney (the Family) De Rade-
ona.

R O E.
out of the Statute, *Anno 3 H. cap. 13.* which signifies not but the Catalogue wherein Names of the King's Houfe Servants are set down, and *A 5 R. 2. cap. 14.* Stat. 1. there mention made of the Great R of the Exchequer, which fev eth otherwise to be called Pipe. The Rolls is also a p delinated by Edward the Thi to the keeping of the Rolls Records of the Chancery, Master whereof is the fe Man in Chancery, and in abfence of the Lord Chance or Keeper, fitteth as Judge, ing commonly called the Ma of the Rolls. See Master of Rolls, and Chancery.

ROO.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.
A rood of Land, Rodata te
It is ten Perches, the fo part of an Acre, *Eliz. 5. c.*
A roof (or Covering of a Ho Teftum, i, n.
A Vaulted roof of an house, quear, aris, n.
A roof (or cieling) boarded, bulatum laqueatum.
A roof or cieling fretted, Ver culatum Laquear.
A bending roof, Teftudinat i, n.
A roof of tiles, Teftum Tu laneum.
A room, Romea, æ, f.
An inner room, Conclave, Penetral, alis, n.
A withdrawing room, Pol um, ii, n.
Dining rooms, Romeæ pri ria.
A roof (or Hen-roof) Gal rium, ii, n.
A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, x, f.

A dancing rope, Catadromus, m.

A Walker on a rope, (or rope-ancer) Funambulus, li, m. Peaurifla, x, f.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tied a Post or Stone, Prumelium, n.

The rope, wherewith the sail is bound to the mast, Anquina, x, f. Axifera, x, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ducarius anis.

A rope in the fore-deck of a ship, aphon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of ships, Habea, x, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A rope (or rope-maker) Reftius, m. Reftarius, ii, m.

A rope-feller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funis torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le, dj.

R. S.

Rosamund (a Woman’s name) Tolamunda, x, f.

Rosa (a Woman’s name) Rosta, x, f.

Rosemary (a Woman’s name) Rosamaria, x, f.

Rosin, Rosinum, i, n. Dyer.

Rafia, x, f.

Rossland (in Cornwall) and Roff in Pembrookshire) Roffia.

R. O.

Roff’s Bishoprick (in Scotland) Roffia.

R. O.

Rotherbridge (in Suffolk) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothsay an island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rothersea.

Rother river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R. O. U.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitut.

Round, Rotundus, a, uni.

A round thing, Orbis, is, m.


Rout Reg. 26. Route, x, f. It is so called because they do move and proceed in Routes and Numbers. It signifieseth in our Common Law, an Assemblies of three Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but you 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 16 Ed. 2.
Stat. 1. Cap. unico, which giveth Process of Outlawry against such as bring Routs into the presence of the Justice, or in a fray of the People, and in the Statute of 2 Rich. 2. cap. 6. that speaketh of riding in great Routs, to make entry into Lands, and to beat others, and to take their Wives, &c. do seem to understand it more largely.

It is a Rout whether they put their purpose in execution or not: If so be that they do go, ride, or move forward their meeting, Brook. Tit. Riot. 4, and 5.

So that a Rout is a special kind of unlawful assembly, and a Riot the disorderly Fact committed generally by any unlawful Assembly. The one that three Persons at the least be gathered together, the other that they being together, do breed disturbance of the Peace, either by signification of Speech, shew of Armour, turbulent gesture, or actual and express violence. So that either the peaceable sort of Men be unquieted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter sort, and busy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far Lambert in his Eirenar. Lib. 2. cap. 5, where you may read more worth the noting, Kitchin giveth the same Definition of a Rout, fol. 20. An unlawful Assembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Persecution, and a Riot, an Execution.

Routously, Routou, adv. R O W.

To row, Remigo, are.
Romed, Remigatus, a, um.
A rower of a Ship, Remex, igis, m.

The master rower, Paularii, m.
Seats for the rowers, Tranctorum, n.
A rowing, Remigatio, onis.
A rowel, Stimulus, li, m.
Rowland (a Man's name) i.
landus, i, m.
A Romney, Runcinus, i, (i. e.) a Load-horse, sumpt. Horse or Cart horse.
Romton (in Shropshire) Rutum.

R O X.
Roxburg in Teifdale (in Scotia Marchidunum.

R O Y.
Royal, Regalis, le, adj. Bacus, a, um.
Royal Assen, Regius Assen.

Is that Approbation which King giveth to a thing form'd done by others, as to the Elenon of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he feteth the especial Writ to se a Person for the taking of his liberty; the form of which Writ may see in Fitz, nat, brev. 170. chap. and also to a Bill pass'd by both the Houses of Parliament. Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 8, which sent being once given, the Bishop indorsed with these Words, Roy veult, it pleareth the King. If he refuse to agree unto it, thus Le Roy advenira, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, Regalia, orum.
Ra. Ent. 468. Pr. 8. Regalates, um, f. It is the Right of the King, Juris Regis, or King's Prerogative, and for these are such as the King grant to common Persons, for high, as may not be separated from
his own Crown Privative, the Civilians term it, though mutative he may; see Briston, b. 2. cap. 5. These are in some t expressed in the first of Saetel, chap. 8, but these Generalis are specified more at large by the Lawyers that write of this int, of whom I especially commend Math. de aliis upon the title of the Feuds, Quaest Reia, 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 Hotton's Commentaries in Lib. 2. idor. cap. 56. see also Stawm. erg.

The Royal Exchange, Cambium regale, Burfa, Excambium Reum Periftilium.

Royston (Cambridgeshire) Roifae pidum.

To rub, Frico, are.

Rubbed; Frictus, a, um.
Rubbridge, Rubbofa, x, f. Pry. 5. bis.

A rudder or stirrer belonging to

waters, Motaculum, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i,

Camaex, cis, f.

Rudiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

R U E.

A ruffian (or debauchee) Leccator, is, m. Meretricarius, ii, m.

A rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

A frieze ragg, Gualapina, x, f.

To ruinate, Ruino, are.

Ruine (or fall) Ruina, x, f.

To rule (or govern) Rego, ere.

Rule (or Domination) Dominatio, onis, f.

To rule (or have Sovereign Authority) Regno, are.

A rule to rule by, Regula, x, f.

Norma, x, f.

A Carpenter's (or Mason's) Rule Amuslis, is, f.

A rule or instrument to measure

Land, Gnome, x, f.

Made even or right by Rule or Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regularis, re, adj.

Rule by rule, Regulatim, adv.

A rule (or direction) Præscriptum, i, n.

To ruminate, Rubino, are.

A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.

A rumor-raifer, Coryphaeus, i, m. Author turbarum.

A runay, Transfuga, x, c. 2.

A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.

To run, Curro, ere.

Runners (or Couriers) Proclafiax.

The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill) Catillus, ii, m.

Runnet, Quaetum, i, n.

A runlet, Orcula, x, f. Amphora, x, f.

A rupture, Ruptura, x, f.

A Rupture (or Burstness) Hernia, x, f.

R U P.

Rusden (in Hertfordshire) Valles

Scirpinae.


To rust, Rubigino, are.

Rustet, Ruffetum, i, n. 2 Mon.
S A.

Of Ruffet Cloth, Ruffetorum pannorum, Mag. Chari. cap. 25.

2 Inf. 41.

Somewhat ruffet, Rufellus, a, um.

R U T.

Rutland, Rutlandia.

R Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A B.

Abin (a Woman's name) Sabina, x, f.

Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sabrina, x, f.

S A C.

A sack, Sacchus, i, m.

A little sack, Sacchulus, ii, m.

A leather sack, Culeus, ci, m.

The Mouth of a sack, Lura, x, f.

Merchandise of sacks, Saccaria, x, f.

A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.

Put in a sack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a sack, Saccarius, a, um.

A sackcloth, Cilicum, ii, n.

A scab, Sacchum, iii, n.

Sack (a Wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispantium.

To sack (or waste Countries or Cities) Diripio, ere. Depopulator, ari.

Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, a, um. Populator, a, um.

A sacker (or waster) Depopulator, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A sacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To strain through a sack, Saccello, are.

Sacred (or holy) Sacer, ra, rum.

Confecratus, a, um.

To make sacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (stealing of holy things) Sacrilegium, ii, n.

A sacrilegious Person, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A D.

A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. S

A pack-saddle, Clitella, aru

Sagina, x, f.

A side-saddle, Sella muliebri

A saddle-cloth, Instratum, i.

The fore part of the saddle, A
tella, x, f.

The saddle bow, Sella arcus.

A saddle-tree, Sella lignea f
tma.

To saddle an Horse, Equum fi
nere, Equo Ephippium impone

Saddled, Ephipitas, a, um

Instratus Ephippius.

A saddler, Ephippiarius, ii,

Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiscan

ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sani

aties, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) W
dena.

S A L.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Id.

Pron. Rel. usually and most pro

perly Item in Declarations.

Pleadings is attributed to Pl

tifs or Demandants, declaring

Pleading; Prædictus, to De

mandants or Tenants, Places,

To or Lands; Praefatus to Pe

named not being actors; yet

the same Persons, Lands, come

very nearly again to be me

or mentioned in Pleading;

usually and most properly I

used.

Said is sometimes omitted

Pleadings, and quidem used

read thereof, especially in

beginning of a Sentence; as a

quidem Finis, for which said:

Qua quidem Indentura, wi
A sailing, Navigatio, onis, f.
A sailing by, Pranavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing beyond, Præternavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing through, Per navigatio, onis, f.
A sailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing about, Periplous.
Saint Alban (the Family) De Sanct. Albanus.
St. Andrews (in Scotland) Andreapolis, Fanum Reguli.
Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire, Aphabetis).
St. Barbara, contrased to St. Barb, and corruptly Simbarb (the Family) De Sancta Barbara.
St. Clare, corruptly Synclere (the Family) De Sancta Clara.
St. David's Head, (a Promontory in Pembroke) Ochotitarum Promont.
Of St. David's, Menevensis.
St. Faith (the Family) De Sancta Fide.
St. Ffener (the Family) De Sancho Vedasto.
St. Hellen's head, Boraem Prom.
St. John's foreland (in Ireland) Isamnium, Isanium, Isannium.
St. Ives (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Iovonis Perlia. Slepa.
St. Lantwit (in Glamorganshire) Fanum Sti Iltuti.
St. Laud,
SA.

St. Laud, commonly Sentio (the Family) De Saneto Laudo.
St. Leger or Sellenger (the Family) De Saneto Leodogario.
St. Lis (the Family) De Saneto Lizio, & Sylvaneftenis.
St. Mark (the Family) De Saneto Marco.
St. Maur or Semour (the Family) De Saneto Mauro.
St. Mapes Castle (in Cornwall) Mauditi Caftrum.
St. Morrice (the Family) De Saneto Mauricio.
St. Neot (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Neoti.
St. Omer (the Family) De Saneto Audomaro.
St. Owen (the Family) De Saneto Audemo.
St. Patrick's Purgatory (in Ireland) Regia Regalis.
St. Quintin (the Family) De Saneto Quintino.
St. Semarc (the Family) De Saneto Medardo.
St. Sentlow (the Family) De Saneto Lupo.
St. Singlis in Ireland (the Family) De Saneto Gelaño.
St. Alban Woodstreet, St. Alban in vico Ligneo Parochia.
St. Alphage, St. Alphagii.
St. Andrew Holborn, St. Andrew in Holborn.
St. Andrew Hubbard, St. Andrews Hubbardus.
St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Andrew sub malo cereali.
St. Andrew Wardrobe, St. Andrew ad Vestriarium.
St. Ann Aldersgate, St. Anna intra Portam Alneam.
St. Ann Black friars, St. Annae nigrorum Monachorum.

St. Antholin, alias Anthonis St. Anthonii.
St. Ausins, St. Augustini.
St. Bartholomew-Exchange, St. Bartholomaei pone Peritylium.
St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomaei magni.
St. Bartholomew the Less, St. Bartholomaei Parvi.
St. Bennet Fink, St. Benedictus Finchus.
St. Bennet Grace Church, St. Benedictus in Graminolo vico.
St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf, St. Benedictus ad Ripam Paulinam.
St. Bennet Shere-hog, St. Benedictus Sherhogus.
St. Botolph Aldersgate, St. Botolph Alneæ portæ.
St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Boto phi ad veterem portam.
St. Botolph Billinggate, St. Botolphi ad Portam Belini.
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Botolphi ad Episcopi portam.
St. Bridget alias Bride, St. Bridgetæ.
St. Christopher's, St. Christopheri.
St. Clement Danes, St. Clemens Danorum, Dacorum.
St. Clement East-Cheap, St. Clementis in foro Orientali.
St. Dionys Back-Church, St. Dionysus Ecclesæ Back-Church.
St. Dunstan East, St. Dunstan in Oriente.
St. Dunstan West, St. Dunstan in Occidente.
St. Edmund Lumbard-Street, St. Edmundi in Lumbard-street.
St. Ethelburg, St. Ethelbor virgo.
St. Faith, St. Fidei.
St. Ge
St. Gabriel Fen-Church, St. Gabriel in vico Paluftri.
St. George Botolph Lane, St. Georgii in Botophil vi culo.
St. George's Southwark, St. Georgii in Aufrali opere.
St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Aegi i ad Portam membris captu m.
St. Giles in the Fields, St. Aegi i in Campis.
St. Gregory's by Paul's, St. Gregii juxta Templum Paulinum.
St. James Clerkenwell, St. Jacobis ad Clericorum fontem.
St. James Duke's place, St. Ibus ad Ducis hospitium.
St. James Garlickhythe, St. Iabi ad Montem allii.
St. John Baptist Walbrook, St. Iannes Baptista prope Gallirentem.
St. John Evangelist, St. Iohannis Evangelistae.
St. John Zachary, St. Iohannis Zachar ii.
St. John at Hackney, St. Iohanni de Hackney in Com. Middle x.
St. John Wapping, St. Iohannis Wapping.
St. Katherine Coleman Street, Catharina Colmanni.
St. Catherine Cree-Church, St. Catharina Christi Ecclesiae.
St. Katherine's Tower, St. Catharina juxta Turrim.
St Lawrence Fury, St. Lauen tius in Judaismo.
St. Lawrence Pountney, St. Lautentii Pountneius.
St. Leonard East-Cheap, St. Leondardi East-cheap.
St. Leonard Foster-lane, St. Leondardi Foster-Lane.
St. Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Magdalene de Bermundi insula.
St. Magnus, St. Magnetis.
St. Margaret Lothbury, St. Margarita in Lothbury.
St. Margaret Moses's, St. Margaritae Mosis.
St. Margaret New-fish-street, St. Margarita in Novo foropicario.
St. Margarets Pattens, St. Margaritia a Gallicarum venditione.
St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Margaritae Westmonasteriensis.
St. Martins Ironmonger-lane, St. Martini in Ferrariorum vi culo.
St. Martins Ludgate, St. Martini ad Luddi portam.
St. Martins Orgars, St. Martini Orgari.
St. Martins Outwich, St. Martini Outwicb.
St. Martins Vintrey, St. Martini in Vinaris.
St. Martins in the Fields, St. Martini in Campis.
St. Mary Abchurch Parish, Parochia St. Mariæ abbatis Ecclesia.
St. Mary Aldermanbury (St. Mariæ in Aldermannorum burgo.
St Mary Aldermay, St. Marie senioris Mariae.
St. Mary Le-Bow, St. Marie de Arcibus.
St. Mary Bothaw, St. Marie à linris Statione.
St. Mary Cole-Church, St. Marie Cole-Church.
St. Mary Hill, St. Maria in Collem.
St. Mary Ilstington, St. Marie Ilstington ad villam insularem.
St. Mary Montbaw, St. Marie de Monte alto.
St. Mary Newington, St. Marie ad villam novam.
St. Mary
SA

St. Mary Savoy, St. Mariae de Sabaudia.
St. Mary Somerset, St. Mariae Someretii.
St. Mary Stayning, St. Mariae Staining.
St. Mary White-Chappel, St. Mariae de alba Capella.
St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Mariae ad lanae trutinam.
St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Mariae Woolnothi.
St. Matthew Friday-street, St. Matthaei in Friday-Street.
St. Maudlins Milk-street, St. Magdalene in vico lacteae.
St. Maudlins Old-fish street, St. Magdalena in veteri piscario foro.
St. Michael Baffilharv, St. Michaelis Baffihaw.
St. Michael's Cornhill, St. Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.
St. Michael's Crooked Lane, St. Michaelis in curvo viculo.
St. Michael Queen-bith, St. Mariae ad Ripam Reginalem.
St. Michael Quern, St. Mariae ad Pladum.
St. Michael Royal, St. Mariae in Riola.
St. Mildred Poultrey, St. Mildredae in Foro Gallinario.
St. Nicholas Acorns, St. Nicolai de Achoa.
St. Nicholas Coleabhy, St. Nicolai aureae abbatiae.
St. Nicholas Olaves, St. Nicolai Olavi.
St. Olaves Hart street, St. Olavi in Cervina platea.
St. Olave Jury, St. Olavi in Le Jewry.
St. Olave Southwark, St. Olavi in Australi opere.
St. Olave Silver-street, St. Olavi in argenteo vico.

SA

St. Paul Shadwel, St. Paul Shadwel.
St. Pancras Soper Lane, St. Pauli in vico Smegmatico.
St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Pauli in Coventuali horto.
St. Peter's Cheap, St. Petri foro.
St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Petri Cornhill.
St. Peter Paul's Wharf, St. Petri tri prope Paul's Wharf.
St. Peter's Poor, St. Petri peris.
St. Saviour's Southwark, Maria Salvatoris in Australi opere.
St. Sepulchres Parish, St. pulchrorum Parochia.
St. Stephen's Coleman-street, Stephani in vico Colmanni.
St. Swithin, St. Swithini.
St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas Apolloli.
St. Thomas Southwark, St. Thomas in Australi opere.
St. Vedast, alias Fosster, St. dali.

S A K.

Cause or fake, Sacca vel Salarios (i.e.) A Plea in a Court, an forfeiture or americiament.
A faker (or a piece of Oldme called a faker) Hierax.

S A L.

A salary, Salarium, ii. n.
A sale (or selling) Venditae, f.
To stand or be set out to sale, Prolo, are.
Any thing that is set to Prome, Promeralias, le.
Saleable, or that may be sold, Saleables, le, adj.
Saleable, Vellses pro cales.
Salisbury City (in Wiltshire) 
i.ebaria, Salisburia, Saresber-
a, Sarisburia, Severia.
Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbium, Sorviodunum, Sorosudum.
Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus Salisberiensis.
A salt of herbs, Acetaria, o-
m, n.
To salt or season with salt, Salio,
Bay-salt, Sal popolaris, Sal
mumnis.
The Sea-salt, Salum, i, n.
A Corn of salt, Grumus salis, ica
Salt dug out of the Ground, t
Salt纪律, Sal fossitius.
White salt, Salis flos, Sal purus.
Salt making, Salfaria, x, i.
Salt-petre, Sal petrae.
A salt pit, Salina, x, f.
Salt water, Aqua Salis.
Any thing that is salt, either Fish
Flesh, Sallamentum, i, n.
A Garner, or Room to keep salt
Sulis reporstationum.
Salt Meats, Saliscula, orum, n.
Saltnefs, Salitudo, inis, f.
Salt liquor (or Brine) Salisla-
ings, i, f.
Salt springs, Salus, arum, f.
Fall of salt, Sulfuginosus, a, um.
A salting (or seasoning) Sallura,
f. Salitra, x, f.
Salt, Salis, a, um.
Salted, Salitus, a, um.
A salt (or seller of salt) Salla-
entarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n.
A salt seller, Salinum, i, n. Sal-
rium, ii, n. 2 Men. 666.

