



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DUPL



32101 037601166

3219
.125
.56

Library of
Princeton University.



Romance
Seminary.

Presented by
The Class of 1890.

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*.

Collected out of the best Authors, by F. O.

LONDON,

Printed for Isaac Cleave, at Serjeants-Inn Gate in Chancery-Lane; and John Hartley, over-against Gray's-Inn in Holborn, 1791.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible.]

T H E
P R E F A C E.

FOrasmuch as the reading of the Later and Modern Reports, without the knowledge of the Ancient Writers of the English Laws, will hardly shew the true grounds and reasons of them; and since most Students are at a loss to find the true Interpretation and Meaning of many Words (used by Authors who have Written thereof in the Law French) which are taken in a different sense, and no Dictionary of this kind being yet made publick; I have therefore, for the Use and Ease of all Young Students in the Common Law, collected out of many Authors, and composed Alphabetically, all or most part of the Words generally used by them as Law French, and given the meaning thereof as near as I could in English. It cannot be expected that they should be Grammatically declined or put into all Cases and Tenses; but in some places I have shewn the several Tenses of divers Verbs, as the Word *dier*, to say, &c.

by

1-36-745-Rem, sem. 81200-711-1-775

3219
125
56

921034

THE PREFACE.

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 Author's Names and Folios, and the several Impressions of their Books. So that the Student may have recourse thereunto, and may the better apprehend the true Sence of the Words as they were intended.

F. O.

T H E

Law-French

DICTIONARY.

A B.

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

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

A, for, *a causa de cy*, for this
 reason. *Coviem a, eux*, it is ne-
 cessary for them. *per Perkins* 55.

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

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

Le Reigne, a; the Queen hath,
si a de bien, if he hath Goods, *En*
son Ewo 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-*
lamode, after the Fashion.

A, is sometimes taken for *In* or
En, in the fashion.

A la Presence, in the Presence.

A B.

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

Que a, who hath, *p. Crompt.*
Fur. Cur. 188, a.

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

Abaisser, to bring low, cast
 down or abate.

Abaisser, idem.

Abandon, leaving, *abandoner af-*
cun, to desert or leave one,
abandonnaunt, idem.

Abasaunts, debaïcing.

un Abarbie, an Abixey, *un Ab-*
by, idem.

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

Abbesse, an Abbotesse.

Abater & Abare, to quash, de-
 stroy, beat down, or pull up by
 the roots.

Abbau, thrown down, pro-
 strated, *Boys abare*, Wood cut or
 fallen, *p. Coke, Rep.* 5, 25, a.

A. Abater,

Abbater, to demolish or throw down, *Abbater arbres*, to fell trees, *Abatre*, idem. per *Plowd. Com.* 316, b. *Œp. Briton* 31, a.

Abatue & *Abatus*, thrown down.

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

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

Abatement, wrongful entring, it is also a Term in Heraldry, denoting some mark or stain in Arms.

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

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

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

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

Abasants, abasing.

Abeisse & *Abbeisse*, abated, Lessened, *p. Nov. Narr.* 7, a.

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

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

Abece, the Alphabet.

Abbreyer, to shorten, contract, or epitomize.

Abbrege, shortned, contracted.

Abbetours, aiders, assistants, *abbettaunts*, aiding or assisting, *abbettast*, had assisted or abetted. *p. Plowd. Com.* 390. b.

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

Un abbrevoir, a Watering place.

Abdicate, to renounce or refuse,

Abborrer, to detest.

Abjeët, cast down, *chose abjeët*, a vile thing.

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

Abtusion, washing away, cleansing.

Abjurer, to forswear, to recant, or deny.

Abjurement, denying renouncing.

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

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

Abolissement, abolishing.

Abogen, bowed.

Abominer, to detest, to abhor.

Abondant, moreover, furthermore.

Aborder, to apply to, to arrive at.

Aborderment, bordering, or arriving at.

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

Les Aboutissants, the limits or bounds.

Aboutissements, idem.

Abcondre & *Abconder*, to hide.

Que absents, who are away.

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

Absnce, & *absynce*, Wormwood.

Abouldre & *Absoul*, to forgive or pardon.

Absouls & *absoulbs*, forgiven, pardoned.

Abstenir, to forbear.

Astrus, & *Abstruce*, hidden, difficult.

Absurd, inconvenient, foolish. *Abusion*,

Abysion, abuse, *p. Mirror Instit. Wrong, Cap. 5. Sect. 2.*
Un abysme, a bottomless Pit.

A C.

Accrester, to happen, to accrew.
Accreste, encreased, accrewed.
Puit accreste, may happen, *p. Fitzb. nat. brev. 185, a.*

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

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

Accordant, agreeable, according to.

Accort, heedy, wary.

Accoller, to embrace.

Accomplir, to finish or fulfil.

Accomplice, fulfilled.

Accoster, to draw near, to be familiar with.

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

Accoutre, to dress, deck or adorn, *accouster*, idem.

Accreue, encreased, *acereu* idem.

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

Achator, to buy, *achator*, a buyer, *acheter*, idem.

Achate, bought, purchased, *achapt*, idem.

Achete, idem. *achatamus*, wec bought.

Acheson, hurt, damaged.

Accoint, very necessary or familiar.

Accomoder, to lend, *accomoder*, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company with.

Accompter, to reckon, *vous accomptes*, ye shall be accounted, or reckoned with. *p. Kitchin 94, b.*

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

Accordant, agreeing, *doit accorder*, ought to agree.

Accoster, to prop or hold up.

Accoustomer, to be used or accustomed.

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

9, 120.

Accrester, to happen, vide *accrester*.

Accrest, to encrease or grow.

Accrust, hath happened or accrewed. *p. Plowd. Com. 203.*

Accrober, to apprehend, to pull or draw to, to hook, vide *Encroche*.

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

Aceres, in good earnest, truly.

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

Achevement, an obtaining, or acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Acheteur vide, *Achator*, a buyer

Acier, Steel.

Acoup, sudden, or suddenly

Serra accouple, shall be joyned.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

Acquis, got or obtained. *Biens*

acquis, goods gotten or obtained.

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

Acres, sharp in taste. *Acrimonie*,

sharpness.

Acquieser, & *Acquieser*, to acquit, also to agree to, or stand to.

Acquieser, to pacifie or make quiet.

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

Un acto, an authority of Court.

Actif, busie, active.

Abuel, ready, speedy, effectual.

A D.

Actuement & actualment, presently, out of hand.

Accomplissement, fulfilling.

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

Accruft, accrewed, happened.

A D.

Ad, hath and had.

Ad ewe, hath had.

Ad a fair, had to do.

Ad este, hath been.

Adage, an old saying, *cest un comion adage*, it is a common saying.

Adayer, to provoke.

Adayement, a provocation.

Addonne, given to.

Un addoubleur, a promoter, or setter up of Causes.

Addoucir, to assuage or mitigate.

Addouciment, mitigating or asswaging.

Addoucissement, idem.

Ades, by and by, anon.

Ademain, to morrow.

Adeprimes, at the beginning, at first.

Adi primes, idem. *p. Termes Ley.* 240, a.

Adderere, belonged unto, *p. Nov. Narr.* 65. b.

Adereign, put in order, tried, arraigned.

Adevant, before, before such time, *p. Plowd. abr.* 18.

Adieu, farewell. *p. Kithin* 7, a.

Adberer, to stick or cleave to.

Adjourner, to give, or appoint another day.

Adire, to say, or speak to.

Adjuster, to put to, add, or reckon, to make even, *adjuster*, idem.

A D.

Adjoust, added, set right. *p. Plowden's preface.*

Adjudger, to give Judgment, *adjudgera*, shall judge.

Adjoignant, joyning unto.

Adresser, to resort unto, to have recourse unto, *Adress*, idem.

l'Admirante, the Admiralty.

Admis, admitted, *Admettre*, to admit.

Administer, to direct, dispose, or govern.

Administrateur, he that doth direct or administer.

Admoneste, charged, admonished warned, *p. Brit.* 60. b.

Adjure, to swear to.

Admirablement, wonderfully.

Adonc, then, at that time, *adonques*, idem.

Adopter, & *prendre a filz*, to adopt or make one his son, *adoptif*, chosen, adopted.

Adorer, to worship, *adorateur*, a worshiper.

Adoffer, to lean against any thing.

Adroit home, a right or fit man.

Adnuller, to make void or destroy.

Adowel, ought to have.

Advenir, to happen, or fall out.

Advertiser, to give notice.

Adventure, chance accident.

Advenant, according, fitting, *Il est jeune & Gaillard a l'advenant*, he is young and lusty accordingly.

Advenu, come to pass, *advenement*, happening also, a chance.

Advenues, the passages, or entries, *Garder les advenues*, watch the access or entries.

Advint, happened.

Advowterer, an adulterer, *un advultere*, idem.

Advowry, vide *avowry*.

Advertisir,

A E.

Advertir, to give notice, or to admonish.

Advertissement, admonition.

Adveu, faith or fidelity.

Advover, to vouch, confess, or own.

Advover quelque crime, to a vow any fault.

Adyre, to say, or speak. p. 1. Hen. 7, 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, *ail*, idem.

Aele, a Grandmother.

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

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

Aeier, steele, *aery*, the nest of Hawks, *airy*, idem.

Aestime capitis, a forfeiture in case of Murther. It is said by *Blunt*, that in an Assembly at *Exeter*, King *Asbelstan* declared that the Mullet for killing the King should be 30000 *Thrimsa*, of an Arch-bishops head or Princes 15000, of a Bishop or Senate, 8000 of a Priests or Thanes head, &c. and that a *Thrimsa* was the 4th part of a *Saxon* shilling.

A. F.

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

Affair, business.

Affame, famished, starved.

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

Affermer, to make sure, to stablish, to fortify; also to let to Farm. *affermer*, idem.

Affiert, it behoveth, or belongeth. p. 2. Hen. 7, 9, a.

A F.

Affier, set, taxed, assessed, confirmed.

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

Afferont, they belong.

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

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

Affirours, Persons who tax or assess such amerciaments as are set in inferior Courts.

Affins, kindred by Marriage.

Affinage, refining Metals.

Affraies, fightings, assaults.

Affranchir, to set free.

Affries, implements, tools.

Affries de son carue, implements of his Plough, *termes de ley* 246.

Afgodess, impiety, ungodlyness. *Saxon.* p. *Phillips*.

A G.

Agast, dismayed with fear, also wadded.

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

Agaitz, Idem.

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

Agair, to go, *agisant*, lying.

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

Agistment, is the laying in of Cattle, to go and depasture or feed by the month or week, and is called *iacking*.

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

Aggrandir, to make great, to enlarge.

Aggluer

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

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

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

Agreeont, they agree.

Agrestical, clownish, rude.

Agneau, a Lamb, *agnels* & *agnes*, lambs, *agneler* to yearn or bring forth lambs.

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

Aguille; a Needle.

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

Aguillet, a point or sharp end.

Aguifer, to sharpen whet or grind.

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

Aberda soy, joyned himself unto. *p. Plowden. 262, a.*

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.

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

Al aid de dieu, the help of God.

Si vous aid dieu, so help ye God.

Feo aie, I have. *p. Fitzb. nat. Brev. 184. b.*

Ajants, having, *niemayant*, they have not.

Aier, he shall have. *p. Crompt. Fur. Cur. 17, b.*

Come ait este dit, as hath been said.

Aincientment, anciently.

Qui aid, he who helpeth.

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

Un aigle, an Eagle.

Aigre, sharp, eager.

Ailours, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aillours, *ailleurs*, & *aylors*, idem *p. Briton. 32, a.*

Ail, a Grandfather, vide *ael*.

Ailefs, a Grandmother, *aele*, idem.

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

Ainsi come, even as it were.

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

Ainsi spir il, so be it, *il est ainsi*, it is so.

Aimant, a Loadstone,

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

Aimer, to love, *amer*, idem.

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

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

Ais, a board.

Aier, steele.

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

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

Ait, he hath.

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

Aisnee fille, eldest Daughter.

Aisnee le droit, the right of the first born.

Aisement, speedily, quickly.

A. L.

Al, to, *al man pre*, to my meadow. *p. Kitch. 35, a.*

Ala, goeth, *est ala*, he is gone, *Fitzb. Nat. brev. 97, a.* and also brought. *11*

A L.

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

Alassent courre, they should
go against. p. *Mirr. Inst.*

Alans avant, they have gone
forth.

Avers alantes, Cattle going.
Vous alastes, ye have gone, sale
gone, went.

Ale & tout defail, gone and
quite spoiled.

Alangeor vide *Languer*.

Aleblastre, Aleblaster.

Aleigeance, fidelity, also al-
ludging.

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

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

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

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

Aler en quelque lieu, to go to
any place.

Aller a port, to go to the gate.

Aller versui ascun, to go to-
wards one.

Alay vide *Aloy*.

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

Alegent, they shall alledge.

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

Alience, the buyer, *alienation*,
selling.

Allee & venue, to go and come.

Alience, confederacy combina-
tion, *Aliaunce*, idem.

Almoignes, *Alms*, *pour almoig-
ne*, for Alms.

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

Alme, Soul, *almes*, Souls.

Alont hors, they went out, *alo-
nus* we went.

A M.

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

Alt, high.

Alveys, Alder-trees, vide *postea*.
Alloynd, stolen, hid, concealed
or chased away.

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

Alloynar, to chase or drive a-
way.

Aylienour, they put off, or de-
ferr.

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

Allies & alliez, Kindred, con-
federates.

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

Aloy, a value on Gold or Silver,
or addition of some baser Me-
tal, the Mixture, or temper of
Metals.

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

Alternativement, by course or
turn.

Alterquer, to wrangle.

Alan, Allom.

Alveys segs, flags, also Alder-
trees. p. *Nov. Nar.* 5, a.

Allyeant, they bind.

Alleynours, they who make
sale.

Altercation, controversie, dis-
pute.

A M.

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

Amad' aler bravement, love
to go fine.

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

Ames, Friends, *amies*, idem.
Amicee, beloved.

Ambu-

A M.

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

Ambideux, both.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Amené, brought, *ameni*, idem.

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

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

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

Ameitie, freindship, kindness.

Amnestie, a forgetting injuries.

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

Amesner, to bring, lead or drive.

Vous amesneres, ye may bring.

Amesnera, shall bring, carry, &c.

Il amenuoit, he may bring. *21. Hen. 7, 28, a.*

Amesner son host, to lead his Army.

Amasser, to heap up or lay together.

Amour love, *a mort* dead, thence.

A la Mort, sitting Melancholy,

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

Amortizer, to alien lands to a body Politique.

Ample, broad, large.

Amplier, to encrease, to enlarge.

Amputer, to cut, *amputation*, cutting.

Amortir, to alien Lands to a Corporation.

Amont & a mount, upwards.

A N.

Amplie, encreased.

Amplement, largely, fully.

Amuzement, gazing.

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

Amenuiser, to make thin, or lean, or to be slender, *amoindrir*, idem.

Amortissement, 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*, the Year, *ung an*, one Year, *deux ans*, two Years, *de an in an*, from Year to Year, *demi an*, half a Year, *de anten*, of the last Year.

Annates, the first Years Fruit paid out of the Church-livings.

Anarchie, a common Wealth without a Chief.

Ancelle, a Maid-servant.

Ancestres, ancestors.

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

Antique temps, old time, *ancien*, idem.

Ancre, an Anker.

Angleterre, England.

Ankes, Geese. *p. Brokes Gr. abr. 144.*

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

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

Aneantir, to make void.

Anient ansterment, utterly void.

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

Anientifiment,

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

Anuels livers, year books of the Laws.

Anuels livers, idem,

Anuel, a Ring, *anel*, idem.

Anuels & anneux, Rings.

Anuelment, yearly, *annuele*, idem.

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

Anz, years; vide *ans*.

Anoya, hurt, mischief,

Anyent idem; ut *aniont*.

Anguille, an Eele.

Anui, to day.

Annexee, joyn'd, coupled.

Aouft, the month of *August*. vide *Auft*, idem.

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

A. P.

Aparluy, by himself, *aperluy*, idem.

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

Apay, contented, satisfied. p. *Fitzb. Nat. brev.* 186; b.

Apparels, ready provided, fitted.

Apparust, had appeared.

Come apparouffois, as it appeared.

p. *Coke rep.* 9, 120.

Apeu, a few; *ape* one foot.

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

138.

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

Apertment, openly, publickly, also severally, a part.

Aperceu, perceived, found. p. *Briston* 139, a.

Aperluy, by himself, *Coke rep.* 5, 58.

Apeler & appeller, to Cite or call before a Judge.

Apprimes, first.

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

Appellomus, we cite or call before.

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

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

Appeller, vide *approver*.

Feo appelloi, I have called, *font appelles*, are called.

Appels, called or cited.

Violont apelle, they would cite.

p. 1. *Hen.* 7, 5. b.

Appeller dieu a testimony, to call God to witness.

Appellement, calling or citing.

Appenses, hung, fixed.

Appent, belonging to, *appendant*, idem.

Apenage, vide *Apanage*.

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

Appent a la journee, belonging to their Oaths, p. *Coke rep.* 8, 39, a.

Il appiert & appert, it appeareth, or is manifest.

Il apierge, idem.

Apperoit, he should appear. p. *Briston* 47.

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

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

Apposes, questioned, demanded, interrogated.

B

Apposer,

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

Appointer, to direct, appoint, *appointé*, directed.

Aprés, after, *venir après*, to follow after.

En après, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Aprés que, after which, *cy après*, after that.

Apprender, to learn, to apprehend.

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

En apprens, it is taught or said.

Nous apprenons, we have advice.

Apprendes, learn ye, understand ye.

Apprester, to prepare, *apprest*, prepared.

Aprés midi, afternoon.

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

Approve, vouch'd, or currently owned.

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

Apris, understood, also valued, *appris*. p. 1. *Hen. 7. 5. 2.*

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

Approcher, to draw nigh.

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

Apprope, any thing so ordered, *apprope*, idem.

Appropriement, property.

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

Leur appries, their own proper.

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

Apptment, fitly, aptly.

Appeter, to desire, to wish for.

Appenser, to think or consider.

Appense, forethinking, or considering.

Aqueous, waterish, *Aquosity*, waterishness.

Aquatiques & Aquatile, that live in the Water.

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

A R.

Arable, plowed Land.

Arace, to deface.

Arage, Mad, Distracted. *Brit. 39.*

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

Arain, Brass.

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

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

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

Arbitreron, 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.

Archives

Archievesque, an Archbishop, *archieveshies*; Archbishopricks. *p. Fierb. Justice*, 188. b.

Archer, to force, to bind, to compel, *arcs*, bound or forced, *arçers*, shall bind or force.

Arçible, forcible, *some arçes*, are forced. *p. Compton 5. Fur. Cur.* 42, b. b. 43.

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

Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.

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

Arçbe, a Chest, or Box.

Arçon, a Wood, or Woodland.

Arçer, to burn, *arçs*, burned, *arçè*, idem.

Arçans, burning; *Ferveux arçde*, burning hot.

Arçans, burned, *arçes*, idem, *Ç arçè*, idem.

Arçere, again, behind, back, or left.

Arçemain, idem, *aler in arçere*, to go backwards, or behind.

Arçet, an Account, *arçetted*, charg'd with a Crime.

Arçere luy, behind him. *p. Coke*.

Arçiffement, hindrance, *arçess*, idem. *p. Coke, rep.* 8, 128, b.

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

Arçene, Gravel.

Arçey Ç arçey, ordering or recourting Soldiers.

Arçes de quel, with what Weapons.

Arçanger, put in order, *arçains*, idem.

Arçete, taken or charg'd with some Crime.

Arçes Ç arçete, idem, *Ç arçes*, idem, *arçetted*; idem. *p. nov. narr.* 59. b.

Arçy Challenge, is excepting against a Jury Empannelled or Arrayed, *i. e.* put in order; as when a Peer is Party, and no Knight Returned or Unpannelled.

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

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

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

Arçoil, idem.

Arçebuse, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.

Arçuer, to Dispute.

Arçmie, Armed.

Arçen, an Acre, *arçem*, idem, also a Furlong. *p. 1. Part. Inffi.* 5. b.

Arçez, Fodder, Soil, Compost. *p. Kitchin.* 59. a.

Arçondelle, a Swallow.

Arças, earnest given in part on a Bargain.

Arçer, to Plow, *arçer*, idem.

Arçre, Plowed.

Arçest, imputed to, or charged with. *Coke* 7, 6, b.

Arçester, to detain or withhold one from Liberty.

Arçestres, ye should take into Custody.

Arçundinetum, a place where Reeds grow. *Inffit.* 4.

Arçer, to burn, *arçure*, burning, *le arçer le maine*, the burning the Hand.

Arçre vide arçte, forced. *2 Rich.* 3, 14.

Arçique, North; *arçic*, idem.

As, to, into, amongst.

As, join'd to a Plural is Plural, and lignifies to.

As Justices, to the Justices, *as tu cel*, hast thou this, *as*, is the plural of *A*.

Asne, an Ass.

Aspirer, to breath, *respirer*, idem.

Aspre, sharp, tart.

Asavoir, to be known, or understood.

Asavoir & *ascavoir*, idem, also (to wit) *cest as avoir*, (that is to say). p. *Parkins* 62, a.

Fer ascavoir, to be made understood.

Ascun, some one, any, *vide aucun*.

Ascuns & *aucuns*, plurals.

Assay, try, *assayed*, tried to bear the Test.

Assoy, idem, *en assaiant de barneis*, in trying or fitting of Armour. p. *Crompt. Fur. Cur.* 72, b.

Assaut, Assault.

Ascavamer, to certifie, or make known.

Ascaverer, to affirm.

Ascriber, to write.

Ascient, knowing.

Asses, rated, set, limited, *ass* & *assesse*, idem. p. *Hex.* 5, 3.

Asserz, enough or sufficient, *asserz*, idem.

Teignoun Asserz, they hold it sufficient. *Plowd. R.* 16, b.

Asssembler, to come together, *assonger*, idem.

Assentons, they agreed.

Assentez, agreed, assented.

Assart, craced, *assert terres*, are lands joyning to a Forest or Chase, and converted into Tillage, or Pasture, formerly woody Ground Stock'd up and enclos'd, being

assart, i. e. craced by the Tenants, also Land improv'd.

Pour assarter, for converting Wood-lands into Arable or Pasture, *de assert*, to improve. p. *Brit.* 184, & 40.

Un asses, a Woodcock.

Assidement, frequently, earnestly.

Assigner, to assign.

Est assise, is affirmed, or assessed.

Associerant, they go or gather together.

Assolier, to Absolve, or forgive.

Assoile, Absolved, forgiven. *Coke rep.* 8, 68.

Assoites a Moy, pardon me. p. *2. Rich.* 3. 14.

Assousber, to acquit, *assoub*, acquitted.

Assounours, Concubines. p. *Brit.* 248. b.

Assuredment, assuredly, certainly.

Assen, fished, or sewed. p. *Nov. Nar.* 48.

Aster, and *home aster*, a Man that is resident; it seems to come from *astre*, or *ave*, an hearth. p. *Britton* 151. & p. *Nov. Nar.*

Astre, in Modern French is a Star.

Asur, Blue, Sky-Colour.

Astrint, coftive, bound.

Astre, by *Britton* is an Hearth, *ave*, idem. p. *Nov. Nar.*

Astyle, a Sanctuary, or place of refuge for Offenders.

Atcheivemens, performing some great exploit.

Attainder,

A T.

A U.

Attainder, to Impeach or Accuse in Court, or to convict of high Crimes.

Attaine, brought, Commenced. *p. Britton* 120.

Attaindre, to bring to pass, or attain to.

Attacher, to fasten on, to arrest.

Attache, fixed unto. *p. Plowden* 323. *attachent*, they take or arrest, *sera attach*, shall be taken.

Attains, Convicted, Attainted.

Attempter, to go about any Act, *Ne attempterois*, he should not attempt. *p. Mirror Justic.*

Attempt en action, a Suit brought *de un attempte*, of one who designs to bring or do. *p. Plowden*.

Attender, to wait, to follow, *attent*, belonged to, *attient*, idem, *atteigne*, idem. *p. Parkint.* 215. a.

Attourner, to become tenant, to *atorne*.

Attreit, drawn unto. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 34.

Attained, depending, or in being, brought. *p. Coke. rep.* 5. 47. b. *Chimins*, ways, *chimens male attyes*, ways out of repair. *p. Britton* 31. a.

Attrapper, taken, seiz'd, *ne les peuvent pas attrapper*, they could be taken or apprehended. *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120.

A U.

Au, until, at, to, by, also, for.

Au ceo temps, until this time.

Au plus, at most, *au quel*, to whom, *au fine*, to the end, *au temps*, at the time.

Au amone, for Alms; *au dernier*, at the last.

Availe, advantage, *Person a vaile*, for his advantage.

Avance, prefer'd. *p. Greg.*

Avant, before, *avant le temps*, before the time.

Avanthier, the day before, or Yesterday.

Avant que il, before that. *Plowd. Com.* 313. b.

Avant maine, before hand. *p. Fitzb. Justic.* 20. b.

En avant, henceforwards, to come hereafter, *de icy en avant*, from this time forwards. *Plowd.* 309. b.

Suist avant, he sued forth.

Avenage, vide *appenge*.

Avage le Seigneur, let the Lord go. *p. termes Ley.* 174. b.

Le Availe, the benefit or profit. *26 Hen.* 8. 9. b.

Audace, bold.

Aves, with, *avec se*, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. *p. Kitchin.*

Avecques, together with, *avec soy*, with him.

Avener, to come, *puit aveigner*, he may come.

Aveign, cometh, happeneth, *aveignes*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 7. b.

Avenants, coming or happening. *p. Plowd. abr.* 16.

Avenage, rent Oats. *p. Phillips.* *avenor*, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avenes, Oats, vide *aveynes*.

Aveglar, to blindfold, *aveagle*, blind.

Aver,

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

Avera & *aura*, shall have, *aver-*
es, ye shall have.

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

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

Vous avez impris, ye have taken
upon you.

Pois averer, he may have.

Averonus, we have, *jeo averay*,
I may have, *jeo averoy*, idem,
avoy, have had, *avonus*, we have.
p. Coke, *avoyent*, they should
have. p. Plowden. 303. a.

Vous avez, ye have, words
used in Court when Jurors ap-
pear, i. e. ye have appear'd.

Avers, Beasts, Cattle.

Averpens, Money contributed
towards the King's Carriages.

Average, service by Cattle, or
Horse Carriage, also Merchants,
retourne in Average, to those
whose Goods are thrown over-
board for the safety of the Ship.

En averust, in doubt or fear,
vide avroust.

Aves, Birds.

Aveynes, Oats, *Avens*, idem,
& *aveines*, idem.

Auferance, taking away.

Avel, broken off, cancelled.
p. More. rep. 30.

Aventure, a thing fell out by
chance.

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

Augurim, foretelling, also Arith-
metic. p. Plowd. 287.

Aviener, to come, *aviendra*,
shall come or happen, *il avint*,
it happen'd.

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

Avide, greedy, covetous.

Aujourd'bay, to day, this day.

Avisement, Considering, Di-
recting, Advising.

Avise, Advised, *vous fois avise-*
ses, be ye Advised. Brit. 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, *vide Sale*.

Aulnegoor, he who Seals
Woollen-cloth.

Aumone, Alms, *aumoigne*,
idem. p. Brit. 2.

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

Aume & *aulm*, a Soul.

Un aulne, an Ell, *aulner*, a
Measurer by the Ell, *aulmage*, Ell
Measure.

Aunes, Measures, Gallons. p.
Brit.

Arbre aulne, an Alder-Tree.

Auncester, the Father, Grand-
father, or other Persons under
whom the Heir claimeth.

Ancient domesne terres, are
Lands contained in Domes-day
Book, held of the Crown; which
Book was compiled in the time
of Edward the Confessor.

Avaidera, shall escape or a-
void.

Avouch, to justify, or main-
tain.

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

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

Avpres, near, at or nigh, *au-*
pres luy, about him.

Aucun, some one, *aucuns*,
some Plural.

Aucune fois, sometimes, *au-*
cunement, somewhat.

Avengle,

A U.

Avougle, blind, *avenglement*, blinding.

Avaignons, they come.

Aulmoſnier, au *Almner*, or *Almoner*.

Auſes, diſcreet. p. *Stat. Ars. ſup. chart.*

Auſſi, alſo, in like manner, *auſci* & *auſi*, idem.

Un auge, a trough.

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

Advouzen, *avowſon*, or *advowſon* the right of preſentation to a Church. Note that an *advowſon* will not paſs in a Fine, under the title of Tenements. p. *Greg.* 282.

Au quel, to which.

Aurel & *auril* & *avril*, the month of *April*.

Aurons, they have, *il aura*, he ſhall have. p. *Crompt. Fur. Cur.* 155, 2.

Auricula, an Ear, *aires*, Ears.

Auſt, the month of *Auguſt*, *Britton* 151, b.

Auſant, as much, equal, ſo much, like as.

Auſant il devoit, he ought as much, *ces choſes ſont auſant alung que a l'autre*, theſe things are as much to the one as to the other.

De auſant pluſ, ſo much the more.

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

Auſiel forme, ſuch a manner. *Coke* 5, 42.

Autour, about.

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

A Y.

Auter fois, 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, *auter fois marie*, married again.

Autrement & *autermens*, otherwiſe. p. *Coke*.

Qui eſt autre, which belongeth to another.

Autryſeer, ſurveyed. p. *Britton*.

Avens, Penthouſes.

Un aubeur, an Authour.

Autre ſoyl, another's Ground.

Avengle, puzzle. 1. *Hen.* 7, 15, b.

Automne & *Automnale*, Harveſt time,

Auſiel, another ſuch, *Auſielx*, ſuch like. *Parkins* 112.

Avoid ferra, ſhall be avoided.

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

Aux haut, ſo high, and as high. *Coke* 5, 26, a.

Aux quels, to which, or wherewith.

Auxi bien, as well as, ſo alſo beſides. *Parkins* 180.

Auxi bien, ſo well.

Auxint, and alſo, wheretas.

Avants, ambuſhments, *vide agays*.

Avuſts, doubts, fears, *avouſt*, doubtful.

Avons, doubtful. *Aloud Com.* 349.

En averouſt, in doubt, in fear.

En aver & *aveir*, idem.

Ayle vide aid.

Aydans, aiding.

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

Ayant & *Aynt*, having.

Ayent,

Ayent, they have, *Ayet*, he should have. *p. Cromp. Fur. Cur.* 39. b.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide *aile*.

Ayeles & *ayeles*, Grandmother:

Ayeul, idem, in Modern French.

Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aylors vide *ailors*.

Ayrer, to Plow, vide *arrer*.

Ayres, Plowed.

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

B. A.

B*Aailler*, to gape or yawn.

Baaillemons, gaping or yawning.

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

Bague, a reward or bribe.

Bailwick & *Bail*, a County, liberty and jurisdiction.

Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Pur baile, fur to deliver, *termes Ley*, 30, a.

Bail de seizin, livery of seizin *p. Britton*, 102, a.

Baila, delivered, *bailment*, delivering.

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

Bail, is derived from the Greek verb *βαλλω*, id est *Mitto*, to let pass, *car. celuy que beulle. Missis a se. bailes hors*, delivered out, *traditux in ballivo*, delivered upon bayl or keeping.

Bailours, sureties. *20 Hen.* 7, 2, a.

Bagage, carriage, *bale*, a pack, *ballars*, little packs.

Baiffer, to humble, to bring low, to swoop.

Baiser, to Kiss; *baife*, a Kiss, *baiseur*, a Kisser.

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

Baisement, Kissing.

Baiser la test, to bow the head.

Un bal, a daunce, *ballades* songs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, &c.

Balen à Whale, *balaine* & *balene*, idem. *p. Britton*, 7, b.

Un balk, a ridge between two furrows of Land.

Un Baley, a broom or besom.

Bander, to tye, to bind,

Banir, to banish or put in exile.

Banissement, banishing.

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

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

Banquetement, feasting; *banquetter* to feast to banquet.

Barat, deceit, subtilty, wrangling.

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

Barbaudier, a Brewer.

Balen, a Whale, *Balens*, plural. *balain* & *balene*, idem, vide *antea*.

Bandoner, to leave, to abandon.

Bandon, left to ones self, leaving.

Bank, a bench.

Bans, the publishing in the Church before Marriage, also the proclaiming any thing in publick places.

Barbe, a Beard, also Sheep.

Barbier, a Barber to shave,

Barbys barbytes, *berbes*, Sheep also.

Barbytes & *berbestes*, idem.

Le

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

Barcaria & *Bercaria*, a Sheep-coat.

Barkaria, a Tan-house.

Barkery, a liberty to take the barks of Trees.

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

Barter & *Barètre*, to exchange.

Bareyes de Maison, the eaves of a House.

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

Baron, a Husband, also a Peer of the Realm.

Priest baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in stay or stoppage.

Barrera, shall stop, stay, or barr.

Barreroit, should or ought to stay.

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

Barrets, quarrels. p. *Coke rep.* 8, 37, a.

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

Baslique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Basseur, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

Bastarder, to Bastardize.

Un bast, a Pack-saddle.

Un bastille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bastiment, a Building.

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

Batel, a Barge, Boat or Trough. p. *Brokes gr. abr.*

Battel & *batalls*, a Barge, Boat

or Barges. *Coke* 5, 107.

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, *Batre* & *Batter*, to beat.

Battel, a form of Tryal by Duell. *lib. assize* 1. a.

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

Bature & *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 & *Batue*, a boat or barge, *Bateux*, Boats or Barges. p. *Kitchin* 191. *bateau*, idem, in Modern French.

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

Un Baudroyuet, a currier of Leather.

Bayler, to deliver, idem *ut bailer*.

Us bayleront, they delivered.

Plowd. 391. a.

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

B E.

Beat, Blessed, bearers, in the Law, are Abettors or Maintainers. p. *Phillips*.

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

Beau temps, a clear Season, fair Weather.

Beau coup moins, much less.

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

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

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

Béle, well, in Health.

C

Belier,

B E.

Belier, a Ram.

Beins, Goods, *beins* & *biens* import, goods carryed, *byens*, idem.

Benigne, favourable.

Bery & **bury**, the chief seat of a Mannor.

Berluffer, a Gash or Cut. *p. termes Ley*, 179, b.

Berquerium & **Berqueria**, a House to lay Tann in. *Coke* 5, f, *Inst.*

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

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

Beovets, Steers.

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

Besants, talents of Gold, *p. Mirror Just.* also an ancient sort of Coyn.

Besoigne, needful, needeth, **Besoignable**, needful, *besoignes*, needs, business.

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

Besogne, Work, Workmanship, *besognes*, the plural, *estre en la besogne*, to be in the Work, *besayle*, great Grandfather.

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

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

Bevent, they drink, *bevrage*, drinking.

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

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

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, *buerre*, idem.

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

Belistrer, to beg.

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

Un beovier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

B I.

Bestiails, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, *byen*, idem.

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

Biens vide beins, Goods.

Un biche, an Hound, vide *brache*.

Bienfacteur, well doing, doing good.

Bienviennner aucun, to welcom any one.

Un biere, a Bier or Coffin.

Bigamie & **bigame**, twice Marrying.

A bigot or **bigotted**, Superstitious, Ceremonious.

Bigotisme, Superstitions in Ceremonies.

Bigotizing, to be foolish in Superstitions.

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

Bisayle vide *Besaille*.

Bisextie, twice six.

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

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

B L.

Blanc, white, *blanke*, idem. and *blanche*, idem. *p. Coke rep.* 7, 15, b.

Blancher & **blanchir**, to make white.

Qui est blanchet, which is whiteish.

Blancheur, whiteness.

Blandir, to allure one by fair words.

Blandissement, alluring, flattering. *Blasoner*,

B L.

Blasoner, to display Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. *Blees*, idem.

Blees scies, Corn cut. *p. lib. an. Hen. 8, 2, b.*

Blemeur, to blemish, *p. Britton 49. a. tout sort de ble*, all sorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to thrash Corn.

Degast ses Blees, his Corn trod down, eat up, or spoyl'd. *p. More rep. 421.*

Blesme, pale, bleak.

Lour Blesseures, their Wounds.

Blesus, Wounded. *Blessa*, shall Wound. *21. Hen. 7. Fol. 28, a.*

B O.

Boefe, an Ox, *boefs* plural.

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

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

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

Bois, Wood. *Sub bois*, under-wood. *Boies*, Woods.

Bois abate, Wood cut down. *Coke, rep. 5, 25, a.*

Boscas, wood ground. *p. 1. pt. Inffit. 4, b.*

Bosage, liberty of taking wood, also woody places.

Bate, & *boot*, aid, help, advantage, such as, *hedgbote*, *baybote*, *ploughbote*, &c.

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

Bote, by *Brokes* abridgment is, added, or put unto, also an amends, or recompence. *Fol: 220.*

Boifte, and *boift*, a Box. *p. nov: narr. 41.*

B O.

Boisseau, a Bushel. *Boisseaus*, plural.

Bolivre, a lip.

Bonne, a Hat, Cap, or Bonnet.

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

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

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

Bordeaus, Stews, Brothel-Houses.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husbandmen. *Borduani*, idem.

Bouc, a Goat. *Bouquin*, a Kid. *Feo sue bore & espernanne*, I am Booted, and Spur'd.

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

Un Bouchier, a Butcher. *Boucherie*, Slaughter,

Bovate terre, as much Land as six Oxen may Yearly till. *Vocat. six Ox gangs and a Plough Land. p. Cromptons, fur. Cur. 200.*

A Boucher, to speak.

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

Botes hors, to put out. *p. Britton. 245, a.*

Boteles, without help, or amends.

Boundes, limits, also Mere-stones.

Bousment, stopping. *Bouschement*, idem. *p. Britton. 48, b.*

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

Bougre, a Buggerer, *bougrerie*, buggery.

Boviller, to boyl, or seeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

C 2

Un Bourse,

B R.

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

Boucher, to stop. *Bouschement*, stopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Deni-
zon.

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

La Boue de Rue, the end of the
Street.

Boutefeu, an incendiary.

Ad Boy, hath drank. *p. Coke*
rep. 8, 146. b.

B R.

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

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

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

Braceresces, Brewers. *Bracerases*,
idem. *p. Brit.* 77, a.

Braconner, and *Braconer*, a
Hunter, or Deer Stealer.

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

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

Bratre, to Cry, or Bray like an
Ass.

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

Brayard, a cryer, or lamen-
ter.

Brebes, Sheep. Vide *Barbits*.

Brevage, drinking, idem ut
Bevage.

Breets, Wheat, Bread-Corn.

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

Brief & *Brefe*, a Writ.

De Brief, shortly, *brievement*,
idem.

En Brief, in short.

B R.

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

Broches, spits, also Gallons. *p.*
Termes de Ley. 33. a.

Brique, brick, *briqueterie*, brick-
work.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Bruarium, heath ground.

Brumal, Winterly, or winter-
like.

Brufors, Brokers.

Bruse, a purse or pocket, *burs*,
idem.

Evacuation del bruse, emptying
the Pocket, *Coke. rep.* 5, 126.

Bruere, heath ground, or heath.
brusey, heathy.

Bruyere, & *Bruierie*, idem.

Bruier, modern French for heath.

Bruer, brewing, *pour brewer*
& *pister*, for brewing and baking.

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

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

B U. B Y.

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

Burglares, vide *Bourglares*.

Un Buccine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a blow, or Stroke.

Burse, idem, ut *Bourse* & *Bours*.

Bumbard, a sort of Gun.

Bumbaseen, Cotton, Fustian.

Buizart, & *Buissart*, a Kite, or
Buzzard.

Butin, spoil, pillage.

Eyen, vide *bien*, well.

Eyen publique, the Common-
wealth.

Eye, a dwelling place. 1. *part*
Inst. 5, b.

Eyens, vide *biens*.

Eysants

Byssants, vide *besants*.

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

C A.

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

Courir la & *la*, to run here and there.

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

Cablicia, brush wood. p. *Crompton Far. Cur.* 195.

Cacher, to hide, *Cachement* hiding.

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

Cachette, secretly, privily,

Cachetter, to sign, or seal.

Cacher, a signet, or seal.

Cader, to fall, *cade*, fallen. *Voit rader*, would fall. *Cadet*, a younger Brother, or youngest Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the first Day of the Month.

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

Calme, quiet, tranquill.

Camera, & *camere*, a Chamber.

Cambre, Ceiled, Vaulted.

Chamereire, a Chamberlain, in in the Modern French, *Cubiculaire*, & *chambellan*.

Un campane, a Bell, *pulsure de campane*, ringing of the Bell. p. *Fitzherbert's Just.* 41, b. *Campane environ le col. del beef*, the Bell about the Oxes neck, p. *Plowden.* 229. *Coment.* 2.

Camp, & *Campaign*, a Field. *Campesters*, idem plural, and pastures. p. *Plowd.* 316. b.

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

Campaigne del Roy, the Queen Confort.

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

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

Cantaria, a chauntry, a place to Sing Mass.

Canal, a place dug for a Water course, also a Kennel, or place for Dogs.

Canope, hemp, *Canope*, idem. p. *Kitch.* 21, b.

Un Capriff, a Prisoner, a Captive.

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

Capax, capable. p. *Brokes abr.* 288.

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

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

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

Careffé, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Care, Flesh, vide *chare* & *chair*.

Carol, or Song, in Confort, & *Carolle*, idem.

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

Car entam, forasmuch.

Cart, paper, *Carte*, writing.

Carve, a plough, *carem*, idem.

Carew de terre, a plough Land.

Catarre

C A.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

Casser, to put out, to cashiere,

Castigation, Punishment.

Caste, chaff.

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

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

Causera, shall cause.

Caut, wary, *causement*, warily. *par Cautels*, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

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

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Caveola, a Cage. *p. terms Ley*.

172.

A Causa, by reason of, because, for.

C E.

Ce, this, that, *ceo*, *cetty*, *cecy*, *cel* & *celuy*, signify that, this, these, &c. *Ceo* & *cet*, are masculines, *cetty* feminine.

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

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

Est ce elle, ou non? Is this She, or not.

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

Ceans, here within.

Est il ceans? Is he within?

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

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

Je te cede, I give thee place.

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

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

C E.

Ceindre, to girt, or gird.

Ceinft & *cinft*, girt or bound.

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

Ce la, this same, and that same.

Celebrer, to extol or magnify, to celebrate.

Celebres, celebrated. *p. Parkins* §3, b.

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

Celer, in modern French is to hide.

Celement, privily.

Celle, she, *celuy*, him, & *celui*, idem.

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

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

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

Un cengle, a girt.

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

Centre, the middle part or Center.

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

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

Huit & *huit cens* 800. *cens neuf* 900.

Centeiners, *hundredors*, or Men of the same hundred. *p. Mirrour Just.*

Centeine, to divide by the hundred.

Mestres per centaines, to put by hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.

Un

Un sep, a Stock or Root.
Dependent, in the mean time.
Cercher, to seek out, to enquire.

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

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

Un cerf, a Hart or Stag.

Ceo, this, *pur ceo*, for that, also because, and therefore, *ceo'en a-vant*, from henceforth.

Ceole, Heaven.

Cerifiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, wax, *Cerot*, a Serecloth, *ferot*, idem.

Cere, is also a Lock.

Ceris, verily, truly.

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

Certainment, assuredly, without doubt.

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

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

Cestassavoit, (that is to say) *p. Parkins.*

Cestascavoit, idem. *p. eund. 131, 2.*

Cestuy cy mesme, his own self here.

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

qui est cestuy ci? who is this here?

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

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

Ceruse, white-lead.

Ces & ceux, these, and those.

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

Un cessure, a Receiver, a Bayliff, or one so deputed. *p. 16, Edw. 6, 8.*

Le cessé, the forbearance or the ceasing.

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

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

Cesse de braire, hold your yawling or crying.

Cestascavoit, that is to say. *p. Dyer & Parkins, 131.*

Cestassavoit, idem. *p. Coke, idem. ut cestassavoit.*

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

Cet, that, *ceux*, those, these, *per ceux ou ceis*, by those or these.

Le cuer, the Heart, *ceurs plural*, *cuer & cuer*, is a Heart in modern French.

A certifier, to certify.

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

C H.

Chacun vide *chascun*.

Chair, Flesh, *chare*, idem.

Chare, Deer, Venison, vide *cher*.

Trop chare, too dear. *p. Crompton Justice, 7, b.*

Chair envenomee, Venison.

Chair de porc, Swines flesh.

Chair de berbits, Mutton, *chair de veau*, Veal, *chair de cheureau*, Goats flesh.

Chair de serf, red Deer, or Stags flesh.

Chair de leporina, Hares flesh.

Cbarneu, fleshy.

Cbaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chaffed, chafed.

Champerty,

Champerty, is the buying Lands contrary to the Statute, 32 Hen. 8. and also comprifeth maintenance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part thereof recovered.

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

Champestre, an open Country uninclosed.

Le chancellerie, the Chancery.

Un chandelle, a Candle.

Chandeler, Candlemas.

Change tout, alter all.

Chaunter, to sing, *chanter*, idem.

Chauntant & chantant, singing.

Ad chaunt, hath sung.

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

Le chauntry, the Musick or the Singing.

Doit chaunter, ought to be sung.

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

Charier, to draw, or drive.

Chares, Charets, Carts, Wagons. p. Nov. Nar. 52, b.

Un charret, idem.

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

Charters, Writings, Charts.

Le charter, the Driver or Carter.

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

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

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

Un charme, a Spell.

Charbons, vide *carbons*.

Chaperon, a Hood or Bonnet.

Un charbonnier, a Collier.

Chaume, Straw.

Chardon, a Thistle.

A charger, to charge.

Chaser, to Drive or Hunt, *chaser*, idem.

Chase, Drove, Hunted. p. *Coke rep.* 6. 14, a.

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

Chasera, shall Drive, Hunt, &c.

Chasse idem ut *chase*.

Chases, Drivings, *enchases*, idem.

Charve idem ut *carve*.

Chascun idem ut *chescun*.

Chastaigne, a Chesnut.

Chastellain, the Owner or Captain of a Castle.

Un chat, a Cat, p. *Brokes grand abridgment*, tit. *wreck*.

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

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

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

Chatelx real, Chattles real. p. *Parkins*, 109, a.

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

Chate, brought.

Un chateaw, a Castle.

Chauld, Hot,

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

Chavoucher, to ride, *Chavoucher*, idem.

Chavauchant, they ride.

Chavaucke, ridd.

Chastier, to geld. *castre gelded*.

Chaulx,

Chaulx, Lime.

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

Chein, a Dog. vide *chien*.

Chemin, a way, vide *cbimin*.

Cbecke, controul, command. p.
termes de Ley. 102. b.

Cbemise & *cbemyse*, a Coat,
Smock, or Shift.

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

Cber, Dear; *chiere* idem. p.
Parkins, 115.

Cbercheut, they sought, *cher-*
tber, to seek. p. *Cokes Report*. 9,
120.

Cberir ascun, to flatter one.

Un cberve, a Cherry.

Chestaine, Captain.

Cberte, Charity, also dearth.

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

Cbeser, to happen, *cbese*, hap-
pened. p. *eund.* 128. b.

Cbesent, they happening. p.
eund. 84.

Cbesun, every one, each. p.
Coke 9, 83. & *cbescun*, by *Greg.*
is over and above, in the *Mote*
Book, fol. 220.

Cbesne, an Oak, in *Modern*
French.

Cbevisance, obtaining, purchase-
ing, vide *chivisaunte*.

Cheval, a Horse, *chival*, idem.

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

Cbeveres & *chevers*; Horses. p.
nov. nar. 13, a.

Chevaucher, to ride; *chevauche*,
ridd.

Chevauchement, riding.

Cbeu, happened, fallen out.

Cbez, at, with, near.

Cbeut, a fall; *sa cheut*, his fall,
Coke 9; 122.

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

Chier, doth fall; *chia*, fallen;
que chia, which fell. p. *Brokes*
abr.

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

Chient, they fall.

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

Chierographorum, of Writings,
vide *Chyrograph*.

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

Chiminage, a Toll taken to-
wards repairing high ways, in
Forests, Chases, and some other
places, paid by the Passangers.

En ses chiminant, in his jour-
ney or passage on the high waies.

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

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

Chivisaunce, Tradeing Traf-
ficking.

Chivalks & *chivaulks*, Horses,
a chivaulx, to grind or work in
a Horse-mill. p. *Coke rep.* 11, 50.

Chivancher, to ride, *chivau-*
chonus, we rode.

Chivanchant, riding, or they
ridd, *chivauchonus*, we rode.

Chivauchea, rode, *chivaucha*,
idem.

Chole, Anger, Choller.

Chivers & *chyvers*, Goats.

Un chorde, a String.

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

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

Chrestien, a Christian.

Choniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen idem. ut *chimim*.

Clyvers idem. ut *chivers*.
Un chyrograph, the Indenture
of a Fine. *p. nov. nar.* 43.

C I.

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

Ci davant, heretofore, *ci longement*,
so long.

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

Cices, Pulse, Vetches,

Ciens, hither, here, *ceiens* &
ciens; idem. *p. Coke* 9, 37. b.

Ciel, Heaven, vide *Ceole*.

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

Cil idem, ut *celuy*.

Cimitorie, a Burial place or
Church-yard.

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

Cinquieme, the fifth, *cinquiesm*,
idem.

Cinquantie, fifty, *cinquantesme*,
the fiftieth.

Cips vide *Ceps*, the Stocks.

Cire idem, ut *cere*.

Ciste, a Chest, *cest*, idem.

Cisti, him. *p. Parkins* 131.

Citost, as soon as, as oft as.

Citius, rather.

Un cimierre, a crooked Sword,

Cirier, a Wax-chandler.

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

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

Un cipbe de vin, a Cup of Wine.
p. Coke 9, 86.

Cirer, to Seal, vide *cerer*.

C L.

Un claud, a Ditch.

Un clave, a Horse-shoe, also
a Horse-nail. *p. Fitzherb. Nat.*
brev. 49.

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

Cler, clear, *clerte*, clearly.

Un cler, a Clark.

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

Clere, Clergy.

Clere, Hurdles to fold Sheep.

Cleif, a Key, *cleifs* & *clifs*,
Keys.

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

Gloche, a Bell, also a Trumpet.

Clocher, to shut, and from thence
a Cloister.

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

Cloie, pricked with a Nail.

Cloier mon chival, to prick a
Horse in shooing, *Cloy*, pricked,
lamed, *cloya*, idem.

Clou, is modern French for a
Nail.

Clough, a Valley between
Hills.

Clofture de hayes, inclofing
with hedges.

C O.

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

Coerts, forced, *cobert*, idem:
& *cher*, idem.

Coberter, to force, or to com-
pel.

Cobertera, shall force.

Fait cobert, was forced.

Coneu, known.

Conufter, to know, *conuftere*,
idem.

Coeur,

Coeur, a Heart, also the Brest.
p. Coke 8, 157.

Cognom, a Sirname.

Cognizance, confessing, acknowledging.

Cognuzance, having knowledge.

Coigne, Coyn, Mony.

Coigner, to Coyn. p. Plowd. Com. 116, a.

Coleberti, Tenants in free Socage.

Coiler, to gather, *Collier*, idem.

Collyer & *Coller*, idem.

Colleege, gather ye, *colige*, idem.

Coillers & *coillours*, Collectors.

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

Colier, a collector? *Colletteres*, ye shall gather, *beincallye*, well gathered.

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

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

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

Collusion, deceit,

Colucanis & *collarii*, are Cottagers.

Columbes, Doves, Pigeons.

Colu^{marie}arie, a Dove-house, *columbare*, idem.

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

Combatier, idem, *combatant*, fighting.

Un combe, a Valley betwixt two Hills.

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

Combien este? How many are ye?

Combieny a il? how long is it since?

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

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

Com^e & Com^eme, as, where, also how and even as.

Comburer, to burn, *esire combre*, to be burned, *Comberts*, burned,

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

Coment ce la? how so?

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

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

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

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

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

Comenge, excommunicated, or accused.

Comengement, excommunication.

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

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

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

Cominer, to eat with, also to converse.

Commorant, dwelling, or abiding.

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

Un commote, a great Seignior, or Lord.

Commoigie, a fellow Monk.

A comparer, to appear.

Compertment, appearing, also presenting.

Com perraunt, set forth, comprehending, or comprising, *comperrans*, idem.

Compefter, to dung Soil, also to fold Sheep upon Land.

Compeft, & *Compoft*, dung Soil.

Compromife, a mutual undertaking, or promise.

Compter, to reckon, to number, or count.

Comunement, commonly.

Comenfaft, he had begun.

Comenfant, & *comenciant*, beginning.

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

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

Compartir, to divide, or share.

Commorant, staying, abiding.

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

Compatir, to suffer together.

Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.

Un complice, a Companion in Wickedness.

Comportemens, behaviour.

Comprendre, to perceive.

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

Com. 197.

Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.

Compromis, an Arbitriment, a consent thereto.

Communement, the Commonalty. *p.* *Kitch.*

Communer, to discourse, to confer.

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

Conceder, to grant.

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

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

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

Conceave, conception, or an opinion.

Concur ensemble, come, or agree together.

Concurrant, a Rival.

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

Condampner, to give judgment against.

Condigns, Worthy.

Confesser, to acknowledge.

Confessomous, we own, *confreers* Brothers in a Religious House.

Confier, to trust, *confrairie*, brotherhood, fraternity.

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

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

Conge d'eslier, leave to choose. *Voil done a moy conge?* Will you give me leave?

Conge de accorder, licence of agreement.

Congeable, lawful, with licence.

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

Congreger, to gather together.

Congruement, agreeably.

Coniers, Warrens. *p.* *Briston.* 185.

Conynges,

Conynges, Conies, *conynges*, Shillings.

Un conroieur, a Currier of Leather.

Le concile, the Council.

Condoloir, to mourn together.

Conduite, leading.

Confirmer, to establish.

Les confins, the bounds, or limits.

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

Confrerers, fellows, or brothers of one Society.

Conquestre, to overcome, *Conquis*, conquered.

Un coquine, a henroost, also a kitchin. 4. pt. *Coke* 86. *Insitit*.

Consister, to trust, or stand together.

Consoler, to Comfort.

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

Contrariant, being against.

Constituer, to appoint.

Contenuer, contained. *p. le contenuer*, by the contents.

Contamus, we declare, or count.

Conteke, strife, contention.

Controve, contrived, *controver*, to contrive.

Neint contristeiant, & *neint contristient*, it doth not otherwise appear, notwithstanding.

Conteignes, contained.

Conter, & *Contre*, against.

Contingencie, happening by chance.

A Contradire, to gainfay.

Counter, to declare, to count.

Contraband, prohibited.

Contremont, upwards. *p. Nov. Narr.* 71, b.

Controvor, a contriver of false reports.

Contrepanel, a counterpart, *p. Parkins* 112, a.

Convenable, necessary, fit, *convenablement*, conveniently.

Convainquus, convicted, *Coke* 9, 121.

Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, *conu*, idem.

Ne conus, not known, *si conus soy*, if he own himself. *Cokes rep.* 5, 117, b.

A conuster, to know, *poit conustre*, may know.

Conusans, knowing, *acknowledging*, *conusant*, idem.

Il conus, he owns, or acknowledged.

Le conusans, the acknowledging.

Il conusoit, he may own.

Ne poit conuser, he may not acknowledge.

Il conustra, he will acknowledge.

Conusomus, we own, or acknowledge.

Connying, knowledge.

Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks, *cope*, a hill.

Blees en coppe, corn in cocks.

Contecker, to join in strife, *contekent*, they strive.

Contekours, brawlers. *p. Fitzb. Just.* 201, a.

Conteks, differences, *contekes*, idem. also suits.

Convenable, agreeable.

Un cordiner, a Shoemaker.

Corie, Leather, *corye*, idem. *p. Ricb.* 3d.

Un cord de lane, a load of Wool.

Cornue, a horn, *corner*, to wind a horn.

Corne, hunted. *p. Britton* 33, a.

Cornele,

Cornele, the crown of the head, also a Crow.

Corodie, a provision of dyet, and apparel.

Corage, a Custom of paying certain measures of Corn.

Cordage, Stuff to make Ropes.

Corone, a Crown, *coronement*, Crowning.

Corps, a Body, *leur 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 hafty and short pronounciation. *p. sermes de Ley.*

Corriger, to correct, to chastise.

Corrigee, & *corige*, corrected.

Corrumper, to break, to violate.

Cosnage, kindred.

Cosces, & *Cosceti*, Husbandmen. *p. Cokes Instit. 1 pt.*

As Costages, at the charges, or costs.

Costes, fides, *Demicostes*, the mid fides.

Coste, by, present, near.

Estoit coste, standing, or being by, also a rib. *p. Fitzherbert Just. 21, a.*

Costeins, neighbouring, bordering.

Contenir, to contain.

Contemicux, full of strife.

Contreste, to withstand.

Un Coq, a Cock.

Contremetre, to lay against, or impose upon.

Contrister, to be sorrowful.

Cotel, a Knife, *Cotel*, idem.

Coteau, idem, also a Sword.

Cotures, little Houfes, Cottages, also coverings. *p. Brit. 148.*

Coquiner, to beg.

Coterelli, Cottagers, *1. pt. Inst. 5, b.*

Coucher, to set, or lie down.

Coucher de soel, Sun set.

Couchant, lying.

Couche, lyeth.

Estre couche, to be laid along.

El couche, she lay.

Coulpe, a fault, *coulp*, idem.

Covenable, fitting.

Covert, hidden, covered.

Feme Covert, a Married Woman.

Terres covert, wood lands.

Couvrir, to cover.

Coverture, the condition of a Married Woman, or continuance in Marriage.

Pound covert, a Pound in a by place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, &c.

Pound overt, the Parish Pound.

Covers, covered.

Chival covert, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed,

Covertment, tacitly, or impliedly.

Covient, it behoveth, or they ought.

Covin, fraud.

Counter, idem, *ut conter*, to declare, &c.

Ad count, hath declared, *countast*, idem.

Un count, a Declaration.

Count, also is an Earl, *countee*, idem, *Countau*, idem.

Un countour, a Serjeant at Law, or Councillor.

Coungee, vide *congee*.

Counterface,

Counterface, counterfeit.
Counterpalais, A County Palatine.

Counterera, shall or will declare.

Countermand, to forbid, to recall.

Countervault, countervailed.

Counterdist, forbidden, denied, p. *Plowd.* 68, a,

Le counterdit, the forbidding. p. *eund.* 141.

La coupe, the fault. p. *Britton*, 62, § 245, b.

Coupe & *recoupe*, cut and cut again.

Coup & *coups*, cut, *couper*, to cut.

Coupes, Strokes, Blows, or Slashes.

Couper le tayle, to dock, or cut off the Entayle.

Courre, to run, *curree*, idem. *courrey*, running, also ready, *courrage*, running, *courge*, idem.

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

Courir a la, wandering here and there.

Court, constrained, forced, also short.

Un courfair, a Pyrate, *Un courratier*, a Horsecourser.

Courtement, shortly.

Coupables, guilty.

Coupure, cutting, lopping, *coupart*, idem.

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

Courant, running, *coraunte*, idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting Woods.

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

Coylours vide *coilours*.

C R.

Cracher, to Spit, or put upon a Spit.

Crainer, to refuse, *crainent son Company*, they refuse his Company. p. *Telverton*, 150.

Crampus, Lame, *Britton*, 36.

Credence, belief.

Cretaine, fear, *cretaine de ewe*, fear of Water. p. *Plowden*. *crainte* is fear in modern French.

Cree, Created.

Creance, belief, persuasion, trust, credit, faith.

Credence, belief also.

Faux creance, false faith, infidelity.

Creies, believe ye.

Creansor & *creansour*, a Creditor. p. *Fitzberb. Nat. brev.* 28, a.

Creffer, to grow, *ne creffera*, shall not grow.

Que creffe, which groweth, *crest* doth grow.

Creffaunt & *creffaunts*, growing. *creffoient*, they grew.

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

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

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

Fuer crible, were debated, *cribler*, to argue, debate, scan. p. *Plowden's Preface* to his Comment.

C U.

Un croise & croisse, à Crois, *troix*, Crosses.

De crepuse, Lame. p. Fitzb. Nat. brev. 25, b.

Crestein idem ut Cresteine.

Creve, shook, rattled, also encreased. p. Fitzb. Justice. 160, b.

Crere, to believe, *rien crere*, to believe nothing. p. Britton, 13, a.

C U.

Cule, Dung, Filth.

Cueiller, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vide *coeur*.

Cuars, plural, p. *cuer*, by heart, or without book.

Cuir, Leather.

Curtiver, to Plowe.

Curvir, to run, *currist*, he run-eth.

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

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

Un cursitor, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Course, the number of such Officers are 24.

Curve, crooked.

Custos, Keeper.

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

Cunicules & cunicles, Coneys.

Le cure, the care.

Cuttle & Cuttel, vide *Cottel*, a Knife, & *conteau*. idem.

Cure temps, short time.

C Y.

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

La cuisse, the Thigh.

Cule nuit, the night season.

Curtiner, to fence in, to inclose.

Cultiver, to Till.

Curer, to cleanse.

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

Custodire ne poit, may not keep. 12 Hen. 8. 3, a.

C Y.

Cy, here, so, as.

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

Cy insuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter,

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

Que cy, that it is, that is here.

Cy court, so speedy. Coke 7, 36.

Cy eu je suis, here in this place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide *Cigne*.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Cyel, heaven, vide *ceole*.

Cyfors, Cutters, *cyfours de bourfes*, Cutpurfers.

Cylindre, a thing long and round.

Cypress, Cypresses.

Cy vivement, so lively: *Plow: abr.* 72.

Cy bien, as well.

Sont cy, they are here.

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

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

Cy;

D A.

Cy eins, here within, in this place.

D A.

DA, a word affirmative for yes.

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

D' abatuz, to be thrown down.

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

Daigner, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a small Gun, a hand-gun, *vide baque*.

D' aler, to go, *vide aler*.

D' alvey Seggs, Rushes, flag Ground, also Alder-trees. *p. Nov. Nar. 5, a.*

Dam, loss, damage, *damoieuse*, idem. *p. Britton 54, a.*

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

D' amesner, to go, or bring.

Damner, to condemn.

Damofells, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, *vide deins*.

Darrain, latter, last, *darraigne* idem.

Al darrain, at last, from the French word, *dernier*, i. e. *ultimus*.

Darreiment, lastly, lately, *darrenment*, idem. *p. Fitzb. Just. 77, a.*

Un dague, a poinard, a Dagger.

D' aventure, perchance.

D' avantage, *vide avantage*.

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

Datif, a thing in gift.

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

Date, dated.

D' autiel, of the like, or such.

D E.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.

Un dagge, a Pistol, or short Gun.

D E.

Debater, to strive, to debate.

Deable, Devill, *diable*, idem.

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

De la, from that, beyond, over.

Debase, to bring low, *debase*, *les pountes*, below the Bridges. *p. Cromp. Fur. Cur. 88, b.*

Debassa, downwards.

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

Deboter, to depose, to deny, hinder.

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

Debouche & corns, is by *Brit.* put for huy and cry. *f, 20.*

Debility, weakness.

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

Debruse, thrown down, *debruisse*, idem.

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

Dela mer, over the Sea.

Decelt, discover. *Coke 9, 121.*

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

Deca le mer, on this side the Sea.

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

Deceu, deceived, *debaivoit*, unknown.

Deceder, to Dye.

Deces & deiez, defunct, deceased.

E

Desire,

D E.

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, dath denied, *soit dedits*, be
denied.

Deceners & deciners, are they
who reside within the Tything
or Mannor, 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 Tythingman.

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

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, since, or in time
past.

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

Decrepute, Lame. p. *Fitz-*
berbert.

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

Dechasser, to drive off, to
drive away.

Dechasse, driven away, *Decasse-*
ment, driving.

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

Decolle, beheaded.

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

Defaile, Default, *defally*, vi-
de, *Postea.*

Defairer, to deface, undo.

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

Defaitera, shall defeat.

Defawcher, to mow, or reap
or cut off.

D E.

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

Defeater, to put by or hin-
der.

Defendre, to Defend.

Deferer, to put off, *delatur*,
idem, and to lay to ones Charge.

Defeazance, a Liberty to un-
do or make void.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tythes, vide, *dis-*
mes.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

De die, Dedicated.

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

Un defaut, a neglect of ap-
pearing or pleading in Court.

Defurur & defleur, to de-
flower.

Defrisber & defrischer, to
work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up or dig a-
gain.

Defofs, dig'd up.

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

Defowler & defoules, trod
down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Nejut defeat, undefeated.

Defally, defeated.

Degages, replevined, or deli-
ver'd out upon Bail. p. *Nov.*
Nar. 53.

Degast, wasted, spoiled, de-
stroyed, *degaste*, idem.

Degaster, to waste, a *fair de-*
gast, to commit waste.

Degasta, shall waste or spoil.

Degata, wasted, destroyed. p.
Fitzberbert. 24. a

Degaste-

Degastement, waſting.

Dehauts, over or above.

Debors, out, without.

Deiu, God.

Delaiſſer, to leave, forſake,
delaiſſe, left.

Deia, dyed. *p. 2 Rich. 3. annal. de ja*, idem, alſo likewiſe.

Dillonque, then, there, vide
illonq;.

Dejeſter, to caſt off, *dejeſte*,
caſt off, dejected.

Dejet, thrown down.

Dejetement, a caſting off.

Deins, within.

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

Deſegation, a Power conferred
or given upon another.

Deliberer, to purpoſe, to think,
to conſult.

Ils delibere, they conſulted.

Deſire, vide, *deſire*.

Delift, an Offence, a Fault.

Delinquer, to commit an of-
fence, *il a Delinque*, he hath
done amiſs.

Delecter, to delight.

Demaifnes, *demaines* & *deme-
fnes*, the Lord's peculiar Lands
kept in his Hands.

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

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

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

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

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

Demenge, paſt, gone over,
elapſed.

Son demefne, his own.

Demie & *demy*, the half.

Dementiers, in the mean time,
alſo forthwith.

Demife, *demift*, let go, let to
Farm, to part with.

Demife le Roy, the Abſteing
or Death of the King, *Que ſoy il
dimift*, for that he is Dead or
gone, as by entering into a Reli-
gious Profeſſion, he left the
World.

Demit & *demitte*, left, *demi-
ſterent*, they left. *p. Mirror.*

Demittable, *demifeable*, or to
be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put a-
way, vide, *dimitter*, to part
with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth,
or Government by the Peo-
ple.

Demonſtrer, to ſhew.

Demorger, to ſtay, reſide con-
tinue or dwell, *demorgent* & *de-
moergent*, they reſide, dwell,
&c. *il demoerge*, they remain or
dwell. *p. Stat. 28. Edw. 1.*

Demurrants, inhabitants, *de-
moerrants*, idem, ſuch as ſtay or
dwell.

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

Demurge, left, ſtaid.

Il demurra, he ſhall remain or
ſtay.

La demurraſt, he ſtaid there.
p. Plowd.

Il ad demurr, he hath dwell'd.

Demeure, in Mod. French is to
abide or dwell.

Demurrant, remaining, abi-
ding.

Il demurt, it remaineth or be-
longeth unto.

D E.

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

Dene & *denne*, a Valley or Dale, also a place inhabited. *p. Cokes Inst.* 1. p.

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

Denommer, to Name or Nominate.

Denombrement, numbring.

Denoter, to make known.

Dent, a Tooth, *dentes*, Plural.

Denouncer, to declare.

Departir, to divide, also to rejoyne in Pleading, other matter than at first Pleaded unto, also, to leave.

Departibiles, dividable, *departissement*, dividing, a Partition.

Deplaye, to wound, *deplaye*, wounded.

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

Deposer, to testify, also to put down.

Deprimer, to bring one low.

Depeller, to pull down, or thrust down.

Depriver, to put by.

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

De quoy, wherewith, of which.

Deraigne, Dishabited, Unparalleled, *deraigher* to displace, to turn out of Order, vide, *daraine*.

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

Dernierment, lastly, lately.

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

D E.

Deroguer, to Abrogate, to diminish.

Derompe, to break, to burst. *Derecherf*, further, moreover.

Derompemens, breaking, bursting.

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

Derire moy, behind me. 2. *Hen. VII.*

Derise, Mocked, Laughed at.

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

Desaccoustomee, unwonted, not usual.

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

Desaventure, mischance.

Desarray, to put out of Order.

Desbourser, to expend or lay out.

Descrie, perceived, *descryer*, to discover.

Descroistre, to grow less.

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

Desdire, to gainsay to recant.

Desesperer, to Despair.

Desgorger, to Vomit.

Desgarnys, unswarned.

Desarme, Disarmed.

Desastre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to separate.

Desheriteur, to Disinherit.

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

Descint, ungirded.

Descbire, torn, rent.

Descoller, to behead one.

Disco-

D E.

Discourir, to uncover, *discouvertes*, uncovered.

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

Deshabiller, to undress one.

Desbonte, without Shame.

Deslier, to Choose, Elect, also to unbind, or set free, *deslie*, loose, unbound, freed.

Desmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.

Desmettre, to misplace, to put out of joynt.

Desgarner, to unfurnish.

Desnigrer, to defame, to speak ill of.

Desnuer, to make naked.

Desnue de amies, void or destitute of Friends.

Desoler, to ruin, to make desolate.

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

Despendre, to spend.

Desplier, to unfold, to make manifest.

Desoub, under, *desorbes*, from under.

Desraciner, to root out.

Despoies, Spurs. p. *Parkins* 148.

Desroy, to be out of Order.

Le deserte, the Banquet, or after course.

Desseurer, to put asunder.

Desus, above, aloft.

Les dessus de tous choses, the uppermost part, or face of all things.

Destendre, to stretch out, *destendu*, stretch'd, and somerimes, loosned.

Destiner, to appoint.

Destruere, to destroy, to waste.

D E.

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

Desordre, confusion.

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

Desormes, hereafter.

En despitant, in spight.

Despitoussant, despightfully.

En despire le Cur, against the Rule of the Court, or against their will in spight of them. *Bris.* 223. b.

Desoub, beyond, *desoub la Mer*, beyond Sea.

Desoub p. *Kitchin*, is above, and likewise by him in some places, for under.

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

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

Desus quoy, upon which, *la dessus*, thereupon. p. *Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Destopper, to open.

Ne destaur, not gone back or stirred.

D'estre, to be.

Desurder, to raise.

Desuis, above or before.

Desus, idem. p. *Britton.*

Desuis est dit, aforesaid, above said.

Il destruiſt, he destroyeth. *Plowden.*

Desyra, took away, spoild. p. *nov. nar.* 47. b.

Desveloper, to unfold, or unwrap.

Desvelope, unfolded.

Desvester, to undress, or uncloath, and by *Coke* 'tis, to put off or discontinue. *rep.* 5. 80.

idem *ut deveſter*, *deveſtre*, idem.

Detenus,

Devenus, withheld, *deſpnce*, kept withheld.

Determinera, ſhall end.

Deſtate, withdrawn, or held back.

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

Cy devant, heretofore, before this time.

Deſpiller, to backbite, to ſpeak ill of one.

Deu, a debt, and *ducement*, duly.

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

Devent que jours, before which days.

Devenir, to become.

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

Devenius, become, *devenom*, they became.

Deveignont, idem, *deviendra*, ſhall become.

Ilſ dever, they ought, they came.

dever eſtre, ought to be, *vide*, *deves*.

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

Devent & *devoient*, idem, *ne deves*, ye ought not.

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

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

Devove; appointed, *devover*, to appoint or to give unto.

Deux, two, *deux a deux*, two by two.

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

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

Devie & *devia*, dieth, *devier*, to dye.

Devient, they die; *devieront*, they are dead.

Deviervient, they ſhould dye.

Le deviſon, the Diviſion.

Deviſes ouſter, put forth, put out.

Sont deviſes, are given or deviſed.

Ne Deveſtua, ſhall not be put by. p. Greg. 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Dew & *dieu*, God. p. Brit. 1. a.

Devolve, happened, became, devolved. per Nov. Narr. 61.

Dextre & *dexter*, the right Hand.

Dextremens, nimble, aptly.

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

D I.

Diable; vide, *deable*.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth. p. Sas. ſup. Chari. 28, Edw. 1.

Die, ſay, declare. p. Britton 8. b.

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

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

Jeo aye dit, I have ſaid, *dio-mus*, we ſay.

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

Dillonques,

Dillonques, from thence, from that time.

Dist, a Word.

Dirra & *dirray*, shall speak or say.

Distu, speak thou, *disant* saying.

Il distainsi, he said so.

Dicel, of this same.

Un dilapider, a Lapidary.

Dimitter & *dimeter*, to leave, *ne dimit*, doth not leave.

Dimetter, also, to Lease out.

Dirute, thrown down, destroyed.

Disfame, unfowed.

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

Dieu te gard, God save thee.

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

Digerer, to digest.

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

Digit, a Finger.

Dimenche, Sunday, *dimenches*, Sabbath days, *dimente et dimanche*, Sunday. p. *Mirror Justice*, cap. 5.

En dimentiens, in the mean time. p. *Britton* 10. b.

Dimison, they Demise, or Lease out, or let go.

Dimittant, Leasing or letting go.

Dilliours, of Elefours. p. *Plowd. Abr.* 23. a. vide, *illors*.

Diminuer, to lessen, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, *de icy*, idem, *dicy en avant*; from hence-forwards.

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

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

Dirapt, took away.

Dirupt, broke down.

Discendre, to go down, descend.

Discendue, descended, *discendus*, idem.

Discendist, doth descend.

Discint, ungirded, unbound.

Discerner, to discover.

Disliver, to displace, *dislieu*, displaced.

Disavaile, disadvantage. 35. *Hen.* 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unprofitable, to do Damage.

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

Disamexe, unjoynd.

Discontinuer, to cease.

Disconus, unknown. p. *Hen.* 8. 26. 2. b.

Discretement, prudently, or wisely.

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

Discombrance, Disturbance. 1. *Hen.* 7. 7. b.

Discowrer, to cleanse.

Discriver, to discover. p. *Fitzb. Nat. br.* 42. b.

est discerne, is seen.

Discusse, decided.

Discuisse, dispising.

Disetteuse, Poverty, want, beggery. p. *Coke rep.* 11. 53.

Disgrade, degraded.

Disjunctive, not joyntly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarried, unmarried. 35. *Hen.* 6. 40. b.

Dismer,

Disner, to Tythe.
Dismes, Tythes.
Le dise, part the Tythe, or tenth part, p. *More* 485.
Disoient, vide *amea*, & *dy-soit*.
Come disoi, as I said, 2. *Rich.* 3. ann.
Disoinisme, the 18th part. p. 18th. *Edw.* 3. 6. p. 7.
Disistz, ye said. p. *Plowd.*
Dispenser, to distribute.
Dispencer, to discharge, or acquit.
Dispenser le leyes, to dispence with the Laws.
Dispendu, put off, hindred, avoided.
Dispend, depend. p. *Coke rep.* 8.
Disputomus, we will dispute, 43. *Hen.* 3, 23. b.
Dispuny, unpunished, *dispunis*, idem.
Dissereux, destitute.
Dissimuler, to dissemble.
Dissper, to spread abroad.
Distorne, diverted. p. *Kitchin.* 21, b.
Dist, said. p. *Britton* 38, b.
Son dist, his Speech, p. *Plowd.*
Distre, idem, *ut de estre*, to be.
Distreiner, to take by distress.
Ne destreimera, shall not distress.
Distraire, to draw back, or withdraw.
Distric, the bounds of a Territory, wherein the Lord hath right to disfrain.
Districte, restrained or hindred. p. *Nov. Narr.* 16, b.
Distruer, to destroy.
Disturber, to hinder.
Dites ceo, speak it, or speak ye. p. 20. *Hen.* 7, 5. *annal.*

Diviner, to foretel, *divinance*, foretelling.
Diveller, to throw off, to pull off.
Divell, pull'd, or thrown off.
Diviser, to separate, or divide.
Diverter, to turn away; also to fix one's thoughts on new matter.
Divers, differing or different.
Divers moult, differing much. p. *Termes Ley.*
Diversement, diversly, severally. p. *Plowd. Com.* 378.
Divorser, to separate from Marriage by a Spiritual Sentence.
Un divorce, such a separation.
Divulguer, to declare openly, or publish secrets.
Divulguee, the thing so published.
Dix, ten, *diz*, idem, & *dize*, idem.
Dise sous, ten Shillings.
Dise quater, fourteen.
Dizeime, the tenth, *dixisme*, idem.
Disme, idem.
Disoinisme, the eighteenth. 2 part *Instit.* 639. *tempore Edw.* 3d. *en le act* p. *dismes*.
Dizaine, containing ten.
Le Dixiesme, the tenth.
Dix size, sixteen.
Dix trois, thirteen.
Dix neufesme, the nineteenth.
Dizequinque, fifteen.
Dix busiesme, & *dix busieme*, the eighteenth.
Diminuc, lessened. p. *Plowden*.
Dize, ten, p. *Plowd.*
Le dize, the tenth, p. *Coke*
Dycel, of this, of it.

Docker, to cut off, to dock or barr.

Doce, the back, *dos*, idem.

2. *Hen.* 7, 8, a.

Doet, he ought, *doet* & *poet*, he should, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doet, she ought.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurrer, he must stay.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Doient, & *Doyent*, they ought, or are, *doimt*, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, easy to be taught.

Un document, a precept, or instruction.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem, *ut digit*.

Dol, grief, also deceit.

Doler, to grieve.

Doleur aver, to have grief.

Doleur, pain, or grief.

Doleance, grieving.

Doles, Hogsheads. *p. Fitzb. Nat. Brev.* 88. a.

Un docenary, & *docener*, one admitted as a Reliant in a Mannor to be sworn.

Domesman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.

Dommage, loss, damage.

Porter dommage, to bring, or suffer loss, or hurt.

Dommageable, hurtful.

Domer, to tame.

Domesties, tame things. *p. Stat. reff.* 1. 20.

Donaison, vide *denizon*.

Donner, to give, & *doner*, idem.

Donant, giving.

Si nos donoremus, if we should give. *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Done, & *danes*, given.

A donner un don, to give a gift.

Donnera, shall give.

Donement, giving.

Esteant donec, being given.

Donex, given.

Donc & *donque*, then, therefore, *donques*, idem.

A toy donques, to thee therefore, *adieu donc*, farewell then.

Un donizon, a gift. *p. Nov. Narr.* 17.

D'ont, whereof.

Dont il appiert, by which it appeareth.

Dont, also, whence, and whereby.

Dormir, to sleep.

Dormie, slept and sleepeth.

Dormant, sleeping.

Dorp & *thorp*, a Village.

Dors, a back, idem *ut dorce* & *dorse*.

D'or, gold.

Dore & *dorce*, gilded.

Dorra, would give, or do.

Feo te doray, I would give thee. *p. Britton*, 62.

Doffes, shoulders, also backs.

Doukins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.

Dout, fear.

Doutent, they feared.

Doutous, doubtful, or doubted. *p. Fitzb.* 222. *Nat. brev.*

Douze, twelve.

Douzain, a dozen.

Doudize, twelve.

Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.

Douze milliares, twelve miles. *p. Termes de Ley.*

Douster, vide *ouster*.

Douns, Gifts.

Feo doy, I owe thee. *p. Brit.* 174.

Dote, dower.

Breve de dote, a Writ of dowers.

F

Doutense,

D R.

Douteuf, doubtful.

Doux, gentle, tractable, also smooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.

Doyenne, a Deanship, or Deanry.

Te doyne, I give thee. *p. Britton*. 94, b.

Ne tu doynes, thou dost not give. *p. eundem*.

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

D R.

Dragme, & *drackme*, a dram weight.

Drap, & *drape*, Cloth.

Seant de sous drap de estate, sitting under a Cloth of state. *p. 13. Hen. 7*.

Drap bien drappe, Cloth well wrought.

Drapes, plural.

Un drappier, a Clothier.

Dras, Wares. *p. Brit. 38*, & 33, a.

Drenchs, free Tenants of a Mannor.

Droit & droict, right.

Mere droit, a direct, or meer right.

Droitement, directly, rightly.

Droitural, & *droiturel*, right-ful.

Sons droiturel, indirectly, with-out right.

Droiturement, & *droiturelment*, rightly.

A Droiture, to do rightly.

En droiture, in doing right.

Dras, a Tooth, *vide dent*.

Druf, a Thicket of Wood, *dru idem*.

Drusden, & *drosden*, *idem*.

D. U.

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

Du chemin, by the way.

Du cost d'orient, from the East.

Du Arabie, from Arabia.

Du tous, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or General.

Duche, a Dukedome.

Dunum, *dunx*, & *dun*, a Hill.

Duritie, hardness.

Dur, hard, *dure*, hard.

Durer, to last, to continue.

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

Durette, hardness, *durement*, hardly, continually, also fiercely.

Dureffe, force, also hardship.

Durham, in the year Books called the *Franchise de werk*,

Duit, he ought.

Duist estre, it ought to be.

Il duist tue, he hath killed. 3.

Hen. 6.

Duissoit, he ought.

Duissoient, they ought.

Ne duist mitter, he ought not to send, or put.

Que duist, who ought.

Dulce, fresh, sweet.

Dumes, brambles, thorns. *p.*

Fitz. Nat. brev. 59, b.

Ust duy, had died. *p. Coke Rep. 8, 76, a*.

Le dyst, the said.

Dyson, they said.

Dyzant, saying, *dysant*, *idem*.

Dyker, to Ditch. *p. Fitzb. Justice 75, a*.

Eage,

E A.

E Age, age, vide *age*.
Eau & *eaue*, Water, vide
eue.

Eawes, Waters.

Eare, to Plowe.

Ealra, all, a Saxon word.

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

Ebric & *ebriec*, drunk.

Ebrietie, drunkenness.

Ebulition, boyling, bubbling up.

Echelle, a Ladder.

Eclypser, to vanish, to hide.

Ecluy, Urine.

Edict, an ordinance, or command.

Edite, set forth.

Edovart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Effacer, to blot out, to deface.

Effacement, defacing obliterating.

Ees, Bees, p. Britton. 85.

Effect, Force, Vertue.

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

Effrayer, to affright, *efire* *af-fray*, to be frightened.

Effraye, fear, terror.

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

Effundes, spilt or shed.

E G.

Egal, equal, *font egales*, are equal.

Equal, idem in mod. French.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egality, equality; *Egalitie*, idem.

Engalement & *engalment*, equally.

E I.

Eglise, the Church; vide *Esglise*.

Egalisement, making equal.

Egrorant, sick.

Eguifer, to happen.

E I.

Eide, aid.

Eiant, having, vide *Eyant*.

Eins, in within, and by *rel-vention*, but, 113.

Eins conceal, but hide, or conceal.

Vous vient eins, come you in, p. Parkins.

Eins, within. p. Gregory 281.

Soy ent ens, kept himself in. p. Coke rep. 8.

Einsi, being, vide *ainsi*.

Einsi oustre, being ousted, or outed. p. Fitzh. grand Abridgment. 152 a. *ceo vindra eins*, this shall come in. p. Coke Report, 5, 69.

De eins, Eyes, p. Nov. Nar. 116.

Eies, forwards. p. *termes Ley*, 156.

Eign, old, eldest, *plus eigne*, older.

Eijne, eldest.

Eignesse file, eldest Daughter, *einessle*, idem. p. Britton 57, b.

Eire, to hatch, or sit over, *eire de espurnons*, young brood of Hawks.

Il eit, he hath, *eient*, they have.

Eyent & *eyant*, they have.

Eit, may have. 2 Hen. 7, 15.

E L.

El & *sa*, she and her.

Elle, her and she, *ele*, idem. p. Parkins.

Eliser, to choose, *poet elzyer*, may choose.

Elisors, electors, *elizu*, chosen *eleus*, idem.

F 2

Eloigner,

Eloigner, to filch, to imbezle,
esloigner, idem.

Eloignement, filching, stealing.

Eloinment & *elongation*, a removing a great way; from or off.

Eloperment, is, when the Wife leaves the Husband, and goes with the advouterer.

Ellupe, idem *ut elope*.

E M.

Emanciper, to set free.

Un emancipe, he that is set or made free.

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

Emer, to buy, *un emer*, a buyer, *le emer*, the buyer.

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

Emanet, he came forth, he arose from.

Emailler, to Enammel.

Embas, below, *ou en bas*, or below.

Un ambassade, a message.

Embler, to steal, *ad embles*, hath stolen.

Embeasiler, to filch, idem *ut esloignee*.

Embiller, to deck or trim.

Emblements, profits of Land.

Emblerr, stealing, *embleea*, stolen.

Ad embleai, hath sowed, *emblee*, idem. *p. Hen. 6. anal. emblea*, idem. *p. Coke, Report 5.*

Embleya, shall sow, *p. Parkins 109.*

Un embleer, a seedsman, or sower.

Le embleyer, the sowing. *p. Parkins 109.*

Embler, to sow, *emble* & *ere*, to Plow and Sow.

Embleement, sowing, *emblement*, idem.

Embleements & *emblements*, Corn, Grass, and other profits of Lands, *vide antea.*

Per embles, by stealing, *p. termes de Ley, 131.*

Emblees, *p. Brokes grand Abridgment*, is, stolen, 320.

Emboir, to drink up.

Embrafer, to burne, *vide arser.*

Embrase, burned.

Un embracer, he that labours in a Cause in Law without Fees, also one that informs or persuades Jury-men.

Embu, distayned, dyed, drunk up.

Emmurer, to wall about.

Emolluments, profits, advantages.

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

Emparka, impounded, *Emparkes*, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, liberty and time to advise upon, or together.

Empre, to make worse, *Empere*, idem. *p. Britton 143.*

Emporcel & *enporcel*, in Pigg, or great with Pigg, *Empechement*, hindrance.

Emporter, to car ry, or bring, *empport*, carried.

Emporta, idem. *emportees*, ye carried.

Feo empport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre

E M.

Emprendre, to take upon.
Emprant, took also borrowed.
p. Termes, 246. b.
Emprens, comprehended.
Il emprist, he took upon him,
 or undertook.
Empriu, taken in hand.
Emprisoner, to put in Prison.
Emprisonant, taking, also they
 took. *Plowd.* 91, a.
Emprisoner soi mesme, to put
 himself in Prison.
Emprisonera, shall imprison.
Emprister, to take upon him.
Empriseront sur eux, they took
 upon them. *p. Parkins*, 115, a.
Empraunt, borrowed, or bor-
 rowing.
Emption, buying.
Emsemblement, in like man-
 ner, together, with. *p. Nov.*
Nar. 7, b.
Empesche, hindered, also accused.
Empeschement, hindring, *em-*
peschemints, hindrances, *p. Coke*,
Rep. 9, 121.
Emplir, to fulfill, *emplet*, fulfil-
 led.

E N.

En, in, by, within.
En ce, in this or that.
En chemin, by the way, and in
 the way.
En apres, hereafter, afterwards.
En oultre, furthermore.
Encbeson, by the reason of, or
 cause.
Encepper, to take again, *Br.*
 125, b.
En apres il ont este icy, there
 may be hereafter.
Enbeverer, to water, *droit de*
enbeverer, right of watering, or
 taking water for Cattle. *p. Britton*
 156, b.

E N.

Enbrever, to write down in
 short, also put into writings. *p.*
curd. 7, 2.
Ency, therein. *Plowd.* 80.
En quoy ay jeo offence, wherein
 have I offended.
En quater ans, whithin four
 Years.
En pu temps, within a little
 time.
Enblai & enblee, idem. ut *em-*
blee.
Enbleier, to steal, *pour le en-*
bleier, for the stealing, 26 *Hen.* 8.
Encaver, to beware.
Enchaser, to Hunt, Drive, or
 Course.
Enchafemus, we Hunted, &c.
Enchasa, *enchaca*, & *enchasea*,
 Hunted, Drove, Chased, *enchas-*
fiastes, ye chased.
Encharger, to give in Charge
 or Command.
Pur enchason vide enchefon.
Enchison idem. or for which
 cause or matter. *p. Coke Rep.* 5,
 100, b.
Auter enchefon, other cause.
Enchison, *p. Coke*, *Rep.* 5, hap-
 ned.
Encombre, to hinder, disturb,
 also to possess a Church.
Encombent, he that possesseth,
 the Person or Vicar thereof.
Enclaimant, claiming.
Encient, with Child.
Encoupe, accused, charged with,
 also indicted, appealed. *p. Britton*,
 11, 12.
Encloze, pricked by a Nail in
 shewing a Horse.
Enclume, an Anvill. *p. Termes*
Ley, 164.
Encountree, to be against.
Enclore, to impark inclose.
Encore, vide *uncore*.
Encrochement

Encroachment, fencing in building upon enclosing, or overcharging the Commons, also where the Lord doth overcharge the Tenants in Rents, or Services.

Encru, encreased.

Incur, to run into, hapned.

Endebter, to owe.

Endeges, wanting Age. *p. Britton*, 62.

Endowment, giving, setting upon.

Endocer, to endorse, or write upon the backside.

Endoce, endorsed.

De infanter, to be with Child, or breeding.

Inferer, to put in Irons, or Fetters.

Enformer, to teach.

Pur enformer, for teaching.

Enfraunchiser, to make free.

Enfreinder, to break.

Enfreint, broken.

Enfreind, breaking.

Enfrenge, broken.

Enfurer, to run, or fly away.

Enfua, shall fly, or run.

Enfues, driven away. *p. Cromp.* 168.

Enfue, fled. *p. eund.* 141.

Enfuom, they fly.

Enfuant, flying, or runing away.

Se enfuyois, he was fled. *Coke Rep.* 9, 120.

Enfuis, have been, *enfuyis*, idem.

Engarnies, with-held. *p. Mirror Cap.* 5, 2.

Engendre, to beget.

Que engender, who beget.

Engendrure, begetting, also having Issue.

Engendrure a nestre, Issue to be born. *p. Britton* 91.

Engendre, is also, begotten.

Engetta, ousted or outed.

Engette, cast out.

Engettement, putting out of possession. *p. Brit.* 93.

Engetre, *Engetter*, to eject, or throw out, also to lay or put.

Engettement le mains, laying on of hands.

Engleterre, England.

Englois, an English-Man.

En englisheirie, in English. *p. Brit.*

Enabler, to enable.

Pur enginer, to beguile. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. *Cap.* 29.

Enbaunce, & *enbausen*, to raise up.

Enbaute, exalted, set up.

Enbault, on high.

Enberiter, to inherit.

Enberitera, shall inherit.

Encre, Ink.

Enjont, enjoyning.

Enjoindre, & *Enjoinder*, to enjoin, to command.

Enjeter violentz mains, to lay violent hands.

Enjeter ascun orderrs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. *p. Fitzb. Nat. brev.* 176, b.

En lieu, instead of.

Enlever, to advance higher, to lift up.

Enombrager, to shadow, hide, or cover.

Ennoyer, to annul, to make void, alter. *p. Brit.* 1, a.

Enpames, carryed away. *p. Hen.* 7, 9, b.

Empire, made worse, vide *Empire*.

Emprendre, & *emprender*, to take upon one.

Empaine, & *Eupoin*, in hand.

Empirsant,

E N.

Enprisant, taking in hand, or upon one.

Enprower, to improve, also to enclose.

Jeo vous enprie, I desire you. *Park.* 170, a.

Enfraindre, & *enfraindre*, to break.

Enlever, to lift up.

Ennobler, to make noble.

Enracier, vide *postea*.

Enracive, rooted, vide *erace*.

Le enquest, a Jury to enquire into.

Les enquest, their verdict.

Vous enquires, ye shall enquire.

Enquis, & *enquise*, required.

Pur enquirer, for enquiring.

Equerage, enquiry.

Enquer, ask, enquire.

Enracer, to pull up by the roots, to demolish.

Enrollment, entring upon record.

Ensient, being with Child, *insient*, idem.

Ensient engrossment, great with Child.

Ens, within, *eins*, idem, *ens cy*, here within.

Ensemble, in like manner, also together.

Ensiment, also.

Ensuant, pursuing.

Ensuer, to pursue.

Escalast, sealed.

Enseares, locked.

Ensemblement, uniting together.

Ensément, likewise, in like manner. 1. *Hen.* 7, 10.

Ensevilir, to bury.

Ensevelie, buried.

Soit cors ensevely, let the Body be buried. *p. Britton.* f. 18.

E N.

Enserve, kept, reserved.

Ensier, to mow, or reap.

Ensjoy, in it self.

En est ensuivi, in what followeth. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.

El ensuits, it followeth.

Cy ensuient, they here follow or pursue.

Ensucra, shall follow, or shall happen.

Entant que, in as much.

Entend, conceive, understand.

Enterver, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.

Enterment, burying.

Entre, between, among.

Entre deux, between hand.

Entrelasser, to put between, to interline.

Enterlaise, & *enterlease*, & *enterlesse*, omitted, left out. *p. Plowd.*

En, thereupon. *nas. brev.* also of them.

Entant, so that, forasmuch, *entent*, idem.

Enterlassement, interlining.

Enterlaise, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful.

Soit a entendre, it is to be understood. *p. Littleton.*

Entend, a purpose to do.

Entende, understood.

Vous entendes, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendment, waiting, also understanding.

Entermedle, mingled, mixed.

Entermentent, they use, occupy.

Entrepenment, they consulted among themselves, Enterprising.

Coke 2, 120.

Enterpend, purposed.

Entegris,

Empreys de tanners que fount,
of Tanners who use fresh Bark
and old Bark together, and de-
ceitfully Tan Leather. *p. Britton.*
33.

Entier, the whole, *entierie*,
Item, Entièrement, wholly.

Entour, round about, *entouré*,
idem.

Entourer, to go a Compass
about. *p. Kitchin.*

Entromister, *idem, ut intrromister*,
to meddle with.

Entover, to walk about, *entove-
rement*, wholly. *p. Brit.*

Entour les dres, about their
works.

Entrer, to enter in, *entrent*,
they enter.

Entramons, we entred.

Entruder, he who wrongfully
enters upon Tenants, or Lands
upon the Death of Tenants for
Life, or Years. He who so en-
ters upon the Death of Tenants
in Fee is called an *Abator*.

Envenemer, to Poison, *enve-
nome*, Poisoned.

Envers, against.

Enveigleroit, may pre-posefs,
or enveigle.

Environ, to compass about.

Envoyer, to send one a Message,
Ad envoye, hath sent, *Envoyes*,
Messengers, Ambassadors.

Envoyeront, they sent forth.
p. Mirror. Cap. 2. Ser. 15.

Enuer, to work, to use.

Enuera, shall work to the use.

Enurom, they work, or enure.

Enveloppe, wrapped, folded.

Environ, about.

E P.

Epiphanie, the Day when the
Star appeared to the Wise Men

at Christ's Nativity, generally
called Twelf Day.

Epitome, an Abridgment.

E Q.

Equitour, to ride.

Equinoce, equal Day and Night.

Equivoque, a double under-
standing.

Equivalent, of like value.

Equipollent, *idem*. *p. Coke Rep.*
5, 89, b. and 8, 93, b.

E R.

Eraser, & *erescer*, to root out.

Erase, rooted out, *vide enracc*.

Eraissent, leaving off, or avoid-
ing. *p. Telverton 153.*

Erberage, provision for Cattel,
Victuals, *vide herberages*.

Error, to go astray.

Il erver, he travelled, *erocer*,
idem, or journeyed. *Mirror Cap. 2.*

Errance, wandering, *Errassent*,
they should wander.

Erer, to Plough. *p. 2. Hen. 8.*
amal.

Ere, *idem, p. eund. si jeo voil ero*,
if I will Plough. *p. 12. Hen. 8, 2, b.*

Erreur, Error.

Ert, it shall be, also it is.

Ert estable, it shall be firm.
Brit. 49. b.

Unermit, a Hermit.

Erberger, to lodge, or harbour
one. *Herberger*, *idem*.

Eriger, to raise up.

Erudic, learning, *erudice*, learned.

Erudition, learning, *erudier*, to
learn, *les erudite*, the learned.

E S.

Es, signifies, in, plurally *p. 3.*
pt. Instit. 39.

Es, thou.

Esceppe & eskep, Shipped, *vide*
eskepper. *Esheat*,

Esheat, a forfeiture to the King or the Lord of the Mannor, in a criminal cause, also for want of Hairs, *esbeas*, happened.

Escaper, to escape:

Esbetour, he that seizes for the King, in such Case, by vertue of his Office.

Escbeter, to fall or happen unto.

Eschevins, Sherriffs.

Esuer eshire & *eshure*, to fall or happen or fall out, *eshuera*, shall fall out, also to avoid on Shun.

Esbie & *eschy*, happened, befall.

Escheff & *enchauft*, hath happened or befall.

Esbetier, to fall out, in Mod. French.

Eschipe, shipped.

Escent, knowing, also they knew. p. Britton 4. li.

En eshuant, in avoiding.

Estbaade, famished, also choak. p. Britton 4.

Estlander, to defame:

Escoce, Scotland, *esfosse*, idem.

Escoter, to contribute unto:

Escowrer, to cleanse.

Esclairces, cleared.

Escrips, writings.

Eschier, to write, *eschrie*, written.

Esseyeurs, Writers.

Eschiera, shall Write.

Eschie, written, *eschrip* in le tuer. written in the Heart. per Kitchin.

Eschris, written, *eschripure*, writing.

Je a eschivera, I have written.

Eschriemas, we write, *eschroit*, they write.

Eschriemet, a Scribe:

Le eschier, the writer, in *eschriant*, in writing.

Eschies, discovered, known, p. Fitzb. Jus. 145. b.

D'eschier, to shoot.

Escole, a School.

Esclaves, Slaves, *eschlaires*, cleared.

Eschorebeours, they who buy Cattle for their skins. p. Brit. 63.

Eschrovet, a scrowl.

Eschrowe & *eschrowe*, a writing which is not to take effect but on some condition or Act to be performed.

Eschues, Shields.

Eschews, Wind-fallen Trees.

Par eschare, for avoiding, also befalling.

Un eschossan, a Scotch-man, or Scottish.

Eschiper, to Ship, *eschipt*, *eschipt*, & *eschipe*, ship'd, *eschirpe*, idem. p. Crompton Fur. Cur.

Eschippeson, shipping.

Eschise, Church, *eschis*, idem.

Eschier, to choose, to elect, *eschieu*, chosen.

Eschi, idem, *eschiera*, shall choose.

Eschours, electors, *eschours*, choosing.

Esloignet, to take away privately, to embezzle:

Esloignes, strayed, embezzled.

Esloignement, straying, or making away.

Eselus, *eslues*, & *eschien*, chosen, elected.

Esmerveiller, to wonder, to admire.

Esney, a right of Primogeniture.

Esposent, they married:

Espondue, shed, spilt, *sauke espondue*, Blood shed, *sauke espank*, id.

Espectral

Espectatours, chiefly.
Epee & *espe*, a Sword.
Espee, by *Druxon*, a thigh and sometimes a Leg.
Esperer, to hope, to trust in.
Esperer, hope, trust, *espoier* idem, on *espe*, it is hoped.
Esperitus, Spiritual, Divine.
Esperuer, a Hawk, *esperons*, Hawks.
Esprever in *Mod. French*, is a Hawk.
Esperons spurrs, *esperons de Or*, gilt Spurrs. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 13.
Espine, a Thorn.
Espingles de boys, pins of Wood.
Espirit, a Spirit.
Que espier, who informs. 1. *Hen.* 7. 3. 2.
Espees & *espees*, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken for the whole Profits.
Espee le Huisses, Bolt or Lock the Doors.
Espoir, to request earnestly with, Tears.
Espoier, to hope, to wish, to trust to.
Mon espouer, my Trust or Hope.
Esplorant, hoping, *avoit espoier*, he had hopes.
Essay, a Proof or Tryal.
Essarter vide *Assarter*.
Esposer, to Wedd, to Marry.
Esposals, Marriage, *esposels*, idem.
Le espoux, the Bridegroom.
Esponsee, the Bride; *esponse*, Married.
Esson & *essoin*, to have a further day given for Appearance in Court, *esson* idem, excused.

Essoiens & *essoin*, they had been.
Estagn, a Post or Pond, *estrag* & terms *Ley* idem.
Etabl, made firm, *establi*, to confirm.
Estandard, the chief Ensign in War.
Estaine, Tinn, *estagne* & *estayne* idem.
Un estrange, a stranger, *Estrange* idem.
Est, he is, *estre*, to be, *estoff*, he was.
Esuiens, they were, also, they stood, *ad estre*, hath been.
Esloia, standeth, *esloier*, to stand, or abide.
Esloierent, they would stand, *estoirs*, should stand or be.
Etoit de cost, he was near.
Est tant adire, 'tis as much as to say.
Esteant, being, *esteant*, idem.
Este, been, *il ad este*, he hath been.
Estes, ye be, *ad son este*, hath his being.
Ne est de estre, Not to be, or not so accounted.
Este, Summer. *p. Nov. Nar.*
La mi este, Midsummer.
Etablie, established, *estable*, idem.
Estatute, is that which is made a Law by King, Lord and Commons.
Estende, to be, also to extend.
Esteven, Stephen, *esteynerye*, Tinworks. *p. Plowd.* 328.
Estemans, liking, esteeming, valuing, *estimans* idem.
Estimures, Robbers, Rovers, Pyrates.
Estoyer, to stand to, idem *us estier*.

Estoyera,

Estoyera, shall stand, *poit bien estoir*, may well stand, *estoyent*, they stand.

Estosse le brief, let the writ stand or be. p. *Plowd.* 287.

Estoyent, they should remain or be.

Il estoit pris, he was arrested.

Estoper, to bar, stop, *estopper*, idem.

Destopper, to throw open.

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

Estailles, Starrs. p. *Brit.* 42.

Estoyels, idem. p. *Lambert*, *estoyers*, idem.

Estovers, are the Advantages of Hedbote, Firebote, Plowbote, Commoning.

Estovers, en viver & vesture, the benefit of Eating and Clothing. p. *Stat. Glouc.* cap. 4.

Estranger, to Alien, or Sell.

Un estrange, a Pool. p. *termes de Ley*, 177.

Estrains, Penalties set in Court to be levied by the Bayliff, or a true List thereof.

Il estreyn, stop it. p. *Hen.* 7. also freightned.

Estreitz, Streets. p. *Fitzh. nat. h.* 185.

Haut Estrete, the High-street, or Way.

Estrer, Writing. p. *Crompton Fur. Cur.*

Estrcion, they wonder, or go astray.

Estraintment, strictly, *estraitment*, freightning.

Estreps, pulled down.

Estrepeant, Spoil made in Houses, Lands or Woods in prejudice of him in Reversion.

Estreps, stript, pulled off.

Estrayna, forced. p. *Hen.* 7. *Annal.*

Estrabors, drawn out. *Plowden.*

Estreit de hand Chemes, freightned the High-way.

Estrer, to Study, *estude*, a Study.

Estrugon, a Straglon.

Estranber, to stop, to stay or stay.

Estrancher le sang, to stop the Blood.

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

Estrandue, stretched forth.

Mains estrandues, open hands.

Le estrincet, the Spark. p. *Plowden's Preface.*

Estrouster, to instruct.

Estrues & estrues, cherot Houses or Stews, also Bawdy Houses.

Et, and, *& ainsi*, and also.

E U.

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

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

Evagation, wandring abroad.

Le evangel & evangile, the Gospel.

La lumiere evangelique, the Light of the Gospel.

Eucharists, the Sacrament, also Thanksgiving.

Evesque, a Bishop, *evesquerie*, a Bishoprick, *evesbery & eveschie*, idem.

G 2

Everwit,

Everwick, York, *everwickshire*,
Yorkshire.

Eust, had been, *ceux eusts*;
these being.

Euf, vide *esf*, an Egg.

Eviser, to shun, avoid.

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

Eualser, to throw back.

Eue, Water, vide *eau*.

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

En ewer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geese.

Un molin ewérez, a Water-mill.
p. Nov. Nar.

Unus Eux, them. *eux euxmes*, a-
mongst them.

Eux mesmes, themselves.

E K.

Ion execute, his Executor.

Excomenge, Excommunicated.

Excomengement, Excommuni-
on, a Censure of the Church.

Exequies, Funerals.

Explorer, to bewail, also to
make diligent search. *Explorater*,
a Scout or Spy.

Exprimer, to press.

Extorquer, to put out by force,
vide *deforcer*.

Expressement, directly, expres-
sly.

Excbeue, to fall down, to a-
void, vide *eschew*.

Expire, to end, to go out, to
dye.

Ne extenderois, should not ex-
tend to, or exceed.

Extinguisher, to put out, to
avoid.

Extiensifment, extinguishing,

Extiensmes, idem.

Extiemer, to extinguish.

Extinsfement, extinguishment,
p. 2, pt. Fitzb. gr. abr. 112, b.

Extraist, vide *estrcist*.

Extrairer, to draw out.

Exteint, put out.

Exaggerer, to make worse, to
aggravate.

Exclu, shut out, *exclusivement*,
not including.

Exemption, a freedom or li-
berty.

Exile, banishment.

Un exorcize, a Conjuror.

Explees, vide *Esplees*.

Exquis, excellent, *exquie-
ment*, exactly.

Eyette, ye have, *p. Fitzb. gr.
abr. 27, a.*

Eyre, a Court of Itinerant
Judges, also a Court of the Forst-
rests, *eire*, idem.

Eyns & Eyans, having, *eyans*,
idem.

Eyde, help, vide *eide*.

Eyes, ye have. *p. Britton 95.*

De eyre, to fit, brood, or hatch.

Eyr, he hath, vide *eit*.

Eyrer, to Plow, also to hatch
or bring young Birds, chiefly of
Goshawks.

Eyent, they shall have, *eyens*,
ye have.

Eyers, shall hatch or fit upon
Eggs.

Ey, a watery place, also
water.

Eyens, but, *p. Plowd. 231.*

F A.

F Ableffe, weakness, lib. *Affize*
6.

Fabes, Beans, vide *febue*.

Un fable, a feign'd thing.

Fablor, to devise stories, to
prevaricate.

Fachon, the likeness the fashion.

Falast, failed, *fais*, deed, *en
fait*, in fact. *Facile*,

Facile, easy, *facilement*, easily.
A fair, to do, *face*, made,
faces, ye made.

Jeo face, I made, *faceant*, they
 made.

Si faceroy, if I made, or should
 do.

Faisance, making, *faisance*,
 making or doing.

Ako fair, to do this *Fair* of *co-*
voir, to give notice.

Jeo fair my fayer, I will have
 you to know.

Fair vous will estre fait, do ye
 as you would be done unto; *fares*,
 ye make or do.

Fait comise, a deed done, *faits* &
fait a doed.

Faire, making, doing, *fai-*
teurs, evil doers, so in the *Stat. 7.*
Rich. 2d.

Un Faisance, a Puciant, *faisance*,
 doing, *ferance*.

Faisier, to do *faill*, also to
 adulterate.

Faix, a burthen, or load.

Faixime, deceit.

Nief de faix, a Ship of Burthen.

Faleha & *falaize*, a Bank, or
 Hill by the Sea side, *Coke Mill* .3.
faigue, weariness.

Un farse, a Comedy, an idle
 story.

Fairaginous, Mallin, or mingled
 Corn.

Farou, Pig'd, Farrowed.

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

Furudel, *ferdingdale*, *ferding-*
dale, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, need-
 ful, *Faut former*, wants form.

Un Fau, a Beachen Tree; *faun*
 in modern French, idem.

En fauy, in the manner, *ove lo*

fauy, with the manner, or in the
 taking.

Faouin, wanting.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Faucheant, cutting, mowing.

fauche, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep.

faulde, idem, & *fauld*, idem, *faul-*
faite, *faucistre*, man (idem).

Fauler, & *faulder*, of default.

Que faundra, who make to fail.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, should want, or it
 behoveth.

Faulton, complaining.

Faulser defoy, to break his trust,
 or faith.

Fausine, falsly, *faisance*, coun-
 terfeuters.

Ne fauls, it needs not, *faul*
 want, *faul*, idem.

Cest ma ist ra faul, this mine,
 that is thy fault.

Faut dire, wanting date.

Fauxim, faulty, *fauxisme*, *faul-*
ty, *fauximent*, idem.

Fauxiers de seal du Roy, counter-

feuters of the King's Seal, *fauxiry*,
 & *fauxirie*, falseness.

Fauxere, to counterfeit.

Fayrom, they should do.

Fayroors, Vagabonds, idle Per-

sons.

F E.

Faith, faithful, *fealmens*, faith-
 fully.

Feale, fealty.

Fealty, faithfulness.

Fezule, idem.

Fezue, Peines.

Fezors, doers, makers.

Fesants,

Fesants, idem, *us faisance*.
Feizoit, he hath done or made,
feizoyent, they have done or made.
Feint, feigned, flackned.
Feine & *fene*, hay, gras,
foine, idem.
Felle, Gall, bitter.
Felon, a Felon, *felonissement*,
 Feloniously.
Felo de se, he that kills himself.
Femme, a Woman, *feme Covert*,
 a Married Woman.
La femme, & *la feme*, the
 Wife.
Femeles, Girls.
Fendue, strook, *feru*, idem.
Fense month, the Month where-
 in young Deer fall.
Fenestre, a Window.
Ferre, Iron, *en ferges*, in
 Irons, *ferres*, Irons.
Ferrure, Iron, also showing
 Horses.
South ferreur, under lock.
Fermalx, shut up, *ferist*,
 strook.
Pur ferrer, to shoe.
Fere, to be Mad, Distracted,
 also to be done.
Ferra, shall do.
Ferles, Marts, Fairs.
Fermer, to shut, to close up,
ferme & *ferme*, idem.
En fermes, close in, shut up
 close, or in, *p. Briston*.
Feres, wild Beaks, Beasts of
 the Forest.
Ferra, shall make or do.
Ferra vous vostre suit, do your
 Suite.
Ferroit, he should make or do,
 also might strike, *ferromus*, we
 do.

Feront, they do, *feroyent*, they
 should do.
Ferres, ye make or do.
Soit fery, be strook or wound-
 ed. *p. 4. Hen. 7.*
Ferve, strook, wounded. *p.*
Flowd. fern, idem.
Ferve, great Heat.
Ferions, they strook or assault-
 ed, *fereront*, they are assault-
 ed or strook.
Ferust, strook, *ferust al terre*
 strook to the Ground.
Fesors, vide, *feasors*, makers,
 Doers, *feasome*, doing.
Feriours, Assaultours.
Fesoit, he would make or do,
sesoyent, caused or made.
Feasors de draps, Clothworkers
 or Clothmakers.
Fesoient & *sesoyent*, they
 would or should, make or do,
sesomus, we make.
Fes fesoy, I made it.
A fezer, to make *12 Hen. 8,*
Annal.
Il que fesoit, he who made,
Pur voyer Fesaunt, for true
 making.
Feste, a Feast-day, *le feste de*
tous saints, the Feast of all
 Saints.
Festination, hastening, *festine*,
 quick, speedy.
Fet asavoir, to be made know
 of understand.
Feve, late, *p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*
Femie, idem, in *Mod. French. Fe-*
ve, *Zcal. p. Coke Rep. 9.*
Un feud, a Fee or Reward.
Le feu, the fire, *sewe*, idem.
Feverer, the Month of Fe-
 bruary.
Furier, idem, *seve*, late, *sewe*,
 burned, *sewes*, a sort of light
 Wood.

Feves,

F I.

Feves, Pulke. p. nov. mar.
Fester, to keep Holy-day, to
 Feast.
Un feure, a Smith, vide, *Foi-
 geron*.

F I.

Fiance, truth, faith, affianc,
 assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.
Fief, a fee, a Freehold.
Neint fiant, or *fyant*, not
 trusting. p. *Plowdens Preface*.
Fiestes, ye had made, *fistes*,
 idem.

Figer, to fasten.
A que fies, to which you may
 put trust.

Fieu, Fire, *fiew*, idem. p. 1
Hen. 7. 10. vide *Fey*.

Finer, to end, to conclude,
 determine.

Le file, the thread, *fler*, to
 spin, or twist.

En fin, in the End, *al fine*,
 at last.

Ay fine, to the end, *finist*,
 ended.

Finic, ended, *finiments*, lastly.

Filacetam, a place wherein
 Brakes and Fern grow.

Fiene, hay, vide *Foyne*.

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fine, in the *Terms of the
 Law*, 240, is put for force, or of
 necessity.

Fier, to trust to, to put, also
 to be arrogant.

Figuree, described.

Finy, ended, *finiment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank, p. *Brit. 111*.
Fines, Mudd, p. *Fitz. nat. br.* 185.
Finez, a Drayn of Pitt.

Filacer, an officer who makes
 Proceſs in the Common Pleas
 Court, who are in Number 14.

F L.

Fils, Sonnes, *file & fille*, a
 Daughter.

Firma, vide, *Ferma*.

Firma le huis, ſhut the Door.

Firmer, to ſhut, *le firme*, the
 ſhutting, *done Firmitie*, gave
 ſtrength.

Firme, kept and maintained,
 p. *divers Auctors*.

Fist, made or done, *fiſt fait*,
 he hath made a Deed, *fi*, he
 made. p. *Coke Rep.* 5.

Vom ne fiſte, ye may not make.
 26. *Hen.* 8.

F L.

Flair, to blow. p. *Cromp. Jur.*
Cur.

Cornestre flaye, a Horn to be
 blown. p. *cund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flecher, to bend, vide, *poſtea*.

Fluvie, a River, *fluve*, idem.

Fley, a River. p. 16, *Hen.*
 7. E. 14.

Flechir, to bend, *flecher*, idem.
 alſo a Bowyer.

Flourie, flouriſhed, *un fleur*,
 a Flower.

Le fleurs, the foyle or foyn.
 9. *Cap. Rep.* 120.

A flurerer, to flow, alſo to
 flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Link.

Floz, a flood, *la floz de la mer*,
 the flowing of the Sea.

Floz & reflor, Ebbing and Flow.

Flux & reflux, idem.

Florier, to Floze or Swim,
me. floremens, Flozing or Swim-
 ing on the top of the Water.

Flouragez, ſuch things as ſo
 Swim.

Fliche de lard, a ſide or Piſchin
 of Bacon, *Fleiche*, idem.

Fle

Fledwite, a Maikt for freedom of Fugitives.

Flewest wite, a liberty to challenge Goods of a Fugitive.

F. O.

Foder, to dig, also digging.

Foyler, to dig.

Foder, also is to feed, *pur foder de daines*, for feeding of Deer.

Faur Fodder, idem, thence foddering of Cattle.

Foible, foebie, weak.

Foine, vide *Foyne*.

Foiss, times, *un fois*, once, *sous fois*, at all times, *quelque fois*, sometimes, *par fois*, betimes, *fois*, idem ut *foiss*, *ascuz fois*, sometimes, *sovent fois*, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.

Folier, to do Foolishly.

Foils, Leaves, *foiles*, idem.

Folement, foolishly, madly.

Folkland, & **Folcland**, Copyhold Lands, so call'd by the Saxons.

Folkmore, the County Court, or Sheriffs Turn.

Un Fond, a Ground, or Land Tax.

Fong, before, fore Teeth.

Fondcur, a Melter of Mettels.

Foun & **founs**, they made, or did.

Forband, to Banish, or Exile.

Foreprise, except, saving to himself.

Ben foreprise, a good exception. *p. Parth: 125.*

Forepris, excepted, saved, *forpris*, idem.

Un forrelet, a Fort, or small Castle. *p. Star. Westm.*

Formage, Cheese, *formee*, formed.

For, with its compounds, for most part, signifies out as.

Foreclose, to shut out, *forpris*, &c.

Forfait, forfeited, *forfaicra*, shall forfeit.

Forjare, to renounce, forswear.

For, but, *forz soy*, but only thee.

Forz bien, very good, *forzque*, except.

Un forz laron, a strong Thief, *formem*, strongly.

Formement, by chance.

Forger, to frame, to fashion.

Forgeron, a Smith.

Forzque, only, until, but.

Forzque solemem, but only.

p. Fort maine, by strong hand.

Formem, strongly, forceably.

Un fosse, a Ditch, a Pit, *fosse*, plural.

Fosse sous terre, a Current under Ground.

Un fosseur, a Digger, or Delver, *fosseur*, idem.

Un foss debrisé, a ditch thrown down or into.

Un fosseur, a Park-Keeper, or Ranger, *fosser*, idem.

Foundee & **foundus**, founded, or cast.

Estre foundre, to be melted, cast. *p. Plowden. 313.*

Le founder, the Occasion, Original, Ground, or Cause.

Is founs, they do, or did, or make.

Fourcher, to delay, put off, prolong, *fourch*, idem.

Fourchet, Stocks, or Pillory, *fourche* in modern French is forked.

Fouis, to dig, vide *foder* idem.

Fco,

Feo fowdra, I shall dig. *fowe*, digged.

Fovagle, digging. *p. Nov. Narr.*

Pur fower, for cutting down, also carriage.

Fourmage, Cheese, *formage*, id.

Fouler, to tread down, *fouler aux pees*, to tread under foot.

Foy, faith, *foyal*, faithful.

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

Foyne, Hay, also Grass.

Pur foyz, the agreement, or covenant. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Un fournaise, a Furnace.

Foyder, to dig. *p. 12. Hen. 8, 2.*

Poit foyr, may dig. *p. eundem.*

F R.

Fra, shall make, or do.

Fra la, shall make there. *p. Plotid. 334, a.*

Fracture, breaking.

Fraine, a Bridle, *freime*, idem.

Un fraile, a Basket.

Francement, freely, *frankment*, idem.

Franci plegii, Free-suiters, or pledges. *p. Coke. Inst. 73.*

Franc, free, *franknements*, Free-holds, *frankbank*, free bench.

Francienment, making free, franchizing.

Frank tenant, a Free-holder.

Frankmoignes, Free-Alms, *Frangois*, French.

Fraude, tuldage, *frankfaud*, free-foldage.

Fayd fqudra, a Fold, or Pen, for Sheep.

Levast fraude, set up a Fold. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 125.*

Fraunches, liberties, *francher*, idem.

Frateral, Brotherly.

Fraxines, Ashen Trees.

Frassetum, & *Fraxinetum*, a Wood of Ash Trees.

Freines, young Ashen Trees, Saplings.

Fresh, an Ash Tree in Modern French.

Frees, Brethren.

Terre giser freshe, Land laying untilled.

Frische, & *freshe terre*, untilled ground. *p. Stat. Glouc. Cap. 4.*

Frener, to Bridle.

Freinder, to break.

Frere, a Brother, *freres*, Brothers.

La frere mon aile, my great Uncle.

Freres gimaulx, Twins.

Freshments, presently, freshly.

Friburgh, a free Burghs. *p. Termes de Ley, 102.* also a Burrough Town, and by *Blunt* the same as *frank pledge*.

Fronst, they make, or do. *p. Brit. 3.*

Froidement, coldly.

Fruict, fruit, *Fruiteux*, fruitful.

Frument, Wheat Corn.