A little-salt seller, Salillum, li, n.
A salting Tub, Vas Sallamentarum.
Belonging to salt, Salinarius,
a, um.
Of or for salting, Sallamentari-
us, a, um.
Saltmarsh (the Family) De Sal-
fo Marisco.
Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (i.e.)
Money allowed for rescuing a
Ship from Enemies.
Salva guardia, Is a security gi-
ven by the King to a stranger,
fearing the violence of some of
his Subjects, for seeking his Right
by course of Law. The form
whereof see Reg. Orig. fol. 26. a.b.
A salve (or Ointment) Un-
guentum, i, n.
A salve (or Plaster) Empla-
frum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Lin-
imentum, i, n.
A salve for the Eyes, Collitium,
ii, n.
Salmes Isle (near Milford-haven,
Sylmios.
Saline (in Bedfordshire) Salenx,
Salinex.
Salwarp River (in Worcestersh-3
Salwarpus.
SAN.
Sand, Arena, x, f.
Sandwich (the Family) De Sand-
wich (in Kent) Portus Am-
monis, Sabulovicum Sandicum,
Sandovicus, Sanwicum.
Sandon (in Hertfordshire) Mons
Areosus, Caer Severus.
A sand-Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.
A Sand-pit, Sabuletum, i, n.
Arenifodina, x, f.
SAP.
Sapp, Sappum, i, n. Fle. 163.
Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.
O o SAR.
SA.

Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, x, f.
A Sarplar, Sarplera lanx (i. e.)
a Pocket of Wool, being half a sack, 40 Tods.

SAT.

A satchel (or snap-sack) Sacculus, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pepra, x, f.
Satin, Tramofericum, ci, n.
Figured satin, Tramofericum Palmatum.
A satisfaction, Satisfadion, onis, f.
To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.
Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.
A sauce, made of Pork, &c.
Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, x, f.
Salsicia, x, f. Farcimen, inis, n.
A maker of sauces, Tucarius, 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 sauce, Oxypprotopola, 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 afunder, Serra dissecare.
A saw, Serra, x, f.
A little saw (or hand saw) Serrula, x, f.

SC.

A whip saw, Runcina, x, f.
Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runnatus, a, um.
Saw dust, Serrago, inis, f.
A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.
A sawing, Serratura, x, f.
Sawtrey, (in Huntingdonshire) Saltria.

SAY.

Say (the Family) De Saio.
Of Say Abbey, Sagienfis.
Sayne Isle near Breft in Brita.
Sena, Sonnos.

SCA.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.
A scabbard of a sword, Vagi, x, f.
A little scabbard, Vagina, x, f.
A scaffold, Fala, x, f. Catara, 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 Scalai.
Scalprum, i, n. Runcina, x.
Scandalum Magnatum, Is especial name of a wrong do
to any high Personage of
Land, as Prelates, Dukes, E, Barons, and other Nobles,
also of the Chancellor, Treat of
the Privy Seal, Stewards of
King's House, Justice of the
Bench, or of the other, and on
Great Officers of the Realm
false News, or horrible or
Mesages, whereby Debates and
Discords betwixt them and
Commons, or any scandals
their Persons might arise,

2 Rich. 1. cap. 5.
A scandal, Scandalum, li,
A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.
A scarf, Mitella, α, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. Prv.
Coccum, i, n.
Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. Com.
4. Money paid for offering or ewing Merchandize for sale.
A scavenger, Purgator Luti viiis.

S C E.
A Sceptrum, Sceptrum, i, n.
S Ch.
A Schism, Schismata, atis, n.
Schismatical, Schismaticus, α, um.
A School, Schola, α, f.
A school-master, Ludimagister, i, m.
A school fellow, Condiscipulus, m.
A school fellowship, Condisceptus, ús, m.
Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.
A scholar, Discipulus, li, m.
Scholaris, is, m.
Scholar-like, Scholasticè, adv.
Scholar’s commons, Víctulus, li, m.

S C I.
The sciatica (or Gout in the hip) chias, adis, f. Ischiadicus dolor.
Science, Scienta, α, f.

Scire facias, Is a Writ Judici-
moll commonly to call a Man shew cause unto the Court,
hence it is fent, why Execution a Judgment passed, should not made. This Writ is not wanted before a Year and a Day passed, after the Judgment given. Old. nat. brev. fol. 151.

Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth year and a Day from the time levied, otherwise it is all with the Writ Habere facias innam, Weft. part 2. Symb. Titu-
Eines, Selt. 137. See Anno 25 d. 3. Stat. 5. cap. 1. Anno 39 d. cap. 7. the Register Orig-
nal and Judicial, also in the Table sheweth many other diversities of this Writ, which read. See also the new Book of Entries, verbo Scire facias.

Scituated, Situatús, α, um.
A site, Situs, i, m. Lex 117.

S C O.
A Scoffer, Scurra, α, m.
To scoone, Multēare 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, Haurtrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.
A Scot, Scotia, α, m. Mon. 413. 1006.
A Scot, custom or tollage, Sco-
tum vel Scotthum, i, n.
A foot or reckoning, Symbolum, li, n.
Scotch, Scoticus, α, um.
Scotland, Albania, Caledonia, 
Scotia, α, f.
Scottish Sea, Caledonius Oceanus.

Scotts, Scoti.
To scour or cleanse, Esçuro, are.
Mundo, are. Polio, ire.
Scoured, Deterfus, α, um.
New scoured (or polished) Inter-
polus, α, um.
A scouer (or Polisher) Inter-
polator, oris, m.
An harnefs scouer, Armarius, ii, m.
He that scouerth Raft, Ερυgía-
ator, oris, m.
A scouing, Depuratio, onis, f.
A scouing or polishing of things, Interpolatio, onis, f.
To scourage, Flagello, are.
A scourage, Flagellum, i, n.
A scourage made with Leather things, Scutica, α, f.

O o 2

A
SC.  
A scourge made of Neat's Leather, Taurea, a, f.  
Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.  
A scout, Explicator, oris, m.  
Emfidarius, ii, m. Antecurfor, oris, m.  
Scout-matches, Excubiae, arum, f.  
S C R.  
To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.  
To scrape off, as with a Horse-Comb, Dilfringo, ere.  
Scraped, Ratus, a, um.  
Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.  
A scraper, Ralor, oris, m.  
A scraping, Rasura, x, f.  
A scraping out, Obliteratio, onis, f.  
Scraps (or Reliques of Virtualls) Fragmenta, orum, n.  
A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.  
A screw (or vice to wind up and down) Cocelea, x, f.  
A scripp, Scruptus, i, m.  
A Strivener, Scriba, x, m.  
Scripitor, oris, m. Librarius, ii, m. Bibliographus, i, m.  
A Strivener's shop, Trapeza, x, f.  
A scroll (or Bill) Scheda, x, f.  
A scruple (or doubt) Scrupulus, li, m.  
A scruple the third part of a dram, scrupulus, li, m.  
A scrutiny (or search) Scrutinium, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.  
S C U.  
The scull of the Head, Cranium, ii, n. Calvaria, x, f.  
A sculler (or boat so called) Lin-ter, tris, m.  
A sculler (or be that driveth such a Boat) Navicularius, ii, m. Remex singularis.  
A little scull to row with, Tonse, arum, f.  

SC.  
The scullery (or place where the Vessel is laid) Scutellarium, ii, n.  
A scullion, Lixa, x, m. Fumrius, ii, m.  
Scullions, Fociarii servl.  
A scullion Wench, Furtaria, x.  
The scullery, Lavatrina, x, f.  
Scumm, Spuma, x, f. Excrimentum, i, n.  
To scumm, or take away i scumm, Delpumo, are, Defec are.  
A scummer, Despumatorius, ii, n. Spatha, x, f.  
Scurf in the head, Porrigio, init.  
The scurf (or scab of a wound) Crufta, x, f.  
The scurfy, Scorbutus, i, m.  
A scuttle in the midst of Timber Wall, where the Poits rest, Tbolus, i, m.  
A scuttle, Coat of Arms, shield, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum, i, n. Stemma, x, f.  
A scuttle, 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 him that is charged with the De- 
of another, saying that he be 
driven unto that which he did in 
his own defence: The other 
assaulting, that if he had not done 
as he did, he must have been 
peril of his own Life: Who 
danger ought to be so great, as 
appears inevitable, Stamn. Plea, 
of the Crown, Lib. 1, cap. 7. if 
he do justify it to be done in 
is own defence, yet he is for 
to procure his Pardon of Con- 
from the Lord Chancellor,
S E.

orfeitheth his Goods to the King,  

S E A.

The sea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i.  
Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m.  
caret.  
The main sea, Altum, i, n.  
A Bosom (or Gulf of the sea)  
Hadria, æ, f.  
The sea which encompasseth the  
earth, Oceanus, i, m.  
The deep sea, Profundum peg-  
asus.  
The deep Channel of the sea,  
Yectes, is, m.  
An arm of the sea, Æstuarium,  
i, n.  
The sea-bank, coafl, Ævar or side,  
Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.  
The sea-coal, Acta, æ, f.  
A sea-bank, Æg'alus, li, m.  
A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n.  
A dangerous sea, in which  
wracks often happen, Naufragum  
Mare.  
To sail over the sea, Transreto,  
ære. Perfretto, ære.  
The first day of putting to sea,  
Navigationis natalia.  
A passing over the sea, Perfret-  
tio, onis, f.  
Sea-sickness, Nausea, æ, f.  
One apt to be sick at sea, Nau-  
Sator, 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, Mariti-  
mus, a, um.  
Partly belonging to the sea, and  
partly to the Land, Semimarinus,  
a, um.  
That cometh from beyond sea,  
Transmarinus, a, um.

S E.

Between two seas, Bimarís, re,  
adj.  
Sea charts, Chartæ marinae.  
Seamen (or Mariners) that look  
to the Ports or Havens, Buscarli,  
orum, m.  
Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbo-  
nes fossiles.  
A seal, Sigillum, i, n.  
To seal or sign, Sigillo, are.  
To seal (or set to his sign or seal)  
Subsigno, are. Subscribo, ere.  
The print of a seal, Signaculum,  
li, n.  
Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signa-  
tus, a, um.  
A seals, Sigillator, oris, m Is  
an Officer in Chancery, whose  
duty is to seal the Writs and In-  
struments there made.  
A seal-ring, Annulus signatoriaus.  
A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.  
Seam-ent (or ripped) Vellis  
distuta.  
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, Curfus Carbon-  
um.  
A seamler, Sutrix, icis, f. Filat-  
rix, icis, f.  
A seamler's shop, Suternum, i, n.  
To search, Scrutor, æri. Exploro,  
ere.  
To search (or examine diligently)  
Excultio, ere.  
A search (or searching) Scruti-  
nium, ii, n.  
A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m.  
To sear, Sicco, are.
To fear with a searing Candle, Cero, arc. Incero, arc.
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, Lintire loculum cum ceroto.
A searc (or sieve to sift withal) Cribrum, i, n.
Searge (or sarge) a kind of Cloth, Rafillus pannus.
To season (as to season meat) Condio, ire.
Seasoned, Conditus, a, um. Saporatus, a, um.
A seasoner, Conditor, oris, m.
A seasing, Conditura, s, f.
Condimentum, i, n.
Season (or time convenient) Opportunity, atis, f.
Season (in Devonshire) Mortidum, Ridium.
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 like place, Praestega, x, f.
A seat or the seats in a Barge, Boat or ship wherein the Mariners do sit, Trantrum, i, n.
Seasonable time, Tempus seasonable, Ra. Entr. 667.
Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.
The seventh, Septimus, a, um.
Seventeen, Septendecim, adj. Indecl.
Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.
Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a, um.
S E.

o perform his suit, either to the County or Court Baron, Fitznat. rev. fol. 358.

Seda facienda per illum qui haet eniciam partem, Is a Writ to compel him, the Heir that hath his Elder's part of the Co-heirs, to perform service for all the Co-arcsenrs, Regist. Orig. fol. 77. a.

Seda molendinii, Is a Writ lying against him that hath sued to grind at the Mill of A. and after goeth to another Mill with his Co., Regist. Orig. fol. 153. Fitz. at. brev. fol. 122. but it seemeth y him that this Writ lyeth especially for the Lord against his rank Tenant, who holds of him y making sute to his Mill, codem. ed. the new Book of Entries, verbo, Seda ad molendinum.

Secular, Secularis, re, adj.

A Secundary, Secundarius, ii, m. is the Name of an Officer next into the Chief Officer, as the Secundary of the Fine Office, the Secundary of the Compter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of London, in each of the two Counters. Secundary of the Office of the Privy Seal. Anno Ed. i, cap. 1. Secundaries of the Pipe two. Secundaries to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer, Cambd. Brit. Secure, Securus, a, um.

To secure, Securo, are. Co. Ent. 30.

A securing, Securantia, a, f.

To give faith and security to thing, Affido, are, Affiducio, are.

S E D.

A sedan, Carpentum, i, n. Sel. a Geltatoria.

S E.

Sedge (or bear-grass) Carex, icis, f.

A fedge-bush, Carestum, i, n. Sedition, Seditio, onis, f.

To seduce, Seduco, ere.

S E E.

To see, Video, ere.

Seed, Semen, inis, n.

A seed-plot, Seminarium, ii, n. To bring forth seed, Semente, are.

A bringing forth seed, Sementatio, onis, f.

Seed sown (or seed-time) Sementis, is, f.

To sfeal, Camero, are. Laqueo, are.

Seeled, Cameratus, a, um. Laqueatus, a, um.

A feeling, Comcameratio, onis, f.

The feeling of a Parlor or other like place, Laquearium, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in Northumberland) sedegundum.

S E I.

Sejanus (a Man's Name) Sejanus, i, m.

Seignior, Dominus, i, m. It signifieth in the general signification, as much as Lord: But particularly, it is used for the Lord of the Fee, or of a manor, even as Dominus or (Senior) among the Feudists, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reason is (as Hotman faith) because having granted the use and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (i.e.) Dominium, he will retaineth in himself, see Hotman in verbis feudal, verb. Dominus & Senior. Seignior in gross, feemeth to be he that is Lord, but of
no manor, and therefore can keep no Court, *Fitz. nat. brev.* fol. 3. 6.

Seignory, Dominum, ii, n. It signifies peculiarly with us a Manor or Lordship. Seignory de Sokeman's, *Kitch.* fol. 80. Seignory in Gros seemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Manor, but immediately in his own Person, &c.

To seifie (take hold on, or take into Possession, Seise, i.e.

To be seised of Lands, &c. Seilor, iris.

Seized or Possessed of Lands, &c. Seiitus, a, um.

Seifin, Seifina, a, f. Seifin or Seilion, is common as well to the English or French, as signifies in the Common-Law Possession, Cook on *Lit. Lib.* 3. cap. 12. sect. 233. Seifina is derived of Sedendo, i.e. until he have seifin, all is labour and grief; but when he hath seifin, he may seifere & acquiescere, Cook's 6th. Rep. Brediman's case.

S E L.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltshire) Selburni Tumulus.

Seldom, Rarus, a, um. Infolen, tis, adj.

Seldomness, Insolentia, a, f.

A Section of Land, Selio, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, sometime half an Acre, sometime more, sometime less, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Recovery,* sect. 3. There Crompton in his Jurisdiction, fol. 221. faith, that a Sellation of Land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

To sell, Vendo, ere. Venundo, are.

To sell at an outcry, Subhaftare, Anctionor, aris.

To sell Wine and other Vintuals, Cauponor, aris.

To buy at first hand, to sell again by retail, Promercor, aris.

A seller, Venditor, oris, m. A turning back upon the seller, Redhibitorius, a, um.

A selling, Venundatio, onis, The selling of old things, Scritaria, a, f.

Selfey (in Sussex or Kent) Selesia. Vituli Infula.

S E M.

A sense of corn, Summa, a, (i. e.) Eight Bushels, an Horse-load.

A sense of Fish, Semia Pisium

Ra. Ent. 256. Semiramis (a Woman's Name) Semiramis, is, f.

A semitar, or short Persian Sword, Acinacis, is, f.

Sempiternal, Sempiternus, um.

S E N.

The Senate, Senatus, Æs, m. A senator, Senator, oris, m.

To fend, Mando, are. Mitto, er

A seneschal (or steward) Seneschallus, i, m. Senechallus, i, m. Seneca (a Man's Name) Seneca, a, f.

Senefles, Insecatus, a, um.

A sentence (or judgment) Sententia, a, f.

S E O.

Seolsey (in Sussex) a Bishop's Seat.

S E P.

To separate, Separoo, are.

September, September, brist.,

Asepulchre, Sepulcrum, i, n.
SEQ.
A sequel, Sequel, x, f.
To sequester, Sequestro, are.
A sequestration, Sequestratio, mLs. f. Sequestrum, i. n. 2 Inst. 324.

S E R.
A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.
The King's Serjeant at Law, Ums Servientium Domini Regis Legem. This word Serjeant is diversly used in our common law, and applied to fundry Ofi-ces and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Coifs, 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 self learned, and best experience others, there is one Court fe-bered to plead by themselves, viz. the Common Pleas, where the common Law of England is most striñly 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, &c. fol. 72. Num. 1.

And of these one or two, are the King's Serjeants, being commonly chosen by the King out of the Reft, 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 more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of Serjeants at Law, the Lord Cook in the Preface to one of his Reports, faith thus. It is evident y the Book of the Mirror of Ju-

fices, Lib. 2. cap. des loyers, which treateth of the Laws of this Realm, and the Ministers thereof, long before the Conquest, that Serjeants at Law, were of Ancient times called, Narratores, Countors or Counteurs, because the Count or Declaration comprehended the substance of the Original Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit, of which part, as of the worthieth, they took their Denomination, and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called Libellus, and they left not that Name in the Reign of King Edward the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of W. i. c. 29. Anno 2 Ed. 1. for there he is called Serjeant Counter, Serviens narrato:s: And by the Statute of Arti-
culi super chartas, cap. 11. Anno 28 Ed. 1, they are called Coun-
ters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of Ed. 1. they have always been called Servientes ad Legem, for their good service to the Com-
mon Wealth, by their found advice in Law.

A Serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whose Office is to at-
tend the Person of the King. Anno 7 H. 7. cap. 3. to arrest Tra-
itors, or great Men that do, or are like to contemn Messengers of ordinary condition for other causes, and to attend the Lord High Steward of England, sitting in Judgment upon any Traitor, and such like, Stannf. Pl. Cor. P p
lib. 3, cap. 1. of these by the Statute, Anno 13. R. 2. cap. 6. there may not be above 30. in the Realm.

There are also two of these Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Commandments, especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either House shall think good to enjoin them. See Compl. 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 Serjeants ad Chavam, 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. Sel. 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 32 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, Kitb. fol. 143. and these are called, Servientes ad Clavam, Serjeants of the Club, Mace. New Book of Entries, verbo dire facias in Maiuspana, fol. 538. cap. 3. and may right be called in all the Tongues, for in this word mentioned Serjeant quasi ferrer les gens, to lock that up such as they meet with

A Serjeant that arrest's Perons Rabaduchus, i. m. Apparitor, or m.

Serjeanty, Serjeantia, & f. i. a kind of Tenure, br doing for service to the King.

A Sermon, Concio, onis, f.

A Servant, Servus, i. m. Familius, li. m.

A Woman-Servant, Serva, æ.

An under Servant, Submitter, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Tabernae, arum. m.


To serve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii. n.

Servientibus, are certain Writs, touching Servants and their Matters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see the Regist. Orig. fol. 189, and 189, and 191.

S E S.

Sessions, Sessiones, signifieth our Common Law, a sitting Justices in Court upon their Commission; As the Sessions of O, and Termier Quarter Sessions, otherwise called General Sessiones, Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4. or O. Sessions, ibidem.
Opposite thereunto are especially called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. Crompt. Justice of Peace, fol. 110. What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see Crompt. fol. 100. Petit 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.