Un friperer, a Seller, or furbisher of old Clothes.

Frustum terre, a small piece of Land.

Frustrer, to disappoint, or make void.

Fryth, a Saxon word for Peace; also a Plain between two Woods.

F U.

Fuer, to fly, *jeo fua*, I fly.

Fua, fled or gone, *fuont*, they fled.

Fuir, flying, and sometimes, *fuer*, idem.

En son fuer, in his sight. *p. Coke Rep. 5, 99.*

A fuer, to fly.

Fuors al Sanctuarie, flyers to the Sanctuary.

Un futife & *futive*, one that is fled.

Est futive, is fled, *de fuy*, fled. *fuyt*, idem. p. Britton 86. also flight, p. eund. 120.

Un fuyeur, a run away, *fuite*, flight.

Furiffs, Fugitives. p. Mirror. *Justice*.

Fuayl, Fuel. p. Nov. Nar. 50, *Fuistes*, ye were, *fuiſt* & *fut*. it was.

Fut un fois, it once was, *fuiſſoyent*, they were, *jeo fuy*, I was p. Coke Rep. 5, 36.

Fueille verd, a green Leaf.

Funerailles, Funerals.

Fundus, a Farme. p. 1 part. *Inst.* c.

Un furet, a Ferret.

Fureur, anger, rage.

Furches & *furca*, gallows and Forks, idem. p. Fitzh. Justice, f, 17.

Furches, by Britton, 30 & 31; is used for stocks, vide *Fourches*, and for all such things as are to punish offenders in a Leet; vide *juices*.

Il fuſt, he fled, Coke Rep. 9, 121.

Furer, to steal, *furt*, theft.

Furtivement, theevishly, or by stealth.

Fundements, chief rules, or grounds for reasoning.

Fuſer, to shed, to spill, *fufe*, shed.

Fuſe ſang, bloodshed.

Fuſile, meltable and melting.

Fuſt, a Clubb or Staff, *un cron de fuſt*, a wooden Croſs, per Britton, 25.

Fut, he was. p. Yelverton. 40.

Fueilla, leafy or full of leaves, *fueilleur*, idem.

Fumee, smoakey.

Fumier, a Dunghill, *ſumage*, Dung, or manuring with Dung. *Arbres fuſtage*, old high Trees of the Forest.

Fuſtain, Cotton, *bumbafine*, id. & *Fuſtian*.

Futur, in time to come, *futiſe* a Fugitive.

Fuſſent, they ſhould be, *fuſt*, was and had been. p. Coke Rep. 9, 120.

Fynyerroit, ſhould end. p. Plowd. 304.

Poies fyer, ye may truſt. per eund. in the Preface.

Furnage, a Tribute paid to the Lord of the Mannor, by the ſuiters for the uſe of his Oven.

G A.

UN *gage*, a pawn, alſo a ſure-
or pledged.

Gage battel, to wage Warr, *gager de ley*, to wage Law.

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

Bailer en gage, to deliver or put in pawn.

En gage, is alſo betrothed, by ſome Authours.

Gager contra aſcun, to fight, alſo to lay a wager.

Gages, wagers, *pris ſes gage*, took his Fee. Hill. 3. Hen. 6. & Fitzh. Justice, 158, a.

Gages, ſuretys, p. Gregory.

Gaigner & *gainer*, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaigne, he hath gained, p. Parkins, 176.

Est

Est gaine, is gotten, *p. Coke, Rep. 6, 25.*

Que gaine, who Plow or Till, *4. Rep. Coke 37.*

Gainage & wainage, things belonging to the Plow and Cart, *gaignage*, idem, or the benefit arising by Tillage, also Arable, *p. Crompton 200.*

Gaignarie or *gainery*, idem, i. e. profit by Tillage.

Gainure, Tillage, *gaignont*, they get, or manure.

Gales & galeys, Wales, *galois*, Welch, *p. Plowden 126.*

Gales gents, Welchmen, *per eundem, fol. 23.*

Un gaille, a Jaylor or Gaol.

Galines, & *Galynes*, Coaks, or Capons. *Gelines*, Poultreys.

Gants, & *Gaunts*, Gloves. *Gantier*, a Glover.

Garbes, Sheafs of Corn, and sometimes the same as *Herbas*.

Un garbe, a Sheaf or Bundle, *p. Termes de Ley, 170.*

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

Gardes, kept; *Gards*, idem. *Fait gard*, doth keep. *per Coke Report. 5, 89.* *Gardera*, shall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware, have a care.

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

Preignes gard, take heed, *per Coke 5. Rep. 25.*

Bien gardus, well kept, *per Crompt. Fur. Cur. 165.*

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

En le gardure, in the keeping. *Plowd. 373.*

En le gardeinry, idem. *per Termes Ley.*

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Gardien, The Keeper. *per Coke Rep. 7, 36.*

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seignour garden, the Lord-keeper.

Un Gardrobbe, a place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes voustre challenges, look to your Challenges; the which the Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assizes say to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be sworn.

Garnet, to warn, *est garnee*, is warned, or summoned, *garnisher*, to warn. *p. Kitchin 6.*

Garnishment, summoning, *garnye*, idem. *Garnis*, idem.

Est garnish, he is summoned or warned.

Garnisht, idem, also kept.

Ne garnee, not kept or warned, *garnishee*, is he in whose hands Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, summoning, *garnement*, idem.

Garrantly, warrantly, *un garrant*, a warrant.

Garrenteront, they should warrant.

Garrein, a warren for Conies, *&c. p. Kitch. 59.*

Garren or *garene*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 7, 23.*

Garrayne, idem. *p. 12 Hen. 8, f. 9.*

Garniture, furniture, trimming.

Garsion, a Boy, or young servant.

Garsion, idem. *per Fitzh. Just. 25.*

G A.

Garçons Chauntement, & Garçons Chauntans, Singing Boys. p. Coke Rep. 8. 45.

Garsettes, Girls.

Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backside, also a small Homestall. p. Blount.

Garsonent, they draw, as in Fishing.

Soit garant, let it be granted, *garunt*, idem.

Gartier, a Garter.

Gaster, to waft, to spoil.

Les gastes, the wafts, *gastines*, waft ground.

Gastment, wafting, spoiling, Depredation.

Gayner, to Sowe or Till, or the profit thereby.

Tu Gaynes ma terre, thou dost Sow or Plow my Land. p. Britton 142.

Gasber, to Row, as in a Boat.

Un gay, *un geay*, the Bird called a *Fay*.

Gauche, the left side. p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.

Gauche mamelle, they left Pap or Dugg. p. eund.

Gavel, Tribute, Toll.

G E.

Un geast, a Guest. p. Kitchin, 176. *Gestes*, Guests.

Generallement, generally, *gentilhome*, a Gentleman.

Geners, Kinds, Species.

Un geant, a Giant.

Geler, to Freeze, vide *glace*.

Gelee, Frost, *gele blanche*, white or hoary Frost.

Gelement, Freezing, *gelure*, Ice.

Geline, a Hen, also a Capon. p. Brit. 151.

G E.

Gelines, Poultry.

Gentes, Gents & Gens, Common People, Lay-men, also a Country or Nation.

Gens de Mestier, Handy-crafts Men.

Gens de Eglise, Churchmen, the Clergy.

Genus & genues, Knees.

Il ne genulera, he shall not Kneel.

Gentilhome, a Gentleman.

Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.

Gentillesse, 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 & germaine, stock, kindred.

Engendre de mesme germe, came of the same stock, or Kindred or Root.

Germer, to bud, to sprout.

Germement, budding, sprouting.

Les gentiles, the Heathen.

Gesir, to lye, vide *giser*; *gesine*, lying.

Le geste, the behaviour, *geste*, put, cast in. p. nov. nar. 47.

Gette, idem, p. 21. Hen. 7. 40. also cast from.

Il Poet gette, it may lie, *Poet este gette*, it may be gotten. p. Fitzb. nat. brev. 28. *gettes*, idem.

Gerbee de blee, a Sheaf of Corn, vide *garbe*.

Gevement, grieving. p. Stat. Westm. 1.

Geures, kinds. p. Plowd. 332.

Gest, vide *gust*.

Gigner,

G I.

Gigner, to beget, *Gignets*, begetting.

Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, &c.

Gildable, Tributary or lyable to Taxes and Orders.

De gilours, of such. *p. Britton* 24. a.

Cy gist, here lyeth, *pur giser*, to lay or expose, *giser*, to lye, *gisant*, lying.

Girdland, a Saxon Word for Yard-land. *p. Coke*.

Gisont en agait, they lye in wait.

Gisoient, they lye. *p. Parkins* 29.

Gira, shall or will lye. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13.

Girra, idem, *p. eund.* 6. 25.

Girroit, should lye.

La git, there lies. *p. 20 Hen.* 7. 9.

Poit giser les deniers in le Court, may lay or bring Money into the Court.

Gisure, Lodging, *p. Termes de Ley*, 77.

Gisnats, lying, *p. Parkins*, 93.

Gisants, idem.

Gist, lyeth.

G L.

Glacer, to freeze, *Glace*, Ice
Glace de tout costes, iced, or frozen about.

Un glaive, a Sword; vide *Espee*, *p. Coke Rep.* 5, 122.

Glaire, Gravel, Sand.

Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.

Glans, Mast, Acorns, *p. Brit.* 143. Also all manner of Nuts, Haws, Hipps, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Glebe, a piece of Earth, or Turf, *p. Broke's Abr.* 303.

Gleab-lands, Church-lands.

G L:

Gason, in modern French, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.

Glisser, to slide, or slip, *glissans*, slippery.

Glissement, sliding, slipping.

Glaucens, swimming, *p. Brit.* 6.

Gloir, Glory.

Glu, Glue.

Glyn, a Valley.

G O.

Gors, a Stream or Pool, *gorr*, idem.

Gorse, a watry place; and by such Name a Weare or Soil may pass by Deed, *p. Plowd.* 151. Also a Pool or Fish-pond, *p. eund.*

Gote, a Ditch, Sluce, or Gutter, *p. 23, Hen.* 8.

Gorse leues ten ewes, Ditches thrown or cast up in watry places. Also Pits, *p. Britton.* 32.

Goule Aoust, vide *Gule d'Aoust*.

Gomme, Gumm.

Un Gorre, a Sow.

Le gouff, the Taste, *Gouffier*, to taste.

Gourt & Goor, a watry place.

Un govette, a Drop.

Gousteux, Gouty.

Goule, vide *Gule*.

G R.

Graces, Thanks, *p. Plowd.* 307.

Graine, Corn of all sorts.

Grainer, to Till, or Sow, *grayner*, idem.

Le Grammair, the Grammer.

Grasser, a Notary or Scrivener, *p. Stat.* 5. *Hen.* 8.

Grange & graunge, a House or Farm of Husbandry.

Grangier, a Farmer.

Grava, a Wood or Grove, properly a little Wood. *Grand*,

Grand, great, *grand fuir*, much a-do.

Grandement, greatly, very much, *grandeur*, greatness.

nul grand, no Lord or Grandee. *p. Kitch. 203.*

Graunter, to grant, *gratum* & *gratur*, granted.

Al Grantant, at the granting. *Grantastes*, ye have granted.

49 *Edw. 3. 1. a.*

Grauns, given. *p. Brit. 4.*

Gratis, freely for thanks.

Gree & *gre*, consent, good liking.

Sans gree, without agreement. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 125.*

En bon gre, in good part.

Encounter son gre, against his will. *p. nov. nar. 71.*

Que il poit fair gree, that he might make agreement or satisfaction, *ni fair gre*, he had given satisfaction or made agreement.

Greviosment, greivously.

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

Gerefa, idem, *Greve* in Saxon is a Bulb.

Sberereve, *Portgreve*, Chief Officers.

Grish, Peace. *p. termes Ley. 178.*

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

Grishstole, a Sanctuary.

Grosboys, a great Wood. *bois gr.* idem.

Greit, greeteth.

Greinder & *graynder*, greater.

Greinder enqaest, the Grand Jury.

Greive, greivous, *grever*, to greive.

Greindement ensient, great with Child. *p. Coke 6. 35.*

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

Ne grevement, they grieve not. *p. Stat. Westm. 1.*

Gros, Fat, *grossier*, to grow big, *le grossure*, the greatness, bigness.

Grosses Dismes, great Tythes, *i. e.* of Corn and Hay.

Grossement ensient, great with Child, *grosse de enfant*, idem.

Grossone, a Fine at Entrance. *p. lib. ass. fol. 64. a.*

Grosses nyesses & *nyeses*, great Ships.

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

Gressler, to Hail, *gresle*, Hail. *Griffs*, Claws, or Talons of Birds, &c.

Grue, a Crane.

Gruarti, the chief Officers in a Forrest.

G U.

Guerr, War. *Rep. 8. 166. a.*

Guerdon, a reward, *vide Guerdon*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*

Guse, a Pit. *p. termes de Ley. 176.*

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a Watery Place, *gurges*, idem.

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Gust, *Braston* useth it for a stranger that lodges the 2d night a *Guett*, *gest*, idem. *p. Lambert.*

Guises, Fashion, Usages.

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

Gule de aoust, the first-day of Aug. which is *St. Peter ad vincula.*

Le guelle & *gueule*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet. *Guetter*,

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard bearer.

Gyser, to lye, *gyfant*, lying, *gisoit*, it lyeth.

Gyzer, to lay or fit, as a Swan to hatch.

Gyses, Geese, 10, *Hen*. 8, 2.

H A.

HA, hath, *qui ha*, who have.
Habile, able and fit, *habie* idem.

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to Dress, to Array.

Habilliment, clothing, arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body. active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, used, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed, cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Burrough.

Hairs, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hair, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds.

Haies levye, qu abatu, Hedges made up or cast down.

Halener, to breathe.

Hallamsbeire, a part of York-shire, where *Sheffeld* now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

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

Hamsel & Hamstal, an ancient Messuage in decay, or a Toft, i. e.

a place where a House had stood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tank-ark, *Hanapper*, p. *Parkins*, 43.

Hanap, idem. a Hamper.

Hanser, to accuse.

Hanter, to frequent or use.

Happe, obtained gotten. per *Cromp. fur. Cur.* 48.

Happeroit, should chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happa, shall chance or befall.

Ceo happa, it fell out, p. *Coke*, *Rep.* 7, 10.

Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or pad Nag.

Un bayue, a small Gun not a yard long.

Haquebat, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an oration.

Harrasser, to tyre, to weaken.

Harasse, tyred, weakened.

Halimote, a Court Baron.

Harer, to stir up, move or provoke.

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

Hariot & beriot, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death and is commonly the best Goods or Beast, vide *beriot*.

Harnes, Armour, furniture of Arms.

Hassarders, Gamesters, Lottery-men.

Haster, to make haste, *hastivity*, hastiness.

Hastif & hastive, presently, quickly.

Hastifmens & hastivemens, idem.

Harbiger vide *berberger*, *harberger*, idem.

Un bart, a Stag of 5 Years old.

Le haunce, the Hipp.

La haute, the point, also high.

Hault,

Hault, high, plus *haut*, higher.

Hau, a voice of calling.

Hault, a draught, *haut de ser-voir*, a draught of Beer.

Haure, a Haven or Port, per *Termes Lex.* 95.

Haut vey, the High-way, *haut street*, idem.

Hautement & *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haultment, idem. *hautlement*, highly.

Hautnesse, highness, greatness, *hautess* & *hautness*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tres haut & *treshaut*, most high.

Lever en haut, to raise up on high.

Hauge, contrivance, p. *Brit.* 48.

Havement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Hauteur et hauteur, height.

Haulser, to set up.

Haulser le prix, to raise the price.

Haveir & *avoir*, to have.

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

Haugh, a Valley, p. 1. *Inst.* 5.

Un bay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayson, the fencing or hedging time.

Un camp bien bay, a field well Hedged.

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

Hayote, necessary stuff for Hedging.

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

Heint, hate.

Heriot & *beriet service*, is a duty from Tenant, in fee to the Lord, payable at the Death, and is usually double the Annual Quitrent, vide *bariot custome*, *appes*.

Herault, a Herald at Arms.

Herberger, to lodge, harbour or entertain.

Moy herberger, to lodge me, p. *Fitzb. Just.* 209.

Herberge & *herbage*, Victuals, Provision or Entertainment, p. *Coke Rep.* 5.

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

Soit herberge, he entertained; lodged. p. *Coke Rep.* 8, 23.

Un herberger & *herbiger*, an Inn-keeper. p. *Kitchin*, 126.

Heritage, an Inheritance.

Hereditaments, such things as go with the inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor?

Helas, Alas.

Hebeste, dull, blockish.

Healder, an old Saxon word for Tenant, or Occupyer.

Heure, an hour, *beures*, plural. *Bon beure*, a good hour, good luck.

Mal beure, the contrary.

De le beure, from such time, or that time.

A cest beure, at this time present, *al beure*, in time; *del beure que*, since, 42, *Edw.* 3. 20.

Le beynoste, the hainousness, p. 2. *R.* 3, 13; b.

Heureuse, happiness, blessedness. 1. *Rep. Coke* 1.

Heureux, happy, fortunate.

Hibon, an Owl, *bulotte*, idem.

Hideux, horrible, dreadful.

Hier, Yesterday.

Hirft, a Wood, vide, *burst*.

Histoire, History.

Un bide de terre, is a Plow Land computed to be 100 Acres. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. fol. 200.*

Hideage, anciently a Tax upon every Hide of Land.

Hine, a Servant in Husbandry.

Hidel, a place of Sanctuary or Protection.

Hirciscunda, a Division of Inheritances amongst Heires.

H O.

Home & homme, a Man.

Homicide, Man-slaughter.

Home de Guerre, a Soldier or Man of War.

Homage, Obedience, and by tenure to be true to the Lord of whom Land is held.

Holt, a Wood, *Saxon*.

Holm, an Island or grassy Ground compassed with Water, also a River Island, *Saxon*.

Hoo, a Hill, *Sax*.

Hoir Mod. French, for heir.

Homefoken, an immunity from for ceable Entries.

Hont & honte, Shame, disgrace. *p. Coke 4. Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, Impudent, *pur hont*, for Shame.

Ne fuer honte, were not Ashamed.

Honteux, Blushing, *estre honteux*, to blush or be Ashamed, *chose honteuse*, a thing causing Shame or Blushing.

Hors, out, without, *hors de senche*, Mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hors date, bearing Date.

Un horologe, a Clock. *p. Coke Rep. c. 1.*

Hostelle, the-Household.

Hostel de Roy, the King's Household.

Un hostelier, an Inn-keeper, also an Hostler.

Hoch pot, to mingle together, so where a Man dyes and leaves several Children, some of whom are preferred in his Life time, what they have had of their Father is to be put in and valued with what is left in *hoch pot*, and all equally to be divided amongst all the Children.

Hostile, Enemy like.

Houement, Digging, or Delving.

Un boue, an Iron Instrument to dig or delve.

Hoyan, so called in *Mod. Fr.*

Homb, a Valley, *British*.

Hocquetor & hocqueteur, a Knight of the Post, a decayed Man.

H O.

Hu & hute, an Outcry.

Hueis, idem. *p. First. Just. 200.*

Hure, an Hour, vide, *heure*, also time. *p. Howl. Abr. 32.*

Hui & buy, to day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huile*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 37. a.*

Hulet & bevolet, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis & *buse* overt, the Door open.

Huisse, idem.

Huisser the Usher, or Porter.

Huit ~~is~~ eight.

Huit cens, eight Hundred, *Le butieme partie*, the eight Part.

Huiclime, idem.

Humer, to moisten.

Humer, to suck or draw in.

Humers Plain de eau, full of watery Humours.

Le bumbie, the Belly.

Hurst, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

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

Hustium & *butestum*, a hue and cry. *p. Fitzb.* 17.

Hustium is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *hustium* the Hustings in London, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or Proclaim.

Huys, idem, *ut huis*.

Huy, to day in Mod. French.

De buys en buis, from Door to Door.

Un Hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropical.

Hypocrier, to Dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenbyth*, *Lambbyth*, &c. *p. Blunt*.

Huyt, Winter. *p. Britton*, vide *Iver* & *Tver*.

Halm vide *holm*.

Huscarle, a domestick Servant, Saxon.

Huseans, Buskins, from *boy-seau*, a kind of Boot, or any thing worn over Stockins.

I A.

JA, now, already, or from hence.

Fa deux ans, now two Years since.

Fa soit que, although, that.

Fa failli, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*.

Fades, lately, even now, also heretofore.

Fadis, idem. *per Coke Rep.* 6. 23.

Faloux, Jealous.

Falemanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Falemaeynes*, idem. *p. Plowd. Com.* 304. *p. Plow. Abr.* 57.

Fademain & *jalemens*, always. *p. Brit.* 4. a. also *p. Stat. Glouc. cap.* 8. for ever.

Fammes & *jamais*. *per Sat. Westm.* 1. 20. never, and *per termes de Ley.* 6. presently, and *p. eund.* 84. *file*.

Famaiz, a *jam* & *magis*, at this time and further.

A jamais & *a jammes*, forever. perpetual, always, still. *p. al. Au- zbores*.

Fammes devant, never before.

Fambes, Thighs,

Fampnum, furse, gorse.

Les Jareds, the Hammes, also Thighs. *p. termes Ley.* 179.

Fanvier, the Month of *Fa- nuary*.

Farcet, to cleave, also Cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Faulte, Yellow Colour. *per Plowd.* 339.

Feo

Feo jay, I have, *javera*, I shall have. p. 2 *Phon.* 7. 11. b. and by *Cromptons Fur.* 22. I may have.

Fa ent ad Cests, hence it hath been passed, or gone, or times past, also hath for born doing. *per nov. nar.* 56. b.

Faun, idem, *jampnum*. i. e. furfe.

I C.

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

De iceux, of them. p. *Plowd.* 276. b.

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icellez, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it. *per Coke Rep.* 6. 26. also of the same. *per Crompt.* 221.

Feo voil icy dire, I will here tell you, *icell* is generally taken for it, and the same.

Fetter, thrown, cast, vide, *jette & jetta.*

Fettment, throwing, casting.

Fettes en Mouldes, cast into Moulds.

Fett Commaundements, laid Commands.

Feady, the Day, also *Thursday.*

Feo, I, *jeo eye*, I have.

Feo ne poy, I cannot.

Feo soy, I be, or am.

Feo sae, I have been, also I am.

Feoffailes, *Faptes*, Mistakes, *Misprisions*, oversights in Plea- ing, vide, *jay faille.*

Feopardie, hazard.

Feman, a Yeoman. Saxon. *Fes; & jesques*, to, unto, or until.

Fesquez, idem. *Fesdy*, Tuesday, vide, *Fu- ifdo.*

Un jeu, a Play or Game.

Fean, John.

Feuner, to fast.

Feudi & jeaudais, Thursday.

Feune, Young, *Feune Garfan*, a Young fellow.

Feunes, Young Persons.

Un jeune fille, a Young Mai- den.

Lour jennesse, their Youth,

Jennesse, Youthful. *per Coke Rep.* 11.

Ferint, they have gone.

Fersen & jatsar, Goods, or things cast into the Sea, to pre- serve the Ship.

Fetter, idem, ut *jetter.*

Fette & jetta, idem.

Us jetteront, they threw down. p. *Plowd.*

I G.

Ignro, unknown.

Ignier, to burn, *ignye*, idem.

Ignye, fired, burned.

Ignorer, to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignorement, Ignorantly.

Ignominiaux, reproachful, disho- norable.

Ignominieusement, reproachful- ly, shamefully.

Fit tout ceo fuit, all this was.

p. *termes de Ley.* 124. b.

I L.

Il, he and it. *Il sert*, it shall be.

Il est ainsi, it is so.

Il jura, they are.

Ou il est il, where is it, or where is he.

Il puisse, he may have.

Il y ad sicome font, as if there are. 1 p. *Inst.* 167.

Illeconques, thither, also there & thence, *deillonque*, from thence.

Il Fault, it behoveth.

Illec, thither, there. p. *illoc*. that way.

Illegitime, unlawful.

D'illours, Electors. p. *Plowden*. 23.

Illusion, Deceit, beguiling.

Illoyal, unfaithful.

Illustre, famous, eminent.

Illustrer, to make clear, or evident.

I M.

Imbasler, to enclose. p. *More's*, *Rep.* 119.

Imbaise, made worse.

Imbr, instructed, endued, also wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they swallow'd.

Imbezile, to Steal, Pilfer.

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

Imparker, to impound, *imparks*, impounded.

Impeach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Imperer, to Command.

Imperite, unskillful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicastive, implicitly.

I M.

Implead, to commence a sute, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up. by *Fitzb Nat. Brev.* 88. also to fulfill, by *Brokes Abr. gr.*

Pur impleer, for the fulfilling.

Implede, filled. p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 223. b.

Impartir, to Communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to put-loyne.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Priviledge.

Impersoné, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastick, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons *impersoné* of an impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. p. *Blaxt.*

Implorer, to ask or desire earnestly.

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing.

Impiments, things necessary for a Trade or Furniture of a House, or used in Husbandry.

Improwment, making better, or of more value.

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

Impore, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra & imprendera, took upon him.

Imprise sur Luy, took upon him. p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Impristeront, they took upon them; also they put forward.

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

Imprimee, Printed, *imprime*, idem.

Impro-

Impropriation, Tythes in Lay-
Mans Hands, but *appropriation*
are such in Spiritual Persons
Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to Charge with, to
Impute.

Impunee, unpunished.

Imprimeur, a Printer.

Imposture, deceiving, un-
imposteur, a deceiver.

Imprecation, Cursing.

Ne impediera, shall not hinder.

Improprement, unproperly.

Impliquer, to entangle.

Impost, Tribute, Tollage or
Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Prin-
ting, also an Impression and a
Printing House.

I N.

Inaptes, then after, also from
thence.

Inacoustume, not used, unac-
customed.

Inadvertence, Unadvisedness.

Inavere, to make void or null,
to defeat.

Incapacitie, inability.

Incedent, are set forth or Pub-
lish'd. p. Coke Rep. 8. 19. a.

Incender, to Burn, or set on
Fire.

Incessament, always, or con-
tinually.

Incongruities, unagreeableness.

Inchuse, drove. p. Coke 8. 66. b.

Incident, a thing not to be se-
parated as a Court Baron, from
a *manner*, also a thing hapning or
falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to pro-
voke.

Inciser, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbant, encumbering.

Incumbent, he who is possessed
of a Church with care of Souls,
who beads all his Study to his
Cure.

Incurgera, shall forfeit, shall
incurr.

Queux Incurgera, which shall
happen or fall out. p. Coke 5.
118. b.

Incurre, happened, also en-
creased. p. More Rep. 116. in-
curra, idem.

Ne incurr, run not into.

Indeu, indebted.

Inclusivement, comprehending,
exclusivement, the contrary.

Incognia, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchanter, he who sings Ver-
ses to Charm.

Inleas'd, ensnared, intangled,
in Modern French *Enlasse*.

Un juge, a Judge.

Inconsiderament, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectionem, Faultily.

Incuter, to strike, *ne voit in-
cutter*, will not strike. p. Ffild.
Fust. 11. a.

Indire, to declare, also to en-
dite, *indist*, ended.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indolentem, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boisterous, untame-
able and ungovernable. p. 1. *para-
Instit.* 124.

Inducer, to bring in.

Infer, undone, not accom-
plish'd. p. Plowden 250. b.

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur In-
gen*, for wronging or deceiving.
p. Kitchen 144. a.

Ingenit,

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.
Indeciz, undetermined, undecided.

Indemne, saved, harmless.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

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

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*, broken.

Male ingene, ill Will, Coke 3. Rep. 83.

Inique, Wicked, *iniquement*, Wickedly, *les ingenyes*, their Wits. *Plowd.* 82. a.

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabile, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inbumer, to bury.

Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place, 1 part *Inst.* 5.

Ingysl, thrown out. p. Fitzb. gr. abr. 1 pt. fol. 238.

Injecture le Maines, laying Hands on one.

Injurer ascun, to wrong one.

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

Inorer, vide, *Ignorer*.

Insent, vide, *ensent*.

Insent, pregnant, quick with Child.

Insent priviement, newly with Child.

Insent grossment, great with Child.

Inrafer, vide, *enrafer*.

Irqcera, pull'd down, thrown down.

Inquise, enquired unto. per *Kitchin.* 4.

Al inspection, upon View or Sight. p. *Fitzb.* 134.

Infamer, to scandalize.

De infame, of ill Name.

Inegal & inegual, unequal.

Instainement, presently, vide, *maintainant*.

Insurge, rose up.

Inepce, unfitly, foolishly.

Instruist, instructed.

Insuet, to pursue or follow.

Insuist, following, and he followed.

Insuera, shall follow or pursue.

Insuant, forasmuch, inasmuch.

Intromit, meddled with, *Inwmitter*, to meddle with, and, *come jeo intend*, as I think or conceive.

Intendement, thinking, conceiving.

Intelligence, knowledge.

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

Interlesse, left out, omitted, *interlessant*, interlined.

Inover, to invent a new, to change.

Inopine, sudden, unlook'd for.

Insciement, ignorantly, without one Knowledge.

Instigateur, a provoker, a stirrer up.

Insolu, unpaid.

Interjecter, to cast or put between.

Intermettre, to discontinue, *intrometter*, idem.

Interoguer, to question, to demand.

Intervalle, a space between, also a space of time, &c.

Les intestines, the Intrails, or Bowels.

Intime, inwardly, *mon intime amie*, my dear, or inward Friend.

Intrication, intangling.

Intrusion, unlawful entry into possession.

Intruder, vide *Entrader*.

Invèigner, to find, *invèigne*, found.

Invèignant, finding, *Jerra invèigne*, shall be found.

Invèner, to find out.

Investe, possessed.

Invèigne, vide *envenome*, Poison.

Inviter, to shun, to be unwilling.

Ipso invito, against his will.

Inviter, is also to provoke.

Invironer, to compass about.

Ale inviron, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to make void.

Inventorier, to inventory, or write particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

J O.

Josa, played. p. *Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Jovant, playing. p. *ednd.*

Foudre, to join, to couple.

Jovaux, Jewels. p. *Stat. Arr. Jup. Char. Cap.* 20.

Jovant apres, joining unto, or hard by.

Jovant, joined, *Jovant* play'd.

Jovages, Yokes. p. *Plowd.* 276.

Un jovic, a Rush, *jovcaria*, rushy places, *juncaria*, idem.

Jour, a Day, *touts jours* for-eyer.

Ce jour, to Day, *en quel jour*, in what day, *le jour demaine*, to morrow, *touts les jours*, daily, *jourment*, idem.

Fourhante, day breaking. p. *Briston* 209.

Fournallement & *jeurnalment*, daily. p. *Plowd.* 378.

De jour en jour, from day to day.

Four, is also an Oath, *que appent à la journee*, which belonged to their Oath. p. *Coke rep.* 8. 34.

Pois este jurée, may be sworn. p. *eund.* 9. 40.

Fourément, Wording. p. *Coke* 9. 99. a.

Fourément, merrily, cheerfully. p. *eund.* 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, *jo*, idem.

Foung, a Yoke, vide *Fuge*.

Fouste, hard by, joining, *jovste*, idem.

Fovieux, Merry, joyful.

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

Fovsdie, Thursday, p. 1. *Hen.* 7. 5. a.

Fovendi, idem in mod. *French.*

Fovaux, Jewels, per *Stat.* 28. *Edw.* 1.

Fovson, vide *Person.*

Fovsment, Joyfully.

I R.

Ire, Wrath, Anger. *Irèund*, angry.

Qui est ire? Who is angry?

Irè, Also to go, to pass, to journey.

Irè ad Yargum, to go or be set at liberty, to escape.

Ira, shall go, or journey, p. 19 *Hen.* 8. 10. b.

Irè, idem, p. 21. *Hen.* 7. 27. a. from aler to go.

Ne vroit avant, he should not go or pass before this time. per *Plowd. Abr.* 22. b. *Irrount*,

Irrouat, they go, &c.
Irruer, to pull, or throw down.
Irreprehensible, blameless.
Irrite, unjust, unlawful. *p. Coke*
rep. 8. 56.
Irrites, void. *p. 2. Institues*
665.
Irriter, to provoke, to stir up.
Irruption, breaking in.
Irrevocablement, not to be
 revoked.
Irreformable, unreformed.
Irrepleviable, not to be deliver-
 ed upon Sureties, or Pledges, a
 distress to remain.

I S.

Un Isle, an Island.
Isser & issir, to go forth.
Isseroin, should issue forth.
Issist, he went forth, or issued
 out, *Issuist*, idem.
Issuont, they spring forth, or
 issue out.
Issuants, issuing, *issuant*, idem,
issant, idem. *p. Coke 8. 87. & p.*
Parkins 125.
Issautes, idem.
Issint, so. *p. Fitzb. nat. br. 40.*
 also they be. *p. Parkins 125, a.*
Issi, thus, and so. *p. termes de*
Ley 55, b.
Issue, Children.
Item, also, it being an Arti-
 cle.
Issiera, shall choose. *32. Hen.*
6, 20.
Isser, to issue, out to go.

J U.

Cel juge, this Yoke, *un juge*
 a Judge.
Fuillet, the Month of July.

Fuises, *p. Fitzb Justice 201.*
 seems to be Nufances, or Stanks
 to turn the Water out of its
 Courfe.

Fuiff, a Jew.
Fufne, Young. *p. Coke Rep. 11.*
53.
Funes, Young People. *p. eund.*
Lourz junessa, their Youth. *p.*
Plowd. 303, b.

Fument, a breeding Mare, a
 Colt, also a Bullock. *p. Gregory*
30. & p. eund. 323, b.

Fugum terre, is taken to be
 half a Plough'd Land, or as much
 as a Yoke of Oxen can till.

Funcaria, Rushy places, *Fon-*
caria, idem.

Funs, a Man's Scull. *p. Nov.*
Narr. 69.

Fure, sworn, also an Oath.
Fumpna, a waterish place,
1. pt. Instit. 5.

Fures, ye are sworn, also Oaths.
Pur jurer, for to be sworn.

Furement, Swearing, *Furye*,
 Sworn.

Serra jure, shall be Sworn.
Estre point jures, ye may be.

Furies, idem ut *Fures*.
Furgent, they shall Swear. *p.*
Britt. 9, a.

Fuisdie, vide *Fensdaye*. Tuesday.
p. Nov. Nov. 53.

Fubile, a Pardon, a Year of
 rejoicings given every fiftieth
 Year by the Pope.

Furisconsultes, Councillors in
 the Civil Law.

Fusques, until, unto, *Fesque*,
 idem.

Fusques a ce lieu la, unto this
 place, here.

Fusquei a maintenant, till this
 present.

Fustement, uprightly.
Fustes,

J U.

Justes, contentions in Arms, and with Spears on Horseback.
Fousts, in Modern French.

Se justefier, to purge himself of a Crime.

Justifions, they justify'd or maintain'd.

Juvences, Heifers, also Steers.

Juvence, a Steer.

Jusne, Younger.

Junes, Young ones. *p. Britt.* 169, a.

Juvent, Young, *juvens* & *juvens*, idem.

June shovellers, young Quoists, or Pigeons.

Juvences, Calves. 39. *Hen.* 6. 22, b.

K A.

Kalendar Month, is 30, or 31 Days, but saying twelve Months, it shall be computed according to 28 Days per Month. *Coke rep.* 6. 61, b. a twelve Month singularly is all the Year. *p. eund.*

Kantref, in Wales includes a hundred Villages.

Karle, a Man Servant, or Clown.

Karrata feni, a Cart load of Hay.

Kay, a Wharf to land Goods.

Kayage, Toll paid for such landing, or loading.

K E.

Keins, idem ut *keyne*.

Kidells, Weres where Fish are caught. *p. Coke* 2. *pr. Instit.* 38. *kopen*, idem.

Kernellata domus, a Castle.

Un keiver, a Carter. *p. Parkins* 23.

K E.

Kernes, idle Persons, Vagabonds.

Keys, Oaks, also Young saplings of Oaks, the Modern French is *chesnes*.

Keyes, Oaken Trees. *p. Plowd.* *abr.* 75.

K N.

Knol, a Hill. 1 *pr. Instit.* 5.

Knout, a Knight. *p. Britton.* 200, b.

Un kne, idem ut *knol*.

Knave, anciently a Man Servant, also a Male Child. *p. 14. Edw.* 3d *Stat.*

L A.

LA, is a sign of the Feminine Gender for the; as *la sente*, the Woman.

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

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

L; the Letter is very often used for *Le*, the, before any word, as *L'espousels*, the Marriage, *L'issue*, &c. *L'adite*; *L'adit*.

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

Labourer, to labour; *labell*; labor.

Labourage, Husbandry work; Tillage.

Four labour, day work.

Lait, Milk; *lac*; idem; also a Lake.

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Laceras; a fathom. *p. 11 pr. Inst.* 4.

Laces, Gins, Snares.
Laches, negligence, slackness,
 default, omission.

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

Lachesse, idem. neglect.

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

Lader, to Ship, or lade on
 Board.

Lafferent, they belong.

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

Laganes, Gallons, *Lageons*, i-
 dem. *Crompt. Justice* 33. *un lagon*,
 a Gallon. *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 61.

Lai, where.

Lagblite, a Mulct for Breach of
 the Law. *Saxon. biens lagon*, goods
 at the bottom of the Sea.

Ligan, idem.

Laietur, breadth. *p. Fitzb. Nat.*
Brev. 225, b.

Laisant, leaving, *lazure* & *laisi-*
ture, idem.

Lain & *lane*, Wool.

Leynes-peals, Wool fells. *p. Stat.*
Westm. 1. 59.

Layser, to leave, *laise*, left,
laiser, idem, and to relinquish,
 and forsake. *p. Coke* 7, 15, and 6, 76.

Laisser la feme, to put away the
 Wife, or leave her.

Laisse le huis ouvert, left the Door
 open.

Est laise, is set forth or left.

Laise, idem ut *laise*.

Un laiz, & *un lez*, a Legate.

Evoy laise, I had left. *p. Plowd.*
Preface.

Lam na, led, carried.

Il langue, the Tongue.

Couper la langue ascun, to cut
 out one's Tongue.

Languer, & *langur*, Weakness,
 Sickness.

Languir, to languish, *languissant*,
 languishing.

Languorousment, faint, languish-
 ingly.

Lannemannus, the Lord of the
 Mannor. 1. *pt. Inst.* 5, a.

Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.

Laps de temps, loss of time.

Lays gens, vide *lays gens*.

Laypoiar, Lay-power.

Loysomus, let us rest, or leave
 off, *Coke Rep.* 10. 37.

Larges, encreased, enlarged.

Larges ou estrais, encreased,
 or diminished. *p. Britton* 143, b.

Large, wide, *fort large*, very
 wide.

Large ouster, over measure.

Largeffe, a Gift, or Reward.

Mestre large ou vast, to let go
 at large.

Larroneux, Thievish.

Larceny, Theft, *Laron* & *Larron*.
 a Thief, or Felon.

Lareyns, Thefts.

Un Last, one of the Lessees. *p.*
Coke Rep. 5, 9, a.

Laser, a Leprous Person.

Lasser, to tire, to make weary.

Las, weary.

Lasse, wearied, *Lafeste*, weariness.

Lastals, Dung-hills, or places to
 throw Filth, or Dung.

Lastels, stays, hindrances,
 stops.

Lastre, the side.

Lastrine, a Sink, Jakes, or
 House of Office.

Laten, Brails.

Lazure, breadth, *Leaure*, idem.

L'autre, the other.

Laver, to wash.

Live,

L A.

Lave, washed, *Lavement*, washing, *Levera*, shall wash.

Lawe, a Hill, *lawnd* & *lound*, a Plain between Woods.

Lagette, a Chest, Box, or Drawer.

Laynesse, greateft, largeft, biggeft. *p. nov. narr.* 61.

Layferont, they leave. *Coke Rep.* 6, 12, b.

Lay gents, common People.

L E.

Le, is an Article before the Masculine Gender signifying, the, as *le bome*, the Man.

Les, is put as a plural, as *le un*, the one, *les autres*, the others.

Lea & *Ley*, Pasture Ground.

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

Lealment, faithfully, lawfully. *p. Brit.* 184.

Leaument, idem *p. eund.* 18.

Leans, within. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Leaure, the breadth. *p. nov. nar.* 68, b.

Un lease, a Leash wherein Grayhounds are led.

Leaz, leas'd, demis'd.

Leſteur, reading, also read.

Leger, to read, *bien poit leer*, could well read. *p. Coke Rep.* 11, 35.

Leſte, a Bed, *lede*, hurt.

Leicher, to lick, *licher*; idem.

Leide, aid.

Un leez, a lease. *p. Parkins* 157, b.

Leger, & *legier*, sudden, haſty, also violent and notorious. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 147, a.

Legerie, haſtily, ſuddenly, violently. *p. Brit.* 237.

Leigement, lying. 1 *Hen.* 7. 1. and 31, also eaſily. *p. Rep.* 3 26.

L E.

also dormantly, or by the bye. *p. Plowd.* 303, b.

Rewle legerment, a ſtanding Rule.

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

Un legat, an Ambaſſador.

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

Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemain, the next day after, or the morrow.

Defferer en lendemain, to put off till to morrow.

Le quel, the which, *leſquels de deux qui que ci ſoit*, which of the two ſoever it be.

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

Lee, read, *lees* plural. *leiſure*, reading.

Leigne & *leygne*, the Elder.

Lemblejer, to ſteal.

Lenir, to mitigate, to aſſwage.

A lenvoy, to convoy, or ſend. *p. Brit.* 19.

L'envers, the inſide, or within.

Lendroit, without, outwards.

Leſer, to hurt.

Leſus, hurt.

Leſe, let.

Leſe a bail, let to bail. *Rep.* 10, 99.

Leſion, hurting, also wounding.

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

Leſſa, let, leaſed, let out.

Leſſe, idem.

Ne leſſent, they leave not. *p. Brit.* 204.

Ne lesses, ye shall not fail, or omit. *p. eund.*

Ne lerroum, they omit not, or fail not. *p. eund. 9.*

Lenrase, vide *enrace*;

Lentier, the whole.

Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or let.

Leront, they lye. *p. Coke 9, 66.*

Lepre, a Leper.

Leschewes, Trees fallen by chance, windfals. *p. Brokes Grand Abr. 341.*

Lescheker, Exchequer.

p. Leaser, by falsifying, leasing.

Lesse, a Mainprize let out upon bayl.

Lessance, bayling, *lessant*, id.

Lefs aler, let go, a *lessor hors*, to let out.

Lefwes & Lesues, Pasture Ground. *p. 1. pt. Inst. 5.*

Ne pur lesser ascun arrest, nor for staying any arrest. *p. Fitzb. Justice 193.*

Lefglife, vide *eglife*.

Un lettre, a letter, *bailler lettres a porter*, to deliver Letters to be carryed.

Lever, to raise, or set up.

Se lever du list, to raise ones self up in Bed.

Pur lever un mese plus baut, for building a House too high. *p. Fitzb. nar. brev. 184.*

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 suis, the Court Rose.

Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven.

Leve, built, *leva le fesaunt*,

spring the Pheasant. *p. Kitob. 59, b.*

Leu, a Bed, vide *lest & list*.

Leverer, a Lurcher, or small Gray-Hound.

Levere, idem, *leuriers*, Gray-Hounds, *levers*, idem.

Un leveret, a young Hare, *leural*, idem.

Lieure, a Hare, *Lewes*, Hares, *Leve*, raised.

Levorer, a tumbler Dog. *p. Kitob. 59, b.*

Levesque, a Bishop, vide, *Evesque*.

Leveschrie, a Bishoprick.

Lewes, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.

Lewkes, Miles, *p. 2. Hen. 7, 10, a.*

Leuks, idem. *p. Coke Lib. 10, 72*, but is more properly leagues. *p. Pbillips.*

Aler tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. *p. nov. nar. 52, b.*

Tient lew, held, or took place. *p. Cromp, Fur. Cur. 57, b.*

Leyre, the Heir. *4. Hen. 7, 1, a.*

Leuvad, a Forest, or Park. *leuvad*, idem, *leuve*, idem, & *leuca*, idem. *p. 1. pt. Instit. 5.*

Leyed, hurt, vide *lede*.

Leyn, Woolen Cloth. *p. nov. nar. 31.*

Leynes, Wool, *pealtz lanuts*, Wool Felts. *p. 3. pt. Instit. 39.*

Ley, Law, *leyes*, plural.

Leys gens, Lawyers. *p. Brokes gr. abr. 288.*

Lez & les, those, these.

Lez, is also nigh, or near unto.

List, a Bed, vide *Leſt*.
Alier, to read, *lia*, read, *lie*, idem.
La lie, the Dregs the Lees.
Lie, bound, *lye*, idem, also read. 2. *Rep. Coke* 9.
Lier, to bind, knit, tye.
Liera, shall bind, &c. *lyera*, idem.
Qui lie, who bind, *liant*, they bind, *liont*, idem.
Lieison, bound, *liement*, binding, *lien*, idem.
Lieges, Miles or Leagues. per *Fitzb. Juſt.* 146.
Lieues, idem. p. *Britton*.
Lien, a Cord or String, or Line.
Lief & *leof*, rather, *Saxon*.
Né poit lier, could not read.
Lieus, places, *ſeunt en lour lieux*, fitting in their Places 13. *Hen.* 8. 11. b.
En auter lieu, elfewhere, in another Place.
Lieux, p. 2. *Hen.* 7. *Westm.* b. Places.
De lieu a lieu, from Place to Placé.
En lieu, inſtead, in place of, *au lieu*, idem.
Un lieue, a place. p. *Greg.* 202.
Lieux, Miles. per *nov. nar.* 53. b.
Liewxz, idem. p. *Plowd.* 87, b.
Lige & *ligne home*, a Vaſſal, a Subject, *liege*, idem.
Liger, to tye, *liga*, tyed. p. *Fitzb. Juſt.* 23. a.
Lignage, Parentage, Kindred, Linage.
De meſme lignee, of the ſame Blood, Kindred, &c. *Ligon*, vide *Lagon*.
Licher, to lick.
Limitter, to bound, define, limit.

Linquer, to leave, *linquy*, left, *linquiſt*, leaveth.
Lin, Flax, *line*, idem, *linarium*, a flax Ground.
Ling, Linnen, *linthes*, Sheets. p. *Crompt.* 32.
Lingues, Tongues.
Il lirroit, it ſhould be Lawful. p. *More Rep.* 27.
Bien lirroit, well lawful. per *Plowd. Abr.* 9. a.
Bien liſt, idem.
Lité & *lyre*, a Bed, vide *liſt*.
Ligne, a Line, *fait a la ligne*, ou *cordeau*, made with a Line and Level.
Lign, is alſo a League.
Un Linier, a Flax or Hemp-dreſſer.
Vestu du ling, clothed with Linnen.
Liqueur, Liqueur, *lyſt*, Lawful, idem *ut liſt*.
Un lis, a Flower de Luce.
Litige, Strife, Debate, *Litigeux*, contentious.
Livrer, to deliver, *liver*, delivered.
Livre, a Book, *lieur*, idem.
Un liver, a pound Weight, *livers* Plural, p. *More* 648.
Lyera, ſhall bind, or tye.
L O.
Loins, farr off, 2 *lib. Aff.* 190. a.
Lore, hire, reward, *lower*, idem, alſo a bribe. p. *Fitzb. grand Abr.* 199. b.
Pour lour loier, for their Fee. p. *Mirror*.
Londres, London.
Loggis, a Lodging, *logis*, idem.
un loge, a Lodg, or Cabbin in a Ship, *loggis*, alſo is, it behoves.
Il eſt laiſſible, it is lawful, *loit*, lawful, legal.
Loin Plus, very far.

Longure,

L O.

Longure, length, *a la longue*, at length.

Longueur, idem, *ut longure*.

Longayne, a Sheep walk, or Fold course, *longaine*, idem. *p. nov. nar. 16. b.*

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

Plus longement, longer, more long.

Loftel & *loftail*, vide, *hostel*.

Lourd, blockish.

Lors, then, at that time. *per Stat. Westm. 1 cap. 20.*

Lorsq; and then.

Lovage, hiring.

A lover, to Praise.

Lotoix, a Washer-woman, *loture*, Washing.

Lotux, gives Suck, suckles.

Lotbenoit, quasi *lecherwit*, amends given for lying with a Bond-woman.

Loup, a Wolfe.

Lou, where.

Sans lower, without reward or Fee.

Lower, gain, also a Fee or Bribe. *p. Brit. 38. a.*

Lourgulary & *lourderie*, Inhumanity, also any Villanous Act.

Lour, their, theirs, *loer*, idem.

Lour, in Modern French, is to praise.

Lovanger, idem.

Lowage, possession, *en lowage de Mese ou toft*, in Possession or Occupation of the House or Toft. *p. nov. nar. 2. a.*

Loyal, Faithful, True, Lawful, *loyaux*, idem.

Loyalment, Faithfully.

Loyes, Laws, *loyx*, idem. *per nat. brev. 42.*

L U.

Loynteines & *loyntens*, a Collateral Heir. *p. Brit. 91.*

En plus loyntime degree, in the more Collateral degree. *p. eund. 189.*

Un loyer, a reward, or gratuity. *Loz*, Praise.

L U.

Lu & *leu*, Light, *lever*, Lighting.

Luce, a Pike, a Jack Fish.

Et luce est & *lufe est*, the Use is, or the Custom is. *p. Coke 5. 39. b. & p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b.*

Lucratif, Profitable, Gaining.

Luiere, to Shine, *Luminere*, idem.

Luisant, Shining, also Lighting.

Lue, read, *lues*, idem. *p. Brit. 9. fuit lus*, be it read. *p. eund. 101. a.*

Lumiere, Light, *lumineux*, giving Light.

Lunatique, Frantick.

Lunedie, *lundy* & *lundie*, the day called Munday, *le lune*, the Moon.

Lunettes, Spectacles.

Lung & *lune*, the one.

Un lupe, a Wolf, vide, *loupe*.

Luder, to play, *tiels que lude*, such who Play.

Lufe, playing Cards.

Luy, him, he, the same Man, *el*, her. *p. luy*, by it self, or himself, *sur luy*, upon him.

Luy, is also, who and where. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 39. b.*

Luy, is sometimes taken both for him and her.

A luy & *de luy*, to and from him and her.

A luy ceaux, to him or them.

Lupulicetum,

L Y.

Lupulicetum, a Hop-Yard, or Ground where Hops grow.

L'une & l'autre, the one and the other.

Lut & lute, Dirt, Clay.

Luter, to dawb with Clay, or Morter or Line.

L Y.

Lye, read, vide, *lie*.

Lye, p. *Fitzb. Justice* 176, is bound or tyed.

Lyant, vide, *liant*.

Lyeront, they are bound.

Lyer, p. *Brokes grand Abr.* is to tye bind or Fetter, and by *Kitch.* 26. b. 'tis to read.

Lyng, Linnen, idem, *ut linge*.

Ne lyst, not Lawful. p. 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem, *ut licet*.

Lyre & lyer, to alledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.

Lyver, idem, *nt livre*, and p. *Dyer*, 6. b. and *Plowdens Preface* *Lyeur*, is a Brook.

Un lyre, a Harpe, *lyvers*, is also Pounds.

Lyeges, Subjects. p. *Fitzb. Just.* 149. 2.

M A.

MA, my, feminine, *mon*, my, Masculine, also mine.

Ma amie, my She Love, *mon amie*, my Lover or He Love.

Machecollata domus, a Castle. p. 1. pt. *Inst.* 5. 2.

Machiner, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, *machination*, devising Evil.

M A.

Maerisme, Timber, *merisne*, idem.

Macegriefs & macegrefs, such as buy and sell stolen Flesh. p. *Blount*.

Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.

Maign, great, *magnifique*, stately, August.

Magi, the Art of Enchantment.

Un machine, an Ingine.

Majbem, maimed.

Macular, to spot or blot.

Mabim, a hurt, whereby one loseth the use of some Member.

Maines, Hands, *le maine dextre*, the right Hand.

Maines estendues, open hands.

Oustre le maine, out of hand.

Ma mainy, my Family, p. 19. *Hen.* 6. fol. 1.

Bailler ses maines, to give his Hands.

Mainz, idem, *ut maines*, per *Dyer* 7. 2.

Maignasium, a Brasier's Shop.

Mainpernour, a surety.

Mail, a small Coin, less than a Peny. p. *Kitchin* 12 & 61.

Un mail, is a half Peny. per *termes de ley.* 331.

Mainprise, Bayle, *mainpernable*, Baylable.

Less ad mainprise, let to Bayle. p. *nat. br.* 299. b.

Mainorable, tenable, demisable, also habitable.

De main in main, from hand to hand.

Maincraftes, Handycrafts.

Mainoverer, to manure, *meynovera*, shall Manure. p. *termes ley.* 274. b.

Mainovre,

Mainovre, handy-work, p. Brit. Cap. 62.

Maintenant, now, at this present.

Makement, contrivance, practice, 42, *Edw.* 3, 2, b.

Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.

Maintenera, shall keep, &c.

Manites foitz, often, divers times.

Jesque maintenant, hitherto.

Maintenus, held, kept.

Maintainor, he who maintains or seconds a suit in Law.

Maisne vide puisne, Younger.

Mainorants, remaining.

Un Maire a Mayor of a Town.

Meieur, idem, in modern French.

Mais, but, vide, *Mes*.

Mais, is also more, *Il a mais de quarante ans*, he is more than forty Years.

Maisonner, to build.

Maison, a House.

Maisonement, Building.

Maistre, Sir, Master.

Malade, sick, diseased, *estre fort malade*, to be very sick.

un Maladie, a Sickness.

Maladis, sickly, sick.

Male, Evil, Mischief, Hurt.

Males, plural.

Malement, evilly, or mischievously.

Maledes, afflicted, p. *More's Rep.* 878.

Maleadventure, ill Fortune.

Maleadvise, unwary, imprudent.

Male issues, Sons.

Male denier, a Half-penny, p. *Termes Ley*, 157. b.

Malefisant, ill doing, *Malifisee*, idem.

Malegree, against ones will, *Matweijt apert*, an open offence, p. *Stat. Westm.* 1, 15.

Malveis & Malves, ill will, *malvesnes*, idem. per *Plowden*, 360.

Malveis, unadvisedness.

Malvois, Evil. p. 2. part. *Inft.*

39.

Malediction, a Curse.

Malfecture, guilty of doing ill. *malefesance*, idem.

Ala mal heur, at an ill hour,

Malveisnes, illness, wickedness p. *Plowd.* 75, b.

Malvoillance, ill-will, malice.

Malleable, pliant to the Hammer.

Maltolt & maltault, toll, import, but properly any unjust exaction. per. *Stat. Westmon.* 1, 58.

Manasser, to threaten, *pur manasser* for threatning.

Manas, threatned, *manasses*, threatnings.

Manassera, shall threaten.

Manche, a sleeve or glove.

Mamelles, Breasts, Duggs.

Mander, to send, *il mandra*, he sent.

De mander, of bringing, per *Fitzb. Nat. Brev.* 23.

Mandement, a command.

Mande vide maunde.

Un manque, a maibme, a wound. p. *Coke* 9, 120.

Manger, to eat, to feed.

Bailler a manger, to give food.

Mange, eateth, *maunge*, eat, *ils mangeront*, they eat, *puis manger*, after dinner. p. *Hen.* 7, 26.

Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantle.

Mainor, a Lordship, or Manor; also a chief dwelling.

Mansion,

Mansion, the chief house, *man-ning*, a days work; *p. Blount*.

Manse, a Farm, *manses*, hides of Land.

Manumisse; fet free:

Manumitter, to enfranchise or fet free.

Manurer; to dung, soyl, or fold upon Lands; to order husbandly.

Manuester, to filch or take away privily, also to thieve:

Manuestes, thievings.

Mercbender, to Traffick; to Commerce.

Un marche; a Market, *march* & *marche*, idem.

Marches; Markets, *per Britton* 53.

Marcas, Marks in tale of Money.

Marchet & *merchet*, Moneys paid the Lord in ransom of Virginity, or for License of his Tenants Daughters to Marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to Marry, *marie*, married.

Si vous mariez, if ye marry, *p. Plowden*, 303.

Maryeres, Ye shall marry. *p. eudem*.

Marisdie, & *Mardie*, Tuesday, *vide Fuisdie*.

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

Maries, Marsh-ground.

Marèttam, idem, from *Maret*, French.

Marys; idem: *penov. nar.* 2. a.

Masle, Male-kind, *petit masles*, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or set down in writing:

Manicles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, Madness. *un Manique*, a Madman.

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

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

Mare, the Sea, *la marine* & *marin*; of or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coast.

Fure maritime, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

un Marque, a Marquis.

Mois, a Month.

Le mois de Mars, the Month of March.

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Massacre, killing or murdering of any.

Massoner, to sing Mass.

Masure terre, Ground containing about four Oxe-gangs.

Maren & *Matin*, morning, *matutine*, early.

Mazine. early, *le matyne*, the morning, *p. Fitzh. Just.* 86, b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, *asures*, idem, *per Parkins* 109.

Matrimoine, Marriage.

Magre, & *maugre*, in despite of, against.

Maugre sa soen, against his Will.

Maugre son test, whether he will or no.

Maulgre, id. in mod. French.

Mauger, notwithstanding, *Hen.* 7.

Maulx, Evil.

Maünder, to fend, *maunde*, fent.

Ont maunde, they have sent. *p. Termes Ley*, 87.

L

Maünder,

M A.

- Maundera*, shall send. *p. Plowd.*
313.
Per maundement, by command.
Maunder, to Eat, also Food.
Maunder, eat ye, also eateth.
Maunder, guilt, fault, *per*
Britton, 10.
Maunder, ill, base, bad, *per*
eundem. Maus, idem.
Maunder gard, ill kept, *per*
Coke 11, 49.
Pur maundershure, for avoid-
ing ill. *p. Brit.* a.
Maunderment, maliciously, *p.*
Britton, 37, b.
Maunderment, idem. and
wickedly.
Un ma, a sot, a fool.
Maxime, a rule in Law, a
principle not to be disputed or
denied.
Maynourable, Tenantable; al-
so tillable. *vide mainorable.*
Maybem, the loss of some
Member of the Body, *p. Coke*
19. 5. 50.
Le max d'un nef, the Mast of
a Ship.

M E.

- En le meane*, in the manner,
p. Plowden.
Mean, *vide, Mesne.*
in Mease, a Messuage, *Mese*,
idem, *Mees*, idem.
Le meason, the House, *p. Greg.*
336, a.
Medlesse, affraies, strife, quar-
relling.
Medsee, a reward or bribe,
something in compensation.
Meer, the Sea, *mer*, idem.
Meen & *mesne*, the Tenant
between the Lord and the under-
tenant. *p. Britton* 58.

M E.

- Melieur*, better, *melious*, best.
Meinder, fewer. *p. Kitchin*,
7, a.
Meins, less, *meindre*, idem.
Le meigree, the Family, or
Household, *p. Stat. Arr. sup. Chart.*
28, Edw. 1.
Mein mine, *mieux* & *mines*,
somewhat, *neint meines*, never-
theless.
Al meins & *au meins*, at least,
al meinst, idem. *Kitch.* 7, a.
Meint fois, seldom.
Meir, Mayor, *p. Plowd.* 26, b.
Meime, a Family, Household.
Meistre, Master or cause, also
the means.
Meister, requisite, necessary.
Meit, the one half, the moiety.
Melle & *miel*, Honey.
Du miel celeste, Manna.
Que nul se mellera, that none
shall meddle, *p. Plowd.* 313, b.
Melieux, better, also know-
ledge, *melior*, idem.
Le metieur, the middle.
Per le Melieu, through the
middle.
Menacer, to threaten.
Menceur, he that threatens.
Menacement, threatening.
Mendica, begging, *un Men-*
dicant, a beggar.
Soit menant, they be dwelling
or residing.
Mene, a Household Servant also
a Family.
Soient mener, they are brought
p. Britton 10, b.
Menserges, lyes, *p. Crompton*,
35, b.
Mener, to walk about, to lead.
Mene, lead or drove, *Menes*,
go, plurally.
Menus, small, *menu*, idem.
slender,

Mengene

Méngent, they eat. *per Britton*
10.

un Mesonger, a lyer, *menteur*,
& *mentour*, idem.