A sewer, a drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa, x, f.


Severn Sea, Mare Sabrinius. Sever (or set apart) Severo, re.

Several, Separalis, 1e, adj.

A severer, Discretor, oris, m.

Severer, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S. E. W.

A sewer, Sewera, x, f. Cow. 242. Co. 143. Lex 115. Suer, x, Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath two significations with us: One applied to him that Illeth or smeth in before the Meat of the King, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; the other to such passages or utters, as carry Water into the Sea or River, Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 5.

which is also used in Common Speech for Commissioners Authorized under the Great Seal, to see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marsh and

Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preferring of the grass for food of Cattle. Stat. Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 5.

To sew (or stitch) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, ere. Confus, ere.

To sew up again, Refuo, ere.

Sewet, Sutus, a, um. Confusus, a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Assitus, a, um.

A sewing, Sutura, æ, f.

Sewet, Sevum, i, n.

S. E. X.

A Sexton of a Church, Edituus, i, m. Sacrifia, æ, m.

The sexty (or Vestry in the Church, Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacrification, æ, f.

S. H. A.

A shale, Siliqua, æ, f.

A shallop, Paro, onis, f.

A shallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The Shambles, (or place where Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Laniarium, ii, n. Of the Shambles, Macellarius, a, um.

Shame (or dishonesty) Ignominia, æ, f.

Past Shame, Expudoratus, a, um.

The Shank (or the Leg from knee to Ankle) Tibia, æ, f.

The Shank, shaft or Body of a Candlestick, or Pillow between the Chapter and the Base, the spindle that winding stairs go about, Scapus, i, m.

Shannon River (in Ireland) Sacana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Sineus, Socinos.

A Shape, Species, ei, f.

To set the shape of a thing before one, Praefiguro, are.
To share (or divide into shares)
Partio, ire.

A share, Partitus, a, um.

A share (or portion) Portio, onis, f.

Sharp crest, imbrices lapidei.
To sharpen, Acuo, ere.

To shave (or scrape) Rado, ere.
A yeager’s Plane (or instrument to shave with a Rasor) Detondere
Novaculà.

To shave thin (or close) Rasito, are.

A shaving, Rasus, a, um. Radu-
lanus, a, um. Tonrbus, a, um.

A shaving, Rasor, oris, m.

A shaving, Rasura, a, f.
A shaving cloth, Linteum ton-
forium.
The shaving of any thing, Ra-
men, inis, n.

A shaving Instrument, Radula,
ax, f.

A shaving Knife, Scalprum,
i, n.

Any thing that is shaved off, Ra-
mentum, i, n.

Belonging to shaving, Rasorius,
a, um.

A sheep, Garba, a, f.
A sheep of arrows, Pharetra,
a, f.

He that carrieth a sheep of ar-
rows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To shear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A shearer, Tonfor, oris, m.

A shearmans, Pannitor, oris, m.
A pair of shears, Forfex, icis, f.
A little pair of shears, Forficu-
la, a, f.

A shearing, Tonfora, a, f.
A sheath (or scabbard) Vagina,
a, f.

A little sheath, Vagina, a, f.
The Sheriff is præfettus provincia, or Comitatus, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent are, Committimus vosb custodiam nonimatus nostrī, and he hath tribulicem custodiam, a threefold Custody.

1. Vita Jusitie, 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 Reipublica, he is Principis conservator pacis within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth. He is called in Latin Vice-comes, id est, Vicecomitatis, 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 apurrent to his Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's Cafe.

The Sheriff's turn, Turnum vicecomitis.


Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Clarontanus, Clarus sōns, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

To shew, Monstro, are, Offendo, ere.

S H I.

A Shield, Scutum, i, n. The handle of a Shield (or Backer) Ochanus, i, m. Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, ii, n. Shift, Machina, æ, f. Verfutia, æ, f.

Shifted, Verfutus, a, um. Ex-cambiatius, a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m. A shingle (or Tile of cleft wood) Scandula, æ, f.

Covered with shingles, Scindularis, re, adj.

The shingles (a Diseafe) Herpes, etis.

The shin-bone, Tibia, æ, f. The shin, Crea, æ, f.

A Ship, Navis, is, f.

A little ship, Navicula, æ, f.

A ship of Burden, Navis Oneraria.

A Pinace (or swift ship) Legia, æ, f.

A little Shoar-ship, Aftula, æ, f.
A ship called, Serilla, x, f.
A Ship Master, Navicularian oris, m. Navarchus, i, m. Nacerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ship or Bar by a Rope, or that draweth Pain 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) Nauphegus, i, m. Baecarius, ii, m.

The art of governing a ship, Nemiculia, x, f.
To be Pilot (or go out Master of ship) Naumiculianri (acere.
A Ship-Boy, Drudge or slave a ship, Mfeonaute, æ, m.
The hind-deck, tail or steernage a ship, Puppis, is, f.
The fore-deck of a ship, Pronæ, æ, f.
The upper deck of a ship, Catstrōma, āris, n.
The Hatchets of a ship, Agea, æ, Pergula, æ, f.
The Romes seats in ships, Tracta, orum, n.
The stern of a ship, Clavus, æ, Serraculum, li, n. Guberniculum, i, n.
The stemm of a ship, Roffrarin, æ, Corymbus, i, m.
A ship's Company, Nemiculventus.
The keel of a ship, Carina, æ, Ceola, fregatina, Spel. 156. Tiris, is, or, 101, f.
A Purser of a ship, Quaeto, oris, m. Receptor generalis.
A Navy of ships, Classis, is, t.
A Ship Rope, Curcula, æ, f.
A Poo, wont to stand in the for part of a ship, Selis, is, f.
The Helm of a ship, Servaculum, li, n.
A fleet of Ships, Bolas, is, f.
A Haven for ships, Nautibulum, li, n.
A ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m.
The Transformers in a ship whereon the Hatches are made, Canonia, orum, n.
The laying of a ship in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.
The fifth coming out of the ship's Pump, Nauta, æ, f.
The sounding-line of a ship, Bolis, is, f.
The Lading of a ship, Mercuria, æ, f.
To ballast a ship, Saborro, are.
The ballast of a ship, Saborra, æ, f.
To careen ships, Rates inficere.
To navigate a ship (fail, cruise under) Naviculor, ari.
To go a ship-board, Navem confedere.
To jyn ships together in a Navy, also to call together, Concallae, are.
Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.
Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, a, um.
To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, ari.
One escaped out of ship-wreck, Naufragus, i, m.
To sink a ship, Deprimere navem.
Belonging to a ship (or mariner) Nauicus, a, um. Nauallis, le, adj.
A Shore (or County) Shira, æ, f.
Lex 116.
A half shire, Curtum indumum.
S H O.
A shuck of Corn, Acervus, i, m.
A Shoe, Calceus, i, m.
A Shoe-sole, Solea, æ, f. Fulmenta, æ, f.
The upper Leather of a Shoe, Obstrigillum, i, n.
A single soled Shoe, Endromides, is, f.
A high Shoe, Pero, onis, f.
One wearing a high Shoe, Peronatus, a, um.
A wooden Shoe, Calpodium, ii, n. Crepida, æ, f.
A Horse-shoe, Solea ferrea, Calceus equinus.
To put off (or pull off) the Shoes, Difcalceo, are.
To put on a Shoe (or Shoes) Calceo, are.
To shoe a Horse, Ferreis soleis Equum munitre.
A shoe-buckle, Ligula calceorum.
A shoe-string (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.
A Country Shoe with one Sole, Carbatina, æ, f.
A shoe Latch, Musfricula, æ, f.
A Patch that is set on a Shoe, Picatiuncula, æ, f. Suppugmentum, 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 Pantis, Solaarius, 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.
 descriptive words

A shrub, Arbucula, x, f.
A shrub belonging to a Mill, Callis, is, c.
A shuttle, Scleforia Claftra.
A Weaver's shuttle, Liciatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.
A small shuttle, Radiolus, 1, m.

S I B.

A Sibyl, a Woman's Name) Sibyl, x, f.
A Sick, Aegrotus, a, um. Morius, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.
One that looks to sick People, Inam-
marius, ii, m.
To be sick, Aegrotus, are.
Sickness, Aegrotatio, onis, f. Orbis, i, m.
Sickly, Aegroti, adv.
A sickle (or Wave) Falx, cis, f.
A turni dens.
A little sickle (or Hook) Falcula, f. Falculica, x, f.
Siculus alias, Is a Writ sent out
the second place, whereas the
sped not, Cook Lib. 4. fol. 55.
It is so called of these words
pressed in it, as for example:
Stilemus Dei Gratia, &c. Vicce-
otti. Kanc, salutem, Pracepimut
(sicut alias pracepimut) quod
omittas propter aliquam mitig-
statem in Balliva tua, quin eti-
ingrediariis & capias A. B.
de C. in Comitatu tuo Lader,
&c. as in the first Capias.
Emb. in his Tractate of Proceed-
in the end of his Eirembolium.
S I D.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Pap-
ae, x, f.
A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiae

assists, 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 Off-
endors 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)
Sicera, x, f. Pomarium, ii, n.

S I E.

A sieve, Cribrum, 1, n.
A meal sieve, Subcerniculum, li, n.
A ranging sieve, Silicet, x, f.
Ruderarium, ii, m.
An hair sieve, Cribrum Setae-
cum.

A sieve to winnow Vetch, Crib-
rum viciarium.
A sieve to winnow Darnel, Cri-
brum Loliarium.
A very fine sieve, Nebula lineas.
A boulting sieve, Cribrum far-
narium.
A little sieve, Criberillum, i, n.
A sieve maker, Cribarius, ii, m.
Rudiorius, ii, m.
Of a sieve, Cribarius, a, um.

S I G.

A signal that the Master gives
the Mariners to do anything, Chi-
rembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, x, f.
(i.e.) a signing, subscribing, a
sign Manual, ones hand or mark
set unto a writing, a signing of
a Notary, and among Printers
the Signature is the Mark or
Letters that they set at the bot-
tom of every Sheet printed, as
A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires
by, and thereby to know whe-
ther their Books be perfect when
they are fully Printed.

Q q A
SI.

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 Ar. 120.
Signetum Regis, Pry. 36.
Significavit, Is a Certificate made by the Bishop into the Chancery Court, that a Person stands Excommunicate, which is thence transmitted into the King’s Bench, and thereon an Excommunicato cap. iffies.

Sigmund (a Man’s Name) Sigmundus, i, m.
Silceaster or Silcester (in Hampshire) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonu.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.
To keep silence, Sileo, ere.
Silent, Silens, tis, adj.
Silently, Tacitely, adv.
Sili, Sericum, ci, n.
Course of silk, Ploicum, ci, n.
A Garment of silk, Vesti 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 twisted with Gold, Polymitarus, ii, m.
A fillabus, 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.
A silver-mine, Argentifodina, x, f.

Silver Foam (or spume) Argritis, idis, f.
To cover (or overlay with silver) Argento, are.
Covered with silver, Argentus, a, um.
Vessels of silver, Vasa Argentae, silver spoons, Cochlearia gentea.
Silvester (a Man’s Name) veller, tri, m.

S I M.
A Simbal, Cymbalum, li, r.
A simnel (bun or Cracknel) Cru-lyra, x, f. Simila, x, f. Cru- lum, li, n. Simnellus, i, m.
Simeon (a Man’s Name) Simeonis, m.
Simon (a Man’s Name) Simonis, m.
St. Simon and Jude’s day, flum Sanctorum Simonis & J Apostolorum.
Simony, Simonia, x, f.

S I N.
Since, Poet, prpp.
Since that, Squidem.
Not long since, Paulo ante, ita pridem.
A new, Nervus, i, m.
A singer of merry songs, Hrodo, i, m.
A Woman that sings Ballads shows any sights) Circulat-
ickis, f.
A sink, Sentina, x, f. Latin.

The sink of a Kitchin, Lat-
trina, x, f.
The sink or Gutter of a T. Cloaca, x, f. Coliavarium.
A sink-hole, Fusorium, ii, n.

Sinodun-hill, near Walling (in Berkshire) Sinnodunum.
S I.
S I R.
A Sirrup, Syrupus, i., m.
A Siringe, (or squirt) Syrin-
x, f.
S I S.
A Sister, Soror, oris, f.
A Sister in Law, Glos. otis, f.
A Sister's son (or Cousin-German the Mother) Confobrinus, i., m.
A Sister's Daughter or Cousin-
man by the Mother) Confobri-
x, f.
S I T.
Sisitl (or Cecil the Family) Situs, alias Cecilius.
A sithe, Falx foenaria, Foenifeca.
A sithe to cut Bushe, Runus, is, m.
A sithe-maker, Faber falcarius.
To fit, Sedeo, ere.
six (in number) Sex, adj. In-
cl.
six times, Sexies, adv.
sixth, Sextus, a., um.
sixteen, Sexdecim. Indecl.
sixty, Sexaginta.
sixtieth, Sexagimus, a., um.
S K I.
Ske island, one of the Hebrides,
busa, Hebuda, Hebuda prima,
ebuda Orientalior.
A skillet, Ollula, x, f. Cacabus
m.
A skin (or hide) Pellis, is, f.
The skin of a Man or Woman,
utilis, is, f.
The skin of a Beast, Corium,
n.
A skinner, Pellio, onis, m.
A skinner's Trade, Coriaria, x, f.
A little skin, Pellicula, x, f.
Of a skin, Pelliceus, 'a., um.
A skirt, Fimbria, x, f.
A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.
A hand-skreen, Antifera, x, f.

S M.
S L A.
To slander, Scandalizo, are.
slander, Scandalum, li, n.
A slanderer, Famicida, x, m.
Obtrector, oris, m.
A slate (or flingle) Scandula, x, f.
He that slates Houses, Scandu-
arius, ii, m.
A slunter-house, Laniena, x, f.
Carnificina, x, f.
S L E.
Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.
A sleeve, Manica, x, f.
Slegab-bay (in Ireland) Libo-
eus.
slight of hand, Aftutia, x, f.
S L I.
A slice, Rudicula, x, f.
A slice (or shred) Segmentum,
i, n.
A sling, Funda, x, f. Balistrum,
i, n.
To sling, Balistro, are.
A slinger, Funditor, oris, m.
A slipper (or Pantoffle) Crepi-
da, x, f. Sandalium, ii, n.
A slipper-maker, Crepidarius,
ii, m.
A skfle, Fissa, x, Rima, x, f.
A skfle to let in or cut Water,
Exclusa, x, f. Ra. Entr. 9 Reg.
96. bis. Exclusagia molendini, i.
Mon. 587. 720. 760. 2 Mon. 8.
Emffarium, ii, n.
S M E.
A sweet smell, Fragrantia, x, f.
S M I.
An Iron-smith, Ferrarius Faber.
A smith that works on the An-
vil, Incudo, onis, m.
A Copper-smith, Aenarius, ii, m.

Qq 2 A
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.

S M O.

To smock (or dry in the smock)
Infumo, are.
A smocket, Fumator, oris, m.

S M.

To snuff (or dry in the snuff)
Infumo, are.
A snuff, Sacciplum, ii, n.

S O.

Society and Company, Societas &
Communitas.
A Woolen sock, Soccus, ci, n.
Sculpoea, x, f.
A linen sock, Linipidium
x, m.

S M.

A smock-man (or Tenany in
Society) Socmannus, i, m.

S O.

Sod (or sodden) Coetus, a, um.
Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomita,
x, f.

S M.

To smoke a Candle, Emungo, ere.
Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.
So as, so that, Ita quod.
So much, so far, In tantum, Reg. 94, 97. Sexpe, 106. In
tantum. Reg. 92, 94.
so often as, Toties quoties.
so that they could not, or might
the less, Quominus potuerunt, Reg. 106.

S O.

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.

S O.

Society and Company, Societas &
Communitas.
A Woolen sock, Soccus, ci, n.
Sculpoea, x, f. Udo Silicius.
A Linen sock, Linipidium
x, m.

S M.

A smock-man (or Tenany in
Society) Socmannus, i, m.

S O.

Sod (or sodden) Coetus, a, um.
Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodom.
x, f.

S M.

To smoke a Candle, Emungo, ere.
Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.
So as, so that, Ita quod.
So much, so far, In tantum, Reg. 94, 97. Sexpe, 106. In
tantum. Reg. 92, 94.
so often as, Toties quoties.
so that they could not, or might
the less, Quominus potuerunt, Reg. 106.
somerton (in Lincolnshire) Soman
dunum.

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.

A soothsayer, Aupex, icis, m.
(iariolator, oris, m.

A little sop (or sippes) Ofella, x, f.
Sope, Sapo, oris, m. Semgma,
tis, n.

Sope-balls, Mattiacæ pilx.
To sop, Smegmate oblique.
Washed with sop, Smegmate
bitus.

A sop-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to sop, Smeg-
amus, a, um.

Sophia (a Woman's Name) So-
hia, x, f.

A sopbister, Sophista, x, m.

A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.
Sorcery, Veneficium, ii, n.
A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

Sovereign, Supremus, a, um.
Sovereignty, Primatus, us, m.
Principatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. Ra.
A souldier under a Captain, Sol-
larius sub conducutu Capitanei.

A Company of souldiers under one
Standard, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of souldiers, Banda, x, f.
Bandus, i, m. Turma, x, f.

An host of souldiers, Exercitus,
is, m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather-beaten sould-
ier, Miles Veteranus.
A heartlefs souldier, Socors Miles.
Souldiers posture, Armatura ge-

To make a souldier, Quirinor, aris.
To Lift souldiers, Scribere milites.
The discharging of a souldier from
service, Emeritio, onis, f.
The place where Common souldi-
ers are Mustered and Paid, Deribi-
torium, ii, n.

An Engine made of boards and
covered with raw Hides to defend
the Souldiers at a siege, Teftudo
Militaris.
The Watch word (a Private token
among souldiers) Teffera Milita-
ris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watch
word to souldiers, Teffarius, ii, m.
South, Aufter, tri, m.
South part, Pars Australis, Me-
ridionalis.

South-East part, Pars Eurontota-
is.

South-West part, Pars Notozephe-
phyrals.

South Westernly, Africius.
Southampton Town (in Hamp-
shire) Avondunum, Clausentum,
Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Tri-
fanton, Trifantonis portus.

Of Southampton, Southanfun-
ris.

Southerland (in Scotland) Sou-
therlandia.

South Eshe River (in Scotland)
Tavus.

Southwark (in Surrey) Sude-
verca.

A Sow, Sus, suis, c. g.
A sow great with pig, Sus præg-
nans.

A sow that never farrowed but
once, Porcetra, x, f.

A sow that hath had Pigs more
than once, Scrofa, x, f.

A little sow, Porcula, x, f. Por-
cella, x, f.
A few pig, Suilla, x, f. Succula, x, f.

Of or belonging to a few, Suillus, a, um.

To sow (as to sow Corn, &c.) Semino, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.

To sow (or set in Beds) Conféro, ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.

A sow, Sator, oris, m. Sémí-nator, oris, m.

A sowing (or planting) Satus, tis, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Semí-nalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Sá-torius, a, um.

Sowse, Omasum, i, n. Succedia, x, f.

A sowse-feller, Oxyporopola, x, m. Omafarius, ii, m.

A space, Spatium, ii, n.

A spade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, x, f.

Belsa, x, f. Sappa, x, f.

A spangle, Brafraxa, 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 Atani-nus.

To spar (or shut) Obdo, dere.

Oppellulo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood) Vestis, is, m.

The spar or belt of a door, Obex, cis, d. g. Repagulum, li, n. Pef-sulum, li, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A park, Scintilla, x, f.

A sparrow-Hawk, Esparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, oris.

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, Fucina, x, f. Tridens, tis, m.

A spear (or long Pole to Gag water) Contus, i, m.

A spear-staff, Hallile, lis, n.

A spear with an Iron head, Ha-fis préferrata.

The Point (or head) of a spear

Cupis, idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancearius, ii, m.

Haftarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le, adj.

A specialty (or writing under seale) Specialitas, atis, f.

To specifie, 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, m.

A speech, Sermo, onis, m.

To spell, Syllabico, are.

Sperner or le Despenfer (the Fa-mily) De Despencer & Despenfe-
tor.

To spend, Diffendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spey.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced sauce or Pickle, Conditu-ra, x, f.

A spicer, Aromatopola, x, m.

A spicer (or box or place to kee spice in) Narthecium, ii, n.

A spic, Speculator, oris, m.

Catá
his Benefice still, and afterward the Patron present another to the Church, which is Instituted and Inducted, the Bishop shall have against this Incumbent a Writ of Spoliation in Court Christian. Fitz, Nat. brev. fol. 36. See more in New Terms of Law.

A sponge, Spongia, æ, f.
A spoon, Cochlear, aris, n.
A spoon-maker, Cochlearius, ii, m.
A spot, Labes, is, f.
A spouse (bride-groom, or new Married Man) Spousus, i, m.
A spouse or Bride, Sponfa, æ, f.
A spout or Cock in a Conduit, Epitomium, ii, n.

Spouts (or Gutters) by which water cometh down from Houses, Collectice, vel Collicicarum, arum, f.
The mouth of spouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards' faces, Perfönæ, arum, f.

A spring or fountain head, Fons, tis, m. Scatæbra, æ, f.
A little spring, Fonticulus, i, m.
A spring-side where the water rifieth, Eluvio, onis, f.
The spring, Ver, veris, n. plur. caret.

A spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimulis, li, m.
Spurs set on a fighting Cock that wanted spurs, Plecram, tri, n.
An Ice-spur, or Shoe with Iron Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal, Encentris, is, f.
The spur, Extimulare cum Calcaribus.

A Squadron, Agmen quadratum.
To make square, Quadro, arc.
A square, Quadra, a, f. Norma, x, f.
A square Court, Impluvium, ii, n.
A square at the bottom of a Pillar, Abacus, ci, m.
Thin squares of Marble, Crusta Marmoris.
Square (or squared) Quadratus, a, um.
A squaring, Quadratura, x, f.
A square, Scirrus, i, m.

To stab with a Dagger or such like, Pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.
Stabbed, Confossus, a, um. Sica confectus.
A stable, Stabulum, li, n.
To stable (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.
To be set up in a stable, Stabulor, ari.
A groome of a stable, Equi, onis, m.
A groome in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.
A stack, Acervus, i, m.
A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta faci.
A staff, Baculum, li, n.
A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.
A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f.
Manutentum, i, n.
A Hunting-staff, Venabulum, li, n.
A staff to drive Cattel with, Agolum, li, n.
A bearing staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.
A Bishop's staff (or Croser) 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, Staffordia county.
A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scena, x, f. Proscenium, ii, n.
The Box near the Stage, Podium, ii, n.
A stage whereon Pageants are set, Pegma, atis, n.
A stage-Player, Histris, onis, Belonging to the stage, Sceneaux, le, adj.
A staff, Scala, a, f. Gradus, us, n.
A winding stair, Scala Annularia, Cochleum, ei, n.
A pair of stairs, Par Scalerum. Half paced stairs, Scalae Dimidiatæ.
The top of stairs, Culmen, scelerarum.
The back stairs, Pictica passum, Palatii.
A staff-case, Foramen scelarum.
A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, Stake-hose, Eltovarium Surorum.
A stake or post whereunto they bind Cattel in stables, Vacerra, x, f.
A stake or fork for the hurdles, a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.
Staked, Palatus, a, um.
Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. Lex. 118. Com. 24. 5. Is money paid for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs or Markets.
An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Sinarium, ii, n.
A Butcher's stall, Macera, x, A stall of Cattel, Stapulatio onis, f.
To stamp (or beat small) Contumdo, ere.
Stamped (or Pounded) Contumdo, a, um.
ST.


A standard-bearer, Vexillarius, i, m.

He that goeth before the standard to defend it. Antesignanus, i, m. A standard for Ale or Beer, Talea, x, i. Sinistrum, i, n. Semilabrum, li, n.

A little standing out, Prominus, a, um.


A staple for Wares, Stapula, a, f. Tom. 245. Lex 118. Statutum apulx, Reg. 151, 152.

Starboard (or right side of the ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus dextrum Navigii quod Naucrarius occupat, locus Naucleri.

Starch, Amyllum, li, n. Stationer, Bibliopola, a, m. Librarius, ii, m. A Statuary (a carver or maker of statues or Images) Statuarius, ii, m. A Statue (or standing Image) statua, a, f.

A statue without hands, Her- puna, a.

A Statue, Statutum, i, n. Statuto Stapulae and Statuto Merca- brio, are Writs for the Impri- oning of them that have forfeit- ed Statute Staples, or Statute Merchant.

ST.

A stead or great horse for service in Wars or other ways, Equus Bel- lator.

Steel, Chalybs, ybis, m. A steel to strike fire with, Ignit- tabulum, li, n. Fugillus, i, m. The steel-yard in London, Guid- halda Teutonicorum. To steep, Stipo, are.

A stepe (or spire) Campanile, lls, n. Turris Campanaria.

A stee, Juvencus, i, m. A stem or stalk of any Herb, Caulis, is, m. Steene (in Northamptonshire) Ste- num.


Stephen (a man's Name) Steph- anus, i, m. St. Stephen's day, Festum sancti Stephani Protomartyris.


A stern-man (or steer-man) Gubernator, oris, m. A Steward, Dispensator, oris, m. Oeconomus, i, m. Vicedomi- nus, i, m. Maffarius, ii, m.

A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m. Lord Steward of the King's Hou- hold, Dominus Seneschallus Hops- titti, Domini Regis. See Anno 4 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 Hleta, lib. 2. cap. 3. The Stewardship or Governance of a House, Oeconomia, a, f.

R x To.
To stew (or boil to pieces) Maccario, are.
Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.

A stick, Bacillus, i, m.
A stick for setting, Paltinum, i, n.
A stick (or bow) 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 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, Elloverium Climacum.

A stile, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.
A Lembrick stile, Alembicis, ci, m.
Stilts to go upon, Grallarum, f.
A stilt an (or goer on stilt) Grallator, oris, m.

A stipend (or Wages) Stipendium, i, n. Salarium, ii, n.
A stipendiary (he to whom a stipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salariatorius, ii, m. Pensionarius, ii, m.

Stipulation, Stipulatio,onis, f.
A strirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, x, f. Stapia, x, f. Strepia, x, f.
An iron stirrop, Encentris, is, f.
Stapes ferreus.
The Teoman of the stirrup, Stator, oris, m.
A flock, Insaurum, ri, n.
A flocking, Insauramentum, i,
ST.

Laetorum, Laetoradum, Stratfordia Stenica.

Stonebam (in Hampshire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.


A clofe-stool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A caking stool, Terbichetum, i, n. A folding-stool (or Chair) Sella laticatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, æ, f. A cover of a stool, Episellium, ii, n. A stool, Sella, æ, f. A stool, Scabellum, i, n.

A fplifting (or shut up) Oppilo, are. A fpeaking (or shutting up) Oppitatio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f. A stoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n. Obstructiorum, ii, n.

A ftoore (or stock) Staurus, i, m.

2 Cro. 567. 1 Mon. 944.

To have in store, Habere repofitorium, 1 Mon. fol. 116.


To strike (or smite) ferio, ire.
Verbero, are.
To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, delstringere carbaa.
A bricke or brickel, where with the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is striked and made even, Holitorium, i, 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.
Stripi or stripped, Nudatus, a, um.
A streak, Verberis, n, Plaga, æ, f. Ictus, us, & i, m.
The mark or print of a streak, Vibex, icis, f.
Strong, fortis, ior, illimus, Rubutus, a, um.
A Structure, fabric, frame, or building, Structura, æ, f.
A Stud, Bulula, æ, f.
A Stud in girdles, or such like, Bulla, æ, f.

A little Stud, Bulula, æ, f.
A Stud for a Robe, Clavus, i, m. Studded, or garnished with Studs, Clavatus, a, um. Bullatus, a, um.
A Stud-maker, Bullarius, ii, m. The Studs of a Buckler, Militares Clavicae.

Studs driven into Studdiers Buskins, Clavi Caligares.
A Stud or breed of Horses, Equaria, arum, f.
A Student (or Scholar) Studiofus, a, um. Scholasticus, a, um.
Study, Studium, ii, n.
To study, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.
A Study, Musaum, i, n.
Studies, Studiofus, a, um.
To stuff, Farcio, ire.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni, m.
Sub-Deaconship, Subdiaconatus, f, m.
A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.
A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, m.
Subjection, Subjectionis, onis, f.
A Sub-Marshal, Submarecallus, i, m. is an Officer in the Marshal's sea, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marshal of the King's house, commonly call'd the Knight Marshal, and hath the Custody of the Prisoners there. Crompt. Jurifd. fol. 104. He is otherwis call'd Under-Marshal.

Submission, Submissio, onis, f.
To submit, Submitto, ere.
To Suborn (or bring in false Witness) Suborno, arc.
Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.
A Suborner (or he that Suborneth)
Subornator, oris, m. Prævarator, oris, m.

[Suborning] Prævaricatrices, oris, Writ of Subpæna, Breve de Subpæna Dott. & Stud. 48. It is a

it to call a Man into the Chan-

ry upon such Case only as the

mon Law faileth in, and hath

provided for so as the Party

hath wrong, can have no or-

ary remedy by the Rules and

of the Common Law, West.

2. Symbol. Titulo Proceed-

in Chancery, Seal. 18. where

may read many Examples of

Cæses as Subpæna lyeth in.

There is also a Subpæna ad Te-

candum, which lyeth for the

ing in of Witnesses to testify

Caufe, as well in Chancery

other Courts. And the name

both these proceed from Words

the Writ, which charge the

ny call'd to appear at the Day

Place assign'd, Subpæna cen-

librarum, &c.

There is mention of a Common

pæna in Crompton's Jurisdi.

which signifieth nothing else

such a Subpæna as every Com-

Person is call'd by into the

ancery: Whereas any Lord of

rliament is called by the Lord

ancellor's Letters, giving him

tice of the Suit intended against

and requiring him to ap-

Crompton codem.

The service of a Subpæna or other

it, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ii, n.

Substance, Substantia, æ, f.

To substitute, Substituo, ere.

To subtrañ, Subtrahe, ere. De-

To subvert, Subvertio, ere.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbi,

orun, n.

S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing)

Successus, Æ, m. Eventus, Æ, m.

A Successor, Successor, oris, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sud-

uria.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Sæcto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshire) Cellime-

nom, Gabrantonicorum, Gabran-
torucorum, Salutaris portus, Si-

nus Portuofus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sævum, i, n.

Melted suet, Liguamem, inis, n.

S U F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To suffer (or permit) Permitto,

er.

To suffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficientius, tis, adj.

To suffocate (or Chok) Suffoco,

er.

Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolicia, Sudovola.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A suffrage, Suffragium, ii, n.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A sugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari,

Albanus Pileus, —Dedit & deli-

berat eidem J. J. filio unam Sac-

charam Collyram (anglice a sugar-

loaf.)

A sugar-loop (or Hony-lop) Offa

Saporata.

To suggest, Suggero, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimentum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, Se&a, æf. It

cometh
cometh of the French *Suit* (i.e.,) following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers tongues. 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 Expounder of the Law

The *New Expounder of the Law* makes 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 my Ancestors, *Suit Custom*, when I and my Ancestors have been feised of your own *Suit* and your Ancestors, *time out of mind*, &c. *Suit Real*, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, so that they may not be ignorant of things declared there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is called *Real*, because of their Allegiance, and this appeareth by Common Experience. When one is sworn; his Oath is, that he shall be a Loyal Subject to the King. And this *Suit* is not for the Land that he holdeth within the County, but by Reason of his Person and his abode there, and ought to be done twice a Year; for default thereof he shall be Amerced and not *Distrain'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, folis, m.

Sun-rise, Exortus, ús, m.
Sun-setting, Occasus, ús, m.
To Sun (or dry in the Sun) In-
A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.
Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superficially, Exabundanti, Smith
Peases Café. Leon Hughes grand
ridgment, 484. Tit. Covenants.
Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.
Superiors, Superiores.
A Superscription, Superfcriptio,
A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.
A Supplication, Suppliacio, o-
To make a Supplication, Suppli-
appicavit, Is a Writ issuing out
the Chancery for taking the Se-
rities of the Peace against a Man,
is directed to the Justices of the
ace of the County and the She-
i, and is ground upon the Sta-
An. 1 Ed. 3. cap. 16. which
haineth that certain Persons in
ancery shall be assign'd to take
of the Peace, Fitz. nat. brev.
This Writ was of Old call'd,
eve de minis, a Writ of Threat-
ings, as Mr. Lambert, in his Eire-
ch, noteth out of the Register

To supply, Suppleio, ere.
To support (or uphold) Supporto,
A Suppository, Suppositorium, ii,n.
To suppress, Supprimo, ere.
Supremacy, Suprematus, ús, m.
S U R.

Sur cui invita, Is a Writ that
lyeth for the Heir of that Woman
whose Husband having alienated
her Land in Fee, She bringeth not
the Writ Cui in invita for the Recov-
ery of her own Land, for in this
Café her Heir may take this Writ
against the Tenant after her de-
cese, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 193. b.
Surety-ship, Plegiagium, ii, n.
467. Reg. 158. 180. Vadium, ii,
A Surety (or Pledge) Plegius,ii,
m. Vadius, ii, m. Ra. Ent. 561.

Entred into Surety-ship, Vadia-
tus, a, um.
A Surfeit, Crapula, x, f.
A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chi-
rurgus, i, m.
Surgery, Chirurgia, x, f.
A Surname, Cognomen, inis,n.
A Surplus, Superpellicium,ii,n.
Camisola, x, f. Vellis Linea Reli-
giofa.
A Surplusage, Surplusagium,ii,n.
To Surprize, Deprehendo, ere.
A Surrender, Surrejunctio,
onis, f.
To Surrender, Resigno, are.
A Surrender of an Estate, Sur-
sumredditio, onis, f.
Surteyes (the Family) Super
Teifam.
To survey (or over-see) Inspicio
ere. Lutro, are, Curo, are.
A Survey, Supervitus, ús, m.
A Surveyor, Superfitor, oris, m.
Sur-
Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecenfores.

A Surveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricensis, is, m. Curator,oris, m.
A Surveyor of the High-ways, Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.
To survive, Supervivo, erc.
Surviving, Superfies, itis, adj.
Survey County, Southeria, Sotheria, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Suvria, Suthria, Suthriona.
Of Surrey, Southerienlis, Sudri-enfis.

S U S.
Sufan (a Woman's name) Sufana, æ, f.
To suspect (or mistrust) Sulpicio, erc. Suspecto, are.
suspected (accused) Arreatus, a, um. Rectatus, æ, um. Spel. 53.
Suspension, Suspenso, onis, f.
Suspicio, Sulpicio, onis, f.
Suffex County, Suffexia, South-suffexena.
The Wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexix, Hob. 266. Walda.

S W T.
A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, æ, f.
Subley or Sudley (the Family) de Suthleia, & Sutleia.

S W A.
To swaddle (or swathe) Faciaco, are.
Swaddled, Faciatus, a, um.
Swaddling (or swathing) Clouts, Facia, arum, f. Spargana, orum, n.
A Swainmot, Swainmotus, i, m.
Swainmotum, i, n. a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Forest.

A swarm of Bees, Examen, i- nis, n.
Swale River (in Richmondshire)
CataRACTA, Suvala, Swala.
A swallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timber together, Subucus, udus, f.
A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.

S W.
A Swan mark, Cygninota, 7. Co. 17.
A Swath, Fascia, æ, f.
A little swath, Fasciola, æ.
A swath of Grass, &c. in Mowing, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. A on Sur le Café.

To swath, Sparganizo, are.

S W E.
To Swear, Juro, are.
To sweep, Scopo, are.
A Sweeper of the House, Scutius. ii, m.
She that sweeps the House, Scutaria, æ, f.

Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orn. Tragemata, tum, n.

S W I.

Swift River (in Leicestersh)
Swiftus.

Swilley lake (in Ireland) Arg
To swim, No, nare. Nato,
A Swimmer, Natator, oris
A swimming, Natatio, oni
A swimming-place, Natatoria.
A Swine, Sus, luis, c. g. I

S W I.
A breed or flock of Swine, Hicium, ii, n.
A Swine herd, or keeper of Swine, Subulus, ci, m. Suarius, ii, m.
A Swine-fly, Porcifletum, i
A swingle-leaf (or bat to Flax) Scutula, æ, f.
A swingle foot, Excudipes.
A swingle-head, Excudia.
A swingle-tree, Projectorium

S W O.
A sword, Gladius, ii, m.
A little sword, Gladiolus, li
TA.

A short sword, Sica, x, f.

A sword, Sica, x, s.

An Executioner's sword, Clunatum, li, n.

A sword hanger, Scalmus, i, m.

An arming sword, Bellatorius.

A two edged sword, Gladius anps.

A sword-maker, Faber gladiarius.

The Pummel of a sword, Milum, i, n.

A riding sword, Parazonium.

A sword player, Gladiatur, oris, m.

A Master which teacheth to play a sword, Lanifita, x, m.

A sword bearer, Enifita, ri, m.

The art or feat of fighting with a sword, Gladiatura, x, f.

Pertaining to fighting or swordsays, Gladiarius, a, um.

SYR.

A Syringe for the Ears, Orennites, x, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

A Taker or Taarey Tympamnium, i, n.

A Table, Tabernaculum, H, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Tabitha, x, f.

A table, Tabula, 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, Monopodium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table, Menfa delphica, menfa tripedanea.

A folding table with divers leaves, Caudex, icis, f.

A wainscot table, Menfa undulata, Menfa undulata, crispus.

The setting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Cerroftatum, i, n.

A table whereon Bankers tell their Money, Trapeza, x, f.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, x, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, um, m, pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Sterner menfam.

To wait at the table, Preministro, are.

A table-cloth, Mappa, x, f.

Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella, x, f.

A Table (or Index) (n a Book, Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabularis um, ii, n.

Tabula lusoria, alveus lusoria.

To play at tables, Latrunculus vel scrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A tablet or jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n.

Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, x, f.

Garnished with Tablets, Bullatus, a, um.

T A B.

A Taber or Tabret, Tympanum, i, n.

To play on the taber, Tympano, are. Tympanum pullare.

A taberer (or be that plays on be taber) Tympanitx, x, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Tabitha, x, f.

A table, Tabula, 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, Monopodium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table, Menfa delphica, menfa tripedanea.

A Table.

A Table.
T A.

Taffeta, Villofa multitia.
Striped taffety, Scutulata, x, f.
T A I.

Talesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.

A tail, Cauda, x, f.
A see tail, Taliatum feudem, an Estate entail'd (i.e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.
The Plough tail, Bura, x, f.

To take, Capio, ere.
To take away, Arefixo, ere.
A taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

Tallage, Tallagium, ii, n. Cow.
253. Ry. 254. Lex 122. (i.e.) any kind of toll or tax.

Tallow, Sevun, x, n. Sebum, i, n.
258. Ry. 450. Pry.

Tallow, Seyum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.

Tallia, se, f.

Tallia, see, f.

Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamworth.

Tanner, or tawer of Leather Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 602 Coriarius, ii, m.

A tan-house (or house to keep Bark in) Barkaria, x, f.

Tanner's Craft, Tannaria, x, f.

To tan, Tanno, arc. Reg. 602 Ry. 27.

A tan vat, Labrum coriariium Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T A P.

A tap or Faucet whereout Liquor runneth, Epiftomium, ii, n.