Le mesaigne, the lye, *meson-*
ges, lyes.

Ment, a Mind, *ove un ment*,
with one mind.

Sans ment, a Sot a Fool.

Eyent mentu, they have lyled,
mentent, they lye.

Menterie & *mentery*, slander,
falle reports.

Memir, to speak falsely, to
lye.

Mebme mehime, vide *Maybme*.

Menage, carriage, burthens.

Per le menu, by small parcells,
by retayle.

Mere & *mera*, onty absolute.

Mere droit, cheif right, meer
right.

Mercie, thanks, also pity.

Feo vous mercie, I give you
thanks.

Mercredie, Wednesdai, *mer-*
kerdie, idem.

Merkedy, idem, *merdie*, Tu-
esday.

Mere, Mother, *mere de ma fe-*
me, my Grandmother, *ma mere*
grand, my great Grandmother.

Le mere bank, the Sea shore.

Merger, to drown, *merging*,
drowning.

Merge, drown'd, *mergera*,
shall drown.

Meridinal, Southward.

Mermesetes, Monkeys. 12,
Hen. 8. 4. b.

Merisme, Timber, vide *mac-*
risme.

Meremium, is the Latin, in
Law us'd for Timber, *merlage*,
speaking of Martyrs. *p.* 9. *Hen.*
7. 14.

Meriter, to deserve.

un merrou, a Lookingglass, *mer-*
rou idem.

de ce merure, of this matter.
Coke 9, 121.

Merveille, wonder, *mervileux*,
wonderful.

Mesvenir & *mesaveign*, to
come amifs, to mishappen, *mesa-*
venteur, an ill-chance.

mescreant, a faithless Person,
an Unbeliever, vide *Miscre-*
ant.

Mesconuster, to misunderstand,
mesconustre, idem.

Mesdire, to speak amifs of one,
to backbite.

Mesquerdie, Wednesday.

Messe, mingled.

Meseaus, Leprous. *p.* *Britton*,
88, a.

Meseaux, idem. *per Mirror*.
Just.

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

Meslauge, Mixture.

Mes is sometimes put for my,
as *mes avers*, my Cattle; *mes*
also for mine, *de mes reports*, of
my Reports, *p.* *Coke* 9, 36. b.

Messarina, a Mowyer. *per Fle-*
ta 2. *cap.* 75. a Harveft-man.

Messor, idem.

Mestilo, Munkcorn, Maslin,
Wheat and Rye mingled.

Se mecoignostre, he knows not
himself.

Mesfems, suspected or fled for
fear, also guilty.

Mesfru, idem, and mistrusted,
per Britton. 4. 6. and 2. *part*
Inst. 633.

Mescreables gens, People de-
nying, or not believing the Faith.
in Religion.

Mesnage, Household, *mesnage-ment*, Houswifery, also Thriftiness.

Mesprendre, to mistake, to do amiss.

Mesprenants, mistaking. *Coke* 9. 121. *Misprision*.

Mespriser, to do amiss, to contemn.

Le messe, the Mass, *Messes* Plural.

Le mesme, the same, *luy mesme*, himself.

Eux mesmes, themselves, *ce mesme*, this very same.

Eulx mesme, they themselves. *p. Greg.* 281.

Le enfant mesuer, the Infant himself.

Que jeo mesme, than I my self. *2 Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Mesme in *Termes de Ley*, is sometimes put for although, vide, f. 267. b.

Le mesme, vide, *meen*.

Estre mesmes, to be carry'd, brought. *per 3 pt. Inst.* 39.

Mesq; albeit, although.

Mesveigner, mischance.

Meste, mingled, *meslange*, mingling, *p. Plow.* 339.

Messurer, to move.

Messaignes, lyes, false Stories. *per Termes de Ley* 104.

Mesivè, harvest, *en temps de mesivès*, in time of Harvest.

Mesivier, idem ut *messarius* & *messer*.

Ou mestier, where it needeth or is requisite, also need, *per Kitch.* 17, b, and needful.

Mester & *mestre*, idem, i. e. need.

Si mestier soit, if need be.

Meyes, a Month, *mete*, idem. *per Brit.* 62, b.

Met, sent, put, *mette*, idem. *per Crompt.* 56.

Mettre & *mettre*, to put, *de mestre*, of putting.

Mestre hors de sont heritage, put out of his Inheritance.

Metter, to shew forth.

Mestre aucun, to rest one, or take repose.

Se met, doth put himself, *per Britt.* 232. b.

Mettre en contraire, to oppose or set himself against, *p. Plowd.*

Met; he put or brought, *met-ton* plural.

Ne mettre, did not bring. *per Hen.* 6.

Mettre en Dieu, put himself upon God, *p. Nov. Nar.* 3. b.

Meere a fin, brought to an end.

Meurs, Demeanour, Manners, Behaviour.

Meur, Ripe, ready. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Soit meu, he moved or stirred up.

Meus, moved, stirred up, *per Britt.* 240. b.

Meutre, Murther, *per Coke* 9. 121.

Meurture, idem. *p. eund.* *meurtre*, idem.

Meurtrier in modern French is a Hangman.

Meux, the best, *meulx*, better, also rather.

Meyndre, lesser, smaller, *meindre*, idem.

Meys idem ut *meis*.

Meyn, a Hand, *p. Parkins* 161, vide *Maine*.

Avant maine, before-hand, *per Britton* 106.

Meyney, a Family, *per Lambard*.

Meynovera, shall manure or dress in a husbandlike manner.

Meynorable,

M I.

Memorable, vide, *mainourable*, sometimes 'tis put for Tillage.

Meubles, moveables household Stuff.

Mourir, to ripen.

Meyndre, vide, *meinder*.

M I.

Mi, the halfe, the moiety, also the middle, vide *my. per mi*, amongst, *Coke 9. 12c.*

Mi, mixt, also put. *p. termes de ley. 75. a.*

Milieu, the middle place.

Mie & my, a negative Note or Denying.

Ee midi, Noon, Mid-day, *midy*, idem.

Midivint, Midnight, *Coke 9. 12c.*

La mi esti, Midfomer.

Miel bony, *mielleux*, Sweet as Hony.

Michaelm, Michaelmas.

Al miens, at least, *meis*, idem.

Miendre, vide, *meinder*.

Ou miefter sera, where need shall be. *p. 3 pt. Instit. 39.*

Mier, Mother, idem, *ut mere*.

Mieux, *mieux*, vide, *meux & meulx*.

Mieux engendres, better reconciled or agreed with. *Coke 5. 34. a.*

Le milieu, the middle. *p. Cromp.*

Mien elle est mien, she is mine.

Mient, better, best.

Minovery, Trespafs done by the Hand, as by cutting Wood in a Forest or the like.

Meinoverer, by Britton is to manure Lands. *cap. 40.*

Misaventure & Misadventure, an unfortunate Action.

Mise, Expence, Disbursement, *mis*, idem. vid. postea.

Mise, put.

M' I.

Mille, a Thousand, and also a Mile.

Le millieme partie, the thousand part.

Milliares, Miles.

La Miene, the Countenance, *Mine*, idem.

Miner, to dig, *ne minera*, shall not dig.

un Mineral a Mine or Quarry. *Miniere*, idem.

un Minour, one under Age.

Minish, to make less,

Minister, to offer, to serve.

Minues dismes, small Tythes.

Minuit, Midnight, *Minuit & Mynute*, idem.

Minuit is also a Minute.

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

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

Misconusant, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put. *per Fitzh. nat. brev. 42.*

Misfeasours, Misdoers.

Mis fait, he did amiss, or wrong.

Misfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Misprisel, Wrongful or mistaking.

Mispristeront, they mistook.

Misprise sur lui, took upon him amiss, or by mistake.

Misnomer, to misname.

Misives, Epistles, Letters.

Misconus, Unknown, *mysconus*, id.

Misgarde, Unduly awarded, *2, Rich. 3.*

Mistioner, to mingle or mix together.

Mistion, mingling, mixture.

Mist, sent, *ne mist*, put not.

Se mistrent, they put themselves. *p. Brit. 5, b.* *Mistier*,

M L

Mistier, need, vide, *me-
stier*.

All mistier, if need be.

Mister, need. per 27 Hen.
VII.

Mistaken, they put. p. *Mares*
Rep. 578.

Its mistra, shall not put, *mi-
stera*, idem, *mistera*, idem, per
Crompton 70.

Misteryng, miscalling. per
Pleud. 141, b.

Mislyer & mistier, to choose
the wrong or mistake. per *Kitch-
in* 67, a.

Dois mistra, might or ought
to put, *esteam miste*, they being
sent home.

Mistier, to send or put, *mit-
tre*, idem.

Mistromm, we put, *mistrone*, they
put or sent.

Mistret a lorge, to set at Li-
berty. per Crompton *Jur. Cur.*
70.

Mit, sent, put.

Mynase, vide *meissel*, idem.
per *Brookgr. Abr.* 209.

M O.

Mocquer, to Scoff, to deride.

Mocquerie, Division, Scof-
fing.

Moeryer, to dye, *moerge*,
dead. per *Brit.* 18. cap. 95.

Moebles, moveables.

Moign, a Monk, *moignes* Plu-
ral.

Moinder, idem ut *meinder*.

Moys, a Month, vide *meys*, *mo-
ies & mayes* idem, also *moise*
idem. per 2 *Rich.* 3. 14, b.

Moissomer, to Reap. per *Coke*
Rep. 11. 53. *moissomer*, idem.

Le moit, the half, *moitz*, halves,
moieties.

M O.

Moler, to grind, *mol*, a Mill,
molins, Mills.

Moliner, a Miller, *deget mo-
liers*, the Teeth called Grinders,
per *motier*, Grinding.

El molera, the Shell Grind. per
Parkins 87. b.

Molt, much, *mault* idem. per
Kimkin, per *moltez*, by many,
Rowden 132, b.

Moins, less, vide *mien*, *rien*
moins, nothing less.

Maindre, least.

Mon, my and mine.

Le mound, the World, *mond*,
idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, *du
monde*, the People.

Monopoler, to get into ones
Hands, what ought to be for the
Publick.

Vie monastique, the life of a
Monk.

Monstret, to shew, *monstra*,
sheweth, *monstrous*, shewing,
no *monstres*, ye shew not, *mon-
stremus*, we will shew, *monstra*, shall
shew. per *Parkins* 186.

Mordre, to bite, to nipp, *mor-
sure*, biting.

Morza Moor, or Boggy Ground
or *Basen*.

Monfier, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, *il est mort*, he is
dead.

A la mort, unspirited, heavy.

Morier, to dye, *morent*, they
dyled, *moreaux*, idem.

Morant, dying, *morera*, shall die.

Mort d'aunsester, the Death of
the Ancestor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Poet morier, may die, *morust*,
died, *morarent*, they died. per
Britton 30, b.

Morue, Death. per *Parkins* 109.
Mormain,

Mortmain, a dead hand, *f. c.* when Lands are given to or purchased by a Convent of Religion, or other such Corporation or to their Use, against which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a word or Speech, *mote*, *idem*, *mots*, words.

More, in the old Saxen signifies a Court, from whence *Mortmain*, *i. e.* the Freeholders Court, *Wardmore*, and several others.

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

Moucher to hide, *mouha*, hid *p. moucher*, by hiding, *p. Compromis Justice 27, a. moucher* in Mod. French, is to blow ones Nose.

Morceau, a piece, parcel or lump of any thing.

Morceau de pain, a peice of Bread.

Moudre, to grind, *moulure*, grinding, *sans moulure*, without toll or paying for grinding, *ne moulida*, not ground or grinded.

Moult, much, many, *molt*, *idem*, *divers moult*, very desiring.

Moulder, to cleanse, *mouades*, clean, clear.

Le mounde, the World, *mound*, *idem p. Kitch. 3.*

Mouindre, to Fence, or enclose.

Moultier, arising, amounting into.

Mous, we, vide, *nous*, we or us.

Mourir, *idem* as *mouir*. *per Coke 9. 121.*

Mouve, contained or come in Question.

Moues, months, *size moues*, six Months. *p. Termes de Ley 70. b. vide, moyes & mois.*

Mouvis, hath moved, *moyen*, Means.

Moyn, a Monk, vide *moigne*. *Par moyen*, by reason of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, *moy & mes ancestors*, I and my Ancestors, *moy mesme*, I my self, *a moy mesme*, to my self.

Moyen, indifferent, *moyen*, also temperate.

Moyement, indifferently, temperately, moderately, *moyen*.

Per se moyen, by this means, *les moyens*, the means.

M U.

Muer, to change, *muer*, change, *muer*, *idem*.

Homme muable, an incessant Man.

Muance, changing.

Mult, *idem* as *moult*, *mult*, *idem*.

Muet, dumb, speechless, *muet*, *idem per Parkins 9.*

A mulster, to set a Fine, *mulster*, is also a grist, *mulweyn*, middle, *per Brit. 212, b.*

Mullere, *S mulier legitimate*, mulierie, those that are Legitimate, or lawful Issue.

Muin, warned.

Mulme, vide *moulure*.

Mulier, *Galines*, *mulieresse*, *idem*.

Mulnes soer, the second Sister, or the middle between two. *per Plowd. Com. 333. & per Coke 1 pt. Inst. 12, b.*

Mulier,

Mundari, to cleanse, *mundes*,
cleansed.

Mundara, shall cleanse, vide,
moulder.

Mucker, to warn, *muni*, warn-
ed.

Minimeus, Deeds; and com-
monly called *minimeus*.

Mure, the Wall, *mure*, wal-
led, *les murs*, the Walls, *mouel*
mura, a new Wall. *per* Coke
5. 16.

Murger, to perish, to die,
murgent, perished.

Mururont, they have died. *p.*
nov. nar. 62.

Murra, shall die. *p.* Britton
186.

Murrerant, they die, *murrust*,
died.

Murrant, dying.

Murrust, Homage, the Jury
or Homage is respited or staid or
remaineth. *p. nov. nar.* 30.

Mushe, hidden, *Mussue*,
idem.

Pur mussetes, by stealth, pri-
vily, secretly.

Mussetes, idem, *musser*, to
convey away privately, also to
hide.

Pur murage, for repairing
Walls.

Vickmur, an old Wall.

Muis, a Bulhel, *muu*, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to de-
fend.

Muy, a Tug, or great Vessel.

Mutiner, to matiny, *mutin*,
Tumultuous.

M Y.

Mystiquement, mystically.

Sons mysse, are puts. *p.* Parkins,
66, a.

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

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

Ne voet my vener, would not
come at all. *p.* Coke Rep. 7. 85, a.

Per my & *pet tout*, by every part
and the whole. *per eund.* 5. 10.
and *per 1 part* *Inft.* 186.

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

My tout, all parts, *nest my*
compleat, not wholly or fully. *p.*
my, through. *per* Greg. 219, and
per my, by Coke 9, Rep. 29. by
part.

Myer, Mother. *per nov. nar.*
22.

Mystie, needed, *per eund.*
53.

Myscrue, absconded. *p.* Fitzh.
Just. 213. b.

N A.

N *Nam*, to lay hold on, to dis-
trein. *per mirror.* *Self.* 13.

Naidgait, lately, sometimes.

Naidgayers, idem, and *naid-*
gacres, idem, and *naidgaris*, idem,
and *nadgares*, idem.

Nad, hath not, *nay*, have not.

Que na, who hath not.

Navera, shall not have.

Naihours, not elsewhere.

Nappent, doth not belong.

Nayer, to Swim, *nayement* &
nagement, Swimming.

Nad este resiant, hath not been
Resident.

Naif, a Woman Slave vide
naif, *naifte*, Villainage.

Naufer,

N A.

Naisfre, assaulted, beaten.
Pois naisfre, may beat.
Nauouaza, shall not vouch,
 own, or justify.
Nase, a Nose.
Nees, is sometimes also put for
 Nose.
Naisfre, to be born.
Nasquist, born.
Ou il nasquist, where was he
 born. p. Greg. 338.
Faux naisfre, Bastards. p. Mir-
 rour.
Namender, not to amend, or
 better.
Narrer, to declare.
Narracen, a Declaration.
Un natural, an Idiot, a fool,
nastres, idem. p. Briston 17, a.
Nauants, swimming, *uuant*, i-
 dem.
Nau, a Ship, vide *nyef*.
Naufrage, Shipwrack.
Naufrer, & *naufrier*, idem ut
naufre.
Naufra, wounded, beaten,
nauue, idem.
Navigator, to Sail, to Navigate.
Navant & *navoient*, they had
 not. p. Telverson.
Nassete, a Barge.
Naisf, natural, lively.
Naisance, Birth, *naisant*, being
 Born.
Natte, a Mat.
Narine, the Nostrils.
Un nevet, a Turnip.
Naute, wounded, hurt.
Naurure, idem in Modern
 French.

N E.

Neese, a Nose, also born. p.
 Plowd. 29, b.

N E.

Nee, a Native, also born.
Ne, not, *ne l'un ne l'autre*,
 neither the one nor the o-
 ther.
Ne cecy, *ne ce la*, neither this,
 nor that.
Ne, nor, no, *ne est*, no truly,
 or not also.
Ne unque, never, not at any
 time.
Neint, nothing, *neant*, idem.
Necessaire, necessary.
Neafter N is oft cut off before a
 Vowel, as *n'avoit*, *n'osa*, *n'est*,
 &c.
Nef, *neef*, *neif*, a Ship.
Neif, is also a Bond-woman,
niese, idem, *nefe* idem.
Le neif, the ninth.
Neisty, Bondage, Villainage.
Breif de neisty, a Writ of Neif
 or Villainage.
Neglegement, negligently.
Negocier, to be busy, *negoce*,
 business.
Neiger, to Snow, *neige*,
 Snow.
Nerje, a Sinew, *nerveux*, full of
 Sinews, Strong.
Negbesthfeld ne geld, hath not
 any thing given, or paid, are
 words of the *Saxon* Language
 used in our Law.
Neisfure & *neisfure*, Nativity.
Ne:mi cartristean, notwithstanding.
Neint meins, nevertheless.
Nemport riens, nothing carry-
 ing.
Nemy, none; & *que nemy*, and
 what not.
Nemi & *nei*, not, *nemis*, idem.
Ou nemic, or not. p. Brokes gr.
 lib. 213.
Nepurquam, nevertheless. p.
 Brit. 212. M *Nequedont*

Nequedom, & uequeden; idem. *p. eund. 16, and 45.*

Neque; neither.

Nequedant vover, they calise to come. *p. Mirroure.*

Neuement, cloely, nearly.

Nescries, not discovered.

Nese & nez, vide *nase & nose.*

Nessens, Ignorance.

Le nessans, the growing, rising, the birth or breeding, and bringing forth.

Nesture, the birth, *nestre,* idem.

Nestre, not to be, *neysture,* idem. *p. nestre;* by the birth.

Nestres. *p. Britton 17, a.* is an Idiot.

Nest que forme, 'tis only form, *p. Coke Rep. 5, 35, a.*

Nestroit, not known. *p. Mirroure. Just.*

Nesques, only.

Vous nestes, ye are not, or know not. *p. 26. Hen. 8, 8, a.*

Ner, clean, neat.

Nettement, cleanly.

Netete, cleanliness.

Net ore, fine Gold. *p. Plowden 319, b.*

Also net, is put for clear, apparent, *p. eund. 37, and 170, a.*

Neuf nine, *le neuisme,* the ninetenth.

Neufiesme, idem, *neur neuf,* nine a Clock.

Neufisme, the ninth.

Neysture, birth, idem, ut *neysture.*

Neye, drowned. *p. Britton. 5, a.*

Nead, a knot, or knob.

Neatre, not to fide with any.

Neze, Nose. *p. Mirroure of Justice, 4, part.*

Ni, is put for *Ne,* neither, and nor.

Un ni, a denying, or saying nay.

Nid, a Nest, *un nid de oyseau,* a Bird's Nest.

Nides, Nests.

Nieber, to build Nests, to nestle.

Nicol, the ancient name for Lincoln.

Neice, a Brother, or Sisters Daughter.

Nief, vide *neif,* a Bondwoman.

Niefs, Ships.

Nieufe, the ninth.

Niez, a foolish nice Person.

Nient meins, nevertheless, albeit, notwithstanding.

Nient plus, nothing more, vide *neint.*

Nient, to deny.

Niement, denying.

Niant, a denyer.

Niger, black.

Nifle, a thing of no value, or trifle.

Nisser, not to issue out, or go forth. *p. nov. nar. 108.*

Nive, Snow.

Nief, nine, idem ut, *neif,* or *neuf.* *p. 21. Hen. 7, 27, b.*

N O.

Noier, black.

Noircer, to wax black, or make black.

Noier, to hurt.

Ne noira, shall not hurt.

Noix, Night, also a Walnut.

Noet, Night. *p. nov. nar. 10, b.*

Noel, Christmas.

Noitz, Nights. *p. Parkins 176, b.*

Noblisse,

Noblesse, the Nobility, Nobles.

Noyer, to drown, noye, drowned.

Noms, vide *nosme*.

Noms nosmes, Names named: p. Britton 7. b.

Nommement, namely.

Nosement, idem.

Nombre, numbred, reckned, told.

Nommer, idem ut *nommement*.

Non, not, nay. *Non certain*, uncertain.

Nonancie, miserie, *nonanciefme*, the misedietie.

Nous & *nouns*, they have not.

Nonchessant, knowing nothing.

Nonchalant, careles, negligent.

Nonante & *neuf*, ninety nine.

Non plus, nothing more.

A Nourir, to nourish, to breed up.

Nourissent, they nourish, per Britton, 166. b.

Nouriture, Nourishment, or Food.

Norie & *noye*, Education, Suffinence, Breeding.

Norices, Nurles.

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

Le Nord, & *le Nore*, the North.

Nosme, Name, *nosmez*, names, p. Parkins, 116.

Nosmera, shall name.

Nosmeant, & *nosmaur*, namely naming.

Ne nosment, not naming, 31. Hen. 8. 14.

Nofist, he durst not; *nofist* after *enver* ses *habillans*; durst not go about his business. p. Coke Rep. 4. 28; a. vide *ofist*.

Jeo nosa, I dare not.

Nofest, knows not; *que il nofest*, that he knows not how.

Noster & *nofire*, our, *nofires* ours.

Nous, wee, us, *nous nosmes* our selves.

Noter, to note, *notaire*, a Notary.

Notoire, manifest, publick plaint, notorious.

De nouve, of late, *faimovel* newly made.

Novelment, newly, *novels* news.

Noel, in *Modern French*, is God with us, *novel* idem.

Novelux maisons, new Houses.

Novelle, new, p. Fitz. nat. brevium, 50. *novel* idem.

Novembre, the Month of November.

Novis fois, nine times.

Nourir, to nourish, *nouriz* he that is fed or nourished, *nouriture*, food; also *alimony*.

Un nourisse, a Nurse.

Nowel, Christmas, *novel*, id. p. Plowd. 112.

Novel, new, late.

Noyer, to hurt, *ne noyera*, shall not hurt.

Nouis, names, *nous*, we, our.

Noyer, black, also hurt.

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

Un noy, a Nut, *le noyer*, the kernel of a Nut. 207. our. p. 2. part. Instit. 639.

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

Nuce, a Nut, *nuses*, Nuts.

Nuce, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.

Pur nurrer, for preserving, p. 4, p. *Insti.* 26.

Nuis, night, *nuist*, idem. *nuyt*. idem.

Nul, none, *nully*, no one, no body.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nunq; never.

Pur rulture, idem. *ut vour* *sure*.

Nudite, nakedness.

Nuage, Cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, *nuissance*, annoyance.

Nusance, idem. also offence, damage.

Nusant, idem. *ut nuisant*.

Sant nusance, without hurt innocently.

Nute, vide *nuist* & *nuist*.

Nussait; had not, should not.

Puy uurratre, for sustenance, vide *urrature*.

Nust estre, hath not been, *il nust mis*, he hath not put. *per Fitzh. Justice*, 97, a.

Nutate, before night. *p. Brit.* 122, a.

Nyefe, vide *neif*, a Ship.

Nyens, *yuant*, they having none before.

Nyef idem *ut neif*, a Woman, Villain, or Slave.

Nye, a nest. *per Britton.* 85, vide *nie*.

Nuyre, night. *p. 1. Hen.* 7, 24, b.

Ny, a Note of Negation.

O B.

O *Moy*, ob me.

Obediement, obediently.

Obeier, to obey, *obeissans*, obedient.

Obeissance, obedience.

Objiser, to lay to ones charge, to object.

Objetter, idem.

Obit, Dead, *obites*, forgotten.

ux Obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequies, *Trentals*.

Obliger, to bind, *obligar corps* & *beins*, to bind Body and Goods.

Obligor, the Person bound. *Obligee*, he to whom.

Oblie, Forgot, *oblites*, idem, *p. Coke L. Rep.* 136.

Oblisc, idem, *p. Esq. gr. abr.* 187, b.

Oblique, a-wry, a-thwart.

Obsecrer, to beg, to crave, to ask for.

Obmittes, Left out, omitted.

Soit observe, be it taken notice of.

Plus observe, more remarkable.

Observed, kept, *2. pars. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112, b.

Obsolec, Out of use, antiquated.

Obtenezes, Ye shall obtain, *Obteyneres*, idem.

Objurger, to rebuke, to reprehend.

ux Oblation, an Offering.

Oblister, to sport, to rejoice.

Oblivieux, forgetful.

Obscur

Obscurer, to darken, to obscure.

Obscur, dark, *obscurissement*, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.

Obsèques, Funerals.

Obster, hindring, leting, standing against.

Non obstante, notwithstanding.

Obliv, to forget, *oblie*, forgotten, *obliant*, forgetting, *oblivance*, forgetfulness.

Obstine, obstinate, *obstinement*, obstinately.

Obstiter, to oppose, to stand against.

Obtenu, that which is gotten.

Obtrectation, ill report, slandering.

Obvier, to prevent.

Ombres, to shadow.

O C.

Occasionalitem, occasionally, by reason of.

Occidental, the West part.

Occider, to kill, *occide*, killed.

p. Mirror, cap. 2, 15.

Occist, hath killed. *p. Plowden* ab. 16, b.

Octante, eighty, *octantiesme*, the eightieth.

Octobre, the month October.

Occulter, to hide, *occultement*, hiding.

Occuder, to shut, *if ocufade*, he shut.

Occire, to kill, or slay, *occirent* slaying.

Occision, slaughter, *occiser*, killing. *p. Coke* 5, 13.

Occurrere, happening.

Occultair, that which is plainly seen or evident.

Oclairment, visibly, or evidently.

O D.

Odeur, a Smell, *Odeur mau plaisant*, an unpleasing Smell.

Odeur plaisant, a sweet Smell.

Oderment, Smelling.

Odieux, odious.

Odible, idem.

O E.

Oefs, Wild Fowl, also Geese, *p. Britt.* 48. a.

Oer, Use, or Benefit. *p. curdem* 33.

Oefs, Eyes.

Oegles, idem, *Et Oegles*, idem.

un Oil, an Eye.

Oiele, idem. *avec l' oil sur ascun*, to watch over one, to have an Eye upon him.

Oeps, Need, also Trust.

Oeps demesne, own Use.

As oepra, they have wished, also needed. *p. nov. narr.* 6. b. so craved.

Oke ? Is it so ?

O F.

Offenser, to offend, *offensiers*, offending.

Offendre, idem. also to en-damage.

Offrir, to offer, *offre* & *offra*, shall offer or tender, *p. 7, Ben.* 7, 9.

Offres, offered, or tendered.

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

Offusquer, to darken.

O P.

O I.

Oier, to hear.
Oies, heard.
Ceo oies, hear ye this.
Oiera, shall hear.
Oiant, hearing.
Ne oirires, ye shall not hear.
Le oire, the hearing.
Oil, yes, also; I will.
Ois certe, yes truly. *p. Fierb. abr.*
Oindre, to anoint.
Oinã, annointed.
Onguens, Ointment.
Oiseau, a Bird, a Fowl, *oisef*,
idem.
Oiseuse, sloth, idleness, *oisif*,
idem, and slothful.
Oisieux, *idem*, *oisivete*, idleness,
p. Coke Rep. 11, 53.
Oiseleur, a Bird Catcher, a Fowler.
Oison, a Goose.

O L.

Olet, smelleth.
Ne olet pas, it smells not. *p.*
termes de Ley 58, b.

O M.

Ombre, a shadow, *embrayer*,
idem, *ombre*, is also shade. *p.*
Plowd. Com. 379, a.
Ombagement, shadowing.
Omettre, to neglect, to omit.
Omis, left undone, omitted,
omisse, *idem.*
Ne omittetes, neglect ye not.
Omise, left out, forgotten to
 be inserted.
On, it, *on*, in modern French
 is often put for *homo*.

O N.

Un on, an Ounce.
Oncle, Uncle.

O P.

Onques, ever, *vide. unques.*
Ont, they have, they use. *p.*
Plowd. Abr. 5, a.
Ont dis, they have said.
Un angle, the Nail of the Fin-
 ger.
Onze, eleven, *onze fait*, ele-
 ven times.
Onzieme, the eleventh.

O P.

Operer, to work.
Ops, need, use, *vide ops.*
Opposer, to set against.
Opprober, to reproach.
Opiner, to think, to deem.

O R.

Oraif, an Bar, *oriste*, *idem.*
p. Brit. 16, b.
Oraisons, Prayers.
Ordure, filth.
Ordre, to be filthy, sluttish.
Ord, filthy, sluttishness.
Ordurs, dung, filth.
L' orde, the method, the
 order.
Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.
Ordonner, to ordain.
Ordoyement, ordaining.
Fuit ordine, it was ordained
p. Brit. 77, b.
Grand ordure, a stink, or filthy
 smell. *p. termes de Ley 87, a.*
Ore, Gold, *or*, *idem*, *de orbs*,
 of Gold. *p. Crompt. 22, b.*
Ore, is also, now, *ores*, *idem.*
Orfevre, a Goldsmith.
Les orfevours, the Goldsmiths.
p. Stat. Art. Sup. Chart. Cap. 20.
Orfeverie, Goldsmiths Work.
Orveiller, to give Bar unto, to
 hearken.

Done

Dane orielle, give Bar. p. *Flaw-*
den's Preface. 200

Orphan, a Child without living
Parents. 200

Orfelin, *idem* in modern
French.

Orges, Barly.

Pain de orge, Barly Bread.

Orier, to rise up.

Orier, the rising, p. *Fitzb. Just.*
86.

Orisons, vide *Oraisons*, *Orisonz*,
idem.

Orguel, pride, *les orguellons*, the
proud, the rich, the lofty. p. *Brit.*
1, 2.

Oraiz, vide *oraille*.

Orroum, they hear. p. *eund.*

106, 2.

Un orme, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. p. *Coke*
9, 121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Oriels, Toes, Claws.

Orielles chiens, Dogs claws. p.
Kitchin.

O S.

Os, a Bone, *offe idem*, *offes*,
Bones.

Oser, to dare, *ne osa*, dare
not.

Il ne oft, he durst not.

Ne osa aler ensour ses besoignes,
he dares not go about his bu-
siness.

Oiseau, a Bird, vide *oiseau*, 12.
Hen.

Ostalle, a Household.

Ostier, a door.

Ostiers, doors. p. *Kitchin*,
45, b.

Ostre, shewed, also *Moreover*,
farthermore. p. *Brit.* 219.

Ostige, vide *Hostages*, *Badler*
ostages, to give pledges.

Ostement, putting out, putting
away.

Oster, *idem* ac *oster*.

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

Oste, taken away; &c.

O T.

Otrie, given, restored, an-
swered for. p. *Stat. Westm. Cap.*
4.

O U.

Ou, where, whether, also
or.

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

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

Ou vau? whither goest thou?
Oucunq, wheresoever, whan-
ever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes openside, i. e. when
Corn is carried out of the Com-
mon Fields. p. *Brit.*

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

Ovesques, together with.

Oves, Eggs.

Ovel, equal.

Ovelments, equally.

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

Overcabe,

Overechte, goes beyond, *p. eund.*
281.

Over, work, labour, *overage*,
idem.

Overages, Carriages, also days
works.

Overaines, *idem.* *p. Plowd.* 334,
a.

Un overage, an undertaking,
p. nat. br. 42, b.

Overer, to work, to labour,
overer, *idem.*

Overs, works, *dux overier*, work-
men.

Oures, *idem*; *ut overs.*

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

Il over, he openeth, *que over*,
who opened, *p. Cromp.* 29.

Ne poet overer, may not o-
pen, *overtment*, openly.

A overer, to be wrought or
worked.

Over le charitie, a deed of cha-
rity. *p. Termes de Ley*, 109.

De overer en vous, to open or
shew you. *p. Cromp.* in his Pre-
face, *ferrons overts*, they shall be
opened. *per eund.*

Main overer, to Manure.

Overages & *ourages*. *p. Fitzb.*
Justice 173, & *per Coke rep.* 2,
106, a. are days works.

Outre, further, besides, *oultre*
ce, besides this, or besides that,
oultre plus, furthermore.

Outre plus, *idem*: *oultre*, be-
yond, also furthermore, & *oultre*
ce la, and besides this further,
en oultre, furthermore, *vide oul-*
ster & *ouster*, *en aler plus oul-*
tre, to go no further. *Coke* 9,
120.

Overt, open, *overtment*, open-
ly.

Overture, an opening, also a
proposal.

Se fair overture, he opened his
mind.

Ount, they have, *ouint estre*,
they have been.

Ount lieu; some place, any place,
p. Kitchin 17, a.

Ount ceo, ensue, they have fol-
lowed. *p. Plowd.* 305, b.

Ouz; and that, where.

Ouelx, equal, *p. Parkins* 59, b.

Ovils & *oveilles*, sheep.

Ovres, acts, deeds. *per Coke* 8,
131, a.

Que nul oure, that none gild,
p. Stat. sup. Art. Chart. cap. 20.

Oustre & *ouster*, out, beyond,
besides, farther, *vide oultre*, also
over and more:

Le ouster, the uppermost, over.

Ousta, outed, *ouste*, *idem.*

Il oust, he put out, or outed.

Oustment, altogether, more
than that.

Oustment, *idem*, and utterly
p. Fitzb. nat. br. 97.

Oustes, yee outed.

Ouster eit, went away. *p. Coke*
6, 41 b.

Main overer, manuring, also
to make better.

Outerment, putting forth.

Outragious, excessive, unrea-
sonable.

Outrageousment, unreasonably,
without measure, *oustratouse*, *id.*

p. Britton 137, a.

Ouy;

O. U. W. Y.

Ouy, yea, so, also.
Ouyez, crying out, publishing, proclaiming.
Oweltie, right, also due, owning.
Owel, equal, *owels parts*, equal shares. *p. Coke, Rep. 5, 18. Owelx*, idem.
Owelment, equally, *p. emid. 7. 45.*
Oweltie, equality, *p. emid. 5. 95. b.*
Owels, Goods. *p. Greg. 299. b.*
En Owel mischief, in equal mischief. *p. Coke, 5.*
En owel Estate, in the same State or Condition, *p. Greg. 284.* also his own Estate.
Owel Remede, the like, or proper Remedy.
Ower, *Oar*, *Miner Oar*, to dig *Oar*.
Owres de Argent, Oars of Silver, *p. Plow. 311.*
Owajles, Sheep, also Sheep of the Fold, *Nov. nar. 63.* and Lambs.
Owells, Eyes, *vide Oiles, p. Fitzh. nar. b.*
Ouster des Owells, to put out the Eyes.
Owells, *p. Nov. nar.* is put for Geese.
Owell, equal. *Owelty*, partition.
Oyer, to hear, *il oyer*, he hear-eth.
Oya, shall hear, *Oye*, heard, *Oyes*, hear ye.
Jeo aye Oye, I have heard, *jeo oyeroy*, I have heard, *p. Plowd. Preface.*

O Y.

Oyera, idem. *p. cumd.*
Vous seara Oyes, ye shall be heard.
Oye, yes, aye. *Jeo Oeroy*, I heard.
Oyl, Sr. hear ye Sir, *1 Hen. 7. 16. b.*
Oyel, idem, also hear ye, *14 Hen. 8. 25.*
Oyel certes, yestruly, *p. Plowd. 365.*
Geo Oyes, hear this, *Oye moy*, hear me, *oyeramus*, we have heard, *oyant*, hearing, *26 Hen. 8, 4, a.*
Oysels, Hawks, *p. Brit. 84. b.*
Oyseaux, Birds, *Oyseaux*, id.
Un Oyse, a Bird.
Un Oyle, an Eye, *par termes Ley. 298. b.*
Oyson, Geese, *Oyes*, idem.
Oyez, heard, also a Term used when any thing is Cried. *Coke, 8. 35.*
Oyers, hearing, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

P A.

Un PAST, a Contract, an Agreement.
Paction, idem.
Pain, Bread, *Pain blanche*, white Bread.
Pain grosse, brown Bread.
Panes, Loaves of Bread, *p. Coke, 8. 49. b.*
Un pani, a penalty, amercement, *p. Greg. 233. a.*
Pastre, & *pastre*, to feed, also to depasture.
Le pais, the Country, *paisses*, Countries.

N

Paist,

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Paor, power.

Le Panche, the Belly, the Stomach.

Pauvage, Mast, also the benefit of Feeding Swine in Forests or Chases.

Pannage, pavement. Pannage *idem* p. Coke, rep. 8. 47. a.

Un Pantofle, a Slipper.

Le Pape, the Pope.

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

Par de la, by the same, p. Crompton, 31. b.

Par cy this way.

Parramount, above *parramount la terre*, over the Land, p. Plowden, 309. a.

Par dessus, from above, *par mi*, by half.

Paravaile, lower, under, he who takes the Profits.

Par ou, which way, *paravant*, former, Coke 10, 37.

Pard, loss, and losing, also hindrance, p. Fitzh. nor. bind. 21. a *pardc*, lost. p. 2 Hen. 7. 11 b.

Parder, to lose, *il pardist*, he lost.

Pardices, Partridges.

Parosse, Parish.

Parel, danger, p. 12 Hen. 8. 3 a.

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Parasite, a Flatterer.

Un Parc, *Parker*, a Keeper of a Park.

Parler, to speak, to converse with. *ne parla*, speak not. *parlance*, speaking.

Pariel, alike, equal. *nest pas pariel*, unlike.

Pares, of like degree, equal.

Parier, perjured. *prieurement* *idem*.

Pariet, a Wall.

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

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

Parlance, is also Speech Language, *parlont*, they speak.

Parle, spoke. and speak. 10 Hen. 8. w. a.

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

Parlire, to read through.

Parolle, & *parol*, giving ones word, a word.

Parolx, words, *belle parolles*, fair words.

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

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

Parquer, to enclose, to im-park.

Parimpler, to fulfill, *vide perimplisber*.

Parimplies, fulfilled, *parimple*, *idem*, p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. a *parimplishment*, fulfilling.

Parceners, are who hold a joint Estate from the same Ancestor, several Daughters are but one Heir and Partners.

Par quoy doncque, for what cause, also, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcels, 1 Edw, 5, 3.

Partir, to devide, *partiment*, division.

Les

Les Parrowes leſchequer, the Barons of the Exchequer, 1 Hen. 7, 8. a.

Parfaitment, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongst, *parmy les rues*, abroad in the Streets *parnes*, take.

Le Parroſſiens, Inhabitants of, or within a Pariſh.

Paroier, to appear, to ſhew ones ſelf.

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

Un Participant, an acceſſory, a partaker.

Particulierement, ſpecially, particularly.

Particularizer, to ſhew in particular.

Pafſage, graſing, feeding of Cattle.

Pafher, to feed, *paſcer*, idem.

Pafche, Eaſter, *paſque*, idem. p. nov. nair. 21.

Pas, not, no, and in many places 'tis ſet as a word formally to deny and contradict what is before expreſſed, alſo a confirmation of a Negative. *Nil pas force*, of no force or of no value.

Pas trop mal, not very ill.

Pas a pas, leiſurely.

Un paſſe, a degree, a ſtop.

Paſſants, Paſſengers. p. Brit. 32. b.

Paſſable, tolerable.

Paſſe, gone beyond, exceeded.

Paſſer, to go over. *paſſes*, gone.

En temps avant paſſes, in times paſt.

Pafſurer, to depaſture, to feed.

Paſſont, they fed, p. nov. nar. 53.

Paſtors, Shepherds, *paſteurs*, idem.

Paſquerages, paſture Grounds.

Paſſetemps, Games, Paſtimes,

Un Paſſereau, a Sparrow.

Paſſe le age, above the age.

Paſſant, beyond, above, over.

Patent, open, evident.

Lettres patents, are ſo called, becauſe they are not cloſed with wax, as *Subpoenas* and original writs, & *dedimus poſteſtatem*, &c.

Paumont, laying hands upon p. Briton, 135.

Patron, a Protector, Defender, or who has right to preſent to a Church.

Pavoir, Fear.

Paumage, & *Paunage*, the benefit of Skins and Horns of Deer in a Foreſt, p. Brit. 185. a.

Pawnage, p. Crompton, is the feeding Swine in Woods, &c. in maſt time, i. e. the Money paid for it. 166. a.

Un Pau, a Stake.

Pax, & *paix*, Peace, *paies* is ſometimes put for it.

Payer, to pay. *payerez*, & *payeres*, ye ſhall pay.

Le pays, the Country, a Region, *paiz* & *paize*, Countries.

Pawnage de avers, by Coke, 8. 56. b. is the agiſting Cattle.

Paver, Fear, *pavour*, & *pavor*, idem.

Payens, Heathens, Pagans.
Payenic, Heathenish.

P E.

Un Pe, a foot, *pee*, *peas*, idem.

Pees, Feet, and sometimes put for Peace.

Peace, *p.* the Stat. of Fines, 18 *Edw.* 1. is put for concord or agreement, *peax*, *peace*, *p. nov. nar.* 31. *b.*

Peau, a Skin, *vide pel.*

Peautre, Pewter, *p. Brit.* 24. *a.*

Pealtzlanuts, Woolfels, *p. 3 part Instit.* 39.

Pecher, to commit a fault, to sin, *p. mirour Justice.*

Peche, a fault, an offence, *pech*, idem.

Pechers, offenders, *p. Coke, rep.* 7. 44. *a.*

Pecheront, they are accused, *p. Brit.* 10 *b.*

Peeres, the chief Nobility.

Pein, Penalty,

Peise, Weight.

Peison, feeding, depasturing.

Pejer, worse.

Pellota, & *pelote*, the Ball of the Foot.

Penne, a Pen.

Pel, a Skin.

Peleryn, a Pilgrim, *p. Brit.* 96. *a.*

Pelerinage, Pilgrimage, *p. eund.* 108.

Peles, Issues arising from, or out of, *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 205.

Penance, Punishment.

Penon, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.

Un peigne, a Comb, *peigner*, to comb.

Pen, a Hill, *Brittish*, sometimes a Bay.

Pentecostals, Oblations made at *Whitsonside*.

Pendre, to hang, *pendue*, hanged, *pende*, & *pendu*, idem. *pender* to confider.

Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.

Penser, to think, *il pensoit*, he thought, *pensant*, & *pensy*, & *pensement*, thinking, *pense*, thought.

Ne pensoient, they thought not, *pensoremus*, let us confider, *p. plowd.* 305.

Il pensist, he thinketh or thought, *pensoit*, idem.

Pense vous, think ye, confider, *pense*, idem.

Pege, pitch.

Peint, painted.

Per, through, *percase*, by chance.

Perbien, very well, *percas*, perhaps.

Tenant peravaile, and under *Tenant*, *vide paravaile*.

Percusser, to strike, *percuse*, strooke, wounded.

Percusse, idem.

Il percut, he stroke, or cut, *percute*, strook.

Peramount, *vide paramount*

Perclose, the conclusion, or latter end, *p. kitch.* 199. *a.*

Voile perdre, will lose, 18 *Hen.* 8, 2. *b.*

Pertices,

Pertices, Partridges, *perdices*, idem, *vide pardices*.

Perdes, loft, *perdue*, idem, *perdre*, to lose, & *perder*, idem, *ad perd*, hath loft, *perdu*, loft.

Perd, lofs, *p. plowd. Com.* 305, *b.*

Pere, Father, *per de la*, else-where, sometimes, 'tis for beyond Sea.

Peres, Stones, also *Peter*.

Perenter, between.

Perier, to perish, *perie*, dead, *perre*, perished, *periera*, shall perish.

Perimplisher, to fulfill, *ferra peremplices*, shall be fulfilled, *perimplish*, fulfilled, *vide parimpler*.

Perimplishment, fulfilling.

Perfundesse, depth.

Perfunder, to pour out.

Permuter, to exchange.

Permanable, durable.

Permitter, to suffer, *fuit permise*, 'twas suffered.

Permisses, suffred, *permis*, idem.

permise. allowed, *p. plowd.* 190, *b.*

Permettre, idem, *ut permettre*.

Permutation, exchanging.

Pernance, taking.

Perilleux, dangerous.

Periffables biens, perishable Goods.

Perentoirment, presently.

Perunt, & *perount*, by which, also, whereupon they.

Perquisites, profits and advantages over and above the yearly Rents.

Perount, is also put for discerning, *p. plowdens preface*.

Perquirer, to obtain, *perquirera*, shall obtain.

Perpretres, committed, done, *perpetrer*, to commit.

Un pernour, a taker, a receiver, *pernours*, plural.

Pernor, to take, *pernes*, ye take. *p. 3, part Instit.* 81.

Pernout, they take, *pernant*, taking.

On *pernacie*, in the taking.

Perpendiculairement, streight down, perpendicularly.

Persuader, to entice, to persuade.

Perenter, between, *perenter*, idem.

Peifer, to weigh.

Peront, whereby:

Pertant, inasmuch, *vide portant*.

Pesage, a custom paid for weighing wares and merchandizes.

Pessons, Fish, Fishes, *vide poysons*.

Pescherie, Fishery, *il pesha*, he fished.

Pessons Royal, are Sturgions, Dolphins, &c.

Pesche, Fish, *p. 12 Hen: 8, 3. a. pisce*, idem.

Pestez, a Baker, *pestour*. idem, *p. Brit.* 76, *a.*

Pestre, to feed; *en pessans de avers*, in feeding of Cattle, *p. nov. narr.* 2. *a.*

Pesiblement, peaceably, *p. emid*, 31, *a.*

Perteignant, belonging also, they belong unto.

Pertient,

P E.

Pertient, & *pertinent*, belonging, appertaining.

Petit, small, little, *petitement*, smally, *per petit* & *petite*, by little and little.

Petite hommes, mean Men.

Peu, few, *a peu pres*, almost, scarce 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.

Pew, few, *p. Coke, rep. 8, 22 b.*

Peyes, weights, *p. Brit. 2 a.*

P H.

Phaisants, Pheasants.

Un philtre, an amorous Potion.

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

Philifer, *vide Filaser*.

P I.

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

Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the Realm, *vide pere*.

P I.

Pier, a Tyler, *p. Kitchin, 25, a.*

Pier, is also a Father, *p. Coke, rep. 6, 32, a.*

Seynt pier, holy Father, *p. 1 Hen. 7, 10, a.*

Pierre, & *Pierres*, Stones, Gravel.

Un pier, a Stone, *p. plowd. 339.*

Piers, Pears, also Pear-trees.

Piere, is also Peter. *p. nov. nar. 5, a.*

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

Il piert, he appears. *p. Brit. 96 a.*

Sicome piert, as it doth appear.

Pire, worse, *pier*, idem. *p. Stat. art. sup. Chart. 28. Edw. 1.*

Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, *vide pe*, a Foot.

Ou pedestal, de un Columne, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischarries, Fishings, *un pischarie*, a Fish-pond, *pischarers*, Fishers, *un pissher*, a Fishmonger, *pisched*, fished.

Pishons, & *poissons*, *vide autea peshons*.

Pessons, & *pescheries*, &c.

Le pesce, the Fish, *p. 12 Hen. 8, 11, a.*

Pour pister & *bruier*, for baking and brewing.

Pistor, *vide pestor, perter* baking, *p. Brit.*

Un pisle, a small enclosed piece of Land, *pightle*, idem.

Pirat, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, sharp, *avoir pique contre*

contre aucun, to have or bear malice or rancour against one.

P L.

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, *placart*, idem.

En plai, in full, *p. 1 Hen. 7, 5. b.*

Un plage, a Wound, plague, idem, *plages*, wounds.

Plaider, to plead, *plaint*, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to please, *si vous plair*, if you please.

Plainment, fully. *p. 1 Edw. 5. playe* a wound.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.

Plaisance, pleasure, also pleasing.

Playn champ, an open Field, *16 Hen. 7, 10. b.*

Pleroit, should please, or think good, *plerra*, shall please.

Plerres, Gravel or Stones, *p. nov. nar. 48.*

Plegij, Pledges, also Suiters, *p. Coke, 2 pt. Instit. 73.*

Pleder, idem, *ut plaider*, *pledera*, shall plead.

Pledast, he pleadeth, *pledent*, they should plead, *vorra ple-dra*, would plead.

Ple, please, *sil pleist*, if he please.

Quel luy pleist, which he please, *Coke 6. 25. b.*

Plein, full, *en plein vie*, in full life.

Pleinment, fully; *pleignent*, idem.

Pleynment, idem.

Pleinertie, the Church having an Incumbent, or Parson, &c.

Plier, to fold, also to please.

Pleurer, to weep, *plourir*, idem.

Plevies, Sureties, Undertakers, *p. Mirror.*

Plevyes, idem. *p. eund sect. 177.*

Plomb, Lead, *un plombee*, a plummet or pellet of Lead: *plombe* also, is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plummer.

Pluvie, Rain, *pluye*, idem. *pluvine*, idem.

Pluvieux, rainy, *pluvial*, like to rain, *il pluera*, it shall rain.

Un plume, a Pen; *plumes*, Feathers.

Un plumassier, a Feather-maker.

Plus, more, *ou plus*, at the most.

Plustoft, most, or most often, *pluistoft*, idem. also rather, and more of, *p. Coke, 5, 10 a.*

Plustoft-qua, as well as, a *plustoft*, as soon as, and *pluistoft*, *p. plowd. 290. a.* is rather then, *au plus*, at most, *p. Crompt. 222.*

Plus longement, furthermore.

Plusers, many, *plusors*, idem. *plusiers*, idem. *ave plusors avers*, with more Cattle.

Plusors fais, oftentimes.

Plusors, *p. plowd. 102. b.* is put for many.

Pluicostre, furthermore.

Posbe, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Poir, vide *poiar*.

Poiez, ye may, *poit*, he may, *poient*, they may.

Poiene, idem ut *poient*, *p. parkins* 15, *b. ne poimus*, we may not. *p. 2 Hen. 7.* 11.

Un poign, a Hand, *en poign*, in hand.

Pont, a Bridge, *pontage*, & *pointage*, contribution for repair of Bridges.

Poinons pendants, Streamers, vide *poynons*.

Un pois, a Pear, vide *pire*, *un poirier*, a Pear-tree.

Point, none, not; *ne prist point*, had not took any. *point* is a word used to make the denial more express or absolute, like as the word *pas*.

Poises, weights; *en le poise*, in the weight, *poids*, idem. vide *poyses*.

Pois, peason, also weight, *poitz*, *points*, *poit*, may, *poys*, idem. *poiastes*, might.

Ponce, Fingers, *pointz*, idem. *ponce* idem. *p. nat. nar.* 69. a.

Poisson, Fish, *termes de Ley*, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleyns, Colts.

Poler, to drets up.

Pomes, Apples, *pommes*, idem.

Pomers, Apple-trees.

Pondue, weighed.

Poignant, pricking, sharp, tart.

Un poignee, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.

Polypragmon, a principal Offender, an arch Knave, *p. Coke* 8, 37, a.

Un poppingay, a Parrot. 1 2 *Hen*: 8, 3, b.

Porcaterre, a ridge of Land.

Un porceaux, a Hog, *porcells*, Pigs, *Porks*, *Hogs*, *porces*, idem. *p. Coke* 9, 58, & *Greg*: *mote book*.

Un poison, a Vessel called a Hoghead.

Poinson, idem, *poinson de vin*, a Hoghead of wine.

Poix, pitch.

Port, Behaviour, *bone port*, good Behaviour.

Porteres, ye shall bear or carry, also behave.

Un port, a Gate, a Porch.

Portes, Doors, Gates, *ports*, idem.

Porten, carryed, bore, *p. Brit.* 7. b.

A porter, to bear, to carry, also to bring.

Portera, shall bear, &c. *porterant*, they bear, &c.

Porteront, they have bore, &c. *portount*, they bear. *quant al porter*, as to the bearing, &c. *Coke* 8. 88, a.

Portant, bearing.

Pose, put the Case, also set, placed, 2 *Rich.* 3d, 14, a.

Passedera, shall possess.

Potencie, might strength.

Po-

Poture, drinking, *vide beverage*.

Polir, to polish, to cleanse.

Polie, polished, *poli*, idem.

Poliement, smoothly, brightly.

Poligamie, having more wives than one.

Pount, idem *ut pont*.

Posthume, that's born after the Fathers Death.

Postuler, to plead; to argue, also to demand.

Potage, broath, porridge.

Pouces, Fingers, *p. nov. nar.*

70.

Pouidre, dust, *pouldreux*, dusty.

Poulter, a Falconer, also a Poulterer.

Pour, for, *pour autant*, forasmuch.

Pour, power, *vide poyar*.

Ne pôt, may not, 2 Hen. 7 14, b.

Pover, poor, as *povers*, to the poor.

Provers, idem, *ut povers*.

Povre, idem, *ut prover*.

Pouls, poultry, *poulsins*, Chickens.

Pourchefer, to buy, to obtain.

Pourmener, to go or walk about, *pouralle*, idem.

Pourquoy, idem *ut parquoy*.

Pourmenement, walking about.

Pouir tanque, because, for that, forasmuch.

Pour ce, for that cause, therefore.

Pour presture, an Enclosure, by encroaching upon the Kings

or Lords waists; also an obstructing the High-way, or Water-course. also nufances.

Pour neant, for nothing, or nought.

Pourpartie, is a share in division of Lands or Tenements held formerly in parcenary.

Pouvrete, poverty, need, necessity.

Pouvrement, poorly, needily.

Pourpenser, to bethink one self, to devise.

Purpense, forethought, devised.

Pourquoy non, why not, wherefore; *pour ce que*, for that, because.

Pour semer, to sow.

Un pourtraicte, a Draught, an Image.

Ne nous povons; not in our power, 16 Edw. 4.

Ne pouvoit pas, he could not, *p. mirror*.

Poyes, ye may, *joo poy*, I may, or can, *ne poyes*, ye may not.

Poyer, to, can, or may, *poyent*, they may.

Poyar, power, also *poyer*, idem *p. 1 Hen. 7, 16*.

Ount poyer, they have power, *p. Greg: 301, b*.

Poysons, idem *ut poysons*, Fishes.

Nount poyar, & *poier*, they have no power.

Poyser, to weigh, *Cromp. 222, b*.

Poyfes, weights, *vide poyses*.

Poynous, *vide poinous*,

Par poy, & *par pay*, Brit. 133, b.

Poyonus, we may, *p. plow*.

En poyne, idem. *ut en poigne*.

O

En

En son poignes, in his hands,
p. 12 Hen. 8, 1, a.

P R.

Prandre, to dine, *prander*,
idem.

Practiquer, to practice, *per
practique*, by subtlety.

Feo preia, I desire, I pray,
ils preiont, they pray.

Un pre, a Meadow, *un pree*,
idem, also *un pra* is sometimes
put for a Meadow.

Les prez, the Meadows,
preine, take, took.

Preceder, to go before, *pre-
ceda*, goeth before, *precedera*,
shall go before, *predecesser*,
who died before, or who was
before in place or estate: *pro-
ferrer*, to put before.

Predire, to foretell.

Prefect, advanced, promot-
ed.

Predial, belonging to Man-
nors, Farms, &c.

Preche, discoursed, *preche
overtment*, talked publickly,
p. Coke rep. 7, 44, a. & Fitzb.
Gr. abr. 1 pt. fol. 287, a.

Feo preigne, I take, *preigne
vous*, take ye, *preignont*, they
take, *preignant*, taking.

Preignes, it behoveth, *preig-
nes gard*, take heed.

Ne prenent, they shall not
take, p. Yelverson, 141.

Ne preignent, they may not
take.

Un prelate, a dignified Cler-
gy-man.

Premis, put before, premised.

Le premier, the first or chief,
premier, is also a reward.

Raisons preignans, having
force and weight.

Prendre, to take, *prendre*,
idem. *prent* & *pris*, taken, al-
took, *prendront*, they take.

Prent, profits taken, p. 2 part
Inst. 506.

Preuse, taking, *prendra*, took.

Prendreyt, should take, *pre-
ndroit*, idem.

Prendoiens, they may take,
prendrance, taking.

De luy prender, to take him.

Si prendroit Issu, if he should
take or join Issue.

En prender, such things as
the Lord of a Mannor should
have before Attornment, as
Wardships, Escheats, &c. but
such as lie in Rents Reliefs,
Heriots, &c. Attornment ought
first to be.

Preennent, they take, *pre-
nderent*, idem.

Prepens, forethought.

Pres, near, nigh, *apres*, i-
dem.

Estre au pres, to be present.

A peu pres, within a little,
almost.

Cy pres, as near, so nigh.

Pressieux, pretious, 1 Edw. 5,
3.

Presenteres, ye shall present.
p. Kitchen, 3, a.

Presentement, presently, p.
plowd. 309.

Prest, took, *prestes*, take ye.

Prest, is also ready, p. Da-
vies rep.

Pretende,

Pretende forethought; p. *Fitzh. Justice 20.*

Preterite temps, former times.

Prest-money, is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all times appointed.

Un prester, a priest, *presters*, priests.

De prester, to lend.

Prepense, forethought.

Prevaile, overcome.

Pur le prove, for the relief, p. *Stat. art. sub. Chart. 28 Edw. 1.*

En grand prev, in great apprehension or fear, p. 2 part *Instit. 506.* *prev* is also set for honest.

A prie, to pray or desire, *ne soit prie*, not been ask'd; p. *Stat. Westm. 1.* *prie*, pray, ask: *prier*, prayer, p. *ennd Stat. cap. 51.* *priera*, shall pray, *prieront*, they pray. *poet priera*, may pray, p. *Greg: 315.* *prie estre resceu*, pray be received.

Prescrire, to appoint, to prescribe.

Presque, almost, well nigh; *presque tous*, near all.

Pressant, enforcing, urging.

Prestement, readiness.

Prestre, vide *prester*, *j'avoie prester*, I have lent.

Pretendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Preterite, past, gone; expired.

Pretexte, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Pur prier, for to request, pray, or ask.

Priomus, we pray, *prismus*, we take.

Pris, taken, *pria*, took, *priz*, took, *vide postea.*

Al primes, at first, *prime face*, at first view.

Le primers, the chief, *en le primes*, in the beginning.

Printemps, the first time.

Primerment, formerly in the first place.