Fisftula, x, f. Tappa, x, f. 2 Mon.

To tap a Vessel, Relinere dolium.

The spigot of a tap, Syphon obcuraculum.

The Cock in a brazen tap, Verribulum, 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. Falcia, x, f.

A taper (or Wax-candle) Cererus, m.

Taper-bearer, Cerocerarius, ii, m. Ceropherarius, ii, m.

A Candlestick whereupon tapers are set, Cerocerarium, ii, n.


Tapestry or Cloth in which are Pictures wrought with divers Colours, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

Tapestry wrought with Picture of Beasts, Belliata tapetia.

Thick tapestry, Attalica Peripetama, nis, m.

A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, n.
T A.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, x, f. Lolium, i, n.
A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n.
Parma, x, f.
A target like an half Moon, Pelta, x, f.

He that useth such a target, Peltatus, a, um. Peltaeta, x, m.
A short target, Ancyle, lis, n.
A little round target, Parmula, x, f. Scutulum, i, n.
A target made of Leather thongs without wood, Scetra, x, f.
A target made of a Bull's hide, Taurea, x, f.

A target-maker, Scutarius, i, m. Peltatus, a, um. Peltarius, ii, m.
A little round target, Parmula, i, n.
A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m.
A target-maker's shop, Shopa vel fabrica Scutaria.

Of or belonging to targets (or shields) Scutarius, a, um.
A Tart, Scriblita vel Streblita, x, f. Chanona, x, f.
A tart-maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

A Task (or charge) that one is enjoy'd to do, Penulum, i, u.
A tassel, Apex, icis, f.
A taster to a Prince, or great Person, Prefcillator, oris, m.
A little cup or taster, Cupillum, i, n. Guflatorium, ii, n.
A Wine taster, Meraria, x, f.

A Tavern, Oenopolium, i, n.
A Wine tavern, Taberna vinaria.
A taverner, Tabernarius, ii, m.
A little tavern, Tabernula, x, f.
A tavern haunter, Attabernio, onis, m. Ocillrio, onis, m.
Tawstock (in Devonshire) Tabvstokia.

T E.

Taw River (in Devonshire) Tawus.
Soft tawed Leather wherewith they make Gloves and Purfes, Aluta, x, f.
Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.
A tawing, Alutatio, onis, f.
A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Co-riarius, ii, m.

T A W.

Tawton (in Somersetshire) Thonodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Devonshire) Tawus.

Soft tawed Leather wherewith they make Gloves and Purfes, Aluta, x, f.
Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.
A tawing, Alutatio, onis, f.
A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Co-riarius, ii, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, are.
A tax, Taxa, x, f.
A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex 122. 1 Mon. 976.
A tax by Plough-land, Caruca-gium, ii, n.
Taxors, Taxatores, Ry. 250.
A Land tax, Terragium, ii, n.
A service of Plowing, Reaping, &c. which some Tenants perform to the Lord.

T A Y.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Vestiarius, ii, m. Sutor Vestiarius.
A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Wo-man's taylor) Patagiarius, ii, m.

T E A.

A Teafel (or shearmen's Bur) Hippophas.

T E E.

A Teem (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f.

A row or set of teeth, Sepes den-tium.

The fore-teeth, Primores vel inci-lores dentes. S 2
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, oris, f.

T E M.
Temperance (a Woman's name)
Temperantia, æ, f.
A tempest (or great storm)
Tempestas, atis, f.
The temple within temple Bar
Templum pacis, seu concordia, so called 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 temporals, Temporalia, ium, n. (i.e.) Lay Fees that belong to Bishopricks.
To tempt or intice, Tento, are.
A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.
A tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. R. Y.
219. 376.
A tenant, Tenens.
Tenants in free socage, Collertii.
A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.
Tenantable, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenente.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.
Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f.
Pilæ luciforæ certamen.
A tennis Court, Spæhrifierium, ii, n.
A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m. & f.
A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, Vallum Terraceum.
A terrace of hard and even’d earth, as in a Bowling-alley, Pa-
imentum, i, n.
To make a terrace or floor, Pa-
imento, are.
Tern river (in Shropshire) Terna.
A terrace, Terrarium, i, n. (i.e.)
Writing describing Lands.
Terretenant, Terra tenens.
Terriers, Terraria, orum, Co. int. 146.
A territory, Territorium, ii, n.

T E.

A testament, Testamentum, i, n.
A testator, Testator, oris, m.
Testis is a Word used for the last art of every Writ, as testis me-
fo, &c. if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, testis Edwardus Cook,
or Henrico Hobart, according to the Court from whence it cometh.
Testification, Testificatio, onis, f. To testify, Testificor, ari.
Testified, Testificatus, a, um.
A testimonial, or Certificate, Testificatio, onis, f. literæ te-
stimoniales.
A testimony, or Witness, Testim-
onium, ii, n.

T E T.

Tetbury (in Gloucestershire) Te-
ocuria.
A testor (or Ring-worm) Impe-
igo, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewksbury (in Gloucestershire) Theo-
curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames River, Jamela, Jamilla, Jamelis, Tamenis, Thamesis.
Thames Mouth, Estuarium Tem-
efel vel Temesis.

TH.

A thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus,
i, m. (i.e.) a Noble Man, the Son
of an Earl, also an Officer or Mi-

nister of the King.

Apart of the King’s lands where-
of the Governor was called Thane,
Thanagium, ii, n.

Thanet (or Tanet Isle, in Kent) Athanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Than-
atos, Thanaton, Toliapis.
To batch, Intego, etc.
Batched, Intectus, a, um.
Batched houses, Cannitiae, arum,
Stramineum textum, Textum culmis constratum.
A batching, Textura, a, f.
A batcher, Textor, oris, m.
Calamarius, ii, m.

Batch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipu-
la, a, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Thelogium, tri, n.
Theft, Furthum, i, n. Latro-
nium, ii, n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc proxi-
me sequens.
Then and so often, Tunc & to-
ties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hert-
fordshire) Theobaldenses xdes.
Theobald (a man’s name) Theo-

baldus, i, m.
Theodora (a Woman’s Name)
Theodora, x, f.
Theodore (a Man’s Name) Theo-

odorus, i, m.
Theodosia (a Woman’s Name)
Theodosia, x, f.
Theophilus (a Man’s name) The-

ophilus, ii, m.

Theory, Contemplation or Specu-
lation, Theoria, a, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of
an Art without Practice, Theorica.

Thetford (in Norfolk) Simoma-
gus, Simomagus, Sichomagus, Ted-
fordia, Theodordum.

Of
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<tr>
<td>Of Thetford, Tetfordenensis, Thetfordensis.</td>
<td>Thread in a Needle to sow with.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T H I.</strong></td>
<td>Acia, α, f. Aciarium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A thief, Fur, Eris, c. 2. Latre, onis, m.</td>
<td>Thread by thread, Filatim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thief-boat, Rachetum, i, n. (i.e.) the Ransom of a thief.</td>
<td>To threaten, or Menace, Miar. Minas proponeere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A thiller, or thill-horse, Venetius, i, m.</td>
<td>A threatening, Minatio, onis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.</td>
<td>Three, Tres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thighboat, Rachetum, ii. in. (i.e.) the Ranimation of a thief.</td>
<td>Three Months space, Trimestrium, Ry. 299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A thimble, Digitale, lus, n. Digitabulum, li, n.</td>
<td>To thread, Trituro, are, tribulo, Thrusted, Tritus, a, um. Tractus, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The third, Tertius, a, um.</td>
<td>A thresher, Triturator, oris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.</td>
<td>Tritor, oris, m. Flagellator, ris, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty, Triginta.</td>
<td>A thresher, Tritura, α, Trituratio, onis, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The third, Tertius, a, um.</td>
<td>A place where threshering Instruments are laid up, Tribulatrix, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread, Filum, i, n.</td>
<td>To make a threshold, Limitare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread spun or Yarn made ready to stuff in the Loom, Stamen, inis, n.</td>
<td>A throne, Thronus &amp; Throni, i, m, &amp; n. Solium, ii, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk thread, which Silk-women do Weave in Lintles, or Stools, Licium, ii, n.</td>
<td>The throat, Guttur, uris, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A skain of thread, Schanos, i, m. Globus fili.</td>
<td>la, α, f. Jugulum, li, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax'd thread, Filum paratum.</td>
<td>Thule isle, Thula, Tilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To spin or make thread, Filo, sare.</td>
<td>A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To thread a Needle, Acum filo trajicere.</td>
<td>Thursday, Dies Jovis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To wind thread in a Bottom, Glomerarum, are.</td>
<td>Tibbals, see Theobalds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Winder of thread, Glomerator, oris, m.</td>
<td>T I D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A winding of thread, Glomeratio, onis, f.</td>
<td>The tide when the Water beeth and Floweth, Fluxus &amp; fluxus Maris, Venilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread wound up, Glomeratrum filum.</td>
<td>A spring tide, Estus Marin malina, α, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T I K.</strong></td>
<td>The tick of a Bed, Culcitra, a, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T I L.</strong></td>
<td>A tile, Tegula, α, f.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Gutter tile, or Roof tile being
crooked, Imbres, icis, m.
A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbri- 

Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.
In manner of a Roof tile, Im- 

A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f. 

A tile Ytin, Fornax Tegularis.
Square paving tile, Tela, a, f. 
A Wooden tile or Shingle, Scal- 

To till, Colo, ere, Terram vel- 

Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Cul-

A piece of Forest or Wood-land

A tiler of Land, Cultor, oris, m. 
Till or Until, Donec. 
Till now, Adhuc, adv. 
A till in a Chest, Capsella, a, f. 

To tilt a Barrel, Cadum incli-

A till-yard, Catadromus, i, m. 

Timber, Maerenum, ii, n. Co. 

Any timber to build with, Tigm-

Any great piece of timber, the 
right piece of timber in the inner 

The laying of timber over the 
row or Coping of a Wall, Proje-

A roller laid under timber for 
more easy conveying of it, Hy-

Timbred, or made of timber, 
aterius, a, um.
TI.

TIR.
Tirconnel (in Ireland) Conallea.

TIS.
Tissue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, hitis, f. Textile, lis, n.

TIT.
Titchfield (in Hampshire) Titchfield.
Tithes, Decima, arum, f.
To tithe or take away the tenth part, Decimo, are.
A tithing, Tithinga, x, f. Inf. 73. Decenna, x, f.
A tithing-man, Decennarius, ii, m.
A title, Titulus, li, m.
Intituled, Intitulatus, a, um.
A title (or speck) Punctum, i, n.

TO.
To, ad, Prerp.

TOB.
Tobacco, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana, x, f.
A tobacco-nist, Nicotianista, x, m.
A tobacco-pipe maker, Tubularius, ii, 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 laen, Ash. 88.

TOE.
A toe, Digitus pedis.
The great toe, Hallus, i, m.
Pollex pedis.

TOF.
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, Insimul.
Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

TOI.
Toils, Nets or Hays, whereo Woods, Parks or Forests are before take Wild beasts, Indago, ins, f.

TOL.
Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i 8 Co. 46. Lex 125. Ry. 10.
427. Tholonium, ii, n. 8 Co. Ry. 11. 12-48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two significations: First, it is used for a Libe to buy and sell within the Pincets of a Mannor, Lamb, a chainom. fol. 132, which seems to import so much as a Fair or Market. The words are the Thol (quod nos dicimus Tholonium est sic ilicit quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra.)
In the second signification it is used for a Tribute or a Culf paid for Passage, &c. Braton.
The Expolitor of the Term Law faith thus. Toll or Tolne, most properly a payment used in Cities, Towns, Markets & Fairs, for Goods and Car brought thither to be bought, sold, and is always to be paid the Buyer, and not by the Seller except there be some Custum otherwise.

A toll for carrying on horseback, Summagium, ii, n.

Toll paid for weighing, Tronagium, ii, n.
Toll paid by Merchants for passage, Diabaticum, i, n.

A toll for going through, For with Carts or Horses loaded, Comagium, ii, n.
A toll for passage through another man's ground, Paagium, ii, n.
A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.
A toll gatherer, Telenarius, ii, m.
A toll, Tolto, ã, f. - Mon. 763.

T O M.
A tome, a Part (or one Volume of Book) Tomus, i, m.

T O N.
A pair of songs, Par forcipium.
The tongue. Linguæ, ã, f.
Tonnagium, Tonnagium, ii, n. It is a Custom or Impos't for Mer-
handize brought or carry'd in Tomns and such like Vessels from
other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. An 12
Fac. c. 33.

T O O.
A tooth, Dens, ãs, m.
A tooth-picker or scraper, Den-
iscalpium, ii, n.
The tooth-ach, Odontalgia, ã, f.
Pinchers to pluck out a tooth, Odontagra, ã, f.

T O P.
The top, height, or sharp end of a
king, Summitas, 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, Car-
thesium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.
Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touch-
ing Lo-
stick, Topica, orum, n.

T O R.
Torcester (in Northamptonshire,
Torcestria, Tripontium.
A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4. Co.
98. Fax, facis, f.
A little torch, Facula, ãs, f.
A torch or taper-bearer, Faci-
darius, ii, m.

T O S.
To sot, Torreo, ere.
A sot, Trotus panis.
Toled, Trotus, a, um.
A tolinge iron, Tollorum, ii, n.
Artoptæ, ãs, f.

T O T.
Toones (in Devonshire) Totone-
gium.

T OU.
A touch-stone, Lydias lapis.
Tournament (a Martial Exer-
cise on Horseback) Tornamentum, i, n.

T OW.
To tow a ship, Remulco, are.
A Tower, Helciarius, ii, m.
Tw or birds, Stupula, ãs, f. Lini
flowers, Lina, flupa.
Little tow or birds, Stupula, ãs, f.
Towage, Towagium, ii, n. Ry.
29. Th-magium batellorum, Ry. 27.
(i.e.) a Duty paid by Barge-men to
the owner of the ground where
they towed their Barge.
A towel, Mantile, ãs, n. Manu-
tergium, ii, n. Mantellium, ii, n.
Extergimentarium, ii, n.
A tower (or steeple) Turris, ãs, f.
A little tower (or turret) Tur-
ricula, ãs, f.
A watch tower, Specula, ãs, f.
Pharus, ri, d. g.
Womens towers (or Hairs hang-
ing over the forehead) Ananlia &
anantie, arum, f.

T O U.
A town, Villa, ãs, f.
A country town or Village, Vil-
lata, ãs, f.
A little town, Oppidulum, ãs, n.
A town Incorporate, having their
proper and especial Officers, Laws,
Liberties, and Privileges, Munici-
pium, ii, n.
A townsmen, Oppidanus, i, m.

T O E.
A torch-maker, Lychnopæus, i, m.
A trace (or track) Tracea, x, f.
Brach. 106. bis Velitgium, ii, n.
To trace, track, or seek out by the
footing, Inveitigo, are.
Traced, Inveitigatur, a, um.
A tracer, Inveittigator, oris, m.
To trade, Mercandizo, are.
A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.
Trades, Mystertia, orum, n.
A tradesman, Opifex, icis, m.
Negotiator, oris, m.
Trading, Mercatura, x, f.
A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.
Traffic, Commerce, ii, n.
To traffic, Negotior, arum, Mercatura
m facere. Negotium tradare.
A tragedy, Tragedia, x, f.
A writer of tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.
A trace, whereon Meat sodden
or roasted is put, Trulla, x, f. Concha,
x, f. Alveolus, li, m.
A trace used to carry Mortar in
to Masons, Qaulis, i, m.
A trail or Border about a Woman's Gown,
&c. Segumentium, i, n.
Trailed, or that hath trails or
borders finely wrought, with many
small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.
A trainband, Cohors disciplina
vel selecfa.
A train or Company of Servants
attending on a Prince or Nobleman,
Streptitus, is, &c. 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, Impedimenta,
orum, n.
To train up, Tranor, er, Instruo,
erc.
Trained up, Instructus, a, um.
TR.

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, Ephippatus, a, um. Phalerus, a, um.
Trappers, trappings or bars for Horses, Phaleræ, arum, f. Lorica equi. Strata, orum, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horses trapped with softly Harnes-
es, Ephippetarii, orum, n.

To trap, or take in a trap, Irre-
etio, 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, Ru-
pius, ii, m.

A trap for Mice or Rats, Mucipula, æ, f. Muriflrecula, 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 In-
dictment on the One side chargeth
the Party, so he on the other side
cometh in to discharge himself.
Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 228. It signi-
feth in our Common Law some
time to deny, some time to over-
throw or undo a thing, as by De-
nying and Traversing a Bill, or
the material parts thereof, and
the formal words of this Travers-
are in Lawyers French Sanction ;
and abjou hoc, in Latin. See Kitch-
in, fol. 227. Titulo affirmationis
& negationis.

TR.

To traverse an Indictment, is
nothing else but to make Contra-
diction, or to deny the point of
the Indictment. As in a Present-
ment against A for a High-way
overflown with Water, for default
of scouring a Ditch, &c. A. may
traverse either the matter, viz.
that there is no High-way there,
or that the Ditch is sufficiently
scoured, or otherwise he may 
traverse the Cause that he hath not
the ground. Lamb. Eirenarch. Lib.
4. cap. 13. pag. 521, 522. Of
Traverses see a whole Chapter in
Kitch. fol. 240. See the new Book
of Entries Verbo Traverse.

To traverse, Traverso, are.
Difrationo, are.

A traveller of Countries or Jour-
nies, Viator, oris, m.

A traveller on the High-way,
Hodieporus, i, m.

To travel, or go on a Journey,
Itineror, ari.

TRE.

Treaule, Theriac, æ, f.
The tredle of a Weaver's Loom,
Insile, lis, n.

Treaufon, Proditio, onis, f. Trea-
fon is deriv’d from trahir, which
is Treacherously to betray, Trahi-
sion per contradictionem, Trea-
son.

If a Man be arraign’d for High
Treacon, 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 Treacon concealment is as Ca-
pital as the Practice. Here are no
Accessaries, all are in a like Pre-
dicament of offence and danger of
Law, in Majori prodigatione omnes
sunt principales.
Petty is High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in repute of
the King which is the Highest Person: Petty in regard of the In-
sufiority of the Persons against whom it is committed. Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto nisi in causa proditionis.

To intend or imagine the Death of the King or Queen, though it be not effectual, yet if this be declar'd by an open Act, or utter'd by words, or Letters, it is Treason.

Proditorie must necessarily be us'd in every Judgment 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 Causes; 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 imag'd the mischief. Stannif. pl. of Cor. lib. 2. cap. 19. with Dr. Boys his Gloss. vid. Petit Treason.

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches) Thefaurus, ri, m.
A treasure-house, Thefauraria, i. f. Ry. 96. Domus Thefauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thefaurarius 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 Imploy'd in the Collecting of the Impofts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14. also more belonging to his Office, see Anno 20 Ed. 3. c 6. & Anno 31 H. 6. cap. 5. & Anno 4 Ed. 4. cap. 1. & Anno 17 ejusdem cap. 5. & Anno 1 R. 2. cap. 8. & Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 20.

This high Officer hath by virtue of his Office, the nomination of the Exchequers yearly throughout England, and giveth the places of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He fitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court ordereth things to the King's best Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 l. and under; and by Commission from his Majestie, he with others joined with him, letteth 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 Impolt. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treasurer of the King's Household, Thefaurarius Hospitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Household, hath
Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.
A Grove of trees, Arboratum, i, n.

An Alder-tree, Alnus, i, f.
An Apple-tree, Malus, ii, f.
An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, i, f.
A Wild-ash-tree with broad leaves, Ornus, i, f.
The place where asf-trees grow, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.
A Grove where Beach-trees grow, Faginetum, i, n.

A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla, x, f.
The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.
A Broom-tree, Genista, x, f.
A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.
A Chestnut tree, Castanea, x, f.
A Cypress-tree, Cupressus, fi, vel ës, f.