Solement jeo pria, only I wish, p. *termes Ley, 266.*

Gist pris, lies near, *cy pris*, so near.

Priset, taking, *beins prises*, Goods taken, p. *art. sup. Chart. 28, Edw. 1.*

Prisance de ses parol, taking his word.

Terres prises, Lands taken; p. 5 *Hen. 7, 3.*

Le prisor, the Taker.

Encore prist, always, and yet ready.

Il prist, he took, *pristeront*, they took or were ready; *pristera terre*, they landed, p. *termes de Ley, 181, b. prist*, ready.

Priaunt, they praying, or asking for.

Priants, idem. p. *Coke 9, 120.*

Priver, to spoil, or take away.

Privie, deprived, *person privie*, is who has an interest in the thing demanded.

Privities en sank, alliance in blood.

Le privitie fuit determine, the privity or consent was determined.

Privitie

Privitie en tenure, as by Lord and Tenant, &c.

Probes, honest, *probitie*, honesty.

Prochein, near, next, *le prochein Villes*, the next Towns ;

Prochain, & *Prochein*, signify Neighbourhood.

Prochientie, being nigh.

Le Prochein terres, the next Lands.

Procreer, to beget, to engender.

Procreanter, idem.

A proceder, to proceed,

Ne procedez, ye proceed not.

Processions, *supplications*, prayers by way of perambulation.

Prode, produced.

Producer, to shew, *jeo aye producer*, I have shewed *p. plowd.* in his preface.

Sont prodes, are produced, shewed, *prode*, idem. *prode*, is also, put, *p. plowd. com.* 106, a. & 161, b.

Produiment, setting forth.

A prover, to prove, *un provour*, an Evidence, a Prosecutor, also a Challenger.

Proditorie, Treason, *p. Fitz. Justice*, 40, a.

Proditeur, a Traitor.

Profer, *offred*, brought, also preferred.

Produiant, shewing forth, *produire*, to shew or to produce.

Proste, profit, *proset*, idem.

p. 3. partem Institut.

Le commen proste, the publick good or profit.

Proyer, to put off, *p. mores. rep.* 842.

Prohiber, to forbid, *prohibe*, forbidden.

Projecterant, they throw.

Promitter, to promise, *promitte*, promised.

Promit, idem. *promitta*, shall or may promise.

Promesse, a promise.

Promptre, to lead.

Prompt, ready, *promptment*, readily.

Prodige, a strange thing, a prodigy

Proesme, a Neighbour, *proseme*, idem, *p. Britton*, 237, a.

Produire, to bring forth, also to alledge.

Proeme, a preface, a prologue.

Pramener, to walk, *vide pourmener*.

Promeu, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful

Propre, own, *de son propre malice*, of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly, *propement*, idem, *ses propres biens*, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proroguer, to defer, to prolong, to put off.

Proscription, an attainder.

Prostrerner, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at ones Feet, also throwing to the Ground.

Prostituer, to set open to all.

Feo

Feo protest, I protest, *p. plowd. pface.*

Provendre, a prebendary, *provander*, idem.

Proveignaut, coming, arising. *provenient*, idem.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hors, coming out, *p. Davies rep. 4 b.*

Proveignants, issuing out of *p. 1 Hen. 7, 8, b.*

Provers hommes, poor Men, *p. Kitch. 3, a.*

As provers, to the poor, *p. eund. vide povers.*

Prou, much, enough, *vous prou ?* have ye enough ?

Prove, a proof, a tryal, essay.

Pryse, idem, *ut, prise*, taken.

Pryst, ready, *vide prist*, *plowd. 276, b.*

P U.

Public, *publee*, & *publyee*, published.

Puer, to spoil, *puir*, idem. *pues*, spoiled.

Puant, stinking, perishing, spoiled.

Herbes pues, grafs spoiled, or trodden down.

Puantise, Filth, *p. nov. nar. 16, a.*

Ne puet, he could not, *ne puit*, idem, *p. eund. 5, a.*

Pugisa, shall deflower, or defile, *p. Crompt. 73.*

Pugner, to fight, *pugnant*, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, since.

De puis, from thence, after that.

Puisue, apounger, petty, later, *puisue*, *temps*, later times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin. *Pucelage*, Virginity, Maidenhead.

Puissant, strong, mighty.

Puissance, power, authority.

Puissamment, mightily, vigorously.

Il puet este, it may be.

Puist estre, it ought to be.

Puissoit, he might, *puissent*, they might.

Feo puisse, I might, or could, *ne puit*, he ought not, *ne pussioient*, they ought not.

Pulles, the young of any thing, commonly put for Colts; 18 *Hen : 8, 2, a.*

Pulles espersners, young Hawks.

Pulter, a poulterer.

Pulfure, striking, knocking.

Pulsa le huis, knock'd at the Door.

Punecs, younger Sons.

Une punee, a younger Daughter.

Punie, punished; *punir*, to punish.

Punisher, idem, *ut punir.*

Puniera, shall punish.

Serra punis, shall be punished.

Punies, punished, *punique*, idem, *punyque*, idem.

Punyshe, *p. 12 Hen. 8, 1*, is punished.

Pur, for, *ne pur venir*, not to come : *pur* in Mod: French, is pure, neat, clean.

Purger, to cleanse.

Purgement, purging, cleansing, *purge*, idem.

Purgiser, to deflower, to ravish, to defile, *p. Brit. 16, b.* and 39 a.

Purpartie,

Purpartie, a share by partition.

Parpart, partly.

Je ne purpulai, I have not spoke.

Purpulastes, ye have not spoke, *p. Brit. 42.*

Purpense, considered of before, forethought, *vide pourpense.*

A purpris, to take from another what is not the Taker's own.

Purprise, & *purpris*, are words used for *purpresture*, which is the enclosing waists, or commonable places, digging therein, or other publick nuisance in them, *vide pourpresture.*

Purra, shall or may, *purra este*, may be.

Jeo purray, I may or can, *26 Hen. 8, 1, a.*

Purraile, the same as *purhus*, & *purlay*, i. e. the venue, or borders of a Forest or Chase, *vide Cromptons Fur. Cur. 153.*

Purroit, ne may, *purrount*, they may.

Pourrount este mis, they may be put.

Comme il purront, as they might or could, *p. Parkins, 167, b.*

Purvey, provided, *p. 14 Hen. 8, 30, b.*

Purvieu, idem, also provision by way of some condition, *p. plowd. 251.*

Puroyance, provision *de purveyer*, to provide, *purveist*, he provided, *purveyer*, to provide,

purview est, it is provided, *purviews*, provisions, *purvieus*, provided.

Pursuer, to prosecute, also to follow.

Pusel, a little Girl.

Puseit, he may, *pussent*, they may or can.

Le publique, the Commonwealth.

Pus, afterwards, after.

Pusse, idem. also, may or can, *p. Brit. 126.*

Un putaine, a Whore, a Harlot.

Puteine, idem, *p. Coke rep. 5, 51, a.*

Purages, Whoredoms.

Puratif, taken, esteemed, thought.

Puys, a watry place, an ouzy place, *p. Britton, 6, a.*

Puz, idem, *ut pus. i. e.* after.

Q Q

QEN, in what, *p. 3 pt. Institut. 1.*

Qi, who, *qils*, they, who, *p. eund. 93.*

Qu, because.

Quadrangulaire, Four-square.

Quadruple, Four-times.

Quand, when, *quand serra ce?* When shall this be?

Quadragesime, Lent-season, *p. Plowd. 89, b.*

Quadragenaire, forty Years of age.

Un Quadran, a Sun-dial, and Mathematical Instrument

Quadrer, to fit well; justly agreeing.

Quant

quant ace, as for this.

Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.

Quantes foits, how often, oftentimes.

Quantiesme, how much, what number.

Quaquet, prating, babbling.

Quant, when, when as, how much.

Quant, idem. and according to, and as much, *p. Plomd. 262, & Davies rep. 4, b.*

Quadratata terre, a farthingdale of Land.

Quadrugata terre, a tecture 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,

Quantiesme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarriere, a quarry.

Quar, for; *p. 1 Edw. 5, a.*

Quarentiesme, the fortieth; *quarentiesme*, idem.

Quarante foits, forty times.

Le quarrant, the fortieth; *quarante*, the fortieth.

Quarentene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief House before the Heir entrench.

Quarentena, a Furlong. *p. 1 parsem Instiz. 5, b.*

Quaresme demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; *quatre*, four.

Quarreur, square.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quaterment, fourthly.

Quatre vings, eighty; *quatre vings & dix*, ninety in modern French.

Quassa, made void, annulled, quashed.

Quasi presque, near, almost.

Que, that, which, to, and than, and then.

A que, to whom, whereby.

Que est ce la? what is that there?

Que fais tu? what doest thou?

A que son Baron, other than her Husband, *p. Crompt.*

Pur que, for what, why; *Kirch. 7, a.*

A que est ses Avers, whose Cattle are these?

Que quant, that when.

Que voi, which will, and which was.

Que versus, against whom, *p. 4 Hen: 7, 1, a.*

Nunt que de Lease, they have nothing but of Lease.

Quelcunque, & *quelcunque*, whatsoever, wheresoever.

Quel, what, which, who, how; *quele*, idem.

Quel home, what Man, which Man.

En quel maniere, in what manner.

Le quel, the which, whether, *Coke 3 37.*

A quel, to what, *p. eund. 5, 89, a.*

Quelque, whatsoever, something.

quelque un, some one, any one, *p. Coke 9, 120.*

Quelque

Quelque chose, any thing, something.

Quelcunque, whosoever.

Quelque partie, every part, the whole.

Quelque fois, sometimes, *p. Hobart*, 2.

Par quel, by which, by whom.

Quel grand? how great? *quel est maistre, tel est servaunt*, as is the Master, so is the Man.

Le quel, the which, *pour quel raison?* for what cause?

Querces, Oaks, *quercez*, idem. *p. 13 Hen.* 7, 9.

Querir, to seek, to call for, to fetch, *querer*, idem.

A querer, to get, to obtain.

Voil querer, will enquire, seek for.

Quis, sought. *quer son viver*, to get his Living.

La quest, vide *Enquest*.

Querant, enquiring, seeking, *querance*, idem.

Queraft, he enquired, he sought.

Querge, seek thou, enquire.

Queste, an enquiring after.

Le quest, the which.

Querele, a Complaint, a Quarrel.

Querelles & *querellez*, plural.

Querks, idem. *ut querces*, querkes and querques, idem.

Quetment, quietly, peaceably, *quitment*, idem.

Queve, a Tail.

Queus, whom, *as queus*, to whom, *le queus ont*, who have.

Queux, which, whom, *en*

queux, in what, in which, *p. Kitch.* 4. *plowd*: 9.

Qui, who, what, whence, whom, whose.

A qui est tu? from whence art thou?

A qui, to whom, *p. Rich.* 3.

En qui maines, in whose hands; *p. Brit.* 106, 8.

Qui que ce soit, whosoever he is.

Et qui plus est, and which is more.

Qui ce qui la, now here now there.

Qui dez vous? do you imagine?

Quicunque, vide *quecunque*.

Quils, they, those, that they.

Quint, the fifth, *quindix*, fifteen.

Un quiffour, a Collector, Gatherer, a Receiver; *p. Fitz.* *gr. abr.* 2 part. 5, 4.

Quinze, the fifteenth, *le quinzime*, 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 *Instit.* 39.

Blauncheours de quirs, Whit-tawers; *p. eosd.*

Quisent chairs, they expos'd Flesh to sale; *p. Brit.* 33.

Quivre, Copper; *p. Plowden* 56.

Quivres,

Quioures, Skins, Pelts. *p. Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 20.*

Quiter, to acquit, to discharge.

Quittance, a quittance.

Quore, of whom, which; *quor*, for.

Quoy, look ye; *pur quoy non*, why not; *p. Coke 9, rep. 120*, also for what reason.

De quoy, where with, 2 part *Instit. 166. Quotidien*, daily.

Pour quoy is also wherefore; *a quoy*, to which.

Si'l neit de quoy, if he have not wherewith, *p. Fitzh. Justice, 167, b.*

Quyl, that would, *p. nov. nar. 45.*

Quyl garderoit, that he would keep, *p. eund.*

Quyore, vide *quivre*.

Quyur, Copper, *p. Plowd. 311, a.*

R A.

R *Abbaifer*, to pull down; *Rabais*, abated pull'd down. *Rabbatre de pris*, beat down the price.

Rachater, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery.

Raboter, to plain to make smooth.

Racinetter, to root, *un racinette*, a root.

Un Race, a Family, Kindred.

Radchemistres, & *radmans*, Tenants in free foccage, by free Rent; *p. Ccke, 1st part Instit. 5, b.*

Rad, firm, stable; *rede idem p. eund.*

Radchemistres, Free-men, *p. Domesday lib.*

Races, pull'd down, *rafes*, idem. *p. Greg. 332, b.*

Raciociner, to Reason to Discourse.

Racourcir, to shrink together; *racourci*, shrunk.

Rachasser, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots.

Racler, to rake.

Railler, to jest, to joke; *raillerie*, jesting.

Raison, reason; *Raisonnatuelle*, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten.

Raisonner, to reason, to argue.

Raisins, roots, *p. rep. Coke, 124.*

Ramasser, to gather, to collect; *ramass*, gathered.

Ramage, wild, untamed; *Espervier ramage*, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramens, boughs, branches, lops of Trees, *Plowd. 470, n.*

Ramans, idem; *ramailles*, idem.

Rameau, a branch or arm of a Tree.

Ramure, idem, *rames*, boughs.

Ramper, to creep.

Ramis, torn, *p. Brit. 66, a.*

Un Rame de papier, a Ream of paper.

Un Rame is also an Oar.

Ranze, order, *mettre du rang*, to put into orde; to array.

P *Ramener*,

Ramener, to bring back, or again; *reamesuer*, idem.

Ramilles, small twigs or sticks.

Ramu, full of boughs.

Ramollir, to soften any thing.

Rapt, snatched; *un Rape*, a force upon a Woman to ravish her.

Rapporter, to carry or bring back.

Rapport, relation.

Rapell, called again.

Raser, to stock up, to dig up; *rase*, destroyed.

Measons rase, Houses pull'd down.

Rasement, destroying, pulling down.

Rasure, idem; *rase*, torn; *rasins*, roots.

Raser, to shave; *rase*, shaved.

Raser un Ville, to lay a Town even with the ground.

Rarement, seldom, rarely.

Rater, to assess, to set a value or rate upon.

La Rate, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again.

Rançumpanne, Cloth not well fulled, or dress'd, *p. Kitch: 174, a.*

Ravager, to spoil, *ravage*, spoil, or destruction by Enemies.

Un Rave, a Turnep.

Ravir, to ravish, or take by violence.

Ravie, ravished; *ravi*, idem.

Ravissement, ravishing; *ravisant*, idem.

Un Ravisseur, a Ravisher.

Rauson, a ransom, or thing given for freedom. *p. nov. nar. 6, b.*

Ray, le ray, the array, or panel of the Jury, or arraying an Army, *viz.* putting in order, *vide Array.*

R E.

Re, compounded, and put before other words, signifieth again, or back.

Rebaille moy, give me again, *rebailler*, to redeliver.

Rebaisser, to kiss again:

Rebattre sur clou, to drive a nail back.

Realx, real; *Chatelx realx*, Chattels real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again; *realt*, he had again.

Reaus, residing, resident.

Reamesner, to take again, to bring back.

Reamesne, brought back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebealx, disobedient, *p. 3 part, Instir. 39.*

Reblancher, to whiten again.

Rebouche, stopped up.

Reboucher, to cloy, to make dull.

Rebonchement, dully, taking off the edge of any thing.

Rebutter, to repel, to bar, *vide Termes de Ley, 233, b.*

Rebouter, to repulse, to drive back.

Rebut, rerebote, casting out, rejecting.

Recel-

Recellement, withdrawing himself, hiding.

Rechasser, to drive back by force.

Recherche, to search again.

Recheute, a falling down.

Recheif, furthermore, again, also, *p. Art. sub. Chart.*

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recetters, receivours, *p. Brit. 19, b.*

Que recetteront, they who receive.

Receut, he would receive, *p. nov. nar. 35.*

Receiter, to receive; *recetement*, receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Estre resceu, to be received; *receu*, idem.

Rechoir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Recognostre, & *rcognoistre*, to acknowledge,

Reconnaissance, acknowledging.

Rechate, marketing, buying.

Recheif, extended unto.

Reconquise, recovered again; *reconquis*, idem.

Recoupe, kept back.

De recouper, to recover; *recoupe*, recovered.

Recourir, to run back.

Recoveres, obtained, recovered.

Recreant, cowardly, faint-hearted.

Recreffer, to increase, to grow again.

Reclamer, to recall, also to gain say.

Reclus, enclosed, shut up.

Le Recluzes, such as are shut up, *viz.* Religious Persons in a Monastery.

Recombatre, to fight again.

Resomencer, to begin again.

Recouvrer, to recover, to obtain.

Recueillir, to gather together.

Recognostre, to acknowledge,

Recuser, to refuse.

Recr en, tyred.

Rectores, Parsons of Churches, &c. Also Governours.

Redimer, to redeem.

Reddition, surrendring.

Redubbours, Brokers, Chappmen, Salesmen; also such as buy Cloaths which are stolen, and alter the Shapes. *p. Brit. 33, a.*

Redarguer, to check, to controle.

Reedifier, to build again.

Reeve, a Baylif of a Franchise or Mannor. *Greve*, idem.

Refreinder, to bridle, to restrain.

Refroidit, he recanted, or grew cold, *p. Coke, 9, 120.*

Refuser, to deny.

Refourbir, to polish, to make bright.

Regarder, to look to, to behold.

Un Regarder, is an Officer of the Forest, to look to Ver, and what belongs to the browie of Deer.

Regardes, intents, purposes; *Regardant*, belonging to.

At tous tegardes, to all intents or purposes.

Regales,

Regales, the Rights and Ornaments of the Crown.

Regalia, idem.

Regallement, Royally.

Regzmer, to sprout out again, or spring.

Regner, to reign, to rule.

Regenter, idem; *Qui reigne*, who reigneth.

Regrators, Hucksters, *i. e.* such as buy quantities of Victuals and Provisions, in the Market, and sell it again at higher prizes.

Refroid, cooled, 4 *rep.* 120, a.

Reints, rests, remains; *Illonque reinte*, there remains, or rests, *p. Brit.* 145, *b.* & 49.

Reis, Nets, *p. nov. nar.* 43, a.

Rejaler, to rebound, to give back, to recoile.

Rejourir, to be glad.

Rejecter, to refuse, to cast off.

Rejette, refused, cast off.

Les reins, the Kidneys or Reins.

Par rein, by a stream, 13 *Hen.* 8, 16, *b.*

Reintegration, a renewing.

Rejoyndre, to rejoyne an answer to a replication pleaded.

Relasher, to release; *un relash*, a release.

Un Relateur, an Informer on the King's behalf, a rehearser of something concealed.

Relever, to raise up again; also to deliver back.

Releif, a profit coming unto the Lord, upon the death of

a Tenant in Fee, commonly double the chief rent.

Relinque, left; *Relinquish*, idem; *relinquish*, idem.

Relinquisher, to leave; *relinquy*, left.

Relinquant, leaving.

Relire, to read over again.

Un Remaindre, & *remainder*, is an Estate in Lands, that shall remain after the particular Estate, (be it for Life or Years) is expired or determined.

Remercie, thanks, thank ye.

Remeint, rested, *p. Mirror of Justice*, Cap. 2. Sect. 15.

Remeyent, idem, *p. Brit.* 188, *vide reminant*.

Remeigne, & *remene*, brought back, *p. eund.* 54, *b.* & 122, *a.*

Remarquer, to note, to make observations.

Rembarquer, to take shipping back again.

Rembourser, to pay back what one has expended.

Remboursement, restoring back Money laid out.

Remise fuit, was had or received back.

Remis, idem, also negligent.

Remistrent, they remained, they rested.

Reminant, remaining, also inhabiting, *p. 19, Hen.* 5, 1.

Remitte, took back.

Remener, to bring again.

Remitter, & *remetter*, to restore again to the first or most antient Estate.

Remotion, removing.

Remplir,

Remplir, to fill again; *rempli*, filled.

Remplissement, filling again.

Remuer, to remove, to stir up. *p. Brit.* 4. *b.*

Remue, removed, *p. eund.* 53, *b.* & 56.

Remeuement, removing.

Remunerer, to reward, to recompence.

Renable, reasonable; *renables*, idem. *p. Brit.* 27.

Renaistre, to be born again.

Rencaria, Lands full of briars and brambles. *p. Coke.*

Rencounter, to run upon one, to meet against.

Render, to restore; *rendus*, restored.

Rendue, paid, given, restored; *rendst*, idem.

Un Renee, a renouncer, a denyer; *renees*, plural.

Reneign, denied, renounced; *renier*, to deny.

Renegade, denying his Faith.

Renome, renowned, chief, principal; *renomex*, idem, *p. Brit.* 143, *renomme*, idem.

A repairant, a going unto; *repaier*, to repair.

Repareyler, idem; also, to go unto, *p. Coke*, 11, 57.

Rent a volunt le Roy, fined or taxed at the will of the King.

Rentes soient, they should be fined, *p. Stat.* Westm. 1.

Reappel, recalled, revoked.

Bien reparel, well repaired.

Repariller, to repair; *repareler*, idem.

Pur reperiller, for repairing, *p. Parkins*, 135, *b.*

Repeller, to put back.

Repaistre, to feed; *repue*, fed; also a bait, a refection.

Reforcir, to wax strong; *renforce*, strengthened.

Renvoye, a sending back, a dismissal.

Renforci, idem, *ut renforce.*

Renouvator, to renew; *renoveler*, idem.

Renouvele, renewed.

Repensant, considering; *repenser*, to call to mind.

Rentrer, to go in again.

Renomme, renowned.

Replegiare, to redeliver, to make replevin.

Replevisables, baylable.

Replete, filled.

Repenfer, to call to remembrance.

Repefer, to weigh again.

Reposer, to rest; *repos*, quiet, rest,

Repris, to take again; *reprisc*, idem.

Reprises, resumptions taking back.

Repeller, & *Appeler*, to appeal; *repelle*, appealed.

Reprimender, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprimaund, a rebuke; *reprimend*, idem.

Reprendre, & *reprender*, to retake.

Repriont, reprieved, *Plowd.* 101, *b.*

Reprent, retook; *reprent*, idem.

Reprisomus, we retook: *reprist*, he retook.

Represt, idem; *ont repristler*, they took back.

Repri-

Repriteront, idem; *repristement*, idem.

Reputer, to esteem.

Repudier, to forsake, to reject.

A reprier, to reprieve; *repriont*, they reprieved, *p. Plowd. abr. 18, a.*

Requiert, he required, or asked for.

Requirast, idem; *requiset*, requested.

Resayla le Ewe, the water run back.

Resceus, received; *resceaux*. idem. *p. Brit. 10, a. & 9, b.*

Rescue, idem, *p. Kitchin.*

Fuit resceu, was received, *p. nov. nar. 5, b.*

Res sua, his Substance, *p. Termes de Ley. 100.*

Rescous, forced away.

Rescourrer, to rescue or force from, also to recover back; *recussa*, rescued, *rescusa*, idem.

Reservant, reserving.

Resemee, sowed again.

Reseme, sowing.

Resider, to continue, to abide.

Resoule, resolved.

Resiants, they who inhabit or abide.

Resiancy, an abiding or continuing.

Respi, delay, putting off.

Respondre, to answer; *respon*, an answer.

Respoignans, answering; *respoignant*, idem.

Devoit respoigneront, they would answer, *p. Plowd. 378, b.*

Resort, to come unto, to be with.

Se resoult, he resolved with himself.

Respoignable, answerable for.

Restregn, restrained.

Resuscitate, revived, rose again.

Resusciter, to revive, &c.

Resembler, to be like; *resemblment*, likeness.

Restablis, to bring to the former Condition.

Restituer, to restore; *estre restitus*, be restored: *p. Coke, part 2d, parte Instit. 639.*

Resumer, to take again.

En retargement, in hindring or staying.

Ret, guilty; *rest*, idem, and suspicion of guilt.

Rettes, suspected, also guilty. *p. Fitzh. Justice, 147 a.*

Sont rettes, they are guilty, *p. Fitzh. Justice, 147, a.*

Rette, guilty, *p. Briton 82 b.* also, reputed, accounted.

Rethes, nets, *p. Plowd. com. 16, a. rete*, a net.

Retainer, to keep; *retention*, keeping.

Retiendra, shall retain, *Plowd. 296, b.*

Retinuc, kept, *p. nov. nar. 53, a.*

Retarder, to hinder.

Retirer, to go back.

Retray, withdraw, gone back, also refused.

Retre, withdrawn, *p. 13 Hen. 8. 12, a.*

Retound, clipped, rounded.

Re-

Retraister, to withdraw, to take back.

Retreist, withdrawn, took back.

Se retreist, he withdrew himself.

Retzet, idem, *retreit*, idem.

Retarder, to defer, to put off, to delay.

Retenu, retained.

Retraire, to pull back.

Retour, returning again.

Retrencher, to cut off, to lessen.

Retrencher le Gages, to lessen the Wages.

Retribuer, to reward.

Revanche, revenged: *p. Coke, rep. 9, 120.*

Reverter, to return; *revertera*, shall return.

Reveign, come back; *revenu*, idem.

Reviendront, they are come back.

Revenir, to return.

Revenir a soy, to come to himself again.

Revenue, rent, *l'revenu d'aucun*, any mans rent.

Reverdir, to wax green.

Reverseront, they reverse, or bring back.

A revers, backwards.

Revivre, to bring back to life.

Reveve, to view again, or look distinctly over.

Le An revolue, the Year gone about.

Rewle legerment, a standing rule or order, *p. 1 Hen. 7, 31, a.*

Revoquer, to call back, to revoke.

Un Revolution, a change, a turning about.

Re, guilt; *reyes*, faults, *p. Brit. 83. a.*

R I.

Richesse, wealth, goods riches, as riches to the Rich; *p. Kitob. 3, a.*

Ribaus, the Mob, the Rabble, also Boors; *p. eumd. 49, b.*

Un Ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger; also a sturdy Beggar.

Ribaulde, a Whore, one of evil fame.

Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien & riens, nothing; *il n'est rien si facile*, there is nothing so easy; *rien plus*, nothing more,

Rien cul, not guilty; *na-voit nunquam riens*, never had any thing.

Rien vault, avails nothing.

Ripes, banks; *ripes de le*

Riviere, the banks of a River.

Un Rieu, a small Brook

Rieur, Laughter; *ris*, idem.

Riguer, sternness, rigour.

Rigoureux, rough, cruel, sharp.

Risler, to spoil or take from.

Rioteux, riotous, excessive.

Rire, to smile to laugh.

Risee, laughing.

Rieur,

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to laughter.

Risques, chances, haps, try-als.

R O.

Un Robe, a Gown or upper Garment; *robbe*, idem.

Roabes, Apparel, *per termes de Ley*. 131.

Roborer, to work, also to strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.

Le Roignon, the Kidney.

Rompre, to break, to burst asunder.

Rompa, broken; *rompure*, a breach.

Rompement, breaking.

Ronceux, full of brambles, briars.

Un Ronce, a bramble; *rence*, idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, vide *rencaria*.

Rond, round; *rondement*, roundly.

Le Roigne, the Queen; *Royme*, idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare round.

Rosse, heath, *ros*. idem.

Roscau, a reed.

Rosce, Dew.

Rovesours, rogation time, *p. Stat. Westm.* 1 cap. 51.

Rouge, red Colour; *rouguer*, redness.

Roussir, to wax red, vide *ruze*.

Un Rout, an assembly of many together, or above three,

to do some unlawful act; *Rot*, in *Brittish*, also in the *German Languages*.

Roy, a King, *Royal*, Kingly, *Majestick*; *Royes*, Kings.

Roylment, Princely, Royal-ly.

Royaulme, a Kingdom, *Roy-aume*, idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.

Rouler, to fold, to plait.

Rotundre monie, to clip *Mo-ney*, *p. Brit.* 16, *a*.

Le Route, the streiks of a Cart-wheel.

R U.

Rumper, to break, vide *Rompre*.

Leverer Rump son leuse, a Greyhound broke his Leash.

Rubie, ruddy, very red.

Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.

Ruer, to throw down.

Ruge, red, *p. Plowd. Com.* 339, *a*.

Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.

Rugir, to roar.

Un Ruche, a Bee-hive, *p. Brit.* 85, *a*.

R Y.

Ryen, vide *rien*.

Ryen fair, to do nothing.

SA, is Feminine, and signifies her; sometimes it is his, as *sa possession*, his possession, for that *possessia* is feminine, vide *Fitzh. nat. brex.* 182, b.

Saboti, abate.

Sablon, gravel; sand; *sable*, idem.

Sable, is also black.

Sablouneux, gravelly, sandy.

Sacher, to know; *saches*, know thou; *sachez*, know.

Sache, understood, known.

Sachant, knowing; *sachent*, idem, also they know; *ne sachera*, shall not know.

Sacha, know; *sachast*, had known.

Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly: p. 3d part *Instit.*

Sacree, consecrated.

Un Sachet, a Pocket, a Bag.

Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.

Saccager, to spoil, to sack.

Saccagement, spoiling, pillaging.

Sacrer, to make holy; *sacré at Dieu*, consecrated to God.

Sacres, enstilled, anointed with holy Unction; also worn: p. *Coke*, 8, 67, a.

Sacrer un Evesque, to consecrate a Bishop.

Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.

Sacredge, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.

Sage, wise; *sagement*, wisely, advisedly.

Mons Sage, unwise, indiscreet.

Sageffe, Wisdom.

Sagette, an Arrow; *sagit*, idem.

Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.

Sagitta, shot.

Sain, sound, healthful; *saine*, idem.

Sani & entier, whole and sound.

Saigner, to let blood.

Saignoe, letting blood.

Saigneux, bloody.

Un Sainct, a Saint, also one that is holy.

Sainctement, holily.

Sailler, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.

Voil Saïler, would leap, p. *Crompt.* 154. b.

Sakeber, a Back-bearer; *soit oye le Sakeber*, let the Back-bearer be heard, p. *Brit.* 22, b.

Saisissement, seizing, laying hold on, attaching; *saisons*, idem, p. *eund* 14.

Saisin, vide *seisin*.

Un Saller, a Sadler.

Saler, to salt, to season with salt.

Sale, Salt; *salure*, powdering, salting.

Salre, idem, p. *Coke* 10, 139.

Salmure, brine; *sale* is also salted.

Salace, lascivous.

Salive, spittle.

Un Sale, a Hall; *salte*, idem.

Le grand Sale de Palais, Westminster-hall.

Saliver, & *saliva*, a Salt-pit, or place for making Salt by the Sea coasts; also a Boillery.

Q

Sal

Sal pestre, Salt-peter.
Salaire, a Reward; *salarier*,
 to reward one.

Pour Sallery, for Reward,
 for Hire.

Pour Salvation, for saving.
Pour le Salute, for the health,
 or saving.

Salictaire, wholesome.

Pour le salute, for the health.

Sauvacyon, saving: *p. Brit. 1, a.*

Salubre, healthful.

Saluer, to salute or accost
 one.

Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*

Samedy, Saturday; *Sama-
 die*, idem, *Samedi*, idem.

Sanneyes, Sallyes, withy
 Trees: *p. Coke*, 8, 47.

Saner, to heal; *sane*, found.

Sanable, which may be heal-
 ed.

Sauces del mer, Creeks of the
 Sea: *p. Fitzb.* 216.

Sanke, blood; *Sanc*, idem;
Sang, idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; *San-
 glante*, idem.

Sangulant, idem, *p. Coke*, 9,
 122.

Sanke espendue, blood-shed.

Sang espendre, idem, in mod.
 French.

Sank fin, the end of the
 Kindred, or Line.

Le demi Sank, of the half
 blood.

Sans, without, besides; *sans*,
 idem.

Sans fin, for ever; *sans mein*,
 immediately.

En Sanitie, in health; *san-
 te*, health, welfare,

Sant, holy.

Le Sapiant, the wise.

Sarcler, to rake, to lease,
 also to weed.

Un Sarcler, a Rake.

Sarclerment, raking, weeding.

A SALTER, to leap, to dance;
sauter, idem.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sas, a Seive; *sasser*, to
 sift.

Savage, wild, *leur savage*,
 their wildness, or being at li-
 berty abroad, as Doves in
 flight, Fish in rivers.

Sauvaigaine, wandring, stray-
 ing, *sauvaigne*, idem.

Sauvagine, is also Venison.

Saumie, found, healthful,
 wholesome, *p. Brit.* 33, a.

Un Saulx, a Withy or Wil-
 low-tree.

Saulices, Willows, Withies;
Sawres, idem.

Savant, reserving, except-
 ing, saving.

Sauvant, idem; also a Pro-
 vision.

Savement, safely: *p. Brit.*
 168.

Un baston de Saudre, a woo-
 den Club, a Staff.

Saverount, they know, *vide*
Scaver.

Sauver, to keep, to save.

Savour, tast; *sans saveur*,
 insipid, without tast.

Savorer, to tast, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide*, *sances*.

Ne Savoi, I know not: 21
Hen. 7. 35, b.

A Savaete, to, or for the
 health: *p. Brit.* 77, a.

Save-

Savement gardes, safely kept.
Ne Savoyent, they know not,
Sausie, saved.
Pur soy sawoete, for his safety,
Coke 9, 121.
Say, know, *p. Plowd.* 178,
b.

S C.

Scarcement, scarcely.
A Scaver, to know; *scen*,
 known.
Ne Scavoir, know not; *scavo-*
voir, is also knowledge.
Poies Scaver, ye may know.
Scavage, is a Toll paid for
 shewing Wares in Fairs.
Ne Scavoit, he knew not.
Ne Scay, know not.
Par le Scavoient, interpretations,
 by the known, or wise
 interpretations.
Vous Scaves, ye shall know.
Scavoir paravant, to fore-
 know.
Scavois, ye know, or learn.
Cest a Scavoir, that is to say.
Ilz ne point Scavoir, they
 cannot know.
Scavoita, may know; *a scier*,
 to know.
Que scait, he who knoweth.
Scavamment, prudently,
 knowingly.
Sceit, doth know; *scieroit*,
 may know.
Un Sceau, a Seal; *Gardian*
de grand Seau, Keeper of the
 great Seal.
Si il ne Sceit, if it be not
 known; *scier*, to know.

Sciaist, he had known;
scient, knowing, also to cut.
Scies, Cut.
Scachant, knowing; *jeo scie*,
 I know.
Scavoient, they may know;
scavoies, ye knew.
Que jeo Scavoy, as I know.
Scinder, to cut; *bles scies*,
 Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.
Skane & scan, argued; *bien*
skanne, well argued.
A Scriver, to write.
Un Scrowe, a writing; *prist*
scrow, took a writing not exe-
 cuted.
Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'scippe*,
 to ship or lade Goods.
Scoles, Schools: *p. Fitzb.*
nat. br. 40.
Scrutiment, searching.
Schime, Heresy, Division
 from the Church.
Scyer, to cut, or mow;
scier, idem.
Feo voil Scyer, I would know:
p. Plowd. 97, *b.*
Sciera, shall cut.
Scintiller, to sparkle; *scin-*
tillation, sparkling.
Un Scye, a Sythe, also a
 Saw.

S E.

Se, with a Verb, is termed
 a Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vica-*
ridge se voida, a Vicaridge
 became void: 44 *Edw.* 3, 16.
Un Seare, a Lock; *seares*,
 Locks.
Seame, sowed; *seme*, idem:
Seant,

Seant, sitting; *sea*, fate; *Cur sit seant*, the Court was sitting: *p. Mores, rep. 33.* *Sejant*, they fate.

Sejant south le drap de Estate, sitting under a Cloth of State: *13 Hen. 8, 117 b.*

Seera, shall sit; *seiance*, sitting; *a seer*, to sit; *de seery*, idem.

Seow, blind.

Sec, dry; *rent sec*, dry rent; *i. e.* whereof no distress may be taken.

Secberesse, dryness, drought; *secheres*, secular.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secundement, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Suporintendant.

Le Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seigneury*, a Lordship.

La Seignioresse, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; *seingle*, & *segle*, Rie; *Pain de seingle*, Rie Bread.

Seisie, seized; *sesies*, plurally; *seizin*, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit, *Seisined*, hath sowed, or tilled: *p. Parkins, 110.*

Seel, wax, *p. Coke, 3, 28, b.*

Selda, a Salt pit.

Selies, Wares, Merchandizes.

Segon, in pursuance of, according to: *p. Coke, rep. 9, 120, selonque*, idem.

S'el, if she.

Un selion de terra, is the ground arising between two Furrows, *i. e.* one ridge; *selion*, idem.

Seillonner, to ridge land or ground.

Seicher, to wither, to make dry.

Seine, himself; or one returned to his Senses from *Doorage*: *li. Ass. 123, b.*

Selda, a Wood of Sallys, or Willows.

Le Sein, the bosom.

Semaunces, Seeds: *Coke, 8, 37, b. Semence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *semaignes*, Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Semble, it seemeth; *el semblee*, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, methinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *semblables tiels*, such like; *tiels sembles*, idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem.

Ne Sembloit, it seems not: *p. Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 35.*

Semer, & *seminer*, to sow; *semy*, sowed.

Semetur, a Sower; *semer*, idem, a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, shall not sow.

Semencer, sowing, feeding, also beginning: *p. Coke, rep. 11. 53.*

Seudes, Sellers, Vaults: *p. nov. nar. 16, a.*

Selonc, & *selon*, according to, agreeable with.

Sente, a Path-way, also thinking.

Se sente, think themselves: *p. Brit. 195.*

Cesty,

Cestuy qui soy sente, he who thinks: *p. Coke, rep. 11. 64.*

Seneschal, a Steward; *south Seneschal*, an under Steward.

Senestre, the left; *Senestremain*, the left hand.

Sensue, fled away.

Senglers, boors, labourers, hinds: *p. Crompt. 146, b.*

Sens, since.

Sensuit, it followeth.

Sentir, to feel, to perceive.

Se sentit, he bethinks, or perceives himself.

Sensif, an ability of perceiving; *sensitive*, idem.

Seount, they sit: *p. nov. nar.*

102.

Sept; *Stocks*, vide *Cipps*.

Sepapar, to divide, to separate.

De cel Sep, of the same Stock or Root: *p. Brit. 78, a.*

Septé, seven; *sept*, idem.

Septiesme, the seventeenth; *septicme*, idem.

Septantie, seventy.

Septentrion, the North.

Septembre, the Month, *September*.

Sepulto, buried; *sepulture*, burial.

Sequerens, following.

Sequestre, to take into ones hand, to seize.

Serva; shall be; *ne serromus*, we may not be: *p. Rich. 3, 14, b.*

Sereine, calm, quiet, fair, clear.

Serenitie, brightness, clearness.

Serve, late.

Serement, swearing, an Oath.

Pur Sercler, for sowing, for to sow: *p. Brit. 151, b.*

Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Villain.

Serfe, is used by *Britton*, for a Man-slave, and *Naise* for a Woman-slave, and *Serfe*, by *Coke* is used for a Bond-man.

Serfs, Stags: *nov. nar. 74.*

Demofast Serfe, he should remain a Slave: *p. Brit. 77.*

Serjant, & *Serjaunt*, are used by *Britton* for Servant, 70. and by *nov. nar.* for a Champion, also a Proxy: 6.

Serroit, should be; *ferroyt*, idem, *seroient*, & *serrount*, they should be; *ferres*, ye shall be.

Server, to keep; *ne serva*, shall not keep: *p. Greg. 301*, also to serve.

Server Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.

Servages, services: *p. Brit. 118, a.*

Seroveres, ye shall serve.

Ne fuit serve, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke: *p. Term. de Ley, 110.*

Queux, *Servant*, they who serve.

Service de Chivalry, Knights Service.

Servois, Beer and Ale, vide *Cervois*.

Servage, Slavery, Bondage.

Eumener en Servage, to carry into Captivity.

Serrir,

Serrir, to lock, to shut up.
Serre, shut, or lock'd up;
Serra, shall be.

Serail de le Huis, the ring of
 the Door.

Ses, his, also her, if join'd
 to a plural.

Set, knoweth, vide; *scet*;
 also, *Set*, an Arrow.

Setter, to shoot, also shoot-
 ing; *setta*, shooting.

Il setta un Set, he shot an
 Arrow.

Settles, stands, benches.

Ne Sevent, they knew not;
p. Brit. 211, *b.*

Severement, severally; *seve-
 raiment*, idem.

Severe, parted asunder, cut.

Severs, idem; *soit sey*, be
 cut.

Seurs, Sisters: *p. Crompton*
 142.

Seyettes, Arrows; *p. Brit.*
 137.

Seynt, holy: *p. 1 Hen.* 7,
 10.

Seyer, to fit, vide *Seer*.

Seya, shall fit; *seyant*, they
 fit, also fitting.

Il seyist, he doth fit.

Seyus, Furrs: *p. 1 part Fitz.*
gr. abr. f. 53, *b.*

Seyvast, hath seen: *p. Crompt.*
 21.

Sextement, the sixth time.

S H.

Sback, is a sort of Common-
 ing after Harvest, for all sorts
 of Cattle: By *Blount*, a Com-

mon for Hogs, used in *Nor-
 folk*, in all mens grounds, af-
 ter Harvest till Seed-time.

Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.

Shoquellers, wood Pidgeons;
 Quoists.

June. Shoquellers, young
 Quoists: *p. Coke rep.* 7. 17,
b.

Shovelets: *p. rep.* 7. 17, *b.*
 Gos-hawks.

Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

Shotta, shut.

Pur Shower, to shoe.

S L

Si, if, so, even, or, as.

Si fort, so strong; also there-
 fore; *si comme*, so as, and e-
 ven as; *si non*, unless, except;
si nonque, saving that; *si que*,
 in such sort; *si la*, until; *si
 bien*, & *si byen*, as well; *si
 come*, as it were: By *Britton*,
 136.

Si come, as if: *p. eund.* 83,
si non, unless.

Sicce, dry; *ficcitie*, drought;
ils sicces devenent, they became
 dry or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; *sier*, to saw;
scie, sawed; *sies*, ye sawed or
 cut.

Le Sien, his own; *garde
 le sien*, to keep his own.

Siglaunte, sailing: *p. Brit.*
 6, *b.*

Signer, to sign, *signal*, a sign,
 a token.

Signature, signing.

Un

Un Signet, a Seal: p. Terms de Ley, 14.

Signifier, to give notice, to shew.

Que signifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signifie or import?

S'il, if he, s'ils, if they.

Sillours, Cutters; sillours de bourses, Cut-purses: p. Fitzb. Justice, 200, b.

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Le Simoniaque; he who bargains or sells such.

Singulent, idem, un sanguilant, i. e. bloody: p. Coke, rep. 9, 122.

Sinke, five, vide cinque; sinkement, fifty.

Sinistre, vide symistre.

Simplement, singly; simpleste, simplicity, foolishness.

Sinob, Synod, Saxon word.

Simulation, dissembling; un simulateur, a Dissembler.

Sinder, to cut; sement de Ble, cutting of Corn.

Un sing manual, a Hand-writing.

Un singe, an Ape, p. Plowd. Com. 104, b.

Sissables Arbres, Trees used to be cut or lopped, or Copses.

Situer, to place; situe, placed, put.

Sidre, Cyder.

Size, six; sixieme, the sixth; dix size, fifteen.

Slipper, frail.

Slethe, a bank of a River; slede, idem. p. r. s. part. Instit. 52.

Sobre, temperate, continent, sober; sobrement, temperately, &c.

Sodeinment, suddenly, quickly.

Soc, a Plowshare, or Coulter.

Socage, is a Tenure performed by Services in Husbandry to the Lord; also a Tenure of Freehold by a certain Rent for all Services, and to pay upon the death of the Ancestour, a double Rent for a releif, and to be free from Wardship or Marriage: Socmans, & sokemans are such Tenants.

Sodomes, Buggerers, Sodomites.

Le Soel, the Sun; seel, idem.

Soliel, Sunday; jour soel, idem.

Soen, ones own; que ne sont soens, which are not ones own: Plowd. 260, a.

De son soen test, of his own head: Cromp. 163.

Maugre le soen, against his will: p. Greg. 211.

Soese, sweet; soesvement sweetly.

Soer, Sister, ma Soer, my Sister; ma seur, idem.

Soerts, sorts: Plowd. 332.

Soeffre, to suffer; soeffrent, they suffer.

Soet, be it, vide soit.

Soif,

Soif, thirst; *avoir soif*, to be thirsty or a dry.

Soimefme, himself; *soymefme*, idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought to be.

Soies, ye shall be; *sois*, ye be, ye are.

Soit, be it; *soit ce*, be it his, or thus.

Soivent, several.

Ou que nous faisons, or where we be: *p. Brit. 43, b.*

Soigner, to take care, to attend.

Soigne, care, diligence; *9 rep. 120, b.*

Soigneux, giving attention, being careful.

Soit ce, he ought: *p. Plowd. 334.*

Le Soir, the Evening; *tous les soirs*, every Evening.

Sois soit, be thou; *soit ainsi*, be it so.

Soixante, sixty.

Ils Soij, if they be; *p. Fitz. nar. br. 210, b.*

Sokemaines, Plow-men, and by *Kitchin*, 81, such as plow their Lords Lands.

Un Soke, a Plow, also the liberty of holding a free Court of his Tenants within a liberty.

Soliel, the Sun, and Sunday.

Sole, & *soile*, ground, land.

Soliers, shoes, *vide sabots.*

Estre solcit, wont to be.

Soloit, *estre*, ought to be; *soloit*, idem.

Que ne soloient, they who ought, or use not.

Solements, only, *taxe solement*, all, only.

Sole, alone, soly; *soute*, idem; *soeil*, idem.

Soleins, they were wont, or accustomed to.

Solouque, according.

Si vous soias, if ye be.

Soloyt, wanted to; *solait*, idem.

Soloions avoir, we were wont to have, or we ought to have: *2 do parte Instit. 639.*

Soley, I used.

Un Solyer, a Shoe-maker.

Solyers, shoes: *p. Fitzh. 46, a.*

Solz, Shillings.

Somnolents, Swooundings, faintings: *Brit. 66.*

Somcris, briefly; *en somcris*, in short.

Solemniser, to Celebrate, to Solemnize.

De son, ou sa, of his, or her.

Sont, are; *sount*, idem.

Solicitude, carefulness.

Solust, he ought, he is wont: *Coke 9, 38.*

Somme, sleep; *sommeil*, slumbering.

Songer, to dream; *songe*, dreamed.

Sorases, Mice, *vide fourvoes.*

Sorciers, Sorcerers.

Soreireffes, Women force-rers.

Sorceler, to bewitch.

Un sort, a loo; *de sorte*, after the manner.

De

De cest sorte, after this manner.

Sortilege, Witchcraft.

Un sot, a Fool, an Idiot.

Sottelement, foolishly; *sotye* folly.

Sottie, Fondness, Dotage.

Soubdaine, sudden; *soubdainment*, suddenly.

Soublever, to heave up, to lift up.

Soubminister, to serve under another.

Soubs, under; *soubz*, idem. *soubez*, under.

Soubscrire, to under-write.

Soubtraire, to with-draw, or take from.

Subz umbre, under shew, under pretence, or shadow.

Souffire, to suffice.

Souffrir, to bear or suffer; *souffrance*, suffering.

Soillure, soil, also filth, dung.

Sotize, foolishness; *sotise*, idem.

Souhaite, wisheth; *souhaitant*, wishing: *p. Plowd. pref.*

Souhaler, to undergo: *p. nov. nar. 74.*

Soumettre, to submit unto.

Soulement, only: *p. 12 Hen. 8, 2, a.*

Sourd, deaf; *sourdesse*, deafness.

Sourdant, arising, springing out.

Souvent, often; *auxi souvent*, as oft as.

Soven, often: *p. Crompt. Fur. Cur. 84.*

Souvent foits, often times; *plus souvent*, more oft; *il me*

sovent, he remembers me; *souvenance*, remembrance; *souvenu*, remembered.

Soy tient eins, kept himself in.

Souffrette, want, indigence.

Un Soulze, a shilling; *un sous*, idem.

Soul, alone; *Feme soul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem; *sount*, idem, *ut font.*

Souffre, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice; *souri*, a Mouse.

Sourdra, idem, *ut surdra*;

sourdant, they arose; *sourd*, idem, *ut surd.*

Soulment, idem; *ut solement*; *p. Fitzh. gr. abr. 1 part, 54.*

South, under; *south bois*, under wood.

South Vicount, under Sheriff,

south-seneschal, Under-steward; *de south la Mere*, beyond the sea.

Southminer, to undermine; *southmina*, undermined.

Souts, idem, *ut south.*

Un soute, a suit, also a petition, also a petitioner: *p. Brit. 206, b.*

Fair souvenir, to put in mind,

jeo souvenir, I remember: *p. Plowd. pref. Il me souvient*, he put me in mind.

Sousspecon, suspicion.

Ne soune, goes not: *p. Plowd. Com. II, b.*

Ilz soune a un effect, they are all to one purpose: *p. eund, 86, a.*

R

Sowne,

Sowne, p. 2 *Rich.* 3, 13, is put for noise, or sound.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy mesme, himself, also her self.

Soyment, idem; *si jeo soy*, if I be.

Vous soyex, ye be: p. 26 *Hen.* 8, 3, b.

Jeo soy, I am; *jeo sue*, idem, p. *Coke*, 6, 31, a.

Soyent, they are, or be, also being.

En soye, in themselves: p. *Plowd.* 313, b.

Soy leve, lifted himself, also was raised: p. *eund.* 228.

Soyer, sister: p. *eund.* 8, 87. vide *soer*.

Ne nul de soyens, nor none of his: *Stat. Art. sup. Chartas* 28 *Edw.* 1.

S P.

Spaul, spittle, and spitting: p. *nov. nar.* 70.

Spediment, quickly, speedily.

Specifier, to make mention of.

Les Spoufells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoliation, spoiling.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscounts Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d part of the *Instit.*, fol. 668, Sir Edward *Coke*, says that *Generosa*, to those

who may claim, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictement, &c. may be quashed; this is cited by *Blount*.

S T.

Stable, firm, constant; *stall*, idem, and established.

Stannche, sound, firm, whole.

Stanlawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: p. *Coke*, *Instit.*

4.

Stirile, barren, fruitless.

Stigmatifer, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.

Stagne, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Stange, idem.

Sterver, Death; *ce stervoeth*, it dieth.

Le Steppes, the way, the path.

Ensuera le hue & Steppes, to follow or pursue the cry: p. *Fitzb.* 168, a.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: p. *Plowd. Com.* 82, b.

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les stirpes, the roots.

Stoure, stocked; *stoure cum Avers*, stock'd with Cattle.

Stow, a House, *saxon*.

Le

Le street, the way, the street.

En haut street, in the Highway.

Straiçt, distracted; *homme straiçt*, a Man out of his Wits.

Sreicment, strictly; *straitment*, idem.

Stupid, drowsy, senseless, amazed, drowzinese.

Studieux, studious.

Sturroit, put, also forced.

Stultifier, to make a Fool: *rep. 4. 125, a.*

Le Style, the manner; *le style descrite*, the manner of Writing.

Stiptick, binding, costive; *stiptique*, idem.

Stultifier, to make foolish: *p. Coke, 4 rep. 123.*

S U.

Sua, sued, impleaded.

Sue, followed: *p. Brit. 101, b.* Also become, and to seem to be.

Jeo sue, I am: *p. Brooks grand Abr. 169.* Also I was: *p. 1 Hen. 7; 10, b.*

Bien sue, well followed; *suaist hors*, hath sued out: *Plowd. Abr. 7, a.*

Suant, & *Juante*, following.

Subsequer, to follow.

Suader, to perswade, to advise.

Subtraher, to withhold; *substrabe*, withheld, drawn back.

Subit, forthwith, presently.

Suborner, to instruct, or cause another to swear falsely; *suborne*, suborned.

Swave, vide *suave*, sweet.

Soudainement, suddenly, instantly.

Subjüger, to overcome, to subdue.

Sublime, high, honourable, lofty.

Submerger, to drown, to overflow.

Submerge, overflow, drowned: *p. Coke, 5. 106.*

Subroguer, to make a Deputy; *surroguer*, idem, and to act in anothers place, by his authority.

Le substitü, he that is so appointed or authorized.

Subterfuges, sleights, cunning, craftiness.

Subridendre, to smile to laugh behind anothers back in scorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Suc, juice; *sucement*, sucking; *sucer*, to suck.

Succider, to cut.

Succidier, to succeed; *succeder*, idem.

Jeo sue, I have been: *p. Crompton. 23.*

Si jeo suis, if I am.

Que jeo mesme sue, than I my self have: *p. 2 Hen. 7, 15, a.*

Sues, ye ought: *p. Coke rep. 6. 45.*

De suer, to follow, also to sweat, to sue:

On estre sues, have been sued or prosecuted.

Voil

Voil suer, will prosecute:
12 Hen. 8. 4.

Suerie, sweat; *suant*, sweat-
ing.

Un succes, an event, chance,
a hap.

Ne suffist, it sufficeth not
Il suffist, it is enough; *suf-
fit*, idem; *ut suffit*: p. Brit.
120, b.

Sufferance, permission, leave.
Tenant at sufferance, is he
who holdeth beyond or over
his term at first granted with-
out disturbance.

Suffisament, & *sufficentment*,
sufficiently.

Suffre, to suffer; *soeffre*, i-
dem.

Suffreit, doth suffer; *suef-
friye*, idem. p. 3 part *Instit.*

Suient, they serve: p. Brit.
3.

Feasant suist a son Molyn,
doing suit to his Mill: p.
Parkins, 134, b. Also, *suist*, he
sueth; *pur son suist*, for his suit:
p. eund. 17, b.

Sugets, subjects; *sujets*, i-
dem.

Jeo que suis, I that am.

Suis, am; *jeo suis mort*, I
am kill'd: p. Coke, 9, 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by
hands held up: p. Plowd. 129,
b.

En suis, upwards, above, p.
Mirror.

Suis dits, above said; *su-
ist dit*, afore said; part, 63.

Suis faits, above done, or
made: p. eund. 217, b.

Ou de suis, or above: p.
Termes de Ley, 9, a.

A luy prender suis, to take
him up: 20 Hen. 7, 2. a.

Suivant, following; *suyvants*,
followers, servitors: p. Coke,
rep. 9, 120. *A suiver*, to fol-
low: p. eund. 10, 73.

Suffist, it sufficeth.

Summariment, briefly, chief-
ly.

Summament, especially: rep.
3, 73, b.

Sumerger, vide *soubmerger*;
idem.

Sullings, Elder-trees; *alneri*,
idem.

Superbe, Proud; *superbitie*,
Pride.

Supprimer, to suppress, also,
to take away.

Supprime, suppressed.

Sur, upon; *su*, idem; also
against: Coke, 9, 120.

Sullerye, a plow Land: p.
1st. part, *Instit.* 5.

Sur toutque, and above, or
before all.

Surder, to arise; *surdans*,
arising; *surdant*, idem.

Surderoit, should arise: p.
Mores, rep. 342.

Surde, arose,

Superficie, the outer-most
part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, count-
ing.

Surachater, to over buy.

Surcharger, to over lade;
surcharge le Comen, to over-
stock the Common.

Sur-

Surceffer, to leave off; *ne surseffera*, shall not omit, or leave off; *surcease*, over stay.

Surdirent, they were risen; *surdans*, arising.

Surdu, deaf; *surds*, idem; *surdite*, deafness.

Surmitter, to suppose, to surmise; *surmitte*, surmised, *p. 1 Edw. 5, 3*; *surmittant*, surmising.

Surmittera, shall surmise.

Ne surmittera, shall not be supposed.

Surmit, put upon; *el ad surmitte*, she hath put her self upon: *p. Coke, 5, 10, b.*

Surjetter, to cast over; *surjettement*, casting over.

Surmounter, to overcome.

Surnom, a surname; *furnosme*, idem.

Le surplus, the remainder, over.

Surprins, taken before one is aware.

Sursemer, to sow upon.

Surrounder, to drown; *surround*, drowned.

Destre en peril surround, to be in danger of drowning.

Surround mesme, drowned himself: *p. Plowd. 258, a.*

Suršanas, putrid, rotten: *p. Brit. 33, a.*

Surque, whereupon.

Surfist, forbore, neglected: *p. Brit. 52, a.*

Surviveist, & *survesquest*, he surviveth: *p. Coke, 8, 88, b.* & *Plowd. Com. 252, b.*

Survivre, to survive, in Mod. French.

Sus, idem; *ut sur.*

Susteiner, to uphold.

Susciter, to raise up, to stir up.

Suspense, doubt; *estre suspense*, to be in doubt.

Suspectes, suspected.

Suspendue, hanged.

Sustreits, & *sistris*, withheld, withdrawn.

Sutbdis, hereafter said, or here under said, also following.

Sutbery, withdrawing; *sustrete*, withdrawn.

Un suter, a shoemaker; *seuter*, idem: *p. 3 Hen. 7. 1, a.*

Surviesque, survived.

Surveyer, to view, to look earnestly upon.

Surlary, salary: *50 Edw. 3. 21, a.*

Suyvre, to follow; *suyvant*, following.

Le jour suivant, the day following.

Suye, followed: *p. nov. nar. 62.* also sued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Forests.

Suyte, a Train following; *tout de suyte*, following all in order.

S Y.

Synistre, the left, vide *sinistre*.

Symerement, purely, simply, sincerely.

Synod, an assembly of the Clergy.

Synodal,

T A.

Synodal, pertaining to such assembly.

Syre, Sir, Father.

T A.

Un Tabor, a small Drum used by Pipers; *tabour*, idem.

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tacke, in the North, signifies a Farm: *p. Coke*, 1, 5.

Tacher, in Mod. French, is to spot, or stain.

Tacite, silent, not expressed in words.

Taciffer, to cough.

Tailler, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.

Tails, recovered: *p. Kitch.* 99, b.

Taillours des Aïmons, Cutters of Diamonds: *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chartas*, Cap. 20.

Taille, notched, cut.

Tailles, Acquittances, Discharges, *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 199, a.

Tailles, idem.

Tailler les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. French, *est quasi couper*: *p. Plowd.* 251.

Un bois tailléz, a Wood, or Copse used to be cut, such as *Silva Cedue*; *tailliz Bois*, under-wood.

T A.

Tais toy, hold thy peace, be silent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold ones peace.

Qui est taist, he who is silent.

Tani, Freeholders; *Tainlands*, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench Fishes.

Tanque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say.

Tantsoleüens, only, only so.

Tantolement, idem.

Tant soit peu, how little soever it be.

Tanque, until; *tane*, idem.

Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.

Tant Impudence, with what Impudence.

Tant petit, so little, as little.

Tant come, as much as.

Tantamount, idem.

Tantost, forthwith, presently; *tantost*, idem.

Tantostque, so soon as: 29 *Hen. 6*, 1, a.

Tarde, late; *trop tarde*, too late.

Plus tarde, very late.

Tarder, to delay, *vide targer*.

De temps tardise, of late times.

De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.

Tardant, staying, lingering, long.

Tardement, flowing, slackening.

Home

Home tardif, a slow Man.
Tare, dross, waft in Goods, or Merchandizes.

Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.

S'il targer, if he stay; *targement*, staying.

Targest, staid, hindred.

Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.

Un Tasse, a cock or heap;
un Tas, idem, also a stack or rick

Tasses, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; *per tasses*, by heaps, or cocks.

Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

Un Tass a boir, a Cup to drink out of.

Un Teuerner, a Vintner.

Tauntoft, *p. Brit.* 137. *Et dijs loais*, is put for when as, that then, and sooft.

Taxer, to tax, to rate, to put a value on.

Un Taupe, a Mole, a Wont.

Taur, a Bull.

Tayl, Payment, Tally; *sans fair tayl*, without making payment.

Per Tayl, by Tally: *p. Greg.*

T E.

Teft, covered; *toist*, idem.

Le teft d'un Mefe, the covering, or the roof of a House.

Teigner, to hold; *teign*, held.

il eeo Teignoit, he should hold,

Soy Teign, held himself;
Teygne, idem, *ut teign*; *tenu*, idem.

Teit, such; *tel*, idem, vide *tiel*.

Le teirec, the third; *teircement*, thirdly.

Tefust, died, coloured; *teinture*, colouring.

Tellement, such like, in such fort.

Temeraire, rash; *temeritie*, rashness.

Temerairement, rashly.

Temeratement, idem. *p. Coke*, *rep.* 10, 40.

Un Temple, a Church.

Le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.

Il est maintenant temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Perdre beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.

Ce temps ci, this present time.

Tende, offered: *p. nou. nar.* 32. *b.*

Tend, bended; *tendu*, idem.

Tend arc, bow bent; *tendist*, tendered.

Tenebres, darkness.

Tenellata Domus, a Castle.

Tenir, to hold; *ne tenist*, *Et ne tenist*, he ought not to hold, not held: *p. nou. nar.* 46, *a.*

Teneres, ye shall hold; *tenomus*, we hold: *p. 20 Hen.* 7, *5, b.*

Tenir,

Tenir pur suspect, to have in suspicion.

Tien, taken, held.

Tenus, bound, also held; *tenues*, idem.

Tenué, thin; *tenuement*, thinly, also weakly:

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Un Terrier, a particular in writing of several Lands, with buttals and boundaries.

Testmoigner; to bear witness, to give evidence; *un Testmoigne*, a Witness.

En Testemoinance, in witness: p. 2d part Coke, Institut. 639.

Testmoignant, witnessing; *testimoignant*, idem.

Testmoignes, Witnesses: p. Kitch. 66; b. Also testimonies.

Testimoign al porter, to bring witness.

Testimoignage, testimony; *testimoignage que le Esprit appoint en un ascân*, i. e. Conscience.

Terminer, to end.

En Tessaunt, in witnessing: p. Brit. 242.

Est terme, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by word of mouth, not put in writing, till after the Testator's Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

La Teste, the Head; *le Test*, idem.

T H.

Thack, thatch; *thak*, idem, Saxon.

Thannus Regis, a Baron: p. Coke, Instit. 1. 5, b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-stool: Saxon.

Thingus, a Knight, a Freeman, also a Noble.

Theyn, idem, *ut Thano*.

Then, a Servant: p. Fleta. Lib. 1. Cap. 47.

Theftbote, receiving stolen Goods.

T I.

Tiel, such; *tiels*, idem.

Tient, holdeth, keepeth:

Ils tient, they hold; *que tient*, who hold.

Tiendra, shall hold; *tien-dront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la est tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for *tinne*.

Tieis, the third, *vide seirce*.

A Timer, to fear; *simidiment*, fearfully.

Tieux, such; *tioux breift*, such writs: p. 2d partem. Institut. 639.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; *tinter*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull; *ti-re*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tira*, shall draw: p. 21 Hen. 7, 27.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se tirer pres, to draw himself near.

Tireurs,

Tireurs, de Ore, Gold-wier Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; *tisseur*, weaving.

Tissier, a Weaver.

Tissu, weaved.

T O.

Toddels de lane, tods of wool, s. e. 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *togue*, idem.

Togues, & *toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke. p. *Brook's grand Abr.* 228.

Toft, soon; *plus toft*, as soon as.

Plus toft que, rather than: p. *Plowd.* 185.

Doient plus toft avec, ought sooner to have, *vide toft*.

Le Toit, the roof or covering of a House: *vide Test*.

Toll'd, barred; *tollent*, they are barred or took away, also they take away.

Est tolle, is taken away: p. *Plowd. abr.* 21, b.

Un Toile, a snare; *toil*, idem, also a net or gin.

Toluet, *toln*, & *toll*, a duty taken for grinding Corn, also for passage in some places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken away: *Termes de Ley*, 4. b. *Tollir*, idem, also to make void.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove a real Action out of a Court Baron, to the Sheriffs Tourne, which may afterwards be removed from thence, by a Writ

called a *Pone*, into the common Bench, and the Tenant may remove it by *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a great Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy Body: p. *Brit.* 94, b.

Tonder, to share, to clip, to shave.

Un Tondour, a Barber; *Tondure*, idem.

Tondure, shayed; *il tonde*, he shav'd, or barb'd: *Coke*, 4, 80.

Tonsure, shaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat: p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 68, a.

Torcious, wrongful; *torcenouse*, idem. p. *Brit.* 68, b.

Tourcoisement, wrongfully; *tort*, wrong.

Tourcenouses, wrongs; *a tort ou a droit*, by right or wrong.

Tors chemin, the wrong way, out of the way.

Toft, rather, presently, quickly; *si toft*, as soon as.

Un Tosale, a Hog-stie: p. *Coke*, 9. 58.

Totalement, wholly, effectually, altogether.

Toucher, to touch; *touchant*, touching.

Tourbes, turfs: p. *nov. nar.* 13, b.

Tozaille, a Brick-kilne, or chimney: p. *Kitch.*

Tosaile, idem.

A Tour, to compass about; *a Tower*, idem.

S

Un

Un Toor savage, a wild Bull?
p. nov. nar. 66, b.

Tout, all, altogether; *tout un*, all one.

Tout, the whole; *tout foits*, always; *tout temps*, idem; *du tout*, in the whole; *tout autant*, even as, *a tous*, to all: Brit. 77, b.

Tout par tout, every where; *tout a plus*, at most.

Tout incontinent, by and by.

Au tout, or more, p. Stat. Art. sup. Chartas, Cap. 15.

Tounders de barbits, Sheep-shearers: p. Brit. 33, a.

La Toux, the Cough; *en tousant*, in coughing,

Un Toyson, a fleece of wool: p. Termes Ley, 6, a.

Toy, thee, thou; *avec toy*, with thee.

Toy mesme, thy self; *a toy mesme*, to thee, to thy self.

T R.

Le Trac, the trace or path of Man or Beast.

Tracasser, to range, to come up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tracing.

Tradicire, to translate.

Traler, to deliver unto.

Trassique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits, & *Traits*, things drawn.

Traber, to draw, *traicter*, idem.

Trabe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, across.

Tray, drawn: p. Plowd. 272, a.

Treyne, idem; p. Brit. 16, a.

Trayeront leur espees, they drew their Swords: p. Plowd. 98.

Trabe al bar, brought to the Bar, also drawn at the Bar: p. Termes, Ley, 74, b.

Treit, doth draw; *traict* idem; *par traber*, for Drawing; *ne tray*, not drawn.

Traitment, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; *Trahison*, Treason.

Traison, idem; *trahi*, betrayed, in Mod. French.

Trans, over, also cross.

Trans chemin, cross the way, over the way.

Traverser, to go cross-wise, or over-thwart, also to contradict, to deny, oppose.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; *travayle*, idem: p. nov. nar. 5.

Traversera, shall oppose or traverse.

Traversant, opposing, traversing, also putting upon trial or issue; *un travers*, idem.

A Travers, a cross: p. Kitch. 43, a.

A travers mon chemin, a cross my way: p. Fitzh. nat. br. 184, b.

Traverres, ye cross over.

Transcrire, to write over.

Transmuer, to change.

Transgresser, to do trespass.

Treyte, idem, *ut treit*; *treit son Cotel*,

Cotel, he drew his Knife: *p. Coke*, 9, 13.

Treits, withdrawn: *p. Plowd. abr.* 17, *b.*

Treat, idem; *p. Greg. ut treit.*

Un Trebuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: *p. Kitchin*; also a Tumbrel or Cucking-stool: *p. Cokes* 3 part *Institut.* 39.

Trebucher, to fall down, also to offend: *p. Coke, rep.* 9, 13.

Trencher, to dig, to cut; *trenches*, maims, wounds, cuts.

Le Trenche, the Ditch: *p. 12 Hen.* 8, 2.

Trenche lui en le Gule, cut his Throat.

Feo ne trenchera, I shall not dig.

Trenche a tout, it strikes at all, or it has relation to all: *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 39, *b.*

Il trencher, it enureth unto: *p. Plowd.* 316.

Ne trent lieu icy, it shall not take place here, *p. eund.* 42, *b.*

Trencher, it strikes at, or sticks unto: *p. 13 Hen.* 7, 21, *b.*

Que trencher, which falls to, or takes place: *p. Coke*, 5, 24, *b.*

Trenty, thirty; *trentieme*, the thirtieth.

Trent, also thirty. *p. Plowd.* 326, *a.*

Troyseime, thirty, *p. termes Ley.*

Tres foitz & foits, thrice, also three times.

Tresieme, the thirteenth.

Trentiseme, the thirtieth.

Treturement, traitourously.

Trestons, every one: *p. Brit.* 171, & 91, *b.* Also the more part: *p. eund.* 145, *a.*

Trestons le ferrics, every of them shall bear or carry: *p. nov. nar.* 8, *a.*

Ewes Tresturnes, Waters turned: *p. Brit.* 32, *b.*

Treyteront, they drew, they traced.

Treyner & pendue, drawn and hanged.

Tres beau, very fair; *tres bon*, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Tres cher, very dear; *tres hastivement*, very quickly:

Tres is always used in the superlative degree, as *tres haut*, most high.

Trois, three; *trois cents*, three hundred.

Troize, & *tresieme*, thirteen.

Troisiesme, the thirteenth: *Coke*, 9, 74.

Troeffent, they find: *p. Brit.* 117, *a.*

Le Troue, the Beam of Scales: *p. Coke* 46.

Tromage, Passage, or Carriage by Barges, &c.

Trope, too, also, too much; *trope tarde*, too late; *trope chere*, too dear.

Un trope tost fait, an over-hasty act.

Trope dure, too hard: *p. Plowd. ab.* 13, *a.*

Trom-

T U.

Tromper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.

Troc, bartering, changing.

Un troupe di Haleques, a shoal of Herrings.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Trover, to find: *troveres*, ye shall find; *troverount*, they find.

Trove, found; *trovers*, idem; also ye find.

Trovours. Finders; *troovors*, idem.

Pour trover, for finding: *p. Davies, Rep. 4.*

Troveurs, things found: *p. Brit. 7, b.*

Un Trowe, a Sow: *p. Greg. 324, b.*

Al Trowe, to the Sow: *p. eund.*

Truye, in Mod. French, is put for Sow.

Tromperies, vain foolish frauds, cheats.

Ne Truff, he cannot find.

T U.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: *p. nat. brev. 183. A fower turbes*, to dig turfs.

Un Tunicle, a Coat: *p. Park. 170. tunicel*, idem.

Tuer, to kill, or slay; *le tuer*, the killing.

Este tue, to be killed; *Tuors*, Slayers.

V A.

Tuers, idem; *tua*, killed, slain.

Ne Tuast, he should not kill; *tuast*, also, had killed, *qui est tue*, who is slain; *tueront*, they killed.

Tuerie, slaughter; *tuement*, slaying.

Tutele & Tutel, Government, Guardianship: *p. Plowd. 293 b.*

Pur Tuitjon, for Instruction, also for 'safegard.

Pur Tutele, idem.

Twaite, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Tumber, fell down: *Coke, 9. 120.*

Twesdie. vide *Mardie*.

T Y.

Tyent, they held; *tynst*, holden: *p. Brit. 246.*

Un Tyrount, a cruel Lord.

Tyelx, such: *p. Coke, 6, 52. b.*

Tyrannuquement, tyrannically.

El Tyent, she held: *p. Fitzb. Justice, 19, a.*

V A.

VA, go; *va devant*, go before.

Feo va, I go; *tu va*, thou goest; *il va*, he goeth; *va per cy*, go this way.

Va, va, go, be gone; *vaer*, to go.

De Vaer, idem: *p. Plowd. abr. 15, a.*

Vaont,

Vaont, they go; *vaera*, shall go.

Va pur le voy, go by the way.

Vaant, going; *vaount*, idem.

Que vaant, who go.

Vacant terre, waste ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vacarie, a Dairy; *vaccaria*, idem; or a Cow-house: p. 4 parte Coke, 86.

Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under Tenant *para-vaile*, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.

Vadeless, Men-servants, Officers of household: p. *nat. brev. Fitzh.* 230.

Valet & Varlot, idem. *ut vadelet*.

Vagueront, they wander.

Ne vaille, nothing worth, of no value: p. *Brit.* 24. a.

En vailance, in value: p. *eund.* 138.

Vaiffelle, a Vessel.

Vanter, to boast; *se vanter follement*, to insult or boast foolishly; *vanterie*, boasting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vault, it avails not; *ne vaut*, idem.

Vaulte, worth, value: p. *Par-kins*, 115.

Vault riens, it nothing avails: p. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. b.

Le Valure, the worth.

Valuist, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth: p. *nov. nar.* 40..

Il vaust, it goeth, it enureth.

Vaont, they go: p. *Coke*, 8, 18.

Vanie, vanished; p. *Terms Ley*, 55. b.

Vant, when: p. *eund.* 99. a.

Variet, to differ, to disguise, to change.

Varia, shall change.

Ne variera, shall not alter, or change.

Vast, wast; *vastant*, waisting.

Vancre, to overcome, to win, to vanquish.

Vanque, vanquished, overcome.

Vanquise, overcome: p. *Coke*, 10. 24.

Values arguments, Arguments of force or weight.

Valider, to confirm, to strengthen.

Estre plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health: p. 12 *Hen.* 8, 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; *un Benefice vacant*, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varectum, fallow ground: *Coke*, 5, 15.

Vassalage, vide *Villeinage*.

Vau, a Valley or Vale.

Vaulx, Valleys, Vales.

Un Vaultenant, an Unthrif, one that is nothing worth.

Vaudra, shall go: p. *Brit.*

95

V E.

Un Veau, a Calf; *chare de veau*, Veal.

Veaus, Calves: *p. Fitz. nat. br. 69. a.*

Nous ne veions, we hinder not, nor stay: *p. Stat. Glouc. Cap. 8.*

Vegie, blind, also *a veilo*: *p. Kitch. 174. a.*

Le vele, the shadow: *p. Plowd. Com. 64.*

A veir, to see, to behold.

Vous veies, ye see.

Doit veier, ye might see.

Veiste, see ye; *veit*, he seeth; *veyet*, idem.

Poies veier, ye may see.

Veist, he hath seen; *veidm*, we see.

Veieres, ye shall see; *il vieast*, he hath seen: *p. Plowd. 17. b.*

Le vees, the force: *p. Brit. 55. b.*

Veet, he goeth: *p. eund. 176. 6.*

Vee, *p. Mirror*, is forbidden, *Cap. 2. Sect. 16. vide 2d parte Instit. Coke, 141.*

Veif, a Widow; *vesve*, idem in Modern French.

Vesues, Widows: *p. Termes de Ley. 160. b.*

Veifuage, Widowhood.

Veign, come; *veignont*, they come.

Deveignomus, we become.

Veignera, shall come; *veignants*, coming.

Veiller, to watch, to look to.
Veilles, old; *p. nov. nar. 50.*
Veillement, seeing, watching, viewing.

Veillant, idem.

Ou veiestes, where you see, or find.

Veoir, in Mod. French, to see.

Le Veirge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; *i. e.* twelve Miles round the same.

Veifyns, Neighbours: *p. Brit. 112. b.*

Le veia, the light; *le veve*, idem.

Veia, seeing: *p. Park. 167. b.*

Vei, law.

Veer, to see: *p. Brit. 42. to view.*

Veifnus, we have seen.

Veie, see; *veye*, idem: *p. Brook; gr. abr. 321.*

Veiestes? did you see?

Vellours, Velvet; *12 Hen. 8, 3. b.*

Velloit, he will; *ne voylants* they will not.

Veyl, will.

Venaunts, coming: *p. Park. 114.*

Venaison, Venifon.

Vendenges, Vintages: *p. Stat. Westm. 1 Cap. 51.*

Venifmus, we come.

A Vender, to sell; *vendre*, idem.

Est Vendue, is sold; *pour vender*, for sale.

Vendus,

Vendus, sold; *un vendour*, a seller.

Vendible, saleable; *vendition*, selling.

Sale, idem. *p. Coke* 5. 90, *b.*

Vente, idem. *en vente*, in sale.

Ventes, Woods marked for sale.

Venderdie, Friday; *vendredie*, idem.

Venredi, idem. and *p. Fitzb. Just.* 146.

Venerdy, & *venerday*, idem.

Vengeance, revenge.

Venelle, a Lane; *venelles*, Lanes.

Vener, to hunt; *un veneur*, a Huntsman.

Venerie, hunting.

Venir, to come, to approach unto; *en temps*; *vener*, in time to come.

Doient venir, they should or ought to come.

Poit venir, may come, *voit venir*, would come, *sont venu*, are come; *venients*, coming: *p. Kitch.* 17, *a.* *venera*, shall come.

Venies, coming; *venisent*, they should come.

Venistes, ye have come; *venus*, come.

Venust, he had come: *p. Plowd. com.* 268, *a.*

Vevime, poylon.

Le Vent, the Wind; *ventier*, to blow Wind.

Vent, *p. nat. brev.* 48, is sale or fold.

Ventilent, they blow: *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 88, *a.*

Ventre, a belly; *venter*, idem.

Il vente, it bloweth,

Venteux, windy.

Verd, green; *verdir*, to wax green.

Vert, also green, also whatever beareth Leaves, or is green within the Forest, *p. Kitchin* 59. and sometimes taken for Venison.

Vert bois, live Wood: *p. eund.* 170.

Verdoyer, to be green; *verdoyant*, flourishing.

Verdeur, greeness.

Verge, a Wand, rod, also a yard.

Del venue, of the coming or appearing.

Verayment, truly; *verament*, idem.

Vrament, idem; *verage*, true; *verye*, idem.

Verye tenant, the true lawful Tenant.

Veray, idem. ut *verye*.

Verreis, truth: *p. Brit.* 106, *b.*

Verreyes, idem: *p. eund.* 12. *b.* *vereye*, true: *p. eund.* *very*, true: *p. Plowd.* 199. *a.*

Veritie, truth; *veritable*, truly.

Vierge, vide *verge*.

Viergier, he that carries the staff or rod in Cathedral Churches.

Verrons, seeing, *verront*, they see: *p. Brit.* 106. and 25, *Edw.* 1.

Verfer

Verfer, to turn, also to pour out; *vers*, towards; *vers le fin*, towards the end; *vers que*, against whom: *p. Coke* 3, 77. a.

Regard vers moy, look towards me.

Vervactum, fallow ground: *p. Coke* 5. 15.

Vesquirent, they live: *p. Brit.* 77. b.

Vescie & *vesce*, Vetches, a sort of Pulse.

Auters ves, otherways: *p. Coke rep.* 5. 33. b.

Le Vespre, the Evening; *vespers*, evening prayers.

Vestes, walt; *vastes*, idem. and walt ground.

Vesture, clothing, also the herbage of Ground growing thereon; *vestir*, to cloath, to put on.

Vestiments, Garments, also the Wood growing on Land.

Vester, to be, to vest, to enure.

Vestre, your; *vestre demandes*, your requests.

Le Vestrye, the place for laying the Priests Vestments and Ornaments of the Church, and also where the Civil affairs of the Parish are discussed.

Le Vestiare, idem.

Un veu, a Vow; *veu*, is also seeing, also seen: *p. Brit.* 223.

Veu que, for as much.

Veut, would; *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it.

Il veut, he will; *vent*, idem.

Jeo veiy, I see; *veyer*, he sees; *jeo veiw*, I have seen; *veyant*, seeing; *weyeron*, they saw.

Veyner, to come; *ne veynessent*, they should not come: *p. Nov. nar.* 33, a.

Veyn, void, frivolous: *p. Brit.* 3, a.

Veste, serled: *p. Coke rep.* 5, 84, b.

Vestue, idem; *Ceo vestue*, vested this: *p. Plowd. abr. de vest*, put by.

Veyle, old: *p. Crompt Fur.* 175.

Vesere, old: *p. Broke Gr. abr.* 144, a.

Veus, auncient, also long since: *p. Brit.*

Veyns, Neighbours, vide *veisuis*.

Veve, a Widow; *weves*, Widows.

Le veve, the sight: *p. Crompt.* 54, b.

Veufage, Widowhood: *p. Nov. nar.* 33, b.

Si un veyest, if one should see: *p. Plowd. Com.* 98, a.

Vevers, Widowers.

Veyer est, is to be seen: *p. Coke* 5, 80.

Veux, vide *vieux*.

Veves de Frankpledge views of the Frankpledge: *Brit.* 27.

Veyeromus, let us see: *p. Plowd.* 19, b.

V I

Fay view, I have seen.

Viende,

Vians, repasts, sustenance, meat, &c.

Un Vichel, a Heyfer.

Vicaire, a Vicar; *Vicarie*, a Vicaridge.

Vicier, to corrupt; *vicie*, corrupted.

Vicont, a Sheriff; *vicount*, idem. *South vicont*, under Sheriff.

Vicountels, things whereof the Sheriff has cognizance in his Court.

Vicine, a neighbour; *vicinage*, neighbourhood.

Vicines & *vicenes*, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widow-hood.

Vie, Life; *il est en vie*, he is alive.

Vif, life; *viffe* living; *un vife home*, a live Man: p. *Plowd.* 262. *vies*, lives.

Viel, old; ancient; *vieul*, idem, p. *Coke* 5. 22.

Vieller, to wax old.

Vielllement, anciently; *vielleffe*, old age.

Vieulx, old, ancient; *vicux*, idem. & *vieul*, idem.

Un vierge, a Maiden.

Vief, vide *veve*.

Vient, they come; *il vient*, he cometh, also seeth.

Vient vous eins, come ye in.

Vicant, coming; *viendra*, shall come; p. *Coke* 6. 69.

Viel, seeth; *al vieront*, they look to.

Je viu, hath seen; *jeo aye vieu*, I have seen.

Viverment, lively.

La Vigile, the evening; *Vigilance*, watchfulness.

La vielle, the evening.

Vigne, a Vine; *vignable*, a vinyard.

Vigueur, strength.

Vil, low, base; *vil pris*, a low price.

Villénage, a base tenure, whereby the Lords claim the Persons and Goods of their Villains.

Ville, a Town, a Village.

Vingt, twenty; *vint*, idem.

Vingtieme, the twentieth; *vinte*, idem. *vint fois*, twenty times; *Vint quatre*, 24 p. *terms Ley.* 9.

Vinsont, they tie, or bind; p. *Plowd. Com.* 307.

Vin, Wine, *Vine*, idem.

En le vint, tierce, in the 23th p. *eund.* 105.

Un, one; *unfine*, the Eleventh; *ungisime*, idem.

Un fois, once.

Unement, unanimously.

Virement, manly, strongly.

Viseur, the Face; *le visage*, idem.

Viscount, vide *vicont*; & *vicountels*.

Vise, seen; *Il visoit*, he seeth.

Visez vous, see you p. 1 *Edw.* 3. 3.

Views, seen: p. *Cromp. Fur.* 48.

Vifmage, vide *vicinage*.

Vieffes, Widows: p. *Fitzb. nat. br.* 175. vide *veves*.

Vit, a Calf; *vitel*, idem. *vitule*, idem.

Vit is also Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

Le visue, the neighbourhood or place whence a Jury is summoned, the *venue*: *p. Coke* 5. 19.

Vivement, lively: *p. Plowd. abr.* 72.

Viffe, alive: *p. Brit. tit. wreck.*

Il vist, he hath seen: *p. cumd.* 4, *a.*

Viver, victual, diet: *p. nov. nar.* 45.

En viver & *vesture*, in meat, or eating, and clothing: *p. Stat. Glouc. cap.* 4.

Vivers, & *vuyers*, *vivaria*, Warrens, Parks, Fish-ponds, &c.

Un vivarie, a place where living things are kept, either in Land or Water: *idem partem Coke Instit.* 100.

Vivands, vide *viands*.

Vivera, shall live, *vivara*, *idem*.

Vivre, to live, also living.

Lour viver, their living.

Come il vive, as he lives: *p. Coke* 5. 52.

Vive voyz, by word of mouth: *p. Brit.* 131, *b.*

Vivies, victuals; *pour lour viver*, for their livelihood, *Coke* 8. 46.

Ul, any: *p. Stat. Westm.* 1 *cap.* 16.

U N.

Un fois, once; *un*, one; *ung*, *idem*.

Ung ou deux, one or another.

Ung Dieu, *ung Roy*, *Cokes*, *Motto*.

Unificence, making one, uniting.

Unement, only, unanimously, *Coke* 5. 16.

Unziesme, the Eleventh, *unzime*, Eleven.

Uncore, yet, *unques*, *idem*. & *unquore*, *idem*: *p. Fitzh. nar. br.* 211.

Unque, ever; *ne unques*, never.

Ne unque viet, he never saw.

Uniter, to put together, to join.

Unieiment, equally, also in one, in union.

Ad uncore, hath yet: *p. Coke* 5. 7. *b.*

Un uln, an Ell in measure; *un ulme*, *idem*.

Ulmes, Ells, also Elm Trees.

Umbre, the shadow.

Un mesme, the self same, one and the same: *p. Coke* 5. 15, *a.*

V O.

Vodroient, they would: *p. 3 partem Instit.* 39.

De vocer, to call.

Voguer, to call again, also to return.

Voguemant, passing, returning.

Voet, sheweth forth, willeth, testifieth, also would: *p. Kitch. primo* and *p. Perkins*, 117, *b.*

Le

Le Roy voet, the King will-eth it, vide *veut*.

Vodra, would, *vodra aver*, would have.

Vodront, they would; *ne voet*, will not.

Voire, truly; *voier*, & *voiar*, idem: p. *Plowd. abr.* 6. b. also true.

Voirement, truly: p. *Coke*, 9. 47. *Voierment*, idem.

Vous ditiz voier, ye said truly, or well.

Voire dire, to say or speak the truth.

Est a voier, is to be seen: p. 14 *Hen.* 8, 1, a.

Voier, by *Brooks Grand a-bridgment*, is put for well and good; *voillet*, would; *voier*, true.

Voiez, vide *voy*, ye see: p. *Greg.* 327.

Voil, will; *voil porte*, will bring; *que il voile*, where he will.

Voillons, we will: p. *Brit.* *Ne voillomus vener*, we will not come.

Tenant a volunt, Tenant at will.

Voilons, they would; *voit*, he will.

Vouilles, ye will; *voiet*, & *voet*, would,

Jeo voyes voluntaries, I would be willing.

Si voilet, if he should or would: p. *Plowd.* 379.

Voile, would: p. *Fitzb. gr. abr.* 77.

Ne voille, would not: 21 *Hen.* 7, 31, b.

Voiloit veier, would see; *si voit*, if he will.

Voille, will: p. *Coke*, 5, 25. 4.

Voissnes, Neighbours.

Ne voit me vener, he would not come to me.

Jeo voil, I will: p. 12 *Hen.* 8, 21, b.

Voillent, they would; *sil voit nemy*, if he would or no;

voit este, it would be: p. 14 *Hen.* 8, 4, b.

Voisinage, vide *vicinage*.

Voicine, idem, ut *vicine*.

La voix, the voice.

Voler, to fly; *il volé*, he fly-eth: p. *Cromp.* 149.

Ne poiens voler, they cannot fly.

Volatiles Royal, Birds Royal: p. *Coke*, 7, 16.

Nous volums, we will: p. *Brit.* 1. b.

Volage, unconstant, unstable.

Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the Air: *Coke*, 1. 134.

Bone Volour, good Will: p. *Plowd. Com.* 300. b.

Vomer, to vomit, also to plow.

Vomissement, vomiting.

Vorra, would: p. *Coke*, 6, 21. a.

Vostre, yours; *en vostre case*, in your case.

Vovet, to vow; *vove*, a vow.

Voudont, they would, or should; *vodra*, should: p. *Mirror*, Cap. 2. Sect. 19.

Bien

Bien-Volant, good Will.
Vous, ye; *vous*, doies, ye ought.

Vous estes, ye be; *vous faes*, ye were.

Vous avez, ye have, words used to Jurors when they appear on calling: *vous mesmes*, your selves.

Il Voucher, he calleth; *vouche*, calls, voucheth; *voucha*, shall call: *p. Park*, 183. *b.*

Vouche, is a Term used in common recoveries, when one is called to warrant Lands, &c.

Vouchent, they shall vouch, or call: *p. Brit*, 30.

S'il voez vouche bien save; if he would, bid him welcome: *p. Park*, 174.

Come voydra, as you will, or see good. *Vouloye mouldre*; would have grinded.

Voy ci, see here, see this, look ye.

Voyer, to see: *p. Crompton*, 220. *b.*

Voymus, we may see.

Un Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyent, they go, they be; also they go free, or are acquitted: *p. Brit*, 136. *b.*

Voyent sans jour; they go without further day: *p. eund.* 145. *a.*

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Ou voylant, or would: *p. Coke*, 6. 40. *a.*

Un Voy, a way or path; *voie*, idem.

Ceo voy, this way: *p. Plowd.* Com. 10. *b.*

Il est hors de la voye, he is out of the way; *va par voy*, go by the way.

Jeo voye, I see: *12 Hen.* 8. 2. *b. vide voie.*

D'estre voye, to be seen: *p. Plowd.* Com. 102. *pr. an.* 1671.

Que voyle, which was: *p. Greg.* 284.

Haute voyes, High-ways; *voyes*, also means: *p. Termes de Ley*, 18. *b.*

~~*Voyer*, true, vide voyer.~~

~~*Par voyes faasans*, for true making: *Coke*, 5, 63.~~

~~*Nest pas voyer*, it is not true.~~

Voyertie, Truth; *voyerment*, truly; *p. eund.* 5, 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Jeo aye voye, I have seen: *Kitch.* 5. *a.*

Si un voyt, if one would: *2 Coke*, 34.

U R.

Vray, true; *vrayment*, truly *verament*, idem.

Ure, practice, use; *fortment ure*, strongly put or enforced: *Coke*, 5. 60. *a.*

Ure, burned; *spit ure*, may be burned.

Uera, shall burn.

Urera, shall enure, or be to the use.

Ne urera, shall not vest or work: *Park*, 131.

U S.

Ufer, to use; *usa*, used, also useth.

Usance, usage; *usont*, they used.

Usage, custom, use; *solongue le usage*, according to the custom.

Ust, had, and had been: *p. Plowd. abr. 12. a.*

Ussomus, & *ussumus*, we had.

Usses, ye had; *jeo ussey*, I had: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Ussens, they had been; *usfont*, idem; & *usfont*, idem: *p. 21 Hen. 7; 27. b. And Coke 8, 77. k.*

Si jeo ussey, if I had: *Plowd. Com. 160. b.*

Que ils ussoient distes, that ye had said: *p. Coke, 1. 106.*

Ussoit estre, would be: *p. Plowd. abr. 14.*

Mes ussoit, but had he been: *p. Termes de Ley.*

75.

Usure, Usury.

U T.

Utleve, the escape of Felons: *p. Fleta, Lib. 1. Cap. 47.*

Le Utes, & *utas*, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feast, &c. *Plowd. Com. 227.*

Utenfile, a thing of necessary use about or in a Family; or in Husbandry.

Henricus le ute, Henry the eighth: *p. Plowd. 212. b.*

Utlage, Out-lawed, or one who is so, is out of the Protection of the Law: *Utlages*, Persons that are Out-lawed:

Utlaghe, idem, *ut Utlage.*

Que Utter, who give out, or publish; *uttermoff*, outward.

Utile, profitable; *utilemens*, profitably.

Utus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, *Ustav. ves.*

V U.

Vuyder, to make void, *Vuide*, void.

Vulgaire, common, publick, also trivial.

Vulgairement, commonly.

Vulgarlie, commonly, also trivially.

V Y.

Vyncles, bonds fetters: *p. nov. nar. 21. a.*

Vyne, wine, *vide vin.*

Vynt, came, wept, also attained.

Il Vynt son age, he attained his age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond;

Vyvers, *vide Vivers.*

Vyent, they came: *p. Coke, rep. 6. 54. a.*

W. W.

W *Arden*, *vide Gardien.*

Warrus, corrupted, spoiled, tainted: *p. Brit. 77. a.*

Wainage,

Wainage, gain, profit or benefit, especially by plowing and erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plowed or manured.

Waiva, left; *wave hors*, left out: *p. Termes Ley*, 358. *a. wavia*, idem.

Wallos, the Welsh People.

Waive, a Woman Out-lawed, the Law leaveth or waiveth her Protection.

Warectum, fallow Land; *wareccum*, idem: *1 part Instit.* 5. *b.*

Weigher, to weigh.

Weyver, leaving.

Werust, doubt, *vide Awrust*: *32 Hen. 6.* 19. *a.*

Wranglands, are pollard Trees, or crooked, and used to be cropt, not fit for Timber.

On Windome, a blank place, or space.

Wild & weld, a large woody place.

Wombes, Bellies.

Whote, hot, Saxon.

Wedues, Widows: *p. Brit.* 29. *b.*

Wishernam, *vide 2 part. Institus. Coke*, 141. A taking other Cattle or Goods for what was before wrongfully taken, &c.

Wic, a place or dwelling on the bank of a River or Sea-shore: *p. 1 part Instit.* 4.

Wike, in *Essex*, is Farm.

Witenamot, or *witnagemot*, amongst the Saxons, was a great Convention like our

Parliament or a meeting in Council of their chief wife Men.

Wold, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as *Coteswold*.

Weald, is the contrary; *i. e.* a woody Country.

Worth, a watry place.

Y. Y.

Y, It, there; *y' est*, it is: *p. Plowd. Com.* 280. *b.*
Y' it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' sont, there are, they are: *p. eund.*

Y' soit, there be, be it so: *p. Fitzh. nat. brev.* 282.

Yalemaines, at the least, however: *Plowd.* 219.

En Ycel, in it; *ily ad*, there hath, also there is.

Sily ad, if there hath; *Nat. brev.* 24. *b.*

De Ycel, of it, of the same.

Yceux, them; *en yceaux*, in them: *p. Mores Rep.*

Yeulx, Eyes, *vide Oils.*

Nous Yeux ont veves, we have lived to see it.

Ysoit, therein be: *Nat. brev. Fitzh.* 22. *b.*

Al Ycel, to it, to the same: *p. Crompt. Justice.* 19.

Y' aver, there were: *p. Greg* 182. *Cap.* 10.

Yver, Winter: *p. 12 Hen.* 8. 2. *a.*

Yeme

Yeme & *Yemali*, words anciently used for Winter, viz. *tempore* Edw. 3.

Fort grand Yver est aspre, a very sharp Winter.

Four de Yver, a Winters day:

Eroidare Yver, a frosty Winter.

Yvernagium, Winter season, or the Winters Seed-time; from *Hivernee*, Mod. French.

Yvifes, services, service: *p. Fitzb. Justice*, 201. a.

Yvre, Drunk: *p. Plowd. Com.* 19. a.

Yveroyes, Drunkennes: *p. Brit.* 66. a.

Yverongnerie, idem in Mod. French.

Sur Yceaux & *Yceux*, of them: *Plowd. preface.*

Il y a, there are: *p. Fitzb. preface* to his *natura brev.*

Il yra, he shall go: *p. Cramp. Jur. Cur.* 47.

Yeme, is often put for *Hyeme*.

Yeven & *Yeoven*, are put for given.

Yeman & *Yeoman*, from *Gemen*, a Teutonick word, signifying a common Person.

F I N I S.

The Impressions of some of the Authors cited in this BOOK.

	Printed Anno.
F itzherbert's <i>natura brevium</i> ,	1567.
Fitzherbert's <i>Grand Abridgement</i> ,	1516.
More's <i>Reports</i> .	1688.
Kitchin of <i>Courts</i> ,	1592.
Britton by Wingate,	1640.
Dyer's <i>Reports</i> ,	
Nove Narrationes,	1561.
Articuli Nar. & Diversite de Courts,	1551.
Coke's <i>fifth Part of his Reports</i> ,	1624.
<i>His sixth Part</i> ,	1621.
<i>His seventh Part</i> ,	1629.
<i>His eighth Part</i> ,	1626.
Plowden's <i>Abridgment</i> ,	1607.
Gregorie's <i>Moote Book</i> ,	1599.
<i>Termes de Ley</i> ,	1641.
<i>First Part of the Institutes</i> ,	1670.
<i>Third and fourth Parts of the Institutes</i> ,	1644.
Brook's <i>Grand Abridgment</i> ,	1576.
Edward the <i>Vth's Year Book</i> ,	1559.
Richard the <i>Third</i> ,	cod. Anno.
Henry the <i>seventh</i> ,	1555.
Henry the <i>eighth</i> ,	1556.
Henry the <i>sixth's</i> , 1st Vol.	1570.
Henry the <i>sixth's</i> 2d Vol.	1567.
<i>The second Part of the Institutes</i> ,	1642.
Crompton's <i>Jurisdictions of Courts</i> ,	1594.
Hobert's <i>Reports</i> ,	
Fitzherbert's <i>Justice</i> ,	1587.
Siderfin's <i>Reports</i> ,	
Manwood	
Littleton's <i>Tenures</i> ,	1585.
Parkins,	1541.
<i>Mirroure of Justice</i> .	
Plowden's <i>Commentaries at large</i> ,	1571.
Lord Coke's <i>Rep. in one Volume</i> ,	1672.
Philip's <i>World of words</i> ,	1662.
Statutes in French, viz. Stat. <i>Westm.</i> i. Stat. <i>Glouc.</i> Stat.	
Confirm. Chart. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. <i>Lambard's Archeion</i> .	
<i>Davies Reports</i> . <i>Yelverton's Reports</i> , Lib, <i>Affizes</i> .	

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;

W H E R E B Y

Entring-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*.

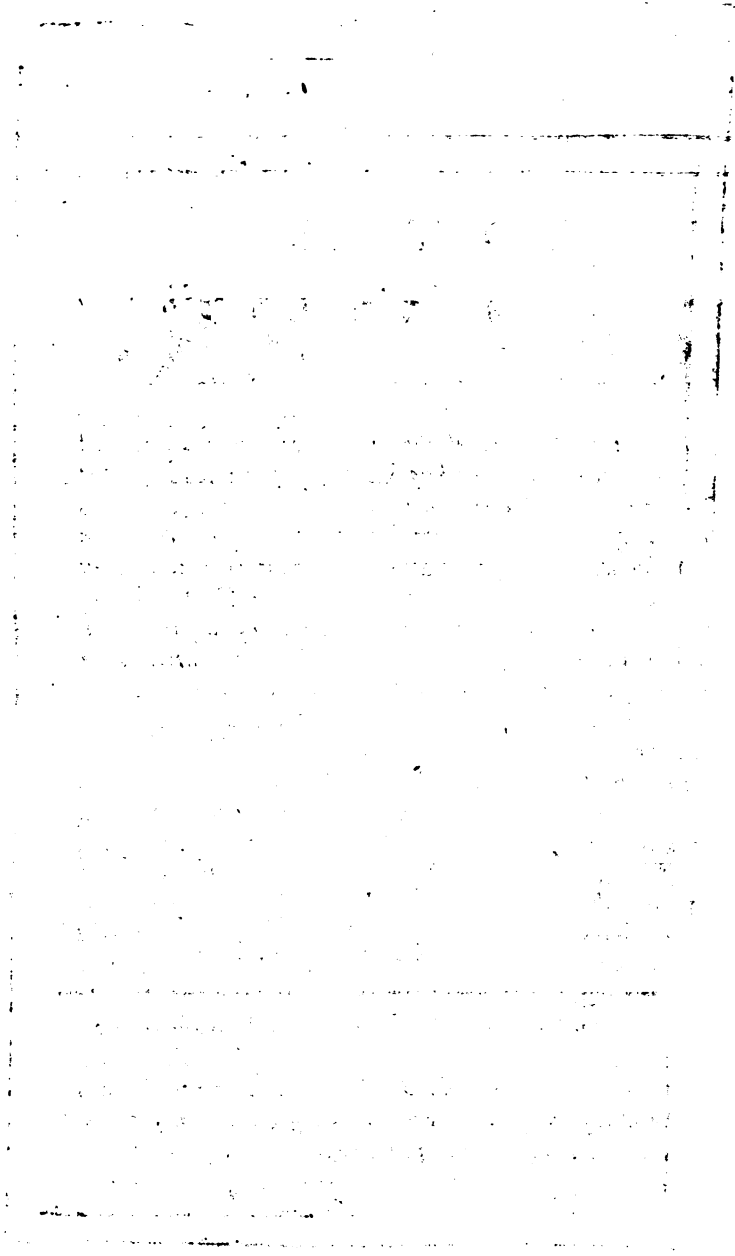
A L S O

A more *Compendious* and *Accurate Exposition* of the
Terms of the *Common Law*, (interspersed through-
out) than any hitherto extant; containing many
important Words of Art used in *Law Books*.

Collected from the Best Authors.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Isaac Cleave*, at *Serjeants-Inn* Gate in
Chancery-Lane; and *John Hartley*, over-against
Gray's-Inn in *Hilborn*. 1701.



T O T H E
R E A D E R .

Amongst the several Authors of late that have employed their time in Compiling Law Dictionaries, none of them have taken care to furnish the Pleaders and Entering-Clerks with apt Latin Words, to insert in their Declarations and Pleadings; so that they have been most of them constrain'd to make use of common Dictionaries, and those that are mean Scholars, or bad Grammarians, have made use of Words of Equivocal Construction, very little to the purpose, not to be helpt 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 the same; together with the Entries of Judge Winch, Serjeant Thomson, Mr. Alton, and the famous Mr. Andrew 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 my Reading the Entries above named, supplying the rest with select Dictionary words, which (as near as I could find) had but one genuine signification; and to make the Collection more complet, have added to the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the Law, that all Pleaders (but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one Portable Volume, wh. never is material to be understood upon this Subject.

Pleaser's Dictionary

A. B.

A. B.

A

Aron (a Man's name)
Aaron, onis, m.

A. B.

To abate, *Abato*, are. To enter into Lands, or to destroy or beat down.

Abatement, *Abatementum*, i. n. *Co. Lit.* 277. Destroying, beating or pulling down an House, also the entering into Lands or Tenements by a Torcious or wrongful Title. Abatement is twofold, viz. abatement of the Writ, and abatement of the Action or Plaint, the causes whereof are these six, 1. Want of sufficient or good matter. 2. The matter not certainly alledged. 3. The Plaintiff Defendant, or place misnamed. (except in Assize, *vid. Dyer*, fol. 84. b. pl. 83. 84. *Plow.* fol. 90. 2. b. 91. *a per Cur*) 4. Variance between the Writ, Specialty or Record, or between the Writ and the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncertainty, or want of Form in the Writ Count or Declaration. 6. Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant. *Terms del Ley.* fo. 1. b. *Dyer* fo. 175. *Pl.* 24. *Co. lib.* 5. fo. 61. 2. b.

To Abate an House, *abatere Tenementum* i. e. to destroy or Raze

it down level with the Ground.

To Abate a Writ *Casso*, are. i. e. to destroy it by Pleading.

Abatement of a Writ. *Cassatio brevis*, i. e. when upon some default, the Plaintiffs Suit ceases for a time.

Abast, the Poup or Stern, the hinder part of a Ship, *Puppis*, is, f. *Abast*, towards the Poup, a *Puppi*, à tergo.

Abeyance, *abeyancia*, x. f. *Spal.* 6. *Lex.* 1. i. e. Expectance viz. where the right of Fee-simple lies in Abeyance, 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 Abeyance, i. e. in *nubibus* or Expectancy. *Cq. Lit.* 1. 3. c. 11. *Sect.* 646.

Abel (a man's name) *abel*, *lis*

An Abbey, *abbasia*, x. f. *abbatia*, x. f. *Lex.* 1.

An Abbess, *abbatissa*, x. f.

An Abbot, *abbas*, *atis*; m.

Abdias (a mans name) *Abdias*, x. n.

Aberconway (in Wales) *Conovium* or *aberconovium*.

Aberdeen (in Scotland) *aberdo-na* and *aberdonia*, x; f. *Dædana*, x; f.

Aber-

Aberdore (in Scotland) *Aberdora*,
z; f.

Aberdour (in Scotland) *Aberdura*,
z; f.

Aberford (in England) *Carcaria*,
z; f.

Aberfraw (in the Isle of Angle-
sey) *Gadiva*, z, f.

Abergavenny (in Monmouthshire)

Abergennium, *Gobannium*.

Aberneis (in Scotland) *Abrene-
tbæum*.

Aberivy (a River in Wales).

Rastostarybius.

To *Abet*, *Abetto*, are. Ra. Ent.

24. *Spel.* 5. *Lex.* 1. *i. e.* To take
part with or assist.

An *Abetting*, *Abettans*, *nis*, an
assisting.

Abetment, *Abettum*, i; n. *Pry.*
20. 33. 2 *Inst.* 383. 386.

Reg. 134.

An *Abettor*, *Abettator*, *oris*;
m.

Abigail (a Womans name.)

Abigail, *Indec.* or *lis.* f.

Abimilech (a Man's name.)

Abimilechus, i; n.

Abinadab (a Mans name.)

Abinadab. *Indecl.*

Abington (in Berkshire.)

Abindonia, or *Abendoniam*, z; f.

Abinoam (a Man's name.)

Abinoam. *Indec.*

To *Abjure* (Forswear.)

Abjuro, are.

Abjured (Forsworn.)

*Abjūrat*us, a, um.

An *Abjuring* (Forswearing.)

Abjuratio, *onis*; f.

Abner, *ris.* m. (a Man's name.)

To be *A-board*, in *Navi esse*.

To go *A-board*, *Navem conscen-
dere*.

To *Abolish*, *Aboleo*, *ui.* *itūm*, *et
evi*, *etum*.

Abolished, *Abolitus*, a, um.

To *Abort*, (miscarry) *Abortio*,
ire.

Abortive, *Abortivus*, a, um.

An *Abortive Birth*, *Abortus*, *ūs*;
m.

Above (beyond or more than
the sum of, &c.) *Ultra Summam*.

Above (in a *Deed*) abovementi-
oned, *Superius mencionatus*.

Above, a *Room*, *Supra Romæam*

Abovesaid, *Supradictus*, a, um.

As *Abovesaid*, *ut Supradictum
est*.

About, *Circa*.

Aboy (in Ireland) *Aboya*, z. f.

Abraham (a Man's name.)

Abrahamus, i; m.

To *Abridge*, *Abridgio*, are. *i. e.*

To make shorter in words, holding
still the same Substance; and some-
times it signifies the making a De-
claration or count shorter by Sub-
stracting or Severing part of its
Substance, as *Abridgment* of a
plaint in *Dower*.

An *Abridgment* (short writing.)

Abbrēviatura, z; f.

Abroad (in the open Air, from
home or not within) *Foris*.

Sub dio, in *Publico*, or *aperto*.
Subdialis, *le*.

To *Abrogate*, *Abrōgo*, are. *i. e.*

To disannul, take away, *Repeal*.

An *Abrogating*, *Abrōgatio*, *o-
nis*. f.

Abrogated, *Abrōgatus*, a, um. *i. e.*
Repealed.

Abalom (a mans name.)

Abalon, *onis*, m.

An *Abstract*, *Abstractum*, i; n.

Abjurd, *Abjurdus*, a, um.

Abjurdly, *Abjurdè* adv.

To

A. C.

To *Abut*, *Abutto*, are. i. e. To bound or border upon.

Abutting, *Abuttans*, *antis*, partic. pres. Bordering upon.

Abustaled, *Abuttatus*, 2, um. *Spel.* 7. 1 *Mon.* 532. 2 *Mon.* 998.

Abuttalatus, 2, um.

A. C.

Acceptance, *Acceptantia*, 2; f.

To *Accept*, *Acceptor*, aris.

Accessory, *Accessorium*, ii, n. *Fin.*

7. 1. Before the Offence or Fact, is he that commandeth or procureth another to do Felony, and is not there present when the other doth it; but if he be present, then he is also a Principal. 2. After the Offence, is he that Receiveth, Favoureth, Aideth, Assisteth, or Comforteth any Man that hath done any Murder or Felony, whereof he hath knowledge. He which Counselleth or Commandeth any Evil Thing, shall be judged Accessory to all that followeth of this Evil Act, but not of another distinct thing. In the lowest and highest Offences, there are no Accessories, but all are Principals, as in Riots, Routs, forcible Entries, and other Transgressions, *vi. & armis*, which are the lowest Offences: And so in the highest Offence, which is *Crimen lesæ Majestatis*, there be no Accessories, but in Felony there are both before and after. *Co. Lit. l. 1. c. 8. Sect. 71.*

Achilles (a Man's name) *Achilles*, ei, & is.

To *Acquit*, *Acquieto*, are. i. e. To discharge or keep in Quiet, and to see that the Tenant be safely

A. C.

kept from any Entrie s. or Molestation for any manner of Service, issuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Mesn, hereof cometh *Acquital & Quietus est. i. e.* he is discharged, and he that is discharged of a Felony by Judgment, is said to be acquitted of the Felony, *Acquietatus de felonid*, and if it be drawn in Question again, he may Plead, *auterfois acquise. Co. Lit. lib. 2. Sect. 142.*

An *Acquittance*, *Acquietancia*, 2; f. *litera acquietancialis, Ra. Ent. 513. Lex. 2.* It is a discharge in writing of a Sum of Money, or other duty, which ought to be paid or done. This word differeth from those which in the Civil Law be called *Acceptisatio*, or *Apocha*, for the first of these may be by word, without writing, and is nothing but a feigned payment and discharge, though payment be not had. *Apocha* is a writing, witnessing the payment or delivery of Money, which dischargeeth not unless the Money be paid.

Accomplishment, *Accomplimentum*, i; n. *Co. Ent. 227.*

An *Account*, *Computus*, i; m.

Balance of Account, *Examen computi*.

A Book of Accounts, *Diarium*, ii. n.

A Caster of Accounts, *Calculatory oris*; m. *Computista*, 2, f.

Of his own accord, *Spontè.*

An *Acorn* *Glans*, ndis, f.

According to, *Secundum.*

According to ones own desire, *Optatò*, adv.

An *Acre*, *Acra*, 2. f. *Denariata terræ. & Nummata terræ. arpenus*, i. m. *Acre* is a certain parçe

B z

A. C.

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 acrz. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a yard Land. Ferlingata Terræ.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratim, adv.

Publick Acts Registered; Acta, orum, n.

An *Action*, Actio, onis; f. an Action is a Right of Prosecuting in Judgment of a thing which is due unto any one. It may well be called an Action, *quia agitur de injuria*, for it is a complaint of an Injury received. There be two kinds of actions, one that concerns Pleas of the Crown, the other that concerns Common Pleas, which are called Actions Real, Actions Personal, and Actions Mixt. Co. 1. 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 actor natus dicit quod ipse non est informatus per eundem Defendentem Magistrum Suum de aliquo Responso pro eodem Defendente prefato querenti in Loquela prædicta dando, &c.*

An *Action Personal*, Actio Personalis.

An *Action of Trespass*, Actio de Transgressionem.

An *action of Covenant*, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An *action withdrawn*, Actio Sublata.

An *act of general Pardon*, Amnestia, x, f.

An *actor* (Stage Player) Histrion, onis; m. mimus, i; m.

An *actress*, Mima, x. ÆActrix, cis.

A. C.

Of an *actor*, Histrionalis, le.
The art or Science of acting, Histrionica, x, f.

Accused, Rectatus, a, um. Arrectatus, a, um. Spel. 53. i. e. Suspected.

An *accusor*, Accessitor, oris. m.

Accustomed, Accustomatus, a, um.

Ra. Ent. 657,
Co. Ent. 69. Accustomabilis, le Plo. 285.

A. D.

Adam (a Man's name.) Adamus, i; m.

An *adder*, Coluber, bri; m.

A *Water adder*, Hydra, x, f.

Adders Tongue (Herb) Ophioglossum, i; n.

Addice (a Cooper's Tool) Dolabra, x; f.

An *addition*, Additio, onis; f. In the Law it signifies a Title given to a Man, over and above his Christian and Surname, denoting his Estate, Degree, Myllery, Trade, and Place of dwelling.

An *Addition or Dependance*, Appendicium, ij, n. Mon. 553. 555. 606. Appertinentia, 2 Mon. 588.

To *adjourn*, Adjorno, arc. i. e. To put off.

An *adjournment*, Adjornamentum, i; n. i. e. When any Court is put off, and assigned to be kept again at another Place or Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus, a, um.
Things adjoining, Adjacentia, i Mon. 805.

To *admit*, Admitte. Sis m.

Ad-

Admission, Admissio, onis, f. It is when one that hath right to present to a Church being void, doth present him to the Bishop of the Diocess, in which the Church is, who upon Examination finding him *Idonea Persona*, that is, capable and able, doth consent that he shall be Parson, and saith, *admitto te habilem*. Co. on Lit. 344.

To *Administer*, Administro, are, Administratorem committere.

An *Administrator*, Administratōr, oris; m.

Administrator is he to whom the Ordinary (id. est.) the Bishop doth commit or give power to dispose and administer, the Goods and Chattels within his Diocess belonging, to any Person that is dead, without Executor, for the benefit of such Persons, or if the Party make a Will and Executor, and they all refuse, or the Executor be within the Age of 17 years. Co. 5. fo. 29.

An *Administratrix*, Administratrix, cis; f.

An *Administration*, Administratio, onis; f.

An *Admiral*, Admirallus, i. m.

The *admiralty*, Admiralitas, atis, f.

A *Writ to admit a Clerk*, Breve de admittendo Clerico. It is granted to him who hath recovered his Right of Presentation against the Bishop. F. n. b. Reg. 33. a.

To *adnull*, Adnullo, are.

An *adnulling*, Adnullatio, onis; f.

To *adorn*, Orno, are.

An *adorning*, Ornatio, onis, f.

An *adorner*, Ornator, oris, m.

Adrian (a Mans name)

Adrianus, i; m.

An *advancement*, Advancementum, i; n. Co. 78. Dict. Promotio, onis, f.

Advance Money, Pecunia preparatoria.

An *advantage*, Advantagium, ij. n. Co. Ent. 484.

Advantages, Advantagia, orum, n. pl.

To *adventure*, Adventuro, are.

An *adventure*, Adventura, æ; f. 2 Mon. 615. Periclitatio, onis, f. Dict.

An *adventurer*, Periclitator, oris; m.

An *adversary*, Adversarius, ij, m.

Advent, Adventus, i; m. It is the time from the *Sunday* that falls either upon St. *Andrew's* day, or next to it, till the Feast of Christ's Nativity.

An *adulterer*, Adulter, eri, m.

An *adulteress*, Adultera, æ, f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii; n. quasi ad alterius Torum, 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 *advise* before a work is done, Præmonstrator, oris; m.

To *advise*, Adviso, are.

Advice, Advisamentum, i, n. Sp. K. 22. avisamentum, i; n. Ry. 43. 299. 601. Pry. 85. 230. Avilatum. Ry. 303.

An *advocate*, Advocatus, i, m.

Advowson, Advocatio, onis, f. It is the right of Presentation or Col-

A. F.

lation to the Church, it is called *Advocatio*, because the right of presenting to the Church was first gained by such as were Founders, Benefactors or Maintainers of the Church. 1. *Ratione Foundationis*, as where the Ancestor was Founder of the Church, or, 2. *Ratione Donationis*, where he endowed the Church, or, 3. *Ratione Fundi*, as where he gave the Soil whereupon the Church was built, and therefore they were called *Advocati*, and thereupon the Advowson is called *Jus Patronatus*.

A. E.

An Aery of Hawks, *Aeria accipitrum*, *Flc. 92*. The proper word for Hawks, for that we generally call a Nest, in other Birds: Chase Forest *anno 9. 83. ca. 13*.

Aciton (in *Berkshire*.) *Aquzdunum*
Acton (in *Berkshire*.) *Ætonia*.
near *Windsor*.

A. F.

Afferers, *Afferatores*, *um*; *m. pl.* who are appointed upon Oath in Court Leets to settle and moderate the Fines of such as have committed Faults, Arbitrarily Punishable, and have no express Penalty set down by Statute, *Vid. Kirch. 46 & 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 7*.

Affered, *Afferatus*, *a, um. Spel. 24. Lex. 41. Fo. 165*.

An *Affidavit*, *Sacramentum*, *i; n.* It is compounded of the *Præpositiō ad* and the old verb *fido*, as some will have it, but rather of the three

A. G.

words, *dare fidem ad*, and signifies an Oath or Deposition. The Clerks of the Exchequer, use the word *Affidatio*, *vid. Compendium of the Exchequer, Fol. 353*, and elsewhere in the same Book.

To *Affirm*, *Affirmo*, *are*, a word much used in feigned Actions upon Issues directed out of Chancery.

Aforesaid, *Prædictus*, *a, um.* usually, and *Præfatus*, *a, um.* most properly *Prædictus* is attributed in Pleadings to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Idem* to Plantiffs or Demandants declaring or Pleading; *Præfatus* to Persons named, not being Actors, but if the same Persons Lands, &c. come very neerly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, 'tis most proper and Clerk-like to use *Idem*.

As Aforesaid, *ut Præfertur*, *ut Prædictum est*, *ut Præmittitur*.

To *Afforest*, *Afforesto*, *arc. Spel. 25. Lex. 5. i. c.* To turn Ground into a Forest.

To *Affranchise*, *Manumitto*, *donare Libertate, m.*

An *Affray*, *Affraia*, *z, f. Rg. Ent. 662. bis*.

After, *Post adv.*

Afterwards, *Postea adv.*

The *After-birth*, *Secundinz, arum.*

The *Asternoon*, *Tempus Pomeridianum.*

Asternoon, *Post meridiem.*

Of or in the Asternoon, *Pomeridianus, a, um.*

A. G.

Again, *Iterum.*

Against, *Contra, præp. Versus, præp. Against*

Against (over against)
ex adverso.

Agamer (in Ireland.) Agameri-
 um.

Agatha (a Womans name.) Aga-
 tha, æ, f.

An *Age*, *Ætas*, atis; f. *Sēcūlum*,
 i, n.

Old Age, *Senecta*, æ, f.

Aged, *Grandævus*, a, um.

Great age, *Grandævitas*, atis, f.

To become aged, *Consēnescō*, ere.

Agedly, *Vetustè* adv.

Under age, *Minōritas*, atis, f.

Of the same age, *Coævus*, a, um.

Of one years age, *anniculus*, i, m.

Of ripe Age, *Puber*, eris, d. g.
 pl. caret.