An Damson-tree, Prunus, i, f.
An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.
An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.
An Elm Grove or place set full of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.
The Ivy-tree, Hedera, x, f.
A Juniper-tree, Juniperus, ri, f.
A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.
A Medlar-tree, Meipilus, li, f.
An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.
The place where Oaks grow, Quercetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.

An Oser or twig, Vimen, ins, n.
The place where Oseris 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, Farfugium, ii, n.
A Place where Poplar-trees grow, Populetum, i, n.

T R.

T R.

T R.

T R.

T R.

T R.
A Quince-tree, Cydonia, x, f.
A Sallow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salicetum, i, n.
A Sorbe-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where Sorbe-tree grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk-tree, Myrica, x, f.
A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinea, x, f.
A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut-trees grow, Juglandarium, ii, n.
A Warden-tree, Voleumum, i, n.
A Willow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salicetum, i, n.
A Westhe (or Other) tree, Siler, cris, n.
A Yew-tree, Smilax, acis, f. Taxus, xi, f.
A tree (or wooden Dish) Catinus ligneus.
To Fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, are. Pravallo, are.
A trencher (to eat Meat on) Quadra, x, f.
A round trencher, Orbis mensa-rius.
A Plate trencher, Scutella, x, f.
A Trendel of a Mill, Molurecum, i, n.
Trent River, Tremente, Trenta, Terentus.
A trespas, Tranfgressio, onis, f.
The Law adjudgeth every Trespas to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that faith the Defendant took his Horfe with Force and Arms (the Law meaneth) as the Law meaneth Force. Doct. & Stud. cap. 14. vi & armis be not in the Writ, shall abate. Fitz. Nat. brev.
The Law accounteth all to vi which is contrary to jus. But Hawk or Walk for my paffars or Recreation over another Mans Ground, he may have his Aff of trespas against me, quare vi armis, for tho’ I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might Pafs upon his Ground without cence, Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 2.
The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, ceperunt abduxerunt, ; for a dead thing, perant & aportaverunt, Fitz. He Nat. Bre. Tit. Tresp. Transgres-dicitur a tranfgrediendo, because over paffeth that which is Rig. Cook on Lit. p. 57.
A trelfel (or three footed fte) Tripus, i, m.
A trelfel (for a table), Trea- phorus, i, m.
Trefels, Treflori, orum, n. Fle.
Womens tresseys, Trefloria Melierum, Fle. 69.

TR I.
A triangle (or Figure that has three Corners) Triangulus, li, n.
Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. Triangularis.
Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vex gal, alis, n.
A Trigger (or Instrument put the Cart wheel, left the Cart) Suffixam, inis, n.
To trim (as Barbers do) Tredi-ce, ere. Ornare comam & fabam.
To trim up a thing to make it seem fairer, Mangonizo, are.
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 Seaarks, and to redress their dogs, as also to correct the faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. Anno 35 Eliz. cap. 13. Anno 35 ejusd. p. 6.

A tripe, Omasum, i, n.
A tripe laid in soufe, Omasum unditum.
A tripe-Woman (she that sells ipees) Alantopolis, is, f.
The Place where Tripes are sold such as Field-lane) Alantopolium, n.
A triumph, Triumphus, i, m.
To triumph, Triumpho, are.
Trifram (a man's name) Tri-ramus, i, m.

A trochisk, a Medicine made round 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. Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.
A kneading-trough, Artopta, x, Maetra, a, f.
A trough (or Binn) to keep Corn, Alveus, ei, m.
A trough to feed Swine, Aquaculus, i, m.
A trough of Stone, Lapista, x, f.
A trowell, Trulla, a, f.

A truant (or Loyerer) Emanuel, oris, m.
A truce, Treuga, x, f. Armilli-

True, Verus, a, um.
Truly, Quidem, adv.
Trumpery (or old Baggage) Scru-
ta, orum, n.
A trumpet, Tuba, x, f. Buccina, x, f.

To sound a trumpet, Buccino, are. Clango, ere.
The floppel of a trumpet (or wind Instrument) Tappa, a, f.

A trumpeter, Buccinator, oris, m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpieta, x, m.
A trumpet-maker, Aereator, oris, m. Tubarius, ii, m.

To sound the alarm on the Trompet, Signum dare buccina, Clas-
cum canere.
The sound of the Trumpet when they blow to the Battel or Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Claslicum, ci, n.
The sound of the trumpet, Clangor Tubæ.

A Wristed or Crooked trumpet, Lituus, ui, m. Concha, x, f.
A truncheon (or Stake) Talea, x, f. Clava, x, f.
A little truncheon, Taleola, x, f.
A trunk or Cheff covered with Leather, Rificus, ci, m.
A trunk-maker, Rificarius, ii, m.
To trufs or eye up, Substringere.
Ligulas stringere.
To trufs up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.
To trufs, stuff, or make a Far-
del, Suffarcino, are. Convaso, are.
Truffed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.
Truff (or girt about) Succinctus, a, um.
A trussing point, Ligula, x, f.
Strigmentum, i, n.
A truss (Fardel or Burden) Sarc-
cina, x, f.
A truss of Hay, Fœni manipulus.
A truss for such as are bursten, Herniolorum Falcia.
A truss whereunto a man's horse is tyed, Exomis, is, f.
A trussing up, Subligatura, x, f.
Sarcinatio, onis, f.
To truss (or have a sure confidence) Fido, ere. Confido, ere.
Trusted, Fidus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.
Trustedes, Fiduciarii.
Truly (sure or faithful) Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.
To try a Cause, Trigio, are.
A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. (i.e.) the Tryal of a Cause.
Ready to try, Paratus sacramentus recognoscere.
A tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i.e.) one chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no. vid. Brooke titulus challenge, fol. 122.

T U B.
A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, x, f. Vas, ahs, n.
A tub fit for serviceable washing, or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n.
Baptifterium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.
A Bucking (or Bathing) tub, Cucuma, x, f. Liximatorium, i, n.
A tub set under the tap to receive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Excipulum, li, n.
A meal-tub, Cumeræ, x, f.
A Powdering-tub, Orca, x, f.
Carnarium, ii, n.
An open Tub or Stand, Aquiminarium, ii, n.

T U C.
A Tucker (or Fuller) Fulio, onis, n.
Tuckers (or Fullers Earth, Fulonica, x, f. Fullium, ii, n.
T U E.
Tuedo or Tees (in the Bishopric of Durham) Tecies.
Tuesday, Dies Martis.
T U F.
A Tuft (or Crest) Cafta, x, f.
Apex, icis, f.
A tuft of Gras, Cespites, is, n.
T U I.
Tuition (or safe keeping) Tutel a, f. Tuitio, onis, f.
T U M.
A tumb, Tumba, x, f. Tumulus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.
To put in a tumb, Intunibo, are.
Tumulo, are.
A tumbler, Hifter, ri, m.
A tumbler which danceth through a Hoop, Petaufilla, x, m. Cyfter, ri, m.
A tumbler, or Dog so called, Vetus, gi, m.
It is an Engine of Punishment which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frankpledges for the bridling of Scolds and Quiet Women, Kitchin, fol. 13.
A tumour, or swelling, Tumor, oris, m.
A tumult, Tumultus, us, m.
Tumultuously, Tumultuose, ad
T U N.
A tune, Tonus, i, m.
To tune (or measure, also to tune or accent) Modulor, ari.
To set a tune to one, Præmodulator, ari.

Tuned, Modulator, a, um.

He that tuneth in measure, Modulator, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulator, vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, æ, f. 2 Mon. 32. (i. e.) a Measure containing 152 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunniagium, ii, n. Lex. 27. a Custom or Impot for Merchant of brought or carried in Tuns or such like Vessels, from t to other Nations after a certain Rate in every Tunn. Anno 12 Ed. cap. 3. Anno 6 H. 8. cap. 14. Anno 1 Jac. cap. 33. also a Duty due to the Mariners for unloading their Ship arrived in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where the Liquor is ur'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, li. Infusorium, ii, n. Tonellus, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarii, m, ii, n. Spiramentum, i, n.

A tunnel in the Roof to let out moat, Epigaulorum, ii, n.

T U R.


Common of Turbaria, Communia Turbaria.

Turbage, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex. 27. 1 Mon. 632.

Turberuil (the family) de Turda villa.

Turchil (the Family) Turchetif,s.

A turf, Turba, æ, f. Gleba, æ, f. succridium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

A Turner's Instrument, wherein 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 Tornatio, Toreumatum, ti, n.

A turn broach, Tornarius, ii, m.

To turn up and down, Affureillo, are.

A Turnkey, Clavicularius, ii, m.

Turn, Turnum, i, n. Is the Sheriff's Court kept every year twice, once after Easter, and again after Michaelmas, Mag. Charta, cap. 35, and that within one Month after each Feast, An. 3 Ed. 3. c. 25, from this Court are Exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women; and all such that have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Turno Viccomitum, Is a Write that lyeth for those that are called to the Sheriff's Turn out of their own hundreds. Regift. Orig. fol. 171.

A turnet of Wood, Fala, æ, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overseers of Orphans, Authores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound to give an account of his Ward.

Analogiæ, æ, m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North) Tueda, Tuedis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indec. 

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv. The twelfth, Duodecim, a, um.

The Feast of twelfth, Festum Epiphaniæ Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indec.

The twentieth, Vicentimus, a, um.
T W.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, f.
A young twig (or Oifer) Vimen, inis, n. Surculus, li, m.
The twig of a tree cut off, Samentum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepusculum, li, n.
Twinkamburn (in Dorsetshire) Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li, m.
To twist, Torquio, cre.
Twisted, Tortus, a, um.

TWO.

Two, Duo.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thuetmonia, Twomondia.

T Y R.

A Tyrant, Tyrannus, i, m.
Tyranny, Tyrannis, idis, f.

TYT.

Offerings and all small Tythes due to the Priest, Altaragium, ii, n. Obventio Altaris.

Not tytheable, Indecimabilis, le, adj. Vid. Tithes.

V A C.

A Vacation (or the time between the Terms) Vacatio, onis, f.

V A G.

A Vagabond, Vagabundus, a, um.

V A I.

A Vail, Velum, i, n. Velamen, inis, n.

Belonging to a vail, Velaris, re, adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwall) Fala.
Valemouth (or Falmouth in Cornwall) Voluba.

Vale of the Cross (in Denbighshire) Vallis Crucis.

Valence (the Family) de Valentia.
Valentine (a man's name) Valentinus, i, m.

V A.

Valentine's day, Festum sancti Valentini Episcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber) Valetus, i, m.

Vale, Vid, also a Bencher's Clerk.
Vaeator, or Vautor (the Family) de Valle Torta.

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, is, f.
Value, the worth of any thing, Valenti, x, f.


D A N.

A Pane (or weather-cock) Triton, onis, m.

Vandeles (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vinduglefius.

A Vanguard (or the foreward in Battle, Bantasia, x, f. Kit. 208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord. Vassallus, i, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpimanus, i, m.

V A T.

A Vate (or Fat) Vas, alis, n.

Labrum, l, n. Vas pretiorium.

A great dying Vate, Athenium, i, n.

A Cheese Vate, Casearium, i, m.

V A V.

A Varafour, one in Dignity next a Baron, Vavasor, & Valvar, oris, m.

The Estate (or Lordship of such a one) Vavasoria, x, f.

A Vault (or Roef) Fornix, icis, m.

A Vault low in the Ground, Crypta, x, f. Hypogaeum, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Tefidineatus, 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.

Vecal, Caro vitulina.

To Vear a Cable, or to roll it up in a round Circle, Gurare Ruden-tem.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, a, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, a, f. Perga-

mena, a, f.

Velvet, Velvetum, i, n. Ra.Ent.


Holosericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Venial (or pardonable) Vania-

s, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ udicial and goeth out of the Rec-

ord lying where two parties plead

and come to Issue, s, s, upon the faying of the Country, for then he Party Plaintiff or Defendant

shall have this Writ directed to be

Sheriff, that he caufe to come 2 Lawful Men of the fame Coun-
y to say the Truth upon the laid

due taken. And if they come not

the day of this Writ returned, then shall go out a Habeas Corpora,

and after a diftreff, until they come, Old. Nat. brev. fol. 157.

Venisen, Caro Ferina.

Venison Season in Winter, Feri-

fona, a, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n.

Ventre inspiciendo, Is a Writ for

the Search of a Woman, that faith

e is with Child, and thereby

itholdeth Land from him that the

next Heir at Common


Venus (a Woman's name) Venus,
is, f.

V E R.

A Verderer, Viridarius, ii, m.

o. 168. 1 Mon. 574.

A Verdil, 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

Treal.

The Verge (or Compass of the

King's Court being 12 miles about)

Vigata, a, f.

Vergers, Virgatores, Lex 129.

Vergivian, or Western Sea, Ocean-

anus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.

To verify a thing, Verifico, are.

Verily (or truly) Verè, adv.

Verjuice, Ormphacium, ii, n.

Vernis, Vernix, icis.

By virtue of a Deed, Feoffment,

Leafe, &c. Virtute.

Vertious, Vertuofus, a, um.

Vetulam, an ancient City near

St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Cal-
fivelanii oppidum. Verolamium.

Verulamium. Virolamium. Uro-

lamin. Urolanium.

V E S.

Vefy (the Family) de Vesi.

A vessell of what kind so ever,

Vas, valis, n.

A little vessell, Vacsulum, li, r.

An Oyl Vessell made of Leather,

Scortia, a, f.

A Wine Vessell, Vinarium, ii, n.

A great vessell for Wine, as a Vat,

Orca, a, f.

A vessell with cold Water to rinse

Cups in, Luterium, ii, n. Bau-
calis, is, f.

A vessell to wash Feet, Podonip-

trum, i, n.

A vessell ufed by Goldsmiths to

wash away Dros, Thermafitris.

Ihe that makes vesseells of Silver or

Gold, Vfuscarius, ii, m.

A vessell of any sort to Sail in,

Navigium, ii, n.

A vessell or Ship to carry Anchors

in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.

U u 2
VI.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel) Ratarius, ii, m.
A vestry in a Church, Veliarius, ii, n. Sacramentum, ii, n.
A vestry keeper, Sacrificant, x, m.
A vestment, (or Garment) Vestimentum, i, n.
Vestire, Vestura, x, f. (i.e.) Possession, or admittance to a Vestire, West. 2. chap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. i.

The Corn that grows on it, Vestura terræ.
A vestch, Vicia, x, f.
A place fenced with vetches, Vicarium, ii, n.
Of vetches, Vicarius, a, um.

V I A.
A viage (or Glæs) Phiala, x, f.
Lecythus, i, m.
A viage with a Big Belly, Ampulla, x, f.
A viage-maker, Ampullarius, ii, m.

V I C.
A Vicer, Vicarius, ii, n.
A vicarage, Vicaria, x, f.
Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamerarius, Hofpittii Domini Regis, An. 13 Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his absence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers pertaining to that part of his Majesty's Household which is called the Chamber, wherein is concluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Presence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Galleries, &c. thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy-closet, &c. and in the Lord Chamberlain's absence, he Command-

eth and Overseeth the Attendant of all to whom it appertaineth to be ready, and waiting on his Majesty going to the Chappel, or to speak with Ambassadors, or else Walking or Riding forth.

A Vice-chancellor, Vicecamerarius, ii, m.
A vicecount (or viscount) Vicecomes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. Cambden saith, is an old name of Office, but a new name of Dignity never heard of amongst us until H. 6. his days, but this Degree of Honour is more ancient far in other Countries. Cassian, in gloria mundi, part 5, confid. 55.

Vicegerent, Vicegerens.
A vicerey, Prorex, egis, m. Superregulus, ii, m. Vicarius regis.
A vicecy, Victoria, x, f.
Viciales, Victimaria, orum, n.
A victimaller, one that sells victu-
al, Victimarius, ii, m. Lex 130.
Vitellarius, ii, m. Oplopes, cx, m.

V I E.
Vies or Devises (in Wiltshire) Caltrum de vies, Devise, Deviho.
A viewing of Urin, Inspectio lotii.
A view of Frank Pledge, Vifus Franci Plegii.

V I G.
By vigor (or force) Vigore.

V I L.
A village belonging to some town or manner, Berwica, x, f. Villa Frumentaria.
VI.

A little village, Villula, a, f. Mon 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.

Villein, Villanus, i, m. Villenage, Villenagium, ii, n.

Servile Tenure.

VIN.

Vincent (a Man's name) Vincentius, ii, m.

A vine, Vitis, is, f.

A vine running upon a Latifolious bine, Brachiata vinae.

A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n.

A vine-dresser, Vinitor, oris, m.

To Prune a vine, Caftrare vi-
m.

Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.

A vinegar-mah, Acetarius, a, m.

VIO.

A viol to play on, Pandura, x, f.

A viol-maker (or he that playeth a viol), Pandurarius, ii, m.

To play on a viol, Pandurilo, re.

VIP.

Vipont, or Vipount (the Family) e veteri Ponte.

VIR.

The virginals, Clavecymbalum, n.

A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.

The Feast of the visitation of the lefted virgin, Felium visitationis eatae Mariæ virginis.

Virgil (a Man's name) Virgilius, i, m.

VIS.

A vine (or venem) Vinesetum, n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i.e.) a Neighbour place, or a place near t hand, An, 16 Ri. 2. cap. 6.

UN.

VIT.

Vital (a Man's name) vitalis, lis, m.

Vitis (in France near Callis) Iticius portus, Itius, Itium Galliæ.

VIN.

A wizard (or Mask) Larva, x, f.

ULC.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.

The Cavities of an ulcer, Sinus ulceris.

An ulceration breaking out in Scab or Sore, ulceratio, onis, f.

To ulcerate, ulcero, are.

ULS.

Ulster (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ul-tonia.

UMP.

An umpire (or award made by an umpire) Umpiragium, ii, n.

An umpire, umpirator, oris, m.

UNA.

Unaccustomed, Insuetus, a, um.

Unadvised, Inconsideratus, a, um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

UNC.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (i.e.) an Uncle by the Mother's side.

An Uncle (or Father's Brother) Patruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandfather's Brother) Propatruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandmother's Brother) Proavunculus, li, m.

UND.

To Underprop, Praefulcio, ire.

An underpropping (or undersetting) Suffultura, z, f. Fulcrum, i, n.

To understand, Intellego, ere.

An understanding, Intellectus, us, m.
Under-Treasurer of England, Viccetheaurarius 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 eafe 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 others Places that seem to approve this to be true.

UNI.

Universal, Universalis, le, adj.
An university, Academia, x, f.
Universitas, atis, f.
Unjust, Injustus, a, um.
Unjustly, Iinjuste, adv.

UNK.

Unknown, Ignocentius, a, um.
UNL.

Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um.
Unlearned, Indoctus, a, um.
Unlike, Diffimilis, le, adj.
Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um.
To unload, Discarco, arc. Ra.

VO.

Entr. 3. 409. Lex 44.
An unloading, Discarcatio.
onis, f.

UNP.

Unplowed, Inaratus, a, um.
UN S.

Unfold, Invenditus, a, um.
UNT.

Untouch'd, Intactus, a, um.
UNtrue, Falsus, a, um.

VOI.

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, Quare imped. 51.

Void, Vacuus, a, um.

VO L.

A volunteer, voluntarius, ii, m.

Vo-..CO.

To vouch (Call, or Warrant) Vo-

A Voucher (or be that voucheth) Vocans, tis, m. Advocator, oris, m. Spel. 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New Book of Entries verbo vouchcr. Voucher de Garra- rancie. Britton cap. 75. in La-

tin, Advocatio ad Warrantizan-
dum, 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-
mint in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right a-
ainst the Demandant, or to yield him other Land. Brallston writeth large Treatise of it, Lib. 5, ral. 4. per rotam. See Littleton in the last Chapter of his Tenures, 117. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 134. de Varrantia Charta.