There are diversity of Ages, which the Law takes notice of. A Woman hath seven ages for several purposes appointed to her by Law, as seven years for the Lord to have aid, *pour file marier*, nine years to deserve Dower, twelve years to consent to Marriage, untill fourteen years to be in Ward, fourteen years to be out of Ward, if she be attained thereunto in the Life of her Ancestor, sixteen years to tender her Marriage, if she were under the age of fourteen at the death of her Ancestor, and twenty one years to alienate her Lands, Goods and Chattels. *Co. on Lit. l. 2. c. 4. Sect. 103. Lit. Ten. Tit. Dower § l. 2. c. 4. p. 22.*

A Man also by the Law, for several purposes hath divers ages assigned unto him; *viz.* Twelve years to take the Oath of Allegiance in the Leet, fourteen years to consent to Marriage, and for the Heir in Socage to chose his Guardian, and fourteen years is also accoun-

ted his age of discretion, fifteen years for the Lord to have aid, *pour fair Fitz Chiveler*, under twenty one to be in Ward to the Lord, by Knights Service, under fourteen to be in Ward to a Guardian in Socage, and one and twenty to be out of Ward of a Guardian in Chivalry, and to Alien his Lands, Goods and Chattels. Before the age of twenty one years, a Man or a Woman is called an Infant. Full age regularly is twenty one years, for a Man or Woman to enable them to Seal any Bond or any Deed whatsoever; a Man cannot Lawfully be Impannelled in a Jury before that age, and at seventeen years he may Administer as Executor. *Co. Lit. l. 3. c. 1. Sect. 259. Lit. Ten. l. 2. c. 4. p. 22, &c.*

To *Agist*, *Agisto*, are. *Spel. 26. i. e.* To Feed or Depasture, *Aceciam permitteret Equam illam agistare in pasturis ipsius quer. &c. Ro. pl. 32.*

Agistment, *Agistamentum*, i, n. *Ro. pl. ib. i. e.* Feeding or Depasturing.

Agle (in Lincolnshire) *Segelocum* or *Segelogum*.

Agmundisham (in Buckinghamshire) *Agmundishamum*.

Agnes (a Womans name) *Agnes*, etis, f.

To *Agree*, *Agreo*, are.

An *Agreement*, *Agreementum*, i, n. *Spel. 26. Lex. 5.* Agreement (saith *Plowden*) is a word compounded of two words, *aggregatio* and *mentium*, i. e. Agreement of minds, it is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. *Ab aggregiēdo dicitur*, saith *Spelman*, *Plow. Term. Pas. Anno. 4. E. 6.*

A. L.

Agrimony (Herb) *Agrimonia*,
An *Ague*, *Febris*.

A. H.

Ahab (a Mans name) *Ahab* In-
decl.

Abaquerus (a Mans name) *Aba-*
querus, i, m.

Abaꝝ (a Mans name) *Ahaꝝ* Indec.

Abaꝝia (a Mans name) *Ahazias*,
z; 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*,
ij. n.

Alan (a Mans name) *Alanus*,
i, m.

An *Alarm* or *Signal to Battle*, *Sign-*
numBellicum, ci, n. *Classicum*, i. n.

To *Sound an alarm*, *Signum Belli-*
cum or *Classicum canere*, *Tubâ*
Signum dare.

Alban (a Mans name) *Albanus*,
i, m.

Albert (a Mans name) *Albertus*,
i, m.

Alberry (in *Hartfordshire*) *Aula*,
or *Villa Antiqua*.

Alborough (in *Yorkshire*) *Subtri-*
agutium Isfurium.

A. L.

An *Alderman*, *Aldermannus*, i,
m.

Aldermanship, *Aldermanry*, *Alder-*
manria, z, f. i. e. The Office of
an Alderman. Declaramus quod
omnes & singuli Aldermanni ele-
cti in Civitate predicta (i. e. *Lon-*
don) "quolibet anno imperpetuum
" in Festo Sancti Gregorii Papæ ab
" Officio Aldermaniæ suæ penitus
" & precise cessent, & inde tota-
" liter amoveantur, & amoti, anno
" proximo sequenti ad Officium Al-
" dermanriæ nullatenus re-eligan-
" tur, sed loco illorum sic cessan-
" dorum & amovendorum alii dis-
" creti concives sui bonæ famæ &
" illesæ per easdem Gardas de qui-
" bus alii sic amoti prius Alder-
" manni fuerunt singulis annis
" imperpetuum eligantur. Chart Ci-
" vit Londõn dat. 22.º. Nov. 50.
E. 3.

An *Alder-Tree*, *Alnus*, ni, m.

The Place where *Alders* grow, *Al-*
netum, i; n.

Aldred (a Mans name) *Aldredus*,
i; n.

Ale, *Cervisia Illupulata*.

Strong ale, *Cervisia vâlida*.

Small ale, *Cervisia Tenuis*.

Stale ale, *Cervisia vetula*.

An *ale-house*, *Cervisarium*, ii, n.

Caupona, z; f. *Popina*, z, f.

An *ale house-keeper*, *Caupo*, onis,
m. *Pöpinârius*, ii, m.

Alen (a River in *Dorsetshire*) *A-*
lenus.

Alesbury-Vale (in *Buckinghamshire*)
Eilecurium vallis.

Alexanders or *Alifander* (Herb)
Hippofelinum.

Alexanders of Creet (Herb) *Smyr-*
num, ii. n.

Alexan-

Alexander (a Mans name) *Alexander*, dri, m.

Alexis (a Mans name) *Alexis*, s, m.

Alfred (a Mans name) *Alfredus*, i ; m.

Algernoon (a Mans name) *Algernoon*, onis, m.

All-beal, or woundwort *Panacea*, æ; f.

Ale-boof or *Ground Ivy*. *Hedera*, arborea *Terrestris*.

All-ballontide, *Festum omnium Sanctorum*.

Alballows Barking, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking*.

Alballows Breadstreet, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pistorum*.

Alballows Honeylane, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis viculo*.

Alballows Lombardstreet, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Longobardico*.

Alballows Staining, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum delibuentium*.

Alballows the Wall, *Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra murum*.

Alkanet (Herb) *Anchusa*, æ, f.

Alice (a Womans name) *Alicia*, æ, f. *Adeliza*, æ, f.

An *alien*, *Alienigena*, æ, c. g. *alien* is derived from the Latin word *Alienus*, and according to the Etymology of the word, it signifies one born in a strange Country, under the obedience of a strange Prince, such an one is not capable of Inheritance within *England*. 1. Because the secrets of the Realm may thus be discovered. 2. The Revenues of the Realm (which are the Sinews of War and ornament of Peace) shall be taken, and en-

joyed by strangers born, 3. This will tend to the destruction of the Realm. If he be naturalized by Act of Parliament, then he is not accounted in Law, *Alienigena*, but *Indigena*, as a natural born Subject, and may purchase and maintain actions as *Englishmen*. *Coke*. l. 7.

An *Alienation*, *Alienatio*, o. nis, f.

To *Alien*, *Alieno*, are. It signifies to transfer the property of any thing to another Person.

To *Alien in Mortmain*, *alienare in Manum mortuam*. It is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious House or other Body Politick.

To *Alien in Fee*, *alienare in Feodo*. It is to sell the Fee-simple of any Lands or Tenements, or of any Corporeal Right, *W. 2. C. 25. 13. Ed. 1. 3.*

Alimony, *Alimonia*, æ, f. Nourishment, Maintenance: in a Modern Legal sense, it signifies that portion or allowance which a married Woman sues for upon any occasional separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alive, *Vivus*, a, um.

An *Almanack*, *Fasti*, orum. m. *Calendarium*, ii. n.

An *Almond*, *Amygdalum*, i, n.

An *Almond-Tree*, *Amygdalus*, li, f.

Almondbury (in *England*) *Camulodunum*.

An *Almoner*, *Eleemosynarius*, ii. m.

A *Lord Almoner*, *Eleemosynarchus*, i, m.

Alms *Eleemosyna*, æ, f.

An

A. M.

An *Alms-house*, Xenodochium,
ii. n.

Of *Alms*, Eleemosynarius, a, um.
Almost, fere adv.

Alneland (a River in Northum-
berland) Alaunius.

Aine (a River in Warwickshire)

Alenus

Alone, Sölus, a, um.

Alphage (a Mans name) Alphe-
gus, i. m.

Also, Item, adv.

To *Alter*, altero, are. *Rg. Ent.*
413. *Co. Let.* 357.

An *Altering*, Alteratio, onis, f. i.
Co. 109.

Although, Etsi adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

¶ *Altarage*, Altaragium, ii. n. *Spel.*
32. *Lex.* 6. Obventio altaris. Of-
ferings and all small Tythes due to
the Priest *Spel.*

All, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. In-
teger, ra, rum. as Totum illud mes-
suagium, all that messuage. Om-
nis & quælibet Persona & Personæ,
All and every Person and Persons.
Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ
Terræ.

Allaway (in Scotland) Alana.

To *Alledge*, Allego, are.

An *Allegation*, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Allerton (in Yorkshire) Cataracto-
num.

An *Allie by Marriage*, Affinis,
is, c. 2.

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas,
atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Consanguini-
tas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To *Allot*, Alotta, are. or set
out ones share.

Allotted, Allottatus, a, um. *Rg. Ent.*
487.

A. M.

To *Allow*, Alloco, are.

An *Allowance upon Account*, Allo-
catio, onis, f.

An *Alley in a Town*, Angypor-
tus, us, or, i, m.

All Souls day, Festum omnium
animarum.

A. M.

Amain (a Sea term for come on
Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners to low-
er their Sails) Demittere vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) Amata,
æ, f.

An *Ambassador*, Orator, oris, m.
Ambleside (in Westmorland) Am-
begianna.

Amber, Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in England) Ambro-
fia, Ambrosii mons.

Ambrose (a Mans name) Ambro-
sius, ii, m.

An *Ambush lying in wait*, Insi-
diaz arum, f.

A lye in Ambush, Infidiator, o-
ris, m.

To *lie or be in Ambush*, Infidior,
ari.

An *Amends*, Emenda, æ, f. Emen-
dals, so much in Bank for repairing
of Losses. *Hil.* 4. *E.* 3. *Placito.*
25. 1. *Fo.* 360, 361. *Spel.* 230.

An *Amendment*, Emendatio, onis,
f. It imports the Correcting of an
Error, either in Process or Plead-
ings.

An *Amerciament*, Amerciamen-
tum, i, n. Misericordia, æ, f. Wita
Wyta, æ; f. It is called in Latin *Mi-
serecordia*, because it ought to be
assessed mercifully, and this ought
to be moderated by Asserement of
his

his Equals, or else a Writ *de moderata misericordia* doth lie, or because the Party which offendeth putteth himself on the mercy of the King. A Fine is always imposed and assessed by the Court, but Amerciament by the Country. *Co. Lit. Lib. 2. c. 11. p. 194. Term. of Law. Co. 8. Rep.*

Amerced, Amerciatus, 2, um. Spel. 34. Pry. 53.

Amersham (in England) Agmundishamum.

Amesbury (in Wiltshire) Ambrosia, Ambrosii burgus.

An *Amethyst stone*, Amethystus, i. m.

Aminadab (a Mans name) Aminadab.

Amongst, Inter.

To *Amortize*, Amortizo, are. i. c. To put Lands into Mortmain.

Amortizement, Amortizatio, onis, f. Spel. 34. Lex. 7. Rq. Entr. 68. 137. i. e. The putting of an Estate into Mortmain.

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um, Put into Mortmain.

An *Amorous Potion*, Philtrum, i, n.

Amos (a Mans name) Amos Indec. Ammunition, Armorum copia.

Of *Ammunition*, Militaris, re. Castrensis, fe.

An *Amulet*, Amuletum, i, n.

Amnon (a Mans name) Amnon.

Amwell (in Hertfordshire) Fons Amnenfis.

Amy (a Womens name) Amicia 2, f.

A. N.

Annadale (in Scotland) Vallis Annangia.

Ananias (a Mans name) Ananias 2, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, 2, f. Confusion, lack of Government.

An *Anatomy*, Anatomia, 2, f, Skeleton, i, n.

An *Anatomist*, Dissecator, oris, m.

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f.

To *Anatomize*, Dissecō, ui, ctum.

Annates or first Fruits, Annates, um. f. pl.

Ancaster (in Lincolnshire) Crocolana.

An *Ancestor*, Antecessor, oris, m. Ancestor is derived from the Latin word *Antecessor*, and in Law there is a difference between *Antecessor* and *Predecessor*, for *Antecessor* is applied to a natural Person, as *F. S. & Antecessores sui*; but *Predecessor* is applied to a Body Politick or Corporate, as *Epis. Lond. & Predecessores sui*; *Rector de D. & Predecessores sui*.

Unlike his *Ancestors*, Degener, eris.

Ancestry, Prosapia, 2, f.

Derived of the *Ancestors name*, Patronymicus, 2, um.

An *Anchor*, Anchora, 2, f.

Belonging to an *Anchor*, Anchorarius, a, um.

To *Anchor*, cast *Anchor*, Anchoram jacere.

To weigh *Anchor*, Anchoram Sublevare.

To ride at *Anchor*, ad Anchoram stare.

Riding at *Anchor*, Fluctuans ad Anchoram.

The *Cable of an Anchor*, Anchorale, is; n.

To *More at Anchor*, Morari ad Anchoram.

An *Anchor Smith*, Faber Anchorarius.

He

A. N.

He that hath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Ancoragium, ii; n. Lex. 7. a Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they cast anchor.

Anchorves, Enchrafichöli, m. pl.

Anchorves Sawce, Oxygärium, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An Ancient Man, Sēnex ēnis.

To grow Ancient, Invetērasco, ere.

Grown Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And also, Acciam for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Etſi, quod ſi.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An Andiron, Andela, x; f. Subex Focarius.

Andover. (in *Hantſhire*) Andovera.

Andrew (a Mans name) Andreas, x; m.

St. Andrew's Cape (in *Scotland*) Veruvium.

St. Andrew's day, Feſtum Sancti Andreæ apoſtoli.

Angelet (a Womans name) Angeletta, x, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angēlica, x; f.

An angle or Corner, Angūlus, li, m.

A right angle, Orthogōnus, i, m.

Consisting of right angles, Orthogonius, a, um.

To Angle, Ineſto, are.

An angler or Fiſher with Hooks, Hamātor, oris, m.

An angling, Arundinis moderatio.

An angling line, ſeta, x, f.

An angling rod, Arundo, inis.

Angleſey (Iſland) Angleſega, Mona.

A. P.

Angus (part of *Scotland*) Anguſta

The Ankle, Malleolus, i, m.

The Ankle Bone, Talus, i, m.

Anne (a Womans name) Anna, x, f.

To Annex (joyn to) Annecto, xi, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Annis (Herb) Anifum, ſi, n.

Anniversary (yearly) Anniverſarius, a, um.

Annual (yearly) Annuus, a, um.

Annually (every year) Quotannis, adv.

An Annuity (yearly ſtipend) Annuus Redditus, Annuitas.

Another, Alius, a, um.

Another mans, Aliēnus, a, um.

Anſelm (a Mans name) Anſelmus, i, m.

To Anſwer, Reſpondeo, di, ſum.

An Ant (Piſmire) Formica, x, f.

An Ant hill or Neſt, Formicētum, i, n.

Anthill (in *Bedfordſhire*) Antiliā.

Antholin (a Mans name) Antholinus, ii, m.

Anthony (a Mans name) Antonius, ii, m.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Eryſipelas, atis; n.

Anticks, or Images of Building, Perſonæ, arum.

An Antidote, Antidotus, ti, f.

Antimony, Antimonium, ii, m.

An Anvil, Incus, ūdis f.

An Anvils ſtock, truncus Incudis.

To ſtrike upon an Anvil, Incudo, ſi, ſum.

A worker on an Anvil, Incudo, onis.

Faſhioned at the Anvil, Incuſus, a, um.

Any, Ullus, a, um.

A. P.

Apart, Separatim.
Apart from, Separate, Sejunctus,
 a, um.

To stand apart, Diffito, are.

An Ape, Simia, x; f.

Apelles (a Mans name) Apelles, is.

Apollo (a Mans name) Apollo,
 inis, m.

Apology (excuse) Apologia, x; f.

An Apoplexy, Apoplexia, x.

An Apothecary, Apothecarius, ii,
 m. x Mon. 938. Pharmācōpola, x, m.

An Apothecary's Shop, Pharmācō-
 pōlium, ii, n.

An Apparator, Apparator, oris,
 m. i. e. a Messenger to the Spirit-
 ual Court.

An Apricock, Malum Præcox.

An Apricock-Tree, Malus Arme-
 niaca.

April, Aprilis, is, m.

An Apron, Præcinctorium, ii. n.
 Ventrale, is, n.

To Appear, Appareo, ui, itum.

An Appearance, Apparentia, x;
 f. idem quod Comparentia. Ra. Ent.
 347. Doctor and Stu. 30.

Doth more fully Appear, Plenius
 apparet; (vox sepius placitando
 usitata) A Phrase often used in
 Pleading Indentures and other
 Writings.

Doth manifestly appear, Lique-
 t manifeste.

It Appears, Constat Imp.

Apparel, Vestitus, ūs, m.

Apparalled, Vestitus, a, um.

A suit of apparel, Indumentum, i.
 n-Series apparatus, habitus vestitum,

Apparalled gallantly, Concinnā-
 tus, a, um.

Apparalled meanly, Vili [veste
 Tectus.

Apparalled in Mourning, Pallatus,
 a, um.

Apparalled bandsomly, Cultus, a,
 um.

Apparalled unbandsomly, Incultus,
 u, um.

An apparelling, Appāratio, onis, fi

To apparel, Vestio, ire.

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um.

Apparently, Manifeste.

To appeal, Appello, are.

An appeal, Appellum, i, n. Brac.

140. Appellatio, onis, f. Co. Lit.

287. An Appeal to a Superiour

Court for the removing a Cause

out of an Inferiour. Also an Accu-

sation, at the Suit of the Party, his

Wife or Heir (and not at the Pro-

secution 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 appellamt, 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, Pertineo,

ere.

It Appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinens.

An apple, Pomum, i, m.

A Geniting, or Summer apple,

Pomum Præcox.

A Summer Golden apple, Pomum

Sanguineum.

A St. John apple, or Winter fruit,

Pomum Serotinum.

A Cats-head, or Costard apple,

Pomum decumanum.

A Queen apple, Pomum Claudia-

num.

A. P.

A Crumpling or little Apple, Pomum nanum.

An Apple soon rotten, Pomum fugax.

An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i; f.

Bearing Apples, Pōmifer, a, um.

Full of Apples, Pōmōsus, a, um.

An Apple Core, Volva, z, f.

An Apple-Loft, Pomarium, ii. n.

An Apple-Keeper, Pomo, ōnis, m.

An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.

Appleby (in Westmorland) Applebera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii. m. Spel. 43. Pry. 13.

An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, i. e. a Baresler or Councillor.

An Apprenticeship, Apprentisagium, ii; n. Spel. 64. Apprenticiamentum, i; n. 2. Fo. 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, Jussu.

To Apportion, Apportiono, are. i. e. To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land, is shared amongst the Tenants.

An Apportionment, Apportionamentum, i; Lex. 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid.

To appropriate, Approprio, are.

An Appropriation, Appropriatio, onis, f. Lex. 8. Appropriantia, 1. Mon. 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. Ass. 17. It signifies the severing of a Benefice Ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, &c.

A. R.

To Apprise, Apprecio, are.

To Approve, Approbo, are.

An Approver, Approbator. oris, m. Lex. 8. One who confesses Felony and Appeals or Accuses others also of the same, which he was bound to prove by Combat, or by the Country.

The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who had the letting of his Demesns to the best advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a, um.

An Approving, Approbatio, onis, f.

An Appurtenance, Pertinentia, Brac. 36. 1 Mon. 555, 586. ter.

With their and every of their Appurtenances, Cum eorum & cujuslibet eorum pertinentiis.

A. R.

Arable, Arabilis, le.

An Arraignment, Arainamentum, i; n. 2. Inst. 48.

Arraigned, Arainatus, a, um. A Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is Indicted, and put to his Tryal, *T. of Law*. One arraigned upon an Indictment of Felony or Murder, shall have no Counsel, but the Judges shall so instruct him in all things that pertain to the order of Pleading, that he shall run in no danger by his mispleading. *Dr. and Student*, c. 48. This is altered by a late Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Assize, Arrainare assisam. Spel. 21. Ry. 403, bis. i. e. To Prosecute by such a Writ.

To Array, Arraiare.

An Array, Arraiamentum, i; n. Co. Lit. 156. i. e. The order, Array

Array or range of the names in the Pannel of the Jurors for the Tryal of a Cause.

To Challenge the array of the Pannel, Calumniare arraiamentum.

Commissioners of Array, Arraiatores, m. pl. Lex. 9.

Arbella (a Womans name) Arbella, Arabella, z, f.

To Arbitrate, Arbitro, arc. i. e. To Judge between.

An **Arbitrement**, Arbitrium, ii. n. awardium, ii. n. Spel. 63. It is called Arbitrement, because the Judges Elected therein may determine the Controversie, not according to the Law, but *ex boni viri arbitrio*, or else because the Parties to the Controversie have submitted themselves to the Judgment of the Arbitrators, not by compulsory means, but *ex libero arbitrio*, out of their own accord. It is a power given by the Parties litigant to some to hear and determine some matters in Suit between them, to whose Judgment they bind themselves to stand. There is a diversity between it and concord, for that an Arbitrement may be Pleaded although the time of performance of it be not yet come, but a Concord ought to be executed and satisfied before the Action brought, or it is no good Plea. *Dyer Term. Mich. Anno Sex-^{to}. Ed. 6. 75.* Five things are incident to an Arbitrement,

1. Matter of Controversie.
2. Submission.
3. Parties to the Submission.
4. Arbitrators.
5. Rendring the award, which may be either.

1. By word or,

2. By writing. *Dyer 217.*

Pl. 60.

An **Arbitrator**, Arbitrator, oris,

m. Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.

An **Arbitratix**, Arbitratix, icis, f.

An **Arbour**, Topiarium, ii. n.

An **Arbour-maker**, Topiarius, ii; m.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, z; f.

An **Arch in building**, Arcus, us, m. fornix, icis, m.

A **Flat Arch**, Archus planus.

Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An **Arch in a Cloyster**, Archa in Claustro. 1 Mon. 933.

Archery, Archeria, z, f. Co. Lit. 107.

Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Arquatura, z, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Constrata Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An **Arched-Roof**, Tectum laqueatum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuatúra, z; f.

To make an **Arch Roof**, Fornicare.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcubus, i. e. The Arch-bishop of *Canterbury's* consistory Court.

An **Arch-bishop**, Archiepiscopus, i, m.

An **Arch-bishoprick**, Archiepiscopatus, us, m.

The Arch-bishop of Armagh in Ireland, Archiepiscopus Armachanus.

The Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

The Arch-bishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

An

Arch-Deacon, Archidiaconus, i. m.
 An *Arch-deaconship*, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archilaus (a Mans name) Archelaus, i, m.

An *Archer* (Bow-man) Sagittarius, ii, m.

Archibald (a Mans name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An *Architect* (master-Builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architectura, z, f.

Architect-like, Architecticè adv.

Archive, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arcko (in Ireland) Arckovium.

Ardee (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Ardemonst-head (in Scotland) Norantum promontorium.

Ardragh (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Ara (a River in Yorkshire) Arus.

Argile (part of Scotland) Argathelia.

Arglas (in Ireland) Veluntium.

To *Argue*, Argumentor, ari.

An *Argument*, Argumentum, i, n.

A *firm Argument*, Demonstratio, onis, f.

A *Cunning Argument*, Sophisma, atis, n.

Full of Arguments, Argumentosiss, z, um.

To *hold an Argument with one*, Disputo, are.

Arias (a Mans name) Arias, z, m.

Aristarchus (a Mans name) Aristarchus, i, m.

Aristotle (a Mans name) Aristoteles.

Aristophanes (a Mans name) Aristophanes.

Aristocracy, Aristocratia, z, f. i. e. Government by Nobles.

Arithmetick, Arithmetica, z, f.

Arithmetical, Arithmeticus, z, um.

An *Arithmetician*, Arithmeticus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or the *Art of Equation*, Algebra, z, f.

An *Arm*, Brachium, ii, n.

A *little Arm*, Brachiolum, li, n.

Of an Arm, Brachialis, le.

The Brawn of the Arm or Thigh, Lacertus, i, m.

An *Arm-pit*, Ala, z, f.

An *Arm-hole*, Axilla, z, f.

Of the Arm-holes, Axillaris, re.

An *Arm of the Sea*, Vide Sea.

To *Arm*, Armo, are.

A *Man at Arms*, armed Cap-a-pee, Cataphractus, i, m. i. e. A Cuirassier.

To *arm Cap-a-pee*, Berarmo, are.

An *arming Cap-a-pee*, Perarmatio, onis, f.

Armagh (in Ireland), Armacha, Ardinacha.

Of Armagh, Armaccensis, Armachanus.

Armanoth, (part of Scotland) Armanothia.

Armed, Armatus, z, um.

Armed with a Buckler, Scutatus, z, um.

Armed with a Favelin, Pilatus, z, um.

Armed with a Sword, Ensatatus, z, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatedus, z, um.

Armour, Armatura, z, f.

A *Coat of Armour*, Paludamentum, i, n.

An *entire Suit of Armour*, Panoplinia, z, f.

Armour for the Thigh, Femorale, is, n.

Clothes

A. R.

A. R.

Cloathes under mens armour,
Subarmalia, ium, n.

An armourer, Armamentarius,
ii, m.

An armourer's shop, Officina ar-
maria.

An armory, Armamentarium,
ii, n.

Arms, weapons, instruments, Ar-
ma, orum, n.

Shewing of armour, training, &c.
Armilustrum, i, n.

An armour-bearer, Armiger,
i, m.

Linnen armory, Armatura Linea.

*Armourers of linnen armory, Mer-
chant Taylors of London,* Arma-
rarii linearum armiturarum
Moo. 576.

To be in arms, Arma tenere.

They are up in arms, In armis
sunt.

Arms (Coat of Arms) Insignia,
ium, n.

To bear arms, Arma induere,
in armis esse.

To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.

A man of arms, Vir bellicus.

Deeds of arms, Gesta, orum, n.

By force of arms, Manu forti, or
vi & armis.

An army, Exercitus, ūs, m.

To lead an army, Agmen du-
cere.

To marshal an army, Aciem or-
dinare, dirigere.

A wing of an army, Cornus,
ūs, m.

*Arnold (a mans name) Arnol-
dus, i, m.*

The arse, Podex, icis.

The arse-gut, Intestinum rectum.

*Arsenick, (Ratsbane) Arseni-
cum, i, n.*

*Arsesmart (Herb) Hydropiper,
eris, Perficaria, æ, f.*

Art or science, Ars, tis, f.

Made up by art, Factitius, a, um.

An artery (Pulse) Arteria, æ, f.

The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.

Of the arteries, Arterialis, le.

*Arthur (a mans name) Arthu-
rus, i, m.*

An article, Articulus, i, m.

To article, Articulo, are.

Article by Article, Articulatim,
adv.

An artichoke Cynara, æ, f.

An artificer, Artifex, icis.

To forge or work artificially, Fa-
brifacio; eci, ere.

Arilleries, Machinæ bellicæ.

Furnished with artillery, Machi-
nis bellicis instructus.

A train of artillery, Machina-
rum apparatus.

The artillery yard, Palestra,
æ, f.

*Arun (a River in Suffex) A-
runus.*

*Arundel (in Suffex) Arundelia,
arundellum, aruntina vallis.*

*Arundel (the Family) Arun-
delius, Arondellius de Hirundine.*

*Arras (Hangings) Tapes, e-
tis, m.*

Figured arras, Pictura Textilis.

Arrerages, Arreragia, o, um, n.

Arreragum, ii, n. Spel. 53, i. c.
Moneys behind upon an Ac-
count.

*To arrest, Arresto, are. Ar-
rest is derived, as some think,*

*of the French word Arrestor, to
stay; or from the Greek word*

*αρεσιον, a decree or sentence of
the Court. Arrest is when one is
taken and restrained from his li-*

erty,

C

erty, by Power or Colour of a Lawful Warrant. Arrest signifieth properly a Decree of a Court, by virtue of which a Man is Arrested, &c. The Person of a Baron which is a Peer of the Parliament, shall not be Arrested in Debt or Trespass by his Body, for none of the Nobility which is Lord of the Parliament, and by the Law ought to be tryed by his Peers, shall be Arrested by his Body. The Law intends they assist the King in his Counsel for the Common weal, and keep the Realm in safety by their Prowess and Valour, and they are intended to have sufficient in Lands whereby they may be distrained. This Priviledge extends also to Women who are Baronesses by Birth or Marriage, if those by Marriage lose not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They shall not therefore be put in Juries although it be in the service of the Country. An Arrest in the night is Lawful: For the Officer ought to Arrest a Man when he is to be found, for otherwise peradventure he shall never Arrest him, *Quisq; qui male agit odit lucem*. And if the Officer do not Arrest him when he findeth him and may Arrest him, the Plaintiff shall have an Action upon the Case, and recover all his Loss in damages. No Man shall be Arrested upon the Lord's day, except in Criminal matters. *Cook 6. Rep. Countess of Rutland's Case. Cook 9. Rep.*

Earl of Salop's Case. *Cook 9. Rep. Makally's Case.*
An arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Arrestatio, onis, f. Reg. 106. Spel. 58. Pri. 21. 24. 27. 73.
Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um.
To arrive, Arrivo, are, i Co. 28.
An arriving, Arrivatio, onis, f. i. e. A coming to.
An arrow, Sagitta, x, f.
A little arrow, Sagittella, x, f.
A broad forked beaded arrow, Trägula, x, f.
An arrow head, Cuspis, Idis, f. Spiculum, i, n.
A broad arrow head, Uncinus, i, m.
The neck of an arrow, Crena Sagittæ.
The feathers of an arrow, Plumæ Sagittæ.
Of or like an arrow, Sagittarius, a, um.
To shoot an arrow, Sagitto, are.
Shot with an arrow, Sagittus, a, um.
A small engin to shoot poisoned arrows, Scorpionium, ii, n.
Bearing arrows, Sagittifer, a, um,

A. S.

The bishop of St. Asaph, Episcopus Asaphensis.
Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire) Asaphensis.
Asarabacca (Herb) Asarum, i.
As above said, Ut supra dictum est.
Aforesaid, Ut præfertur, ut prædictum est.
As

As soon as, Tam cito quam.

As if, Acli.

As yet, Adhuc, adv.

Ascension day, Festum ascensionis Domini.

An ash-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.

A wild ash, Ornus, i, f.

Ash (the family) de Fraxinis.

Ash-bridge (in Hertfordshire) Jugum Fraxinetum.

Of ash colour, Cineraceus, a, um.

Ashen, Fraxineus, a, um.

An ash-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.

Ash-wednesday, Cineralia, orum. Dies Cinerum.

Ashwel (in Hertfordshire) Fons inter Fraxinus.

Ashes, Cinis, oris, m.

Buck-ashes, Cinis ad Lixivium.

To burn to ashes, In cineres redigere.

To bring a-shour, Subduco, xi, etum.

Asked, Interrogatus, a, um.

An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.

An asking of advice, Consultatio, onis, f.

Ascenden (in Hertfordshire) Caverna viperina.

Male asphodel, Asphodeli album, f. maris.

Female asphodel, or king's spear (Herb.) Asphodeli, hactæ regis, f. m.

Astrology, Astrologia, æ, f.

An astrologer, Astrologus, i, m.

Astronomy, Astronomia, æ, f.

An astronomer, Astronomus, mi, m.

Astronomical, Astronomicus, a, um.

Asunder, Separatim, adv.

To take asunder, In partes tribuere.

To cut asunder, Disséco, ui, etum.

To put asunder, Sejungo, xi, etum.

An afs, Afinus, ni, m.

A little afs, Afellus, li, m.

A she afs, Asina, æ, f.

A wild afs, Onager, is, m.

An afs colt, Pullus asini.

Of an afs, Afinarius, a, um.

Like an afs, Afinalis, le,

An afs dresser or driver, Agafo, onis, m.

An afs-berd, Afinarius, ii, m.

To assart, Assarto, arc. 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. Carta de foresta, ca. 4. Ry. 2.

21. 50. Assartæ tot acra, 1 Mon.

403. 483. 513. 814. Assartatio,

onis, f. 1 Mon. 585. Essartum, i,

n. Spel. 240. i. e. Land assarted.

To assassin, Percutio, issi, sum.

Assassinare, Law word.

An assassin, Percussor, oris, m.

An assassination, Interfectio, onis, f.

To assault, Insultum facere.

An assault, Assultus, tis m. In-

sultus. us, m. Assault is from

the Latin word *Insultus*, which

denoteth a leaping or flying up-

on a Man, so that it cannot be

performed without the offer of

some hurtful Blow, or at least

some hurtful Speech, and there-

fore to rebuke a Collector with

foul words, so that he departed

for fear without doing his of-

fice, was taken for an Assault.

To strike at a Man although he

were neither hurt nor hit with the Blow, was adjudged an Assault. Assault doth not always imply necessarily a hitting, and therefore in Trespass. for Assault and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the Assault, and yet excused of the Battery. 40. Ed. 3. 4. and 25. Ed. 3. 24. 27. Aff. Pl. 11. 22. lib. Aff. Plea, 60.

Assaulted, Insultus, a, um.
To assay, Assaio, are. Pry. 196.

To assay (make tryal of) Tenta, are.

The assay master of the mint, Assaiator, oris, m. He is an Officer of the Mint for the due tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

An assay, Assaia, z, f. i. e. Of Measures and Weights.

The assay and assise of bread, Assaia & Assisa panis, Lex. 10. Ry. 659. Assaiator Cambiorum Regis, Lex. 10.

The assay and assise of Wine and beer, Assaia & assisa vini & Cervisia.

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 assembly of people, Assemblatio gentium, Vid. Rest. Ent. Tit. Huey and Cry.

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, m.

To assess or tax, Assideo, ere.

An assessment or tax, Assessamentum, i, n. Law term.

Assessments, Assessamenta.

An Assessor, Assessor, oris, m. Assisor, oris, m. i. e. An assessor of publick taxes, as two inhabitants in every parish were assessors for the Royal Ayd, anno. 16, and 17. Car. 2. Cap. 1, and rated every Person according to the proportion of his Estate.

Assers, Omnia defuncti bona personalia. Law term.

To assign over, Assigno, are.

An assignee, Assignatus, i, m.

Assigned, Assignatus, a, um.

An assignation, Assignatio, onis, f.

Assin (a River in Scotland) Ictys.

An assise, Assisa, z, f. Spel. 56. Lex. 10. Redditus Assisæ. 2 Mon. 423. 614. An Assise or Sessions of Judges and Justices. Assise cometh of the Latin word *Assideo*, which is to associate or sit together. It is *nomen equivocum* (saith Littleton.) Sometimes it is taken for a Jury, for in the Record of an Assise, the word is, *Assisa venit recognitura*, &c. which is the same

as *furata venit recognitura*, and in a Writ of right the Tenant putting himself on God and the great Assise, is the same as upon God and his Country, viz. the Jury. But most properly it is taken for a Writ or Action, and it lieth where a Man is put out of his Lands, Tenements or any profit to be taken in a certain place, and so disseised of his Freehold. At the Common Law Assise was *remedium maxime festinum*, for in this the Defendant shall not pray the ayd of any but the King, also *maxime beneficiale*, for in no Action at the Common Law, a Man shall recover Land it self and Damages, but only in an Assise against the Disseisor. There be four Assises, viz. an Assise of *Novel disseisin*, of *Mort d'ancestor*, of *Darrein presentment*, and of *Furis Utrum*. There are several Writs (in case of Disseisin) so called, as *Assisa mortis Antecessoris*, *Assisa ultimæ presentationis*, &c. It also signifieth the size, quantity or scantling of any thing.

Keepers of assise, Assisores, m. pl. *Spel.* Alio Jurymen.

To assise measures, Assisare mensuras, *Ry.* 569.

To assoil, Abiolvo, ere. *Lex.* 12.

To assume or promise, Assumo, pfi, tum.

Assumpsit (of the Latin *Assumptio*) is a voluntary promise made by word, by which a Man assumeth and taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. It holds good in Law,

where there is something laid down in consideration: For a promise without consideration will not bind in Law to performance, but is called *nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio*.

The feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin, Festum assumptionis beatæ marie virginis.

To assure, Insure, Assuro, are. *Bri.* 16. *Assicuro*, are. *Reg.* 107. *Spel.* 55. 2 *Mon.* 653. 659.

An assurance, Assurancia, x, f. *Securantia*, x, f. *Co. Ent.* 30.

Policy of Assurance, Assuranciatio, onis, f.

A. T.

At, Apud, præp.

At another time or place, Alias, adv.

At the first of all, Principio, adv. *Primo* adv.

At a day Ad diem.

At a place, Apud locum.

At that time, Tunc temporis.

Atheism, Atheia, x, f.

An atheist, Atheos, i, m.

Arbelney (in Somersetsshire) A-delingia.

Athern (in Ireland) Athra.

Athol (part of Scotland) Atholia.

To attach, Attachio, are. It signifies to take or apprehend a Person by Commandment or Writ.

An attachment, Attachiamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 58. *Lex.* 12. It differs from an Arrest or Capias, for an Arrest proceeds out of the Interior Courts by Pre-

cept, and Attachment out of the Superiour Courts by Precept or Writ, and that a Precept to Arrest hath these formal words *duci facias*, &c. and a Writ of Attachment these, *Precipimus tibi quod astachies*, A. B. *Et habeas eum coram nobis*, &c. whereby it appears, that he who arrests, carries the Party arrested to another higher Person to be disposed of forthwith, but he that attacheth keeps the Party attached, and presents him in Court at the day assigned in the attachment, *Lambert's Eirenarcha*, lib. 1. Ca. 16. Yet (by *Kitchin fol. 79.*) an attachment sometimes issues out of a Court Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is also another difference in that an arrest lies only upon the Body of a Man, and an attachment sometimes on his Goods; which makes it in that particular differ from a *Capias* in being more general, for (by *Kitchin fo. 263.*) a Man may be attached by an hundred Sheep, but the *Capias* takes hold of the Body only.

Attachment by writ, Attachmentum per breve. It differs from a Distress or *Distringas* in this, That an attachment reacheth not to Lands, as a Distress doth, and that a Distress toucheth not the Body (if it be properly taken) as an attachment doth; yet are they divers times confounded, howbeit in the most common use, an attachment is the apprehending of a Man by his Body to bring him to answer the

Plaintiff's Action. A Distress without a Writ, is the taking of a Man's Goods for some real cause, as rent service, or the like, whereby to force him to Replevy, and so to be Plaintiff in an Action of Trespass against him that distrained him.

Attachment out of the Chancery, Breve de attachmento à Curia Cancellariæ emanans. It is a Writ which is had of course upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was served with a Subpena, and appear'd not, or it issueth upon not performing some order or decree after the return of this Attachment by the Sheriff, *quod defendens non est inventus in balliva sua*, &c. Another Attachment with Proclamation issues out against the Defendant, and if he appears not thereupon, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Rebellion against him, *West. Synboleography 2. part. Tit. Proceedings in Chancery.*

Attachment of Privilege, Breve attachmenti de privilegio. It is by virtue of a Man's privilege to call another to the Court whereto he himself belongs, and in respect whereof he is privileged to answer some Action. *New Book of Entries, verbo privilegio fo. 431.*

Foreign attachment, Attachmentum forensicum. It is an Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor of his, within such City or Liberty, and by the Custom of some Places, as *London, Excester*, &c. a Man may attach

attach Money or Goods in the hands of a stranger, whilst he is in their Liberty, as if *A.* owes *B.* 5 *l.* and *C.* owes *A.* 5 *l.* *B.* may attach this 5 *l.* in the hands of *C.* to satisfy himself for the debt due from *A.* *Calibrop's Customs*, fo. 66.

Attachment of the forest, *Attachiamentum forestæ*. It is one of the three Courts there held, the lowest is called the Attachment, the next *Swammote*, and the highest the Justice in Eyre's Seat. This Court of Attachment seems to be so called because the Verderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers, and to Enroll them, that they may be presented or punished at the next Justice Seat. *Manwood part 1. fo. 93.* And this Attaching is by three means, by Goods and Chattels, by Body, Pledges and Mainprise, or by the Body only. This Court is kept every forty days throughout the year: See *Crompton's Jurisdiction of Courts. Tit. Court of the Forest*, for the diversity of Attachments: See *Register of Writs*, verbo *attachiamentum*.

An attainder, *Attinctura*, *x*, *f.* It is when a Man hath Committed Treason or Felony, and after Conviction, Judgment hath passed upon him: the Children of a Person Attainted cannot be Heirs to him or any other Ancestor. If he were Noble and

Gentile before, he and his Posterity are made Base and Ignoble, in respect of any Nobility or Gentry which they had by their Birth. This corruption of Blood cannot be salved but by Authority of Parliament, the King's Letters Patents will not do it. *Co. on Lit. l. 3. c. 13. Sect. 745.*

An Attaint, *Attincta*, *x*, *f.* *Spel. 58. Lex. 13. Fry. 31. 47.* It is a Writ that lies after Judgment against a Jury that hath given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, for 40 *s.* debt or damages, or more; the reason why it is so called, is, because the Party that obtains it endeavours to touch or stain the Jury with Perjury, by whose Verdict he is grieved, and if the Verdict be found false, the Judgment anciently was, that the Juror's Meadows should be Ploughed up, their Houses broken down, their Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King, but if it pass against him that brought the Attaint, he shall be Imprisoned and grievously ransomed at the King's Will. *Co. on Lit. fo. 294. b.*

Attainted, *Attinctus*, *a*, *um*. It is used particularly for such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, and especially of Felony or Treason, yet a Man is said to be Attainted of Disseisin, *Westm. 1. ca. 24. & 36. anno. 3. E. 1.* A Man is Attainted by two means, viz. by appearance or by process, Attainder by appearance is by Confession, by Battle or by Verdict: Attaint

by Confession is twofold, one at the Bar before the Judges, when the Prisoner upon the Indictment read, being asked guilty? or not guilty? answers guilty, never putting himself upon the Jury: the other is before the Coroner in Sanctuary, where he upon his Confession was in former times constrained to abjure the Realm, which from the effect is called Attainder by Abjuration. Attainder by Battle is when the Party is appealed by another, and chusing to try the truth by Combat, rather than by Jury is Vanquished. Attainder by Verdict is when the Prisoner at the Bar answering not guilty to the Indictment, hath an Inquest of Life and Death passing upon him, and is by their Verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by Process, i. e. Attainder 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 *Stamford, 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 *Westm. 1*

ca. 14.

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1.

Co. 80. Attento, are. Reg. 40. 41. i. e. To endeavour.

An attendant, Attendens, ntis. It signifies one that owes a duty or service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Mesne by a Penny, the Mesne holds over by two Pence. The Mesne releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for she shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband, and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, *Kitchin 209. Perkins Tit. Dower. 424.*

Atterijb (in Scotland) Trimon-tium.

The attire or ornaments of a womans head and neck, as a bonnet, French hood, knot, &c. Redimiculum, i, n.

To attorn, Attorno, are.

An attournment, Attornamentum, i, n. Co. Lit. 309. Brac. 41. It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Seigniorie, or of a Rent or of a Donee in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant or Reversion, or remainder made to another. It is an ancient word of Art, and in the Common Law signifieth a turning or attorning from one to another. A Grant to the King or by

by the King to another, is good without Attornment by his Prerogative. Also where one doth grant a Rent, Reversion, Remainder, Service, or Signiory to another by way of Devise, by a last Will and Testament. So when the thing granted doth pass by way of use, as where one levieth a Fine, bargaineth and selleth, hath Inrollment or Covenants to stand seised of a Reversion, &c. to the use of another, there needeth no Attornment. Conuisee of a Fine of a Signiory, Rent, Reversion, &c. before Attornment, cannot maintain an Action of Waste, nor a Writ of Entry *ad Communem legem*, or in *Casu proviso*, or in *Consimili Casu*, upon the alienation of the Tenant, Escheate upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward upon dying, his Heir within age, therefore by force of the Introssment of the Fine, if it be of a Signiory, he may compell the Tenant to attorne by a Writ called a *per qua Servitia*, or if a Rent, by a Writ called a *Quem Reditum Reddit*, and if a Reversion, or remainder of a Tenement for Life, then by a Writ called a *Quid Juris Clamat*. Cook on Lit. l. 3. c. 10. Sect. 551.

An *attorny*. Attornatus, i, m. attornatus, i, m. Spel. 58. It is an antient English word, and signifieth one that is set in the turn, stead or place of another. Of these some be private, and some be publick, as Attorneys

at Law, whose Warrant from his Master is, *ponit loco suo talem attornatum suum*, which setteth in his turn or place, such a man to be his Attorney, Co. on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59. Those that be private are sometimes by writing, sometimes by word, to make or take Livery or Possession, to make claim to Lands, to enter, to sue, &c. and it is a rule that where the Attorney doth less than the authority and commandment, all that he doth is void, but where he doth that which he is authorized to do, and more, it is good, for so much as is warranted, and void for the rest. Perk. 187. 109. If a man be disseised of black Acre, and white Acre, and a Warrant of Attorney is made to enter into both, and make Livery, and the Attorney entereth only into one and maketh Livery, it is void for all. So if a Letter of Attorney be made to deliver Seisin upon a Condition, and he doth it without a Condition, it is void, because he did less than his Authority. But if one have authority to deliver Seisin to F. S. and he do it to F. S. and J. N. that is good as to J. S. because no more than his authority.

The King's Attorney General. Attornatus Domini Regis Generalis.

The King's Attorney of the Duchy. Attornatus Domini Regis Ducatus sui Lancastrie.

A Letter of attorney, *Scriptum attornatorium*. Co. Ent. 683.

To

A. T.

To make an attorney, *Constituerre attornatum.*

A. U.

Avens, or herb Bennet Caryophyllata.

Available, *Válidus*, a, um.

Audience Court, *Curia audiencie 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 Misdemeanor is committed in any place) for the appeasing and punishment thereof, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Audita Querela, is a Writ that lies against one who having taken a Statute Merchant or Recognizance in nature of a Statute staple, or a Judgment or Recognizance of another, and craving or having obtained Execution of the same from the Mayor or Bailiffs, before whom it was acknowledged at the complaint of the party who acknowledged the same, upon suggestion of some just cause why Execution should not be granted by the Lord Chancellor of England (or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) upon view of the Exception suggested to the Judges of either Bench, praying them to grant Summons to the Sheriff of the County where the Creditor is,

A. V.

for his appearance at a certain day before him. *Vide veiel nat. brev. fo. 66. & Fitzb. nat. brev. fol. 102.*

An *auditor*, Auditor, oris, m. He is an Officer of the King, or some other great Personage, who yearly by examining the accounts of all under Officers accountable, makes up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Receipts or Charge and their allowance, commonly called Allocations, as namely the Auditors of the Exchequer take the accounts of those Receivers who receive the Revenue of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs.

Audrie (a Womans name)
Audria, x. f.

Etheldreda, x. f.

Aven (a River in Scotland)
ave.

Aven-lisse (a River in Ireland)
Modonus.

Avennon (a River in Ireland)
Dabrona.

Average, *averagium*, ii, n. a service due from the Tenant with Horse or Cart, also a small Duty Merchants pay to the Master of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. *Spel. 60. Lex. 14.*

An *Augre*, *Terebra*, x. f.

A little *augre*, or wimble. *Te-rebellum*, i, n.

August, *Augustus*, i, n.

Avice (a Womans name)
Avisia, x. f.

Avin (a River in Scotland)
Avinus.

Avington or *avenson* (in Gloucestershire) *abone*, *abonis*.

Auk-

Aukland (in *Durham*) Archelandra.

Auldby (in *Yorkshire*) Derwentio.

Aulerton (in *Nottinghamshire*) Segelocum.

An *Aunt* by the *Father's side*.
Amita, z, f.

An *Aunt* by the *Mother's side*.
Matertera, z, f.

A *Great aunt* by the *Father's side*.
Proamita, z, f.

A *great aunt* by the *Mother's side*.
Promatertera, z, f.

To *averr*. *Verifico*, are.

An *avermert*. *Verificatio*, onis, f. *Co. Lit.* 362.

Averdupois-weight. *Libra fedecim unciarum*.

Avery (a *Man's name*) *Albericus*, i, m.

Avola (in *Scilly*) *Hybla major*.

Avon (a *River* in *Wilts* and *Northamptonshire*) *Avona*. *Alaninus*.

Avendale or *Oundale* (in *Northamptonshire*) *Avonx vallis*.

Austin (a *man's name*) *Augustinus*, i, m.

An *avowry*, *Advocare*, is, n. *advocatio*. It is a manifestation or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and cometh of a French word *Advour*, and it is used in our Law, when one hath taken a distress for Rent or other thing, and he who is distressed sueth for *Replevin*, and he that took the Distress doth Justifie.

Auxilium, *ad filium militem faciendum*, & *ad filiam maritandam*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff of

every County where the King or other Lord hath any Tenants to Levy of them reasonable aids towards the Knighting of his Son at 15 years, or the Marriage of his Daughter at 7. At the Common Law it was not limited, yet ought to have been *rationabile auxilium*, but now it is limited to 20 s. for a Knights Fee, and so for 20 l. per annum in *Socagio*. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 87. *Glanvil. l.* 9. *cap.* 8. *West. 1.* 3. *Ed.* 1. 25. *Ed.* 3. 11,

Authentick. *Authenticus*, a, um.
An *Author*: *Author*, oris, m.
The *author of a Law*. *Legislator*, oris, m.

To *Authorize*, *Authoriso*, are.
Authority, *Anthoritas*, atis, f.
Autumn or *Harvest*, *Autumnus*, i, m.

Auvagdoune (in *Ireland*) *Ac-hadia*.

Auram Regina, a duty belonging to the Queen, amounting to a tenth part of the Fine paid upon a Grant of the King.

Auxilliary Forces, *Auxilia*, orum.

Auton or *non* (a *River* in *Northamptonshire*) *Aufona*, antona.

A. W.

To *award* or *Issue Writs*. *Emanare vel dirigere Brevia*.

An *award*, vide *Arbitrement*.
The *award*, *Judgment* or *Determination* of such a Judge, *Arbitramentum*, i, n.

Awbrey (the *Family*) *Aubricus*, aubericus.

A *Sboemakers Awl*, *Subula*, z. f.
An

B. A

An *awm of wine*, Mensura circiter. 360. libras, amphora vini.

A. X.

An *Ax* (for Execution) Sécúris, is, f.

A *Carpenters broad squaring Ax*. Dolábra, x. f.

A *Battle Ax*, Bipennis, is, f. securis bellica.

A *Poll-Ax*, Ceftra, x, f.

A *Chip Ax*, Acifa, x. f.

An *Ax to cut both ways*, Securis anceps.

A *Pick-ax*, Rutrum, i, n, marra, x, f.

An *Axle-tree*, Axis, is, m.

A *hole in the Nave for the Axle-tree*, Rotæ Tubus,

A. Y.

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n. Ayd is where a particular Proprietor is Impleaded, and not being able to defend the thing for which he is Impleaded, he prayeth Ayd of some better able, and it is two ways. 1. In a Plea real. *Tēnens petit auxilium de A. B. sine quo Respondere non potest.* 2. In a Plea Personal, and then the Defendant *Petit auxilium ad manutenendum exitum* 4. H. 30.

Azarias (a Man's name) Azarias, x. m.

An *azure-stone*, Lapis lazuli.

B A C.

A *Bachelor* (or unmarried man) Cælebs, ibis.

B. A.

Bachelorship. Cælibatus, ús, m. A *Bachelor of Art*, Baccaláureus, artium.

A *Bachelor of Divinity*, sacre Theologiæ, Baccalaureis.

To *back a Horse at first*, equum dõmitare.

The *back of a man or beast*. dorum. i, n. Tergum, i, n.

A *little back*, dorficulum, i. n.

The *back bone*, spina dorfi.

Of or pertaining to the *back-bone*. Spinalis, le.

To *break ones back*. Delumbo, are.

Brokenback't. Elumbis, be.

To *split the back of any thing*. Exdorsuo, are.

The *back of the hand*. Metacarpium. ii, n.

A *saddle back*. Subfidens tergum.

On the *backside*, retro, adv.

That *dwelleth on the backside*.

Posticus, a, um.

A *back-door*. Posticum, ci, n.

A *little back-door*. Posticulum li, n.

Back-doors, ostia retrorsa.

Backs for Chairs. Terga cathedra.

Backs of Leather. Præsegmina corii. Terga corii.

The *back-stairs*. Postica pars Palatii.

Bacon (the Family) De Beda. De Bajocis.

Bacon, Lardum, i, n.

A *stitch of Bacon*. Succidia, x, f.

A *gammon of bacon*. Perna, x, f, Petāso, onis, m.

A

B. A.

A little gammon of bacon. *Petafuniculus*, li, m.
Bacon-Grease. *Axungia*, x f.
Rusty-bacon. *Lardum rancidum*.

B A D.

A badge or cognizance. *Bagea*, x. f. West Licences. 550
A badger (or Grey) melis, is, f.
A Badger. *Emax. ācis*. adj. One that carrieth Corn, or like Provision from one place to transport it to another for Gain. See *Stat. 5. Eliz.*

B. A. G.

Bagley. *Bagileganæ Sylvæ*.
A bag. *Baga*, x, f, *Lex.* 29. *Cow.* 170. *Pry* 49. bis.
A bag of Leather, *ascopera*, x. f.
A money bag. *Sparteum*, ei, n. *Locus nummarius*.
A sealed bag, *Saccus signatus*.
A cloak bag. *Penulārium*, ii; n. *pera*, x. f.
A meal bag, *Saccus frumentarius*.
A bag or sack-bearer, *Saccarius*, ii, m.
That which is put or carried in a bag. *Saccarius*, a. um.
Bagged up. *Saccatus*, a, um.
That which is strained thorough a bag. *Saccatus*, a, um,
A Bag-Pipe, *Utriculus*, i, m. *Tibia utriculāris*.
A Bag-Piper. *Utriculārius*, ii. m.
To truss up bag and baggage, at the removing of a Camp. *Sarcinas & faccas colligere*. *Sarcinis aut vas collectis proficisci*.

B. A.

Bag and Baggage. *Sarcinæ*; arum. f. *Utenilia*.
Baggage (*trumpery* or *lumber*) *Scruta*, orum. n.
He that selleth baggage (or old stuff) *Scrutārius*, ii, m.

B. A. I.

Bail. *Ballium*, ii, n. *Spel.* 69. It signifies the freeing or setting at 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 thereupon we say, when a Man upon Surety, is delivered out of Prison, *Traditur 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 also cometh of the Greek *βαλλειν*. They both signifie to deliver into hand, for he that is bailed, is taken out of Prison and delivered into the hands of his friends. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Sect.* 79. What kind of Offenders may be bailed. See *Cook 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 Damges amount to Ten Pounds or higher. Common Bail is for small sums, under Twenty Pounds, by the said Act

A^{ct} appointed for Special Bail, and since under Ten Pounds by the aforesaid Rules of Court. Bail differs from Mainprife, 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 Tryal. *Vid. Terms of Law. Dalton.*

A *Bailiff*. *Ballivus*, i, m. This word Bailie (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 *Ballivus*, and the County *Balliva Sua*, when he cannot find the Defendant, he returneth, non est inventus in *Balliva mea* Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. *Sett. 79. Id. l. 3. c. 1. Sett. 248.* A Bailiff is a subordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two sorts. Bailiffs Errant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchises.

Ballivus Itinerans, a Bailiff Errant is one whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to serve Writs, Summon the County Court, Sessions, Assises, &c.

A *Bailiff of a Franchise*, Liberty, Hundred, *Ballivus Franchisarum*, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do such offices within the Liberty or Franchise, which the Bailiff Itinerant doth at large in the County.

A *Bailiff of a Leet, Court Baron, Mannor*. *Ballivus Letæ, Baronis, Manerii*. He is one that is appointed by the Lord or his Steward within every Mannor to do such offices as appertain thereunto, as to summon the Court, Warn the Tenants and Resiants; also, to summon the Leet and Homage, Levy Fines, and make Distresses, &c. of which you may read at large in *Kitchins Court Leet and Court Baron.*

A *Bailiwick*, *Balliva*, x, f. *Spel. 67. Pry 14. 51, 53.*

Bainbridge (in Yorkshire) *Bainus Pons*.

To *Bait at an Inn*. *Diverto*, is, si, sum, ere.

A *Baiting place* (or Inn) *Diversorium*, li, n.

That which serveth to bait (or lodge in) *Diversorius*, a, um.

To lay bait for Fishes or Birds: *Inesco*, are. *Obesco*, are.

A bait for Fish or Birds. *Esca*, x, f.

Baize (or fine Frise) *Villosus pannus*.

B. A. K.

To *bake*, *Pinfo*, is, si, & ui, itum, sum, & stum, ere, i. e. in furno coquere.

Baked

A. B.

A. B:

Baked, Pinfitus, a, um.
Baked in a pan, Testaceus, a, um.
Baked under the ashes.
 Subcineritius, a, um.
Ease to be baked, Coctilis, le.
Baked on a sudden in a Furnace, or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. in Clibano coctus.
Baked meat. Pinsum, i, n.
 A *baker*, Pistor, oris, m.
 Fornacarius, ii, m.
 A *baker of spiced-bread*.
 Pistor dulciarius.
 A *baker of Pies*. Pasticularius, ii, m.
 A *baker of white mease*.
 Lactarius pistor.
 A *bakers brake*. Frangibulum, li, n.
 A *bakers Shovel, or Peel where-with bread is set into the Oven*, Infirribulum, i, n.
 A *bakers kneeding-trough*. Formastra, x, f.
 A *bakers-Wife (or Woman baker)*. Panifica, x, f.
 A *bake-houfe*. Pistrinum, ii, n.
 Panificina, x, f.
 A *bakers trade*. Panificium, ii, n.
 A *baking pan*. Testus, us, m.
 A *brass baking pan*. Artopta Aera.

B A L.

To *Balass a Ship*, Saburro, are.
 Balassed, Saburratus, a, um.
 A *balass (or stay wherewith Ships are poised to sail upright)* Saburra, x, f. fabulum, li, n.
 A *balassing (or counterpoising)* Libramen, in, is; n.
 A *bale of goods*, Bala, x, f.
 R. Ent. 15. Fle. 33. Bala cu-

justibet averdupois Pry 197.
 A *balcony*. Menianum, ni, n.
 Subdiale, is, n.
Balconies. Projecta, orum, a.
Balsom. Balsamum, i, n.
 To *make a balk or ridge in earing of land*. Imporco, are. Liro, a, f.
 A *balk (or ridge between two furrows)* Parca, x, f. Lira, x, f.
 A *making a balk in eiving*, Imporcatio, onis, f.
 A *ball*, Pila, x, f.
 Of *a ball*, Pilaris, re.
 A *cunning tosser of balls (a Juggler)* Pilarius, ii, m.
 A *Foot-ball*. Harpastum, ti, n.
 Pila pedalis.
 A *Washing-ball*, Smegma, atis, n. magma, atis, n.
 A *Seller of Wash-balls*, Smegmatopola, x, m.
Balls made by Apothecaries.
 Pastilli, orum, n.
Sweet balls, Pilæ oderiferæ.
 A *Printers Ink-ball*, Tudes, itis, m.
 To *ballance (or weigh any thing)* Pendo, dis, pependi, sum, ere.
 A *balance (or Pair of Scales)* Balancea, x, f. Reg. 270. Hansards Pleadings, 32. Mr. Townsend in the first Impression of his Preparative to Pleading fol. 49. unadvisedly makes Balancea a balance; and Quotes Prinns Records of the Tower, fol. 196. for his warrant, wherein there is no such word (I suppose he means Prinns Animadversions, on the Lord Cook's 4. Inst.) and afterwards makes use of Bilanz in Goldman's Dictionary, for the same purpose, without mentioning the Writ de Bilanciis deferendis. in the

B. A.

the Register, *ut supra*, where you have these words. *Nos supplicationi prædictæ annuentes. Manus quod bilancias Spondera, &c. usque portum de gippewico deferri, &c.*

A great pair of balances, Trū-tina, z, f.