There is a common voucher and double voucher. Cook Lib. 2. Sir Hugh Cholmley's case, fol. 50. b. This is very answerable to the Contract in the Civil Law, whereby the Buyer bindeth the Seller, ometime in the simple value of the thing bought, sometime in the double, to Warrant his secure enjoyment 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 Summonas ad Varrantizandum, vid. Terms of Law, verbo voucher, and Lambert in his Explication of Saxon Words, verbo advocare. vide Warrant.

A voucher, Advocatus, i, m. Spel. 23.

U P. H.
An upholster, Culcitarius, ii, m.
Tapetarius, ii, m. Plumarius, ii, m.
An upholster's Trade, Plumarius, ii, n.

U P L.
Upland (Highland) Uplanda, x, f.

U R B.
Urban (a man's name) Urbanus,

U T.

U R D.
Urduhead a Promontory (in Scotland) Berubium.

U R E.
Ure river, in Yorkshire, Urus.

U R I.
Urine, Urina, x, f.

An urinary, Urinarius, ii, n.

The sediment at the bottom of an Urinal, Hypotasis, is, f.

U R S.
Usley (a woman's name) Ursula, x, f.

U S A.
An usage, Utage, ii, n. 1 Mon. 502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. Usuagium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 504. 981.

U S H.
Usant Isle on the Coast of France, Axantos, Uxantisena.

An usher of a School, Hypodidascalus, ii, m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.

U S K.
Uske Town (in Monmouthshire), Castrum Olcea, Burrium.

Uske River (in Monmouthshire) Ilca, Olca.

U S U.
Usury, Utura, x, f.
To lend upon usury, Uturo, are.

An usurer, Ufurarius, ii, m.

A griping Usurer, Æarius merlus.

Usurpation, Uturpatio, onis, f.

U T E.
Utensils, Utensilia.
To utlaw, Utloga, 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 every
W A.

ry County, to answer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediatur, nec legi, & extunc uslagabitur, and shall lose all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements, vide Terms of Law, Titulo Utagaric. vid. Outlawry.

UTT.
To utter, Uttero, are.
The uttermost, Extremus, a, um.
Uttoxeter (in Staffordshire) Etocetum.

VUL.
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) Uxius Pons.

W A D.

O Wade, also to made over, Vado, are.

W A F.
A washer, Libum, i, n.
Wafter, Wafteres, m. pl. Officers that Guarded our Fishermen chiefly on the Coast of Norfolk and Suffolk.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pledges to do any thing, Vado, are.
To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.
To wage deliverance, Vadiare Liberationem averiorum.
Wagers, a giving Security, or putting in Pledges to do a thing, Vadiatio, onis, f.
Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

W A.

Wager of Battel, Vadiatioudelli.
To lay a wager, Fortuna depone.

A Wagon, Rheda, x, f.
A Wagoner, Rhedarius, ii, m.
The Rack slaves of a wagon, Sicriculus, li, m.
A seat in a wagon, Esseda, x, f.

W A I.

A Waife, Waivism, ii, n. 2 Infl. 163. Brac. 8. Wavium, ii, n. It is properly, when a Thief being pursued and having stolen Goods about him, doth leave or forfake them, that he may fly away, Cook 5. Rep. Foxley's Cafe.

Wainage, Wanagium, ii, n. (i.e.) the Furniture and appurtenances of the Wain, also Land Tilled, and the Profits arising from it.

A wain, Plautrum, i, n.
A wain-driver, Plaustrarius, ii, m.
A wain-house, Wannagium, ii, n.
Wainscot, Tabulatum, i, n. Opus Intellinum.

To wainfoc, Contabulo, are, Opere intellinove veltire parietes, Tabulis parietes veltire.

Wainscotting, Incrustatio materia.

A wailer, Anclator, oris, m.
A waiting-woman, or Gentlewoman's Maid, Pedissequa, x, f.
To waive, Waivio, are.

Waine, the waiving of a Woman, as outlawing is of a Man, Waivaria, x, f. Waive is a Woman that is Outlaw'd, and she is called Waive, as left out or forfaken of the Law, and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, for Women are not sworn in Leets to the King as Men are, which be of the age of 12 Years or more. Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 11. Sell. 186.
A Woman waived, Femina waiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being fixed in Law, contemnuously refused to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is laid 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, Bota waiviata. 1 Co. 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (in Yorkshire) Wakefeldia. W A L.


A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n. A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Cloyster before a Church, Propylaeum, i, n. An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xylylus, ili, m. Walking under Piazza’s, substratalicus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To walk in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ier. Cingere Muro.


A Wall about a House, Dissipium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries tectaceus, Paries lateritus, Muri coctiles.

A wall of stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, x, i.

A partition-wall, Paries intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall serving for Rooms, Paries medians.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint-stone, Silicatus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cementitius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parites arrectariori, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Toothing of a wall; Dentatio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a House; Promurale, lis, n.

An arched Wall, Paries fornacatus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjedus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Lichfield, Eroctum: Wall of Adrian, Hadrianus murus. Walled about; Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, x, f. Bilaccus, ci, m.

A wallet to put VIsuals in, Corcyrium, ii, n.

Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatus, a, um.

Wallingford (in Berkshire) Cale-na, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Galleva.
WA.

Walfingham (in Norfolk) Parathallafia.
Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.
Walter (a man's name) Walterus, i, m.
Waltown (in—) Admurum.
Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

WAN.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandalis.
Wandlesbury (a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge) Vandebria.
Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

WAP.


WAR.

A ward, Warda, a, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in London, which is a Portion of the City committed to the special Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in such sort that every one knoweth the Ward assigned unto him, and hath dwelling within the same compass some Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that respect a Deputy unto the said Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of these Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, besides other Liberties and the Suburbs, Stowes's Survey of London.

WA.

A ward (or rather a Valet) Quasi Valsalatus, Valettus, i, m. Wardmore, Wardemotto, i, m.
The Court of every Ward in London.
Wardenny, Wardagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money paid for the Warding of a Castle.
A warden, Guardianus, i, m.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.
Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prifone Domini Regis de le Fleet.
Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Foretæ Domini Regis de Waltham.
A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesie.

A warden (Fruit) Voleumum, i, n.
The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, a, f. Veltarium, ii, n.
Keeper of the wardrobe, Custos Garderoba 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 Lefialae.
Warminster (in Wilts) Verlucio.

A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.
A warranty, Warrantia, a, f.
Lex. 131.
A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same.

There are two kinds of warranties, viz. Express by deed, Lineal, Collateral. Implyed by Law, viz. that commenceth by Diffeisin, Co. 1 Inst. 365. a. It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for be the Heir Lineal or Collateral, if by Possibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (i.e.) if one claims the Land not is Heir to him that made the warranty, in respect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, Co. 1. Inst. 370. a.

A warranty is not called Collateral in respect of the Blood, for the warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and he warranty may be Lineal albeit he Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom he warranty doth fall. Co. 1. Inst. 76. a.

A warranty that commenceth by Diffeisin is Regularly when he Conveyance wherunto the warranty is annexed, doth work, Diffeisin, 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 charts, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c.

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarantee) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, a, f. Bellum, i, n.


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 warriour (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Preliator, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Classiarius, ii, m. Navis presidiaaria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrifene.

A Council of war, Praetorium, ii, n.

Animble charger in the war, Concurfator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armaturæ ompes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equis, Equis agninalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix triremis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarus, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.
WA.

Warren (a man's name) Waringus, i, m.
Warwick Town (in Warwickshire) Presidium, Verovicum, verificus, Warwicus.
Warwickshire, Warwicana Province, Warwici comitatus.

W A S.

A wash (or wreath) to be laid under a Vessel, that is born on the Head, Cencillius, i, m.
To wash, Lato, are.
To wash all over, or clean, Diluuo, 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 alwarium.
The waste (or middle) Cincertura, x, f. Cingulum, li, n.
To wash (usually applied to Executors) Devallio, are.
Wash made upon lands or woods, by a Tenant for Life, Estrepamentum, i, n.

The waste of woods and hedges that Cattle feed in; Penagium, ii, n. Penagium vel Pannagium, ii, n. It also signifies the Money that is given for it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods, Imbevido, onis, f.
Waste, Vaefum, 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 shall have a Writ of waste, and shall recover the place where the waste is done and treble damages. But if a Man cut down Timber and repaireth old Houses, this is no waste. But if he with the Timber build a new House, then the cutting down of the Timber is waste.

A waste in the Forest is, where a Man cutteth down his own Woods without Licence of the King or of the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, Manwood 1. part. Foret Laws, pag. 172. Or in the Forest plough up his own Meadow or Plature and converts it into Tillage, part. 2 cap. 8. num. 4, and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors shall have glass, 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
For permissive wast no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waste, a general action of Trespass lies, Cook lib. 5. Rep. Cornets d. 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-edyf 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 Houfes, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waste against him; but he cannot plead quod non fecit vastum, but the special matter, Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sed. 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.
If a House be ruinous at the time of the Leafé made, if the Leffe 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 supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, Cook Id. ib.

WA.

To watch, Vigilo, are.

To watch and work by Candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch-man, Vigilarius, ii,m.

A scout-watch, Speculator,oris, m.

A watch word, Symbolum, li, n.

He that bringeth or giveth the watch word, Tefferarius, 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-
WA.

Watling-street way, Veteligniana via, via Consularis.

WA V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) Avona.

WA X.

Wax, Cera, x, 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, x, f.

WA Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via, x, 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, Kitch. fol. 35. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have freelierty 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.

WE.

A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestallamentum, 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.

WA EA.

Weadon on the street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Illanavantia, Illanavaria, Illanavatia.

Wald, Weald, and Wold, differing in vowel, signify one thing, viz. a wood or forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Copia, x, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Copiosus, a, um. Locuples, pletis, & ior, us, adj.

A Common-wealth (or weal public) Republirca, ae, f.

To wean, ablacto, are.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A meaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.

To furnish one's self with weapons, Armo, are.


Defensive weapons, Arma defensiva.

Offensive weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura, x, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferrcum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar-spear, Sabina, x, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,
Weaponless (or without weapons)
Inermis, e, adj.
Which beareth weapons, Telifer, ra, rum, adj.
To wear (or waist by wearing)
Variegato, are. Tero, ere.
To wear a Garment, Getto, are.
A wear (or dam) Wera, x, f. 
1. Mon. 590. 983. Lex 133. Wera, x, f.
A wear in a River, Boera, x, f. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cataracta, x, f.
A wear (or Kidle) with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fish in, Kidellus, i, m. 1. Instr. 38. Mag. Chart. cap. 23. Spel. 420. Lex 75.
Wear River (in the Bisoprick of Durham) Wirus.
The weasland of a man’s Throat, Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, x, f.
The weasland or wind-PIPE of the Lungs, Trahea vel Trachia, x, f.
A weasel, Mufela, x, f.
Weather, Aura, x, f. I Co. 135.
Fairness of weather, Serenitas, atis, f.
A weather (or gelded sheep)
Vervex, ccis, m.
Weatheres, Muttones, 2 Cow. 39.
Verveces.
A weather-cock (or vane) Triton, onis, m. Verforia, x, f. Penumiculum, li, n. Index venti, Ventilogium, ii, n.
To weave, Texo, ere.
To weave to the end, Pertexo, ere.
To weave in, or with another thing, Intexo, ere.
To twist or weave together, Contexo, ere.
To weave round about, Circumtexo, ere.

To weave or joyn to after, Subtexo, ere.
To weave silk, Bombycino, are. Bombycinum facere.
Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um. Weaved (or wrought between)
Intertextus, a, um.
A weaver, Textor, oris, m.
A woman weaver, Textrix, icis, f.
A Silk weaver, Soricarius, ii, m.
A Linen weaver, Linteus, 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 weft, whereunto the warp is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.
A weaver’s Slay in his Loom, having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten, inis, m.
A woof in weaving, (or the weaver’s Tram) Trama, x, f.
The Tredle of a weaver’s Loom Infile, is, n.
A weaver’s Shuttle-Threads, Licia, 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 Cloath, Tela, x, f.
The long roughness of the webb, Pectitas, atis, f.
A webb of Lead, Chlarta plumbea.
The webb (or pearl) in the Eye.
Albugo, inis, f.
Webley Town (in Herefordshire)
Weableia.

W E D.
To wed. Vide, to marry.
A wedding-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.
A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.
An iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.
To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo, are.
A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.
A great wedge or Ingot of Gold, Palaera, α, f.
A little wedge of Gold, Pala, α, f.
Wedges, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wise, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.
Conjugium, ii, n.
Wednesday, Dies Mercuri.

W E E.
Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fish in, Nafta, α, f. Excipulum, ii, n.
Weels, to take Eels, Caudaeæ.
A little weel, Tendicula, α, f.
Scirpus, li, m.

W E I.
To weigh, Pondero, are. Libro, are.
A weighing, Pensura, α, f. Librato, onis, f.
The art of weighing, Staticæ, es, f.
Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.
A toll paid for weighing, Trona, α, f. Tronagium, ii, n.
A weight (or poise) Pondus, eris, n.
A pound weight, Librata, α, 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, Æquilibrætas, atis, f.
Of equal weight, Æquilibræ, bre, adj.
Gold weight, Æquilibrium, ii, n.
Libramentum, i, n.
To try by weight, Pensio, are.
A weight to jump with, Halter, eris, m.
A pair of weights to weigh wool, Bilancium, ii, n.

Y y Weights,
WE, 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 signification from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle sort, twenty of which make an Ounce, and 12 such Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce less, should be all one in signification with the Pound of Averdupcis, and the other Pound called by Fleta Trohe weight, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call Troy weight, Fleta, Lib. 2, cap. 12.

Wellford (in Ireland) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Welfordia.

W E L.

Weland River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.
Welsh Mayor or Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Mailoria Wallisca.
Welsh-men, Walani, Welfordis.
A welsh-man, Wallus, i, m.
A well, Puteus, ei, m.
A little well, Puteolus, li, m.
The cover of a well, Puteal, alia.

A well's mouth (or brim) Crepitus, inis, f.
A Digger or searcher of a well, Putecarius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to a well, Putealis, le, adj.
Wells City (in Somersetshire) Fontanenses Ecclesie, Theodordumini. Wells.
Of Wells, Wellenis.
Bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathontiensis & Wellenis.

The well of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, x, f. A little well, Laciniosa, x, f. To well or hemm, Prætexto, are. A welling, Prætextura, x, f. The well of a Shoe, Interiorum, ii, n.

W E N.

Wensbech, or upon the River Wensbech, Clamoventa. Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa Wartworth (a Man's Name). Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (in the Bishoprie 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 or Eden (in Cumberland) Virolidurum.

W E S.

The well, Occidens, ntis, m. Western, Helferius, a, um.
\textbf{W H.}

West-part, Pars occidentalis.
\textit{A western wind}, Ventus occidentalis.

Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.


Westmorland (see People of Westmorland) Westmaria, Westmorlandia.

West-Sax n., Vili Saxones.

West-wales, Demetia.

\textbf{W E V.}


\textbf{W H A.}

\textit{A Whale}, Coetus, i, m.

\textit{Wharfe River} (in Yorkshire) Gueria, Verberia, Wherius.

\textit{A Wharfe}, Wharfa, \( \overline{\text{a}} \), f. 1. Co. 19. Co. En. 536. Lex 134. It is a broad plain place near to a Creek or Hith of the Water, to lay wares upon, that are brought to or from the Water, to be transported to any other place. \textit{New Book of Entries}. 3 \textit{Col. 3}.

Wharbage, Wharfigium, ii, n. Kualagium, ii, n. \( (i.e.) \) Money paid for loading or unloading goods at a Wharfe.

A \textit{whar} or \textit{whre} to \textit{put on a spindle to spin with}, Verticulum, \( \overline{i} \), n.

\textbf{W H E.}


\textbf{W H.}

\textit{Wheat yeilding very fine} \textit{flomets}, Frumenta Lactentia.

Of or belonging to \textit{wheat}, Triticus, a, um.

\textit{Wheatley Bridge} (in Oxfordshire) Veteleganus pons.

\textit{A Wheel}, Rota, \( \overline{\text{a}} \), f.

\textit{A little wheel}, Rotula, \( \overline{\text{a}} \), f.

The \textit{strake of a Wheel}, which is either the Iron bound about the \textit{Wheel}, or the Round hoop of wood, in which the spokes are put, peradventure so called because it makes a \textit{strake} in the ground as it goeth, Canthus, i, m.

\textit{A water-wheel to draw water}, Hauritrum, i, n. Hauritorum, ii, n.

\textit{A spinners wheel}, Rhombus, i, m.

The \textit{spoke of a wheel}, Radius rot\( \nu \).

\textit{A turners wheel}, Tornus, i, m.

\textit{A cart-wheel}, Orbita, \( \overline{\text{a}} \), i.

\textit{A water-mill wheel}, Tympanum, ni, m.

The \textit{great wheel of a Crane where in Men raise up burdens and packs}, Tympanum versatilis.

The \textit{Spoling or weavers wheel}, Harpedone, is, n.

\textit{A potters wheel}, Rota figura-ris.

The \textit{circles of a cart wheel}, Orbile, is, n.

The \textit{wheel of a windlas or gin in the which the Rope runneth}, \textit{Tröhclea}, \( \overline{\text{a}} \), f.

To \textit{work with the wheel as turners do}, Torno, are.

To \textit{shoe wheels}, Ferrare rotas.

\textit{A cog wheel belonging to a mill}, Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to \textit{a wheel}, Rotalis, le, adj.

\textbf{V y \& Wheelage,}
Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a
Custom paid for the Passage of
Wains and Carts.

A wheel-wright, Rotarius, ii, m.
A wheel-barrow, Fabo, onis.

Vehiculum trufatile.
A wheel, Catulus, li, m.
When and as often, Quando &
quotes.
Whereof, Unde, cujus, quo-
rum, 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 wheel, Acuo, ece.
Wheeling, Acutus, a, um.
A wheeling-stock, Excaxatio, onis, f.
A wheelfone, Cos, cotis, f.
Wheel, Serum, i, n. Serum laeatis.

W H I.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scu-
tica, a, f.

A Dog-whip, Libriffa, a, f.
Whip-cord, Resticula, a, f.
A whipping-stock, Statua verbe-
ra, Flagri Subiculum.
To whip, Verbero, are. Flagel-
lo, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f.
Verberatio, onis, f.
A whip-saw wherewith Timber
is sawed, Runcina, a, f. Runcas, a, f.
A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.
A whistle, Scopo, vininae.
A whiffler, Fiftula, a, f.
A whifflina, Fiftulator, oris, m.

W H O.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland)
Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Al-
bum monasterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Al-
bo monasterio.

A white-pot (or Cuffard) Ogala,
aeis, n.

Whithern or Whitherne (in Sco-
land) Candida casa, Lucopibia.
The Feast of Whitfontede, Pen-
tocfe, es, f.

A Whiffler, Inflolator, oris, m.

W I.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland)
Alion, Alione, Alone.

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bum monasterium.

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Whithern or Whitherne (in Sco-
land) Candida casa, Lucopibia.
The Feast of Whitfontede, Pen-
tocfe, es, f.

A Whiffler, Inflolator, oris, m.

W I B.

Whiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Impi-
us, a, um.
Wickedly, Scelerate, adv. Impi-
ie, adv.

A wicket, Fletra, a, f. Forula,
a, f. Porticula, a, f.
A wicket (or little Door beside the
Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wicham (in Buckinghamshire)
Wichcomb.

Wich (in Worcestershire) Wi-
chum.
A wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is subject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly said, a Feme covert hath no Will. Cook 4. Rep. Forse, and Hembling's Case.

If she have any Tenure at all, she holds in Capite, and she hath no Title but by her Husband: the Maxim of the Lawyers is, Uxor fulget radiis maritii, the Wife shines with her Husband's Beams. Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor accessory, because the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband, Our Law faith, That every Gift, Grant, or Disposition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatsoever, made by a Woman-Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery suffered, if they be done without her Husband's consent, are void, 45 Edw. 3. Fitz. Coven. 18. 1 H. 5. 12. 6. Perk. cap. de Grant. nat. brev. fol. 120.

Yea, if she do wrong to another, she hath not any thing to make satisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband must do it, or by Imprisonment of her person must it be done. Nat. brev. fol. 188. 11.

And though she have Inheritance of her own, yet can she not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpose without his Consent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be assigned to the Wife with his Consent, if out of such Lands she grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. Perk. fol. 2. A. Perk. fol. 2. B.

And if he Covenant to give her yearly such and such apparel, she cannot dispose it as she list without his consent, but only use and wear it as she list, 27 H. 8. 27. p. 12.

Neither can she Leafe her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Leftee entering by force thereof, is a Dispossessor to the Husband, and a Trespasser. Perk. fol. 3. 4.

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is enabled to merchandise, 21 H. 7. 18. p. 29. Nat. brev. fol. 12.

Finally, she cannot make Executors without the consent of her Husband, nor a Devise or Will, Cook 4. Rep. Ognel's Café.

If she make a Will, and thereby devise her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and she after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at first. Mold. Comment. 344. A. Bret. and Rigdon's Café.

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, Alimonia, a.f.

A new married Wife, Spontia, x, f.

An old Wife, Vetula, x, f. Anicula, x, f.

An house wife, Mater familias.

The Sons' wife, Nurus, us, f.

The wives of two Brethren, Janeftrices, vel Lautrices.

A brother's wife, Fratia, x, f.

The wife of my son, or my daughter's son, Pronurus, 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.

Wright Island by the britains accicntly Guith, whence probably all its other names, Ieta, Veeta, Veetis, Veetela, Vieta, Wohta.

The wild of Suflex, Wilda Suflexia, Hob. 266. Walda, x, f.

A wilderness (or desert) Desertum, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderness in a Garden, Sylvan desinence,

Wilfrid (a man's name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A last will (or testament) Supreme 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, Intestatò, 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 maketh a will (or Testament) Testator, oris, m.

She that maketh a will (or Testament) Testatrix, icis, f.

Of or belonging to a will (or Testament) Testamentarius, a, um.

William (a man's name) Gulius, i, m.
W I.

Willingly, Voluntarić, adv.  
Willoughby (the Family) De Warnevilla, Willoughbæus.  
Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia, Wiltonia.  
Of Wiltshire, Wiltunensis.  

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.  
A wimble, Terebrum, brī, n.  
A little wimble, Terebellum, li, n.  
A boring with a wimble or other like Instrument, Terebratio, onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire) Setantium palus.  
Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vindulgladia, Vindulgladia, Winburna.  
Wincelumba, Winchelcumba.  
Winchelsea (in Sussex) Winchelfega.  
OldWinchelsey, Vindelis.  
Winchester City (in Hampshire) Ventabelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Winchelria.  
Of Winchester, Wenlanus.  
Winch in the wall (in—) Tindolana.  
Winchester-house (in Southwark) Avonii Palatium.  
OldWinchelsea (in Northumber-land) Vindolana.  
Bishop of Winchester, Episcopus Wintoniensis.  
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

W I.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Sub-solanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.  
The West-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m. Favonius, ii, m.  
The South-wind, Austera, tri, m. Ventus Australis, Notus, i, m.  
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis, m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio, onis, m.  
The East-north-east-wind, Cæ-cias, x, m.  
The North-east-wind, Euro-aqui-lo, onis, m.  
The North-east-wind, Thraeciæs, x, m.  
The West-wind, Boreazephyrus, i, m. Corus, i, m.  
The West-north-west-wind, Argefes, x, m.  
The West-south-west-wind, Libs, bis, m. Africus, ci, m.  
The south-south-west-wind, Libnotus, i, m. Austroafricus, ci, m.  
The South-south-wind, Carbas, x, m.  
The South-east-wind, Euronotus, i, m. Euroauster, tri, m. Notozephyrus, i, m.  
A gentle wind, Aura, x, f.  
A contrary wind, Reflatus, is, m.  
A whirli-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, Austrinus, a, um.  
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mola Pneumatica.  
A wind-mill-fail, Alæ Molares.  
A winding-sheet, Sudarium, ii, n.  
Feralis, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.
A window, Fenestra, x, f. Re- 
pagulum, i, n. Specularium, ii, 
n.
A little window, Fenestella, x, 
f. Fenestrícula, x, f.
Bay windows, Cava fenestrae.
A cellar-window, Spiraculum, 
Ii, n.
Dormer windows, Tectorum 
fenestrae.
Lutheran windows, Solatorium 
fenestrae.
A flap window, Fenestra pen-
dula.
A window-case, Fenestra defen-
sculum.
Window Beams, Fenestralia.
A Glass-window, Vitrea fen-
estra.
A lattice window, Clathrum, i, 
n. Traníenna, x, f.
Windows made with cross Bars 
with many holes to look out, Can-
celli, torum, m.
To make windows, Fenestró, 
arc.
Wine, Vinum, i, n.
New wine, Mustum, i, n.
Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.
French wine, Vinum Gallicum.
White wine, Vinum album.
Rhenish wine, Vinum Rhenense.
Red wine, Vinum rubrum.
Spanish wine (or Sack) Vinum 
Hispanicum.
New wine sodden till the third 
part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n.
Sapa, x, f.
Decayed or dead wine, Vappa, 
x, f.
To boil or burn wine, Defruto, 
arc.
To allay wine, Vinum diluère.
Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.
Wine of a year old, Annotinum, 
i, n.

To taste wine, Taflare Vinum, 
Ry. 295. Pry. 196.
A cup to taste new wine, Acra-
taphorium, ri, n.
A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.
A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.
A Flask of wine, Fláca, 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, Desfrutarius, a, um.
A wine-press, Torcular, aris, n.
A wine presser, Vædarius, ii, m.
Winifred (a Woman’s name) 
Winifrida, x, f.
The wing of a Bird, Ala, x, f.
Penna, x, f.
The wing of an army, Cornu, n.
Cornu tibi cura finistri. Lucan.
To win (or Game, as in Play) 
Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.
To win by assault, Expungno, 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, oris, f.
Winter, Hyems, emis, f.
The winter season for sowing of 
Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

W I P.
To wipe (or make clean) Tergo, 
erc. Mundo, are.
To wipe away, Abstergo, ere.
To wipe out, Deleo, ere.
To wipe clean with a Sponge, Spongio, ere.

Wiped, Abstergus, a, um.
Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. E-rafus, a, um.
A wiper, Abstergor, oris, m.
A wiping, Abstergio, onis, f.
A wiping cloue, Muccinium, ii, n.

W I R.
Gold wire, Aurum netum.
Copper wire, Filum orichalechi.

W I S.
Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wifikus.
A wisp (or wreath) Peniculos, li, m.

W I T.
A Witch (Sorcererf, or Enchan-
tress) Saga, x, f. Falcinatrix, icis, f.
Witchcraft, Magia, x, f. Falcin-
ium, ii, n. Venenium, ii, n.
Witching, Falcinatio, onis, f.
Pertaining to Witchcraft, Ma-
gicus, a, um.
With, Cum, Pr.sp.
Within few days, Cis paucos dies.
A withe (or Faggot-band) Vin-
culum, li, n.
To withdraw, Retrahov, ere.
Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.
A withdrawer, Subductus, o-
ris, m.
Withernam, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the
Common Law, when a Diffreis 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 disftrained. In which case this
Writ of Withernam, or de vetrio
namio, is directed to the Sheriff,
for the taking of as many of his
Beasts, as he did thus unlawfully
distrain, or as much Goods of his
into his keeping, till he hath
made deliverance of the first Di-
firess.

The form of the Writ is thus,
Fitz, nat. brev. fol. 73. Tibi pra-
cipimus quod averia praediti B. in
balliva tua capias in Withernam,
&c, and the Reg. Orig. fol. 82.
& 83. & 79. a & 80. and in the
Reg. Judic. fol. 29. a, & 30. a,
whereby it appeareth, that the
Sheriff by these words is com-
manded to take Compensation
and Recompence of the former,
taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two
old and outworn Saxon words,
Wither alterum and nam pigus,
quaip altera pigioris oblato. Some
derive it of the German Wider
(i.e.) rursus, again, and nam or
namp, (i.e.) Captio, a taking,
of Nemen, (i.e.) Capere, to take, as
it was a taking again, as the old
Latin word, Reprafaiia, a Repri-
sal. When one taking of me a
Diffreis, which in Latin is called
Pignus, or any other thing, and
carrying it away out of the Ju-
risdiction where I dwell; I take by
order of him that hath Jurisdic-
Hon, another Diffreis of him again,
or of some other of that Juris-
diction, and do bring it into the
Jurisdiction wherein I dwell;
that by equal wrong, I may come
by equal right.

Alfo Withernam in Bracte. lib. 3.
Tract. 2. cap. 37. and alfo in Wres.
2. cap. 2. seemeth to Ignite an
unlawful Diffreis made by him
that hath no right to diftrained,
Z. 2.

Anno
W I.

Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 2. New Book of Entries, Verbo Withernam, whereof is made this Latin word, Vetitum namium, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking; viz. in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervael of Mr. Lamberd in his Explication of Saxon words. How Withernam, which is a taking again, should be latined Vetitum namium, a forbidden taking, is nothing else, but that the first taking or distress was unlawful, and so in Law forbidden, and thereof called, Vetitum namium.

To with-hold, Retineo, ere. Detineo, ere.
With-holden, Retentus, a, um. Retentor, oris, m.
A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m.
A with-holding, Detentio, onis, f.
A witness, Testis, is, c. 2.
To witness, Testificor, ari.
To call to witness, Contestor, ari.
A calling to witness, Contestatio, onis, f.
Capable of bearing witness, Testabilis, le, adj.
An Ear-witness, Testis auritus.
An Eye-witness, Testis oculatus.
Before witness, Contestato, adv.
Which by Law can make no Testimonial, or be taken for a Witness, intestabilis, le, adj.
When a Man is put down as a witness though not present, Testimonium coecum.
Witnessed, Contestatus, a, um. Wittingly, Seienter, adv.
WO.

Of or belonging to a woman, Mulierofus, a, un.
The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hytera, orum.
Wood cut (or dead wood) Lig-num, i, n.
A wood (or wood growing) Bos-
cus, ci, m.
A little wood, Bosculus, li, m. 2
Hedging wood, Busca, x, f.Reg.

Woodcut (or dead wood) Ligi-
num, i, n.
Wood (or wood growing) Bof-
cus, ci, m.
A wood (or wood growing) Bos-
cus, li, m.
A heap of Fire-wood, Redulus,
li, m.
Coppice-wood (wood cut under 20
years growth) Sylva cædua.
A turning of wood Lands into Ar-
able or Pasture, Disbofcatio, o-
nis, f.
Woodcoats (in Surrey near Cray-
ford) Neomagus, Noviomagus,
Niomagus.
A wood of Ash-trees, Fraxine-
tum, 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 Hewer of wood, Lignarius, ii,
m. Lignifica, a, m. Lignifici-
nus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.
To cut wood, Lignifico, are.
A wood-knife, Culter venator-
us.
Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n.
(i.e.) Money paid for gathering
or cutting of wood in Forests.
A wood-monger, Lignator, oris,
m. Xyloplola, x, m.
A wood Pile, Struæ vel meta
lignorum.
A Tyrrel of wood, Fala, x, f.

WO.

A benving of wood, Lignisca-
tio, onis, f.
To gather wood, Lignor, ari.
Made of wood, Ligneus, a, um.
Belonging to wood, Lignarius,
a, um.
A woodward (or under Officer in
a Forest) Woodwardus, i, m.
To wooe, Proco, are.
A wooder, Proclus, ci, m.
The wood of Cloth, Trama, x, f.
Linium, ii, n.
The wood of a web, Subtegmen-
inis, n.
Woel, Lana, x, f.
Unwashed wool, Lana succida.
Carded or spun wool, Lana facta;
vel neta.
Wool unspun, Lana infepta.
Course refuse wool, Solox, Solo-
cis, m. Lana recusata.
A lock of wool, Hapleum, ei,n.
Hapitus, i, m.
A flock of wool (loose Lint) Flocc-
cus, ci, m.
A fleece of wool, Vellus, èris, n.
Apsium, i, n.
A carder of wool, Carminator,
oris, m.
A woman carder of wool, Carmi-
matrix, icios, t. Xantria, a, f.
A wool-minder or weaver (any
one that selleth or occupieth wool,
as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver)
Lanarius, ii, m. Lanifcus, ci, m.
A spinner of wool (or maker of
Yarn; she that worketh wool to
make it serviceable to the Clothier)
Lanifesa, x, f.
A spinning (or carding) of wool,
Lanificium, ii, n.
Wool-combs, Pestines.
A pair of wool-cards, Par carpt-
tariorum.
A Wool-market, Eriopolium
ii, n.

Z 7. 2

A,
A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbillum, n.
A store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanæ repotorium.
A stone of wool, Petra lanae.
A sod of wool, Lanifuscus, ci, m.
A weight of wool (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uva-
aga, x, f.
He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to wool, Lanari-
tii.]
Of or to work, Operarius, a, um.
Worcester City, Branoovium, Brano-
vium, Bravinium, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.
Of Worcester, Wigorniensis.
Worcestershire, Viccia, Wigorna-
io comitatibus.
Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus
Wigorniensis.
A word, Verbum, i, n.
Work, Opus, eris, n.
To work, Operor, art.
To work, forge, or frame, Fab-
trio, are.
Carved work, Opus incisum.
Lime work, Opus albamum.
Moafiic work, Pavimentum
Scalaturum.
Handy-work, Manopera, x, f.
To take work by the great, Opus
redimeres faciendum.
A Surveyor, or taker of work by
the great, Redemptor, oris, m.
A Master of work, Architecto,
oris, m.
A day's work, Praecaria, x, f.
A worker, Operator, oris, m.
A worker with a hammer, (a
Smith or Civer) Malleator, oris, m.
A work-house, Opisticina, x, f.
Artificina, x, f. Domus opera-
ria.
To cast up works round about (or
trench about) Circumvallo are.
One that works fitting, Sellula-
rius, ii, m.
A working, Operatio, oris, f.
A workman, Opifex, icis, m.
Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.
Workman like, Fabriliter, adv.
Workmanship, Opiscium, ii, n.
Fabia, x, f. Artificiurn, ii, n.
Pertaining to a workman, Ope-
rius, a, um.
The world, Mundus, i, m. Col-
mus, i, m.
The description of the world, Col-
mographia, x, f.
Wort, Muttea cervix.
Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.
Worthy, Dignus, a, um.
Worthiness, Dignitas, atis, f.

WOV.
Woven, Textus, a, um. Texti-
lis, le, adj.
A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.
A little wound, Vulnusculum,
li, n.
The Scurf of a wound, Crufta
vulneris.
The Crust upon a seared wound,
Escarata, x, f.
Causing a Crust upon a seared
wound, Escaroticus, a, um.
To wound, Vulnero, are.
Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

WR.
To wrangle, Litigo, are. Alter-
co, are.
A Wrangler, Altercator, oris, m.
Litigator, oris, m.
A wrangling, Altercatio, oris, f.
To wrap (or wind about) Cir-
cumplimento, are.
Wrapped about, Circumligatus,
a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circum-
volus, 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, Involutum, cre. Wrapping-paper, Curculum, li, m.
To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.
One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.
To wrastle, Luctor, ari.
A wrastler, Luactor, oris, m.
A great wrastler, Athleta, x, m.
A wrasting, Luactor, onis, f.
A wrasting-place, Palaistra, x, f.
Hermaethena, x, f. Xyflus, i, m.
The art of wrastling, Athletica, x, f.
Pertaining to wrastling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To, wreath, crisp, curl, turn a pin round. Torqueo, ere.
A whirling or wreathing, Torso, onis, f.
To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere.
Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.
A wreathing, Contorfo, onis, f.
Conyvolutio, onis, f.
A wreck of the Sea, Wrecum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2
Init. 167. Wrecum maris.
Goods shipwreckt, Bona wreccata, 5. Co. 106.
Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.
Wreathil (in Yorkshire) Urophylum.

W R I.

A wrinkle, Ruga, x, f.
To wrinkle, Rugo, are.
To wring, Stringo, ere.

W R.

A wristband (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, Minifier, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaintiff of a Subject, commanding or authorising something contained in the same Letter to be done for the cause briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expressed, which is to be discussed in some Court according to Law. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 242.

The Civilians call it, Actionem five formulam, but affio 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 Diffref to be taken, a Diffelion 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 purpose, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Those are Judicial, that are sent out by order of the Court where the Cause dependeth, upon occasion growing after Suit begun. Old. Nat. Brew. 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. sparsim per totum.

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, some of Office. Old. nat. brev. fol. 147. Some Ordinary, some of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that which a privileged Person bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reason of some Privilege. See Procedendo. See the new Book of Entries, Verba Privilege.

To write, Scribo, ere.
To write much, or often, Scripito, are.
To write in (or upon) Inscribo, ere.
To write between, Interscribo, ere.
To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.
To write over, Superfcribo, ere.
To write an Answer, Refcribo, ere.
To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.
A writer, Scriptor, oris, m.
A writing, Scriptio, onis, f.
A short writing, Tachygraphia, x, f.
A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, x, f.

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To do wrong, Tortum facere. Co. Lit. 158.
Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f. 1 Mon. 580. Injuria, x, f. Wrong or Injury is in French aptly called Tort, because Injury and Wrong is wrested or crooked, being contrary to that which is Right and Straight. Injury is derived of in and jus, because it is contrary to Right. Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap 1.
Wronged violently, Oppressus, a, um.
Wrongfully, Injurie, Injuste, adv.
Wrostham (in Kent) Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.
Wroxcefter (in Shropshire) Virecinum, Vireciun, Viroconium, Uriconium.

WU L.
Wulfian (a man's name) Wulfianus, i, m.

WY D.
Y A.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village), Wyka, x, f.

Y A R.


A man's Yard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or cross Piece whereunto the Sail is fastened) Antenna, x, f.

Yard-land, Virgata terrae. The Saxons called it Girdland. It is a proportion of Land. In some Countries it is Ten Acres, in some Twenty, in some Twenty four, and in some Thirty Acres of Land.

Tare (in Yorkshire) Yarum.

Tare River (in Norfolk) Garriennis, Garryenus.

Tarmouth (in Norfolk) Garriennis, Gariennis oftium.


A Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m.

vel, eris, n.

A Skain of Yarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. M ata xa, x, f.

A Quill of Yarn, Panos, i, m.

A Spindle to wind yarn, Alabrum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Yarn, Glomerare Glomos.
YeO.
Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Waf, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in Statns. Prerog. Cap. 16. fol. 44. & seq.
The Leap-year, Bifftexillis, le. Tearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.
Teaft (or Barm) Gilhum, i, n. Spel. 317. Spuma vel floo Cerevisia.

YE L.
Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

YEO.
A Teoman, Homo ingenuus. Spel. 361, 381.
A Teoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

YO A.
A Toak, Jugum, i, n.
The Band fastening the Toak about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Z A.
Unaccustomed to the Toak, Subjugis, e, adj.
To Toak, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

YOR.
York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum. Legio VI. Niccephoria. Legio VI. Victrix.
Uroecium.
Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel comitatus. Uuria.
Of Yorkshire, Uroecianus.
Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracenlis.

YOU.
The Young of any Tame Beast or Bird, Pullus, i, m.
A young man, Juvenis, adj. Youth, Juventus, utis, f.

ZAC.
Zachary (a Man's Name) Zacharias, x, m.

FINIS.