A little pair of balances. Tru-tinella, z,

A Goldsmith's balance, Statēra, z. 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, A-gina, z, f.

The handle of a balance, Ansa, z, f.

The scale of a balance, Lanx, cis, f. That which is put into a balance, to make even weight. Sā-cōma, ātis, n.

B A M.

Bamborough (in the north) Bebbā.

B A N.

Ban River (in Lincolnshire) Banus fluvius.

To divide into bands or companies Decurio, are.

A band of Soldiers, Banda Mi-litaris. *Spel.* 70.

A band or troop of Soldiers, Comitiva Soldariorum. *Co. Ent.* 436. *Comitativa. Stat. de male-factoribus in parcis.*

A band of Men, Exercitus sol-dariorum.

B. A.

Of or belonging to the same troop or band. Turmalis, le.

A band or host of foot-men. Peditatus, us, m.

Small bands of Men. Cohorticu-læ, arum, f.

By-bands or companies. Tur-matum, adv.

A band (or thing wherewith any thing is tied) Ligatura, z, f.

Ligamentum, i, n.

A Neck-band, or Shirt-band. Collare, is, n.

A Hat-band, Spira, z, f.

A Head-band. Anadēma, ātis.

A Swathing-band, Fascia, z, f.

A Swathing-band for Children, Fasciale, lis. Fascia. Cūnabu-lorum.

A Wisby-band, Vincētus, ūs, m.

A Little-band (or Swathing-cloath to tie up wounds.) Fasciola z, f.

Banns of Matrimony. Banna, z, f. *Rq. Ent.* 178. *Cqw.* 33. *Lex.* 15.

To banish. Relēgo, are, in Exilium Relegare.

Banished, transported.

Foris judicatus, z, um.

Banitus, a, um.

A banishment, Bannitio, onis, f. *Reg.* 312. *Spel.* 73.

A banished person, Exul, ulis, c. 2. Extorris, is, c. 2.

A banister, Columella torna-ta. Columna parva & brevis.

Banckor or bangor (in Flint-shire) Bonium seu bovium.

Of Bangor, Bangorensis.

Bishop of Bangor, Episcopus Bangorensis.

B A

A bank of the River, Ripa, x, f.
 A bank (or billock) Tumulus,
 li, m.

The Sea-bank, Littus, Oris, n.
 Of the Sea-banks, Littoralis, le.

A little water-bank, Ripula,
 x, f.

A bank with poles, boards, &c.
 to keep off the water from the
 Wharf, Pila, x, f.

A bank or down by the Sea
 side, Falefia, x, f.

High banks made of green
 Turfs, raised one above another
 to keep out the Water over-
 flowing, that Cattle may be safe.
 Tribunalia, orum, n.

The banks brink, Margo Ripæ.
 Crepido, inis, f.

That dwelleth on the water
 banks, Riparius, a, um.

Places before the banks of a
 River, Præripia, orum, n.

From bank to bank, Ripatim.
 adv.

He that looks to the banks. Ri-
 parius, ii, m.

A reward given to maintain
 water banks. Ripatum, ti, n.

To put money in the bank. Col-
 libo pecuniam curare, vel mit-
 tere.

The sum in the common bank,
 wheremany have a share. Sors, tis, f.

A banker. Numularius, ii, m.
 argentarius, ii, m. One that
 maketh gain by changing of mo-
 ney, or letting it out to Usury.

A bankers table or Shop. Ar-
 gentaria, x, f.

A bank of Exchange. Taber-
 na argentaria.

A Table whereon a banker tel-
 leth money. Trapeza, x, f.

B A

The loss or gain of money in
 bank. Collybus, bi, m.

A bankruptise. Bankruptia,
 x, f.

A bankrupt. Decoctor, oris, m.

A Knight Banneret. Banneret-
 tus, i, m. *Spel.* 71. He is a Knight
 made in the Field, with the Ce-
 remony of cutting off the Point
 of his Standard, and making it
 a Banner. They are allowed to
 display their Arms in a Banner
 in the King's Army as Barons
 do, *vide, Smith's Common-
 wealth, Cambden's Britan,* 109.
Stat. 14. R. 2. ca. 11. 5. R. 2.
Stat. 2. C. 4. 13. R. 2. *Stat.* 2.
 C. 1. & 4. *Inst. fol.* 6.

A banner. Bannerium, ii, n.
Spel. 70.

Bannes-down (near Bath in
 Somersetshire) Mons Badonicus.

To banquet together, Convi-
 vor, aris

A banquet. Epulum, i, n. pl.
 Epulæ, arum, f.

A banqueting-house, or place.
 Convivarium, ii, n. Epularium,
 ii, n.

Bansy, or Bean Castle (in
 Scotland) Banatia.

B A R

To Barb (or shave) Tondeo,
 es, di, sum, ere, & part. ens-
 Rado, is, si, sum, ere.

A Barber. Tonfor, oris, m.
 Barbitonfor, oris, m. Rafor,
 oris, m.

A Barber Chirurgeon. Tonfor
 Chyrurgicus.

A little barber. Tonstriculus,
 li, m.

D A

A *barbers Shop*. Barbitorium, ii, n. Tonforium, ii, a. Tonstrina, z, f.

A *barbers basin*. Concha Tonforia. Pelvis Tonforia.

A *barbers case of Instruments*. Ferrementa Tonforia.

A *barbers pair of Scissors*. Forpor, icis, m.

Belonging to a barber. Tonforius, a, um.

To barb (or dress Horses with Trappings) Phalero, are.

Barbs (or Horses Trappings) Phalēre, arum, f.

Barbed (Trapped) Phalēratūs, a, um.

To barb (or beard Wool) Extremitates vellerum tondere.

A *bare plat without Corn or Grass*. Glabretum, i, n.

Bardsey Isle (on the Coast of Wales) Adros, vel Andros, vel Andrium Edri.

Bardolph (the Family) Bardolphus, De Batonia, De Beau-mois, De Belesino.

To Bargain (to agree upon a price) Barganizo, are.

A *Bargain*. Bargania, z, f. Chzvisantia, z, f.

A *bargaining*. Barganizatio, onis m.

A *bargain-maker*. Pactor, icis, oris, f.

Bargeny (in Carriē in Scotland) and a Creek there. Berigonium. Rerigonium. Rherigonium. Rhetigonium.

A *barge*. Barga, z, f. Spel. 73. Bargea, z, f. Co. Ent. 536.

A *barge, or Ship for Grain*. Navis frumentaria.

A *barge or Ship that Noble men use for Pleasure, with gorgeous Chambers and other ornaments*.

Navithalamus, i, m.

A *Barge-man*. Barcellarius, ii, m.

A *Barge-mote*. Berghmota, z, f. Conventus seu Curia de Rebus metallicis. A Court belonging to Mines.

A *Duty paid by barge-men to the owner of the Ground where they tow their barge*. Towagium, ii, n.

A *bark (Ship)* Barca, z, f. Spel. 75.

A *small bark*. Navicula, z, f. Fo. 135. Navigiolum, li, n.

Lembunculus, li, m.

A *bark which is very light or swift of Course*. Lembus, i, m.

D.omo, onis, m.

A *bark-man (the Master of the bark)* Navicula: or oris, m.

Ta bark or Pill trees. Cortico, are. Decortico, are.

Barked or Pilled. Delibratus, a, um.

A *barker of trees*, delibrator, oris, m.

The barking of a tree. Decor-ticatio, onis, f.

The bark of a tree. Cortex, icis.

The inward bark of a tree, Liber, bri, m.

A *little or thin bark*. Corti-cula, z, f.

A *bark or tan-bonse*. Barkaria, z, f. Cerdonarium, ii, n.

That bark a thick bark. Corticō-sus, a, um.

Having a rind or bark. Corti-catus, a um.

Barley

Barley. Hordeum, ei, n. pl. nom. acc. & vec. Hordea.

Barley growing upon the Mountains. Amphicaustis.

Barley-meal. Alphitera vel alphon.

Barley flour dried at the Fire, and fried after it hath been soaking in the water. Polenta, x, f.

Great barley (or beer barley) Zea vel Zeia. Zea deglubita.

A kind of barley having two rows in each ear. Calaticum hordeum.

A kind of barley having two rows of ears. Distichum Hordeum.

Of or belonging to barley. Hordeaceus, a, um.

Barley water. Ptisana, x, f.

Barm or Yest. Spuma vel flos Cervisia.

A barn. Horreum, ei, n.

A barn for the threshing of Corn dry. Nubilur, aris, n.

A barn floor. Area, x, f. Scuria, x, f.

A barn for Hay. Foenile, is, n.

A little barn. Horreolum, ii, n.

A barn Keeper. Horriarius, ii, m.

Of a barn. Horreatitus, a, um.

A barnacle (an Instrument to set upon the nose of an unruly Horse.) Paltomis, idis, f.

Barnet (in Hertfordshire) Sulloniace. Sullonice.

A baron. Baro, onis, m. Spel. 76. The lowest degree of Peerage in England, a degree next to a Viscount, anciently the Lord of a Mannor.

Barons or Judges of the Court of Exchequer. Barones Scaccarii.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Capitalis Baro Scaccarii Domini Regis. There are four Barons of that Court, of whom he is Principal, and the other three are his Assistants in Cases of Justice between the King and his Subjects, touching matters appertaining to the Exchequer and the King's Revenue. Their Office is to look to the Accounts of the Prince, and to that end they have Auditors under them, as also to decide all Causes appertaining to the King's Revenue, coming into the King's Revenue by any means.

A Baron of the Exchequer. Unus Baronum Scaccarii Domini Regis.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Barones de quinque Portibus.

Barons of London. Barones Londoniz. The Chief Magistrates of London were so called, before there was a Lord Mayor. Vide *Carsam Regis Hen. tertii Concess. Civibus London.*

A baroness (or baron's Wife) Baronissa, x, f.

A baronet. Baronettus, i, m. Spel. 88. A degree of Honor under Peerage, that takes place of all Knights.

Belonging to a baronet. Baronatus, a, um. 1 Men. 851.

A barony. Baronia, x, f. The Dignity, Territory and Fee of a Baron, under which notion are comprehended not only the

¹ Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but of Bishops.

To bar (or set with bars) Clathro, are. Pessulum foribus oblere.

A bar or bolt to make fast doors or gates. Obex, icis, m, or f. Rēpāgūlum, li, n. Rexaciculum, li, n. Pessulus, li, m.

To bar the door. Opeffulo, are. Obdere pessulum ostio.

A bar or lever. Vectis, is, m.

A little bar. Pessellum, li, n.

A bar with an Iron Point. Vectis rostratus.

A bar to turn the wheel of a Wine-press. Sūcula, x, f. Rēmifarius vectis.

A cross bar. Clathrus, thri, m.

Cross-barred. Cancellatus, a, um.

Barred, bolted. Oppressulatus, a, um.

To break open the bars. Repagula convellere.

A bar where Causes are pleaded, also a bar to an Action. Barra, x, f. Co. Lit. 372. Ra. Ent. 654. Lex. 17. Barrandum Ra. Ent. 619. barrata placita. Cow. 91. pro præcludendum. Barre is a word common as well to the English as to the French, of which comme h the Noun a Barre, Barra. It signifieth legally destruction forever, or taking away for a time of the action of him that hath Right, it is called a Plea in Barre, when such a Barre is Pleaded. *Cook. on Lit. l. 3. c. 13. Sect. 708.*

To bar or foreclose. Barro, are.

To be barred or foreclosed, Barrandum, ger.

Barred (foreclosed) Barratus, a, um.

Barratry, Barratria, x, f. 8. Co. 36, 37. in Epistola, fol. 5.

A barrel, Cadus, i, m. Barrelus, li, m. *Ves. Int. 235. Prynne's Tower Records 185. Ra. Ent. 16.*

204. 653. 1. *Bul. 126. Het. 93. Item Barillatus; as Barillatum vini continentem Falonem, Fl. 70.*

A barrel or vessel of wine containing a Galon.

The barrel of a gun, Torment fistula.

A barrel maker, Viator, oris, m.

To make barren (to take all the farness or substance of Land away) Desfrugo, are.

To wax barren, Sterilefco, ere. Barren, Scerilis, le.

Very barren, Permacer, crum, crum.

Barrenly, Steriliter, adv. Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A barrester at law, Barresterius, ii, m. (i. e.) a Councillor. Vide Apprentice of the Law.

An utter barrester, de gradu de exteriori Barra, &c.

A barretor, Barrator, 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 Records or others, as in the County, Hundred, or other Inferiour Courts. In the Country in three manners, 1. In disturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions or Lands in controversy, not on-

ly

ly by Force, but also by Subtilty. 2. And most commonly in suppression of Truth and Right. 3. By false inventions and sowing of Calumniation, Rumours and Reports, whereby discord and disquiet may grow between Neighbours. He is never quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is derived of Barret, which signifieth a Quarrel, a Bar-troubler, or Bar-offender. *Co. on Lit. l. 3. c. 13. Sect. 701.*

A common barreter, or Bar-offender, is a common Quarreller, mover or maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court or Country. Some derive it of the French word *Barrateur*, which signifieth a Deceiver, others of the Latin word *Baratro*, which signifieth a vile Knave, or Unthrif. Some of two legal words *Barra*, which signifieth the Bar in Courts where Causes are debated, and *Retium*, which signifieth a Crime or Offence. He is *Seminator litium & pacis domini regis perturbator*. *Cook 8. Rep. Barrets Case. p. 37.*

Barrow river (in Ireland) *Birigus*, *Birigus*.

A hand-barrow, *Carrus manualis*.

A wheel-barrow, *Pabo, onis, m. Carrus univotis, vehiculum trusatike*.

A barrow to carry out dung, *Vestacula, z, f.*

Barrow-grease, *Adeps porcina*.

A barrow pig, *Verres, is, m.*

A barton, *Bartona, z, f. Spel.*

92. *Bartonum, i, n. (i. e.) 2*

Court or Yard to keep Poultry in. *Prædictus C. C. per, &c. Concessisset, infeofasset & Conveiasset prædicto E. H. hared, &c. Omne illum Bartonum suum & dominicas terras, &c. Trin. 28. Car. 2. Regis Rotulo 1999 cum Robinson in Com. Banco in actione Conventio-nis fract. in Cornub. inter Boscawen & Herlequer & Cook Def.*

Barwick upon Tweed (in the North) *Abbrevicum, Barvicus, Barwicus, Berwicus, Borcovicum, Borcovicus, Tuelis.*

B A S.

Basing (in Hampshire) *Basenga, Basingum.*

A basket, *Sparta, z, f. Călăthus, m.*

A hand-basket, *Corbis, is, f.*

A wicker basket, *Cista texta.*

A wicker basket wherein fish are kept, *Fiscella, z, f.*

A basket or skuttle to carry Earth, *Cöphinus, i, m.*

A basket or panier to carry bread in, *Panariolum, li, n.*

Grape gatherers baskets, *Quali vindemiatorii.*

A basket of Osiers out of which Wine runneth when it is pressed, *Qualum, li, n.*

A dust basket, *Dossuaria Corbis.*

A little basket to carry meat, *Sportella cum obsoniis.*

A shoulder basket, *Corbis Dorsuaria.*

A basket (or panier) made of osiers, *Canistrum, tri, n.*

Seed baskets, Satoria Quala.

A little basket of Osiers, Quallum, li, n.

A twig basket, Reticulus, li, m.

A basket made of bulrushes or such like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.

A little basket, Sportella, x, f. Sportula, x, f. Calathiscus, ci, m. Corbula, x, f.

A basket bearer, Sportularius, ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Cistifer, ri, m. Circutor, oris, m.

A basket wench, Ancilla quaffilaria.

A basket maker, Cophinarius' ii, m.

A basin to wash hands in, Mal-luvia, x, f. Trulleum, ei, n.

A basin to wash ones feet in, Pelvis, is, f. Pelluvia, x, f.

Baspole Isle (on the French Coast) Barfa.

A male bastard, Bastardus, i, m. Bastard is he that is born of any Woman not married, so that his Father is not known by the order of the Law, and therefore by the Law he is sometimes called filius nullius, the Son of no Man, sometimes filius populi, the Son of every Man, Cui pater est populus, pater est sibi nullus & omnis. Cui pater est populus, non habet ille patrem. The Civil Law doth Legitimate the Child born before Matrimony, as well as that which is born after: And giveth unto it Succession in the Parents Inheritance. But to the Child born out of Matrimony, the Law of England alloweth no Succession. The Civilians say, Matrimonium sub-

sequens tollit peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimum facit quoad Sacerdotium (because they are legitimate by the Canon Law) non quoad successionem, propter consuetudinem regni que se habet in contrarium. The Bi-

shops 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 Angliæ mutare quæ huc usque usitate sunt & approbatæ:* And all the Earls and Barons with one voice answered, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been used and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Espousals, then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Espousals solemnized, according to that, *Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant,* for whose the Cow is (as it 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

any Issue, which by the Laws of this Realm should have been a Bastard, and shall endeavour by drowning or secret burying, or any other way by her self or others to conceal the death thereof, whether it were born alive or not, the mother so offending shall suffer death as in case of murder, except she can prove by one witness at least, that the same Child was born dead. A Bastard having gotten a name by Reputation, may purchase by his reputed or known name to him and his Heirs, although he can have no Heir, unless it be the Issue of his body. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. Sect. 1.*

1. A Man makes a Lease to B. for Life, remainder to the eldest Issue Male of B. and the Heirs Males of his body: B. hath Issue a Bastard Son, he shall not take the remainder, because in the Law he is not his Issue, for *Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur inter liberos non computantur*. The Justices of the Peace shall commit Lewd Women, which have Bastards to the House of Correction, there to be punished and set on work during the term of one whole year, there to remain till she can put in good Sureties for her good Behaviour not to offend so again, *Septimo Jacobi c. 4.*

A female bastard, Bastarda, x, f.

Bastardy, Bastardia, x. f. Lex.

17. Brac. 12. Spel. 93.

To baste meat, Degutto, are.

To baste with lard, Lardo, are.

A basting of meat, Liguamen, inis, n.

B A T.

Battains, (Boards of Timber sawed or cloven shingles) Assamenta, orum.

Battained, Pölitus cum assamentis.

Batersey (in Surrey) Baterslega. To bath, Balneo, are.

A bath (a washing place, a private washing place) Balneum, ei, n.

Bathes (or Stews, Publick places to wash in) Balnea, orum, n.

A warm bath, Tepidarium, ii, n.

Warm baths, Thermae, arum, f. Sing. caret.

A bath (Stew or Hot-house) Vaporarium, ii, n.

A bathing place, Balnearium, ii, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

A little bath, Balneolum, li, n.

A place to bath in cold waters, Frigidaria Cella.

A bathing vessel to wash in, Baptisterium, ii, n. Labrum, ri, n.

A place where men laid their clothes when they bathed, Consteranium, ii, n.

He that for a reward keepeth the clothes of them that be in baths, Capsarius, ii, m.

A bath-keeper (the master of the bath) Balneator, oris, m. Balneanus, ni, m.

A mistress (or dame) of the bath, Balnatrrix, icis, f.

The bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wellensis.

Money paid for going into the bath, D 4

batb, Balneaticum, ci, n. Balneare, ris, n.

Pertaining or serving to batbs, Balnarijus, a, um.

Batb city (in Somersetsbire) Aquæ Calidæ, Aquæ solis, Badiza, Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Batb abby (in Suffex) Monasterium de bello.

A batb, Prælium, ii, n.

To join batb (to fight a batb) Configo, is, xi, ctum, ere. in Prælium descendere. Signa conferre. Collatis signis pugnare. Prælia conferere. Audere Prælium.

To bid batb, Bellum indicere.

To begin batb, Velitor, aris.

To set in batb array, Instituire aciem.

To march in batb array, Quadrat agmine ire.

In batb array, Turmatim, adv.

A set batb, Pugna stataria.

The beginning of a batb, Velitatio, onis, f. Pugæ præfusio.

A sea batb, Naumachia, æ, f. Pugna Navalis.

To fight band to band with bis enemy, Configere manu cum hoste.

A batb between two, Duelum, li, n.

Of a batb, Præliaris.

A little batb, Præliolum, li, n.

A batb waged between light armed men, Pugna velitaris.

A batb wherein they that before had gotten the victory are now overcome, Osculana Pugna.

A batb before a city or town, Bellum antarium.

An onset in batb, Impressio, onis, f.

The second ward in a batb where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The wing of a batb, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the batb to desie or provoke the enemy, Emissarius, ii, m.

Batbles (or Idots) in Colleges or Inns of Chancery, Refectus, uum, pl.

Battlements or pinacles in walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinnæ muri.

To batte r or beat down with great guns, Pulsio, are. Concutio, is, ssi, sum, ère. Confringo, is, egi, actum, ere. Quasso, are.

To batter downright, Quatere mænia Tormentis.

A batterer, Pulsator, ōris, m.

A battering, Concussio, onis, f. Verbëratio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, a, um. Lapidatus, a, um.

A battery, Ruina fenestra.

A battery (Bulmark) Agger, èris, m.

A battery, Batteria, æ, f. Spel. 93. Fle. 65. Verbëratio, onis, f. Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. *Dalt. Just. of P.*

B A Y.

A bay of building, Baia, x, f.
Co. Ent. 707. Mensura viginti
quatuor pedum.

A bay (road for ships to rest in)
Statio, onis, f. Statio navium.

Abay (Cerek) Sinus, ūs, m.

A bay (Dam) Pila, x, f. Moles,
is, f.

Baynards castle (in London)
Bainardi castellum.

Bays (Cloath) Pannus baius.
Pannus villosus.

B E A.

A beach (or sea-shore) Acta, x,
f. Littus, oris, n.

A beacon (or becon) Spēcūla,
x, f.

A burning beacon, Trulla fer-
rea, ignis speculatorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch at a beacon, Observare
de specula, speculor, aris.

A watcher at a becon, Specula-
tor, oris, m. Excubitor, oris m.

Beaconage, Beconagium, ii, n.
Spel. 94. Money paid for main-
tenance of a beacon.

A bead, Sphærule, x, f.

A necklace of beads, Monile ex
gemmulis.

A string of beads for the arm,
Armilla, x, f.

A beadel, Beacellus, i, m.

A beadellary, Bedellaria, x, f.
Lex. 18. Rq. Ent. 191. 8. Co. 11.
2. Rq. 73.

A beadel in Universities, Accen-
sus; i, m.

*A beadel of beggars or Bride-
well*, Fustuaris, ii, m. Flagella-
rius, ii, m.

A beagle, Catellus venaticus,
Catulus sagax.

The beak of a ship, Rostra, o-
rum, n.

The beak head of a ship, Extre-
mitas proræ.

A beak, nib or bill of a fowl,
Rostrum, i, n.

Beaked, Rostratus, a, um.

*A beam (or great piece of tim-
ber)* Trabs, bis, f.

The principal beam of an house,
Lâcûnar, aris, n.

The wind beam of an house, Co-
lumen, inis.

*A beam which hangeth with
candles in a Merchants Hall*, Lâ-
cûnaria, x, f.

*The beam of a Crane about which
the rope is twisted in drawing any
thing up*, Sûcûla, x. t.

A weaver's turning beam, In-
sûbûla, x, f.

A yarn beam, or weaver's beam,
Liciatorium, ii, n. Jugum, i, n.

*The beam of a wain or draught
tree whereon the yoke hangeth*, Tê-
mo, onis, m.

The beam between coach horses,
Limio, onis m.

The beam of a balance, Bilanz,
ncis.

*The laying of beams or rafters
from one wall to another*, Immis-
sum, si, n.

*The end of the beams that ap-
pear under the walls of a house*,
Prôcères, um, m.

A wind-beam, or draw-beam,
Ergata, x, f.

Beams

Beams joined together with divers pieces, Trabes compactiles. Well wrought beams, Trabes everganex.

Belonging to a beam. Träbälis, Ic.

That is made of a beam or safter, Trabeticus, a, um. Trabarinus, a, um.

A bean, Fabä, z, f.

A little bean, Fabüla, z, f.

A French bean, Phascölus,

I, m.

The black of a bean being like an eye, Hilum, i, n. Fabz hilum, nigrum in summa faba.

A bean pod, Siliqua.

A bean stalk or busk, Fabz tunica vel concha. Valvulus, li, m. Operculamentum, ti, n.

A bean stalk, Fabale, lis. Fabacium, ii, n.

Bean baulm or straw, Stipula fabalis. Fabago, inis, f.

Bean chaff, Fabulum, li, n.

A bean cake, Fabacia, z, f.

Bean meal, Lomentum, ti, n.

A bean plat (or place where beans grow) Fabetum, ti, n.

A bean bruised, broken or sprouting in the ground, Faba fresca vel fressa.

Bean pottage or buttered beans, Conchis, is, f.

Bean castle (in Scotland) Banatia.

To bear (or carry) Bajulo.

A bearer (porter) Corbulo, onis, m.

That beareth or supporteth any thing, Sustaincülum, li, n. Fulcrum, cri, n.

That bears a great burthen on his back, Dorsuarius, a, um. Dof-

suarius, a, um. From thence comes the English word (Doflers) To bear arms against, Ferre arma contra.

A bear, Ursus, i, m.

A she bear, Urfa, z, f.

A sea bear, Ursus marinus.

A little bear, Ursulus, li, m.

A little she bear, Ursula, z, f.

A bear baiting, Urü cum cane certamen.

A bear dog, Canis ursarius.

A bearward, Ursarius, ii, m.

A beard, Barba, z, f.

A great beard, Barba promisca.

A little beard, Barbula, z, f.

A goats beard, Spirillum, li, n.

The beard of corn, Spica, z, f. Arista, z, f.

To turn beasts into rank corn to feed, Impesco, cis, ere. Impescere in latam legitem.

All kind of beasts, Pëcus, Öris, n.

A beast, Bestia, z, f.

A great and terrible beast, Belua, z, f.

A little beast, Bestiola, z, f.

A wild beast, Fera, z, f.

A tame beast, Bestia domestica.

An herd of beasts, Pecuarie, n.

Sing. pl. Pecuarie, arum. Armentum, ti, n.

A beast for service, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, z, f.

Beasts of chase, Ferz Campestres.

Beasts of forest, Ferz Sylvestres.

Beasts yoked or coupled together, Bijugi, orum, n.

The shoulder of a beast, Armus, mi, m.

of

Of a beast, Bestiarius, a, um.
Belonging to beasts, Besti-
lis, le.

A keeper or breeder of beasts,
 Pēcūrius, ii, m.

A place where beasts are kept,
 Bestiarium, ii, n.

A pasture or place where beasts
go, Pecuaria, x, f.

A tax within a forest to be paid
for horned beasts, Horn Gelda, x, f.

A description or painting of
beasts, Zoographia, x, f.

To beat (or smite) Cædo, cēcī-
di, cæsum. Verbero, are.

To beat black and blue, Sūgil-
lo, are.

To beat to the ground, Affigo,
is, xi, ætum. Affigere ad Ter-
ram.

To beat to death, Oblido, dis,
di, sum, ere.

To beat with the fist, Alapizo.
To beat with a staff or cudgel,
 Fustigo, are.

To beat back, Rēpello, is, puli,
 pullum, ěre.

To beat or bruise any thing to
make it longer, less or thinner,
 Prōcūdo, is, di, sum, ere.

To beat out, Extero, is, trivi,
 tritum, ere.

To beat down, Demolio, is, i-
vi, ire.

To beat down walls, Exparie-
to, are.

To beat with a hammer, Per-
tundo, dis, tūdi, tūsum, ěre.

To beat on an anvil, Acudo, is,
di, sum, ěre.

To Beat or Pound in a Mortar,
 Tundo, is, tutūdi, sum, ere.

To beat or knock at the door, Pul-
so, are.

To beat a party, Tympani fig-
no ad colloquium evocare.

To beat as the waves, Illido, is,
di, sum, ere.

To be beaten, smitten or knock-
ed, Vāpūlo, are.

To be beaten to the ground, Col-
lābīso, is, ěre.

Beaten, smitten or knocked, Ver-
bērātus, a, um.

Beaten much, or sore beaten,
 Conflīctatus, a, um.

Beaten black and blue, Sūgilla-
tus, a, um.

Beaten with a staff, Fustigātus,
a, um.

Beaten back, Repercussus, a,
um.

Beaten to death, Oblīsus, a, um.
 Occīsus, a, um.

Beaten out, Excussus, a, um.
 Beaten down, Disturbatus, a,

um.
 Beaten or stamped together, Sti-

pātus, a, um.
 A Beater, Verbērātor, oris, m.

A Beater out of any work, Ex-
cusor, oris, m.

A Beating, Verbērātio, onis, f.
 A Beating of one thing against

another, Collīso, onis, f.
 A Beating against, Illīsus, is, m.

A Beating down, Demolitio,
onis, f.

A Beating black and blue, Sū-
gillātio, onis, f.

A Beating back, Repercussio,
onis, f.

A beating with a cudgel or staff,
 Defustigatio, onis, f. Fustigatio,

onis, f.
 A Beating stock, Subicūlum,

li, n.

Beau-

B E.

Beaufoe (the Family) De Bello Fago.
Beauchamp (the Family) De Bello Campo.
Beaumont (the Family) De bello Monte.
Beaupre (the Family) De Bello Prato. De Benito. De Beverlaco.

B E C.

Because, Quia, quoniam.
Because of, Ergo, prout.

B E D.

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. Cubile, lis, n.
A Truckle-Bed, Parabystum, i, n. Forulus, li, m.
A Flock Bed, Culcitra, x, f. Culcitra tomentitia.
A Feather Bed, Pulvius, ni, m. Culcitra Plumea.
A short Bed, Cămina, x, f.
A bride Bed, Tōrus, ri, m. Lectus genialis.
A little Bed or Pallet, Lectulus, li, m.
A Bed furnished, Lectus apparatus.
A Bedstead, Fulcrum, i, n. Sponda, x, f.
A Bed-maker, Lectarius, ii, m. Clinopēgus, i, m. Lectistrator, oris, m.
A Bed-chamber, Cūbiculum, li, n. Dormitōrium, ii, n.
Bedcloaths, as Sheets, Blankets and Coverlets, Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f. Torale, lis, n. Strata, orum, n. Lectualia, n. pl. Fascia Lecti.

B E.

Bed-staves, Bacilli tornati.
A Beds restern, Conopeum, ci, n.
The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.
Bed time, Canticinium, ii, n.
A Bed in a garden (a Bed for herbs) Arcōla, x, f.
A leek Bed, Porrina, x, f.
A Bed-fellow, Confors Lecti.
Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordia, Budeforda, Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.
Bed-rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.
A Bedlam (or mad body) 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 whereon they sting and tumble themselves) Gyrgathus, i, m.

B E E.

A Bee, Apes, is, f.
A little Bee, Apicūla, x, f.
Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, t. Apum pulli.
The sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ci, m.
A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m. Mellarius, ii, m.
A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, n. Apiarium, ii, n. Castra Cerea.
A place where Bee-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.
A swarm of Bees, Exāmen, i, nis, n.
Fit for Bees, Apianus, a, um.

The

B E.

The driving of the Bee-hives to make honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.

Bee wax, Cera, z, f.

A Beech tree, Fagus, i, f.

A grove of Beesches, Faginetum, i, n.

Collared Beef, Tūcētum, i, n.

Beef, Caro bubūla vel bovina.

Beer, Cervisia lupulata. Potus lupulatus.

Strong Beer, Cervisia lupulata, fortis vel primaria.

Small Beer, Cervisia lupulata, tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer vessels, Dolia Cervisaria.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, tūdes, itis, m.

A paving Beetle, Pāvīcūla, z, f.

A little Beetle, Tudicūla, z, f.

B E F.

Before (in time) Ante, prap.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram, prap.

Before this time, Antehac.

A little before, Paulo ante.

B E G.

To beget (or Ingender) Procreo, are. Gēnēro, are.

To be Begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or Ingendred) Genitus, z, um. Procreatus, z, um.

A son lawfully Begotten, Mulieratus filius.

To Begin, Incipio, epi, eptum.

A Beginning, Commensatio, onis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

B E.**B E H.**

To Behead, Decapito, are. Decollo, are.

To be Beheaded, Obtruncor, aris. Plector vel Mulstor capite.

Beheaded, Decollatus, z, um.

A Beheading, Decollatio, onis, f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid, Aretro & Insolutus.

Behind a house, Pone domum.

Beboof, Interesse. opus.

It Behoveth, Oportet.

B E L.

To believe or give credit unto, Credo, is, didi, tum.

That is Believed, Creditus, z, um.

Not to be Believed (Incredible) Incredibilis, le. Fidei absonum.

That cannot be Believed as a Witness, Intestabilis, le.

Beldefert (in Warwickshire) Bello desertum, Bellus locus, Beaufert.

Belingsgare, Belinus finus.

Bellow (the Family) De Bella Aqua.

Belvoir or Beavoir Castle, or near it (in Lincolnshire) Margidunum, Margitudum.

A Bell Campana, z, f.

A little Bell, Tintinnabulum, li, n. Campanūla, z, f.

A Passing Bell, Mortinola, z, f.

A Bell (or Chime keeper) Nolz curator.

B E.

A Bell Founder, Campanarius,
ii, m. *Fusor aramentarius.*

The Clapper of a Bell, Nolz malleus.

A Bell frame, Fabrica campanæ.

A Bell-frey, Campanile, is, n.

A Bell tower (or Steeple) Basilica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Turris fastigata.

The bell-weather that goes before the flock, Sectarius verber.

Bellows to blow the fire with, Follis, is, m.

A pair of Bellows, Par follium.

The nose of the Bellows, Acrophium, ii, n. Crater folis.

Smiths Bellows, Follis fabrilis.

A Belly (or Panch) 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, Epigastrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.

The fore part of the Belly and Sides about the short Ribs, and about the Navel, under the which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.

The pain of the Belly or Womb, Hysteralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.

Troubled with the belly-ach, Alvius, a, um.

That ingendereth pain in the belly, Torminalis, le.

To belong (or appertain to) Pertineo, es, ūi, tum, ere.

B E.

It belongeth (or appertaineth) Pertinet.

A belt (or girdle) Balteum, ei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.

A belt or sword girdle, Lumbare, ris, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

B E N.

A bench (or form to sit upon) Scamnum, i, n.

A little bench (or form) Scamnum, ii, n. Scamnellum, li, n.

Done with benches one by another, Scamnatus, a, um.

*A bench (or seat of judgment) Bancus, i, m. Bank is a Saxon word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them *Justiciarii de Banco*: Another Court there is called the Kings Bench, both because the Records of that Court are stiled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sate there.*

Benches (in a barge or ship) for the Rowers, Transtra, orum, n.

To bend (crook or bow) Curvo, are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ere.

To bend like a bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo, are.

To bend forwards, Prœclino, are.

B E.

To bend a little or incline, Acquinisco, is, xi, ere.

To cause to bend or lean to, Annecto, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinars, tis, P.

Bending down on every side, Convexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergens, tis, P.

Bending from (or downward) Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Innitens, tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, a, um. Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, a, um.

Bent like a bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

Bent backward, Rēcurvus, a, um.

Bent to, Projectus, a, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

A bending from or downwards, Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio, onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto, Inclinatorio, onis, f.

Bendings or turnings, Diverticula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward, Rēclinatorium, rii, n.

The bending down of any thing, Clivum, i, n.

The bending of a board or table, Tabulæ vel Mensæ clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexibilis, le.

Ease to bend, Flexibilis, le.

B E.

Bending wise, Acclinē, adv.
Bent like a bow, Arcuatum, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) Inferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, subter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

A benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.

Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.

Beneficiarentur, R. Ent. 599.

The gift of a Benefice by a bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, Collatio Beneficij.

The voidance of an Ecclesiastical Benefice by promotion of the Incumbent, Cessio, onis, f.

A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk to supply the Cure till it be full, Commenda, æ, f.

Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium Clericale.

Benevolence, Benevolentia æ, f.

It is used for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subject to the King. Vid. 11. H. 7. c. 10. & 13. Car. 2. c. 4. & Co. lib. 12. fo. 119, 120.

B E R.

Bergeney (in Scotland) Berigonium.

Berkely (in Gloucestershire) Bercheleia, Berklea.

Berking (in Essex) Berochingum.

Berkshire, Bearroscira, Berocia, Berkeria, Bercheria.

Of Berkshire, Berchenfis, Beruchenfis.

Berkshire men, Attrebatii.

Bermon

B E.

Bermundsey (in *Surrey*) Bermundidi insula.

Bernards Castle (in the Bishoprick of *Durham*) Bernardi Castellum.

A berry, Bacca, æ, f.

A little berry, Baccula, æ, f.

B E S.

Besides, Præter, juxta.

Besides that, Præterquam.

To besiege (beset or environ) Obsideo, es, edi, ssum, ere. Oppugno, are.

Besieged, Obsessus, a, um: Oppugnatus, a, um.

A besieger (he that layeth siege) Obsessor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.

A besieging, Obsessus, us, m. Obsidium, ii, n.

A rendering up of the place besieged, Deditio, onis, f.

A besom (or broom to sweep houses withal) Scōpæ, arum, f.

Best, Optimus, a, um.

B E T.

To betake (or commit and deliver) Tradō, is, didi, itum, ere.

To bstray, Prōdo, dis, didi, ditum, ere.

Betrayed, Proditus, a, um.

A betrayer, Prōditor, oris, m.

A betraying, Prōditio, onis, f.

To betroth (or promise in marriage) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ē e.

Betrothed (or ingaged by fealty) Affidatus, a, um.

To be betrothed to a Woman, Affidare mulierem.

B I.

The betrothing of a Woman, Affidatio, onis, f.

To make better, Emendo, are.

Made better, Emendatus, a, um.

It is better, Præstat.

The better right, Superior causa.

A better bargain, Potior conditio.

Better, Melior & hoc melius. Melius, adv.

Between, Inter, Præp.

B E V.

Beverley (in *Yorkshire*) Beverlea, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petuaria Pariflorum.

Of Beverley, Beverlacensis.

B E Y.

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

Beyond, Ultra, trans.

B I B.

A bib (or mucketer set on a Childs breast) Fascia, æ, f. Fasciola pectoralis.

B I G.

Big with young, Fœtus, a, um. Prægnans, ntis.

Bigamy, Bigamia, æ, f. A double marriage, or the marriage of two Wives. It is used as an Impediment to be a Clerk, Anno, 4. E. 1. 5. but that is abolished by 1. E. 6. c. 12. & 13. E. c. 7. which allows to all Men that

that can read as Clerks (tho not within orders) the Benefit of the Clergy, in case of Felony, not especially excepted by some other Statute.

B I L.

Biland (in Yorkshire) *Bellelanda.*

To break-out or cause to break out into a bile: *Ulcerø, are.*

A bile (or Ulcer) *Ulcus, eris, n. Phyma, atis, n.*

A breaking out into biles. *Ulceratio, onis, f.*

Full of biles: *Ulcerosus, a, um,*

The ach of a bile. *Ulceris ustus.*

A Bill is when one of the Parties, &c. *vide Heaths Maxims. Page 212.*

A Bill (Obligatory or Declaratory) *Billa, a, f.* A Declaration, a Bill of Charges. *West. Symbol. Tit. supplications.*

The bill is true. *Billa Vera.* The Grand Inquest Write *Billa Vera* upon all bills presented to them which they find, and *Ignoramus* upon all those bills they do not find, or give any order to it.

A bill (or billet of delivery of a Writ) *Billetum, i, n. Stat. de Westm. 2. 39. Ry. 121. Fle. 151.*

A bill of Exchange. *Billa Excambii.*

To set a bill on a thing to be sold. *Proscribo, psi, ptum.*

A bill (or hook) *Falx, cis, f.*

An Hedging bill. *Runca, a, f.*

A little bill (or Hook) *Falcula, a, f.*

A bill to lop trees. *Falx arboraria, vel Sylvatica.*

A Twy bill. *Bipennis, is, f.*

A bill-man (he that useth a bill) *Falcarius, ii, m.*

Pertaining to a bill. *Falcarius, a, um.*

To thrust in the bill, or beak as birds do. *Rostro, are. Rostrum impingere.*

That hath a bill. *Rostratus, a, um.*

A bill or beak. *Rostrum, tri, n.*

A billet (or Shide of Wood) *Truncus, ci, m. Bacillus, li, m. Talea, a, f.*

Billets of Gold. *Massa auri.*

B I N.

Binchester (in the Bishoprick of Durham) *Bimonium. Binonium. Binovia. Binovium. Viconia. Vinonium. Vinovia. Vinovium.*

To bind (or tye up) *Ligo, are.*

To bind or fasten to something. *Astringo, is, xi, itum.*

To bind together. *Colligo, are.*

To bind by Covenant. *Obligo, are.*

To bind or fasten underneath. *Subligo, are.*

To bind ones Legs. *Præpædio, is, vii, itum, ire.*

To bind upon another thing. *Superalligo, are.*

To bind hard or tye fast. *Relligo, are.*

To bind with twigs as Coopers do Vessels. *Vieo, 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, itum, ere.*

B I.

To bind one with an earnest penny. *Obero, are.*

To bind himself by promise to do or perform a thing. *Stipulator, 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 Chip-pings of bread in. *Matra, æ, f. Cerialum, li, n.*

B I R.

A birch-tree. *Betula, æ, f.*

A bird. *Avis, is, f.*

A great bird, *Ales, itis, c. 2.*

A little bird. *Avicula, æ, f.*

A young bird. *Avis Pullus.*

Young birds unfeathered. *Impulmes Pulli.*

Birds that cannot fly. *Involucres Pulli.*

A bird Cage. *Volucritium, ii, n.*

A Woody place where birds haunt. *Aviarium, ii, n.*

A birding Net. *Retē aucupatorium.*

Bird-lime. *Viscum, ci, n. pl. caret.*

To go a birding. *Aucupor, aris.*

A bird Catcher. *Auceps, upis, c.*

A birding (or fowling) *Aucupatio, onis, f.*

A birding place. *Aucupium, ii, n.*

The birds gotten by fowling. *Aucupia, orum.*

B I.

Fit or appertaining to take birds. *Aucupatorius, æ, um.*

Belonging to birds. *Avitius, æ, um.*

A bird-keeper. *Aviarius, ii, m.*

A bird Merchant. *Avicularius, ii, m.*

Carrying birds. *Avigerulus, æ, um.*

To pull birds. *Aves deplumare.*

To draw birds. *Aves Exentere rare.*

The birth of a Child. *Nativitas, atis, f. Partus, us, f.*

Ones birth-day. *Dies Primi-genius. Natalis dies.*

Birth (the after-birth) *Secundina, arum, f.*

Untimely birth. *Abortus, us, m. Abortivum, vi, n.*

That causeth untimely birth. *Abortum facere.*

That birth which is cast forth by Medicines. *Aborsus venter.*

By birth. *Natu. Abl. Sing.*

Birth-right (or eldership.) *Eisneccia, æ, f. Law-terms.*

B I S.

Bisham (in Berkshire) *Bisbamum, Bustelli domus.*

A Bishop. *Episcopus, pi, m.*

A Bishop of the Chief City. *Metropolitanus, i, m.*

To become a Bishop. *Episcopor, aris.*

A Bishop's Vicar, or Suffragan. *Suffraganeus, ei, m. Episcopi Vicarius.*

A Bishops house or mansion-Palace. *Episcopium, ii, n.*

A Bishop's place without the Wall, joyning to the City. *Proximum, mi, n.*

A Bi-

B I.

A Bishoprick. *Episcopatus*,
ûs, m.

The Bishop's Dignity. *Patri-*
archatus, ûs, m.

A Bishop's Miter. *Mitra*,
a, f.

A Bishop's Seat or Chair. *Af-*
fula, a, f.

Of a Bishop. *Episcopalis, le.*

Deckt with a Bishop's Miter.
Infulatus, a, um.

The Bishoprick of the Hebrides
and of Man-Isle. *Sodorensis.*

Bisket. *Panis nauticus, Panis*
biscoctus.

Bissextile. Bissextilis, le. Leap-
year, so call'd, because the sixth
Calends of *March* are in that
year twice reckoned (*viz.*) on
the 24th and 25th of *February*,
so that Leap-year hath one day
more than other years, and is
observ'd every fourth year, and
to prevent all doubts and ambi-
guities that might arise thereup-
on, it is provided by the Stat. *de*
anno Bissextili 21. H. 3. That the
day increasing in the Leap-year,
and the day next before, shall be
accounted for one day, &c. *vid.*
Dyer 17. El. 345.

B I T.

A Bitch. *Canis Fœmina.*

A bitch with Puppy. *Canis*
Pragnans.

To bite. *Mordeo, es, mômordi,*
sum, ere.

To bite off, *Demordeo, es, di,*
sum, ere.

To bite to the Quick. *Admor-*
deo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite by the Hair. *Obmor-*
deo, es, di, sum, ere.

B I.

To bite again- *Remordeo, es,*
di, sum, ere.

To bite softly or privately.
Submordeo, es, di, sum, ere. ere.

To bite often. *Morsito, are.*

To hurt by biting, *Mordico ere.*

To be bitten, *Mordeor, aris.*

Bitten. *Morsus, a, um.*

Bitten round about. *Ambesus,*
a, um.

A biting, *Morsus, ûs, m.*

A bite with the Teeth. *Morsus,*
ûs, m.

Biting hard. *Mordicus, adv.*

Biting. *Mordax, acis.*

Very biting. *Mordacissimus, a,*
um.

That is apt to bite. *Morsilus, le.*

Biting one another. *Morsicantim,*
adv.

Bitingly, *Mordaciter, adv.*

A bit (or morsel) *Bolus, li, m.*

Frustum, ri, n. Morsellum, li, n.

A little bit. *Buccella, a, f.*

Morsurentia, a, f.

A bit, (or Snaffle) *Chamus,*
i, m.

Belonging to a bit. *Sâlnâris,*
re.

The bit of a bridle. *Lâpânum,*
ri, n. Lâpus, pi, m.

The part of the bit which is
put into the Horses mouth. *Orea,*
a, f.

The sharp part of a bit writ-
then like the scales of a Fish.
Squamata, a, f.

To make bitter, or soure.
Acerbo, are. Amarico, are.

To wax bitter. *Inâmâresco, is,*
ère.

Bitterness. *Amâror, ôris, m.*
Amarities, ei, f. Amâritudo,
ints, f. amârulentia, a, f.

B L.

Bitter. *Amarus, a, um.*
 Full of bitterness. *Amaracofus, a, um.*
 Very bitter. *Amarulentus, a, um.*

Somewhat bitter. *Subamarus, a, um.*
 Most bitterly. *Amariffimè, adv.*

B L A.

To make black. *Denigro, are.*
Nigrefacio, is, ere.

Shoe makers black. *Atramentum furorium.*

To become black. *Nigreo, es, ui, ere.*

To wax black. *Nigresco, is, ui, ere.*

To be somewhat black. *Nigricco, are.*

A making black. *Denigratura, a, 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. *Fulgineus, a, um.*

A black-more. *Æthiops, opis, m.*

A black-bird. *Merula, a, f.*

B L.

Blackmore (in the north riding in Yorkshire) *Blacmora.*

Blackney (in Norfolk) *Nigeria.*

Blackwater River (in Essex) *Idumanum. æstuarium. Idumanus fluvius.*

Growing to a blade. *Herbescens, ntis.*

The blades (or Wheel) to wind Thread with. *Girgillus, li, m.*

The breast blade (or the bone above the mouth of the stomach) *Os Ensiforme.*

The Shoulder-blade. *Scapula, a, f.*

A blade of Corn. *Culmus, i, m.*

A bladder. *Vesica, a, f.*

A little bladder. *Vesicula, a, 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, u, ssi, ssum, ere.*

To be blamed. *Arguor.*

Blamed. *Culpatus, a, um.*

A blamer (or reprehender) *Criminator, oris, m. Reprehensor, oris, m.*

Blame (or Fault) *Crimen, inis, n.*

A blaming (or reprehending) *Criminatio, onis, f. Reprehensio, onis, f.*

Blamableness. *Noxietas, atis, f.*

Blametul (or culpable) *Noxius, a, um.*

Worthy of blame. *Culpabilis, le.*

Blameless (or faultless) *Inculpatus, a, um.*

Blame-

B L.

Blameless (or without blame)
Inculpate.

Blank-Castle (in Monmouthshire) *Blancum Castrum*.

To blanch (or pull off the rind or pill.) *Reglubo, is, bi, bitum, ere. Excorio, are.*

To blanch or make white.
Dealbo, are.

The blanching of Masons work. *Albivium, ii, n.*

Blanch'd Almonds. *Amygdala dealbata.*

Blanch (or white Coat) *Leucon.*

Blandford (in Dorsetshire)
Blancoforda.

A blank, an unlucky cast, *Faustus Suppinus.*

Blanks. *Spacia.*

A blanket. *Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f.*

A little blanket. *Lodicula, æ, f.*

Childrens blankets. *Cunabula, orum, n.*

A pair of blankets. *Par Lodicum lanearum.*

To blaspheme; (Curse or speak evil of) *Blasphemo, are.*

Blasphemy (or ill report) *Blasphemia, æ, f.*

A blasphemer. *Blasphemus, i, m.*

Blasphemously. *Blasphemè, adv.*

To blasten (or fear) *Fulguro, are. Uro, is, ssi, stum, ere.*

To be blasted. *Fulminor, aris, Blastus. Fulguratus, a, um.*

A blasting or striking with a Planet. *Sideratio, onis, f.*

A blasting in Coin or Trees. *Uredo, inis, f.*

A blasting with Lightning. *Fulguratum, ti, n.*

B L.

A blast of Wind. *Ventus, ti, m, Flatus, us, m.*

A blast that over-throweth Trees and Houses. *Proflatus, us, m.*

A great blast of Wind. *Perflatus, us, m.*

A blast of wind turned from the earth upward. *Turbo, inis, m.*

A contrary blast. *Refusus, us, m.*

A blast (or sound of an Instrument) *Flamen, inis, n.*

Much blasted. *Rubiginosus, a, um.*

To blaze abroad. *Divulgo, are.*

To blaze out as Fire. *Efflamino, are.*

The blaze (or blast) of Fire. *Flamma, æ, f.*

A blazing-star, Comets, *æ, m.*

A blazer of Fame abroad. *Famigerulus, li, m.*

B L E.

To bleach in the Sun (or make Cloaths white abroad in the Sun) *Dealbo, are.*

A bleaching in the Sun. *Dealbatio, onis, f.*

A bleaching place. *Insolatorium, ii, n.*

Bleat Ey'd. *Lippus, a, um.*

To bleed. *Sanguino, are.*

A bleeding. *Fluxio, onis, f. curfus sanguinis.*

Bleeding at the Nose. *Narium profluvium. Sanguinis. e. Naribus eruptio.*

Bleeding that cometh by opening the end of a Vein. *Anastomosis.*

To blemish (or spot) *Maculo, are.*

B L.

Blemished (or spotted) *maculatus*, a, um.

A *Blemish* (or spot) *macula*, a, f.

A *Blemish* (or spot to ones Credit) *In famia*, a, f. *maculatio*, onis, f.

Great blemishes (or spots) *Tubera*, orum, n.

A small blemish (or spot) *Labecula*, a, f.

Full of Blemishes, *Maculosus*, a, um.

To blew (or black and blew) *Livere*, es, ere-

Blew (or blew of colour) *Lividus*, a, um. *Ceruleus*, a, um.

B L I.

Blindness or dimness of sight, *Cæcitas*, atis, f.

Par-blind, *Myops*.

Pur-blindness, *Myopia*, a, f.

Stark blind, *Cæcus*, a, um.

To make blind, *Cæco*, are.

Blind born, *Cæcigenus*, a, um.

Blind in one eye (or having but one eye) *Monoculus*, li, m. *Luscus*, ci, m.

Half blind, *Cæcutiens*, ntis, Partic.

Sand-blind, *Nyctilops*, *Luscus*, a, um.

Blich Réver (in Staffordshire, and another in Northumberland) *Blichus*.

A *blister* (or bile) *Pustula*, a, f. *Papula*, a, f.

A little blister, *Ulcusculum*, li, n.

A blister (most properly that which riseth on bread in baking) *Pufula*, a, f.

B L.

A *blistering*, *Inflammatiō*, onis, f.

Fullness of blisters, *Papulofitas*, atis, f.

A *blister in the eye*, *Ophthalmia*, a, f.

That maketh blisters, *Ulcerarius*, a, um. *Ulcerofus*, a, um.

Full of blisters, *Pustulosus*, a, um.

B L O.

A *block* (or stem of a Tree) *Truncus*, ci, m.

A *block-house*, *Munitorium*, ii, n.

They which keep a block-house, *Burgæ*, arum, f.

Blood, *Sanguis*, inis, m. pl. caret.

To let blood, *Phlebotomo*, are. *Sanguino*, are.

To stanch blood, *Sanguinem* fîstere.

Blood-spotten (or rayed with blood) *Cruentatus*, a, um.

The blood of a wound, *Cruor*, oris, m.

A little blood (or blood whereof Puddings are made) *Sanguiculus*, li, m.

Black blood, *Tabum*, i, n.

Corrupt or tainted blood, *Sanies*, ei, f.

Full of corrupt blood, *Saniolus*, a, um.

An *Inflammation of blood*, *Phlegmone*, es, f.

Blood-shed, *Sanguinis emissio*.

The letting of blood out of a Vein, *Phlebotomia*, a, f.

B L.

A letter of blood, Phlebomotor, oris, m.
Spitting of blood, Hæmoptysis, sanguinis exputio.
He that spitteth blood, Hæmopticus.
A flux of blood, Hæmorrhœa, x, f.
An immoderate flux of blood, Hæmorrhagia, x, f.
Bloody (or full of blood) Sanguineus, a, um.
Bloody (all over in blood) Cruentus, a, um.
Bloody (desirous of blood) or red as blood, Cruentatus, a, um.
Bloodily, Cruentè, adv.
The track of the blood, Nota cruenta.
To imbrue in blood (to fetch blood of) Cruento, are.
A blood-stone, Hæmatites, x, f.
Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, x, f.
Without blood, Exsanguis, gue.
Not stained with blood-shed, Incruentatus, a, um.
•With more effusion of blood, Cruentior, ius.
To blossom (bloom or bear flowers) Floreo, es, ui, ere. Germi no, are.
To blossom before due time, Præfloreo, es, ui, ere. Prægermino, are.
A blossom or bloom, Flos, oris, m. Quintilia, x, f.
The blossoms or flowers of trees, Quintinx, arum, f.
To blot out (wipe away or de face) Deleo, es, evi, etum, ere.
Blotted out, Deletus, a, um.
He that blotteth out, Deletor, oris, m.
A blotting out, Deletio, onis, f.
A blot or blur, Litura, x, f. Labes, is, f.
To blow (or breath) Flo, as,

B L.

flavi, atum, are, Spiro, are.
To blow away (or down) Deflo, are.
To blow again, Reflo, are.
To blow up (or full) Sufflo, are.
To blow to (or upon) Afflo, are.
To blow out, Efflo, are.
To blow vehemently (or thoroughly) Pefflo, are.
To blow an instrument, Infflo, are.
To blow (or wind a horn) Cornicino, are. Cornu inflare.
To blow a trumpet, Cango, is, xi, tum, ère, sono, as, ui, itum, are.
To blow or spring out as a flower, Effloresco, is, ui, ère.
To be blown, Floreo, es, ui, ere.
To be blown down, Diffloreo, es, ui, ere.
To be blown again, Reconffloreo, es, ui, ere.
Blown (or breathed) Flatus, a, um. Inspiratus, a, um.
Blown (or puffed up) Anhelatus, a, um.
A blower (or breather) Spirator, oris, m.
A blower (or winder of a horn) Cornicen, inis, c. g.
Blowing (or breathing) Inspiratio, onis, f.
A blowing up, Sufflatio, onis, f.
A place wherein many winds do blow, Conflages.
Full of blowing, Flatuosus, a, um.
That may be blown through, Perfabilis, le.
Easily blown. Flabilis, le.
To give one a blow (or buffet) Alapizo, are.
A blow (or buffet with the hand) Alapa, x, f.
A blow (or stroke) Ictus, us & i, m.

B O.

Blows (or stripes) Offerimentæ, arum. B L U.

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, ūdi, ūsum.

To be blunt (or dull) Hĕbĕo, es, ere.

To wax blunt (or dull) Hebeſco, is, ere.

Blunt, Obtuſus, a, um.

Bluntness (or dulness) Hĕbĕtudo, inis, f.

Ablyunt or rude invention, Craſſa, æ, f.

Bluntly, Obtuſè, adv.

To bluster as the wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut furit ventus.

A blustering, Sonitus, ūs, m.

Bluſtring (or raging) Procelloſus, a, um.

Bluſtring winds, Irrumpens ventus. Procelloſus ventus.

B O A.

To board (or lay boards) board a floor, Tabulo, are. Aſſo, are.

A board (or plank) Aſſer, ĕris, m.

Boards of timber ſawed, Aſſamenta, orum, n.

A board in a Kitchen whereon pots or veſſels are ſet full of water, Urnarium, ii, n.

A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes ſtand, Pinax.

A cottoning or frixing board, Goſſupinarium, ii, n.

A boarding (or planking) of a floor, or laying of boards together, Tăbulătio, ōnis, f.

A boarded floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Tranſitus tabulatus.

That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.

Boarded (planked) Tăbulătus, a, um.

B O.

To plain (or poliſh) boards, E-dŕlare tabulas vel aſſeres.

Boards (or rafters) laid a croſs, Tranſverſaria, orum.

A wild boar, Aper, pri, m.

A tame boar, Verres, is, m.

A little boar, Aperculus, li, m.

The neck of a boar, Glandium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a boar, Ver-rinus, a, um.

Of a wild boar, Aprinus, a, um.

A boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.

A little boat, Batellus, li, m. Lex. 17. Rg. Entr. 32. Mon. 281.

1005, Spel. 931. Batellagium, ii, n. Mon. 754. Cymbŭla, æ, f.

Lintriculus, li, m. Scaphŭla, æ, f.

A ſhip boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Ferry boat, Trajectum, i, n. Spel. 264. Ponto, onis. m. Navis vectoria.

A Ferry boat to carry over horſes, Hippăgo, inis, f.

A ſculler boat, Linter, tris, m. Acatis phaſelis.

A paſſage boat, Navis vectoria. Navicula vectoria.

A fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. Vellox navis.

A fiſher boat, Horia, æ, f. Præa, æ, f. Navigiolum piſcatorium, vel navis piſcatoria.

A little fiſher boat, Horiola, æ, f. Pleaſure boats, Cubiculatæ naves.

Wicker boats, Naves vitiles.

A boat or bridge of logs pinned together for the preſent occaſion, Schædia, æ, f.

Boats (or ſhips) calked with Tow, Serilla, orum, n.

A kind of ſpy-boats, Geſeoreta.

A great

B O,

A great boat-pole (an Instrument for thrusting forward, off or down, Trudes, is, f. Contus, i, m.

The space between the Oars in a Boat or Gally, Intercaalmium, ii, n.

To bale a boat ashore, Cymbam subducere.

To go by boat, Naviculus, ari.

A boatswain, Prorēta, x, m. Pausarius, ii, m. Portisculus, li, m.

A boat-man (or rower) Remex, igis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. Linterarius, ii, m.

A boat-mans craft (or science) Naviculāria, x, f.

B O D.

Womens bodies, Thorax muliebris.

A bodkin (or fine instrument that Women use to curl their hairs with) Calamistrum, i, n. Crinale, lis, n. Discriminale, lis, n.

A bodkin or big needle to curl or crisp the hair withal. Discerniculum, li, n. Acus crinalis.

A bole made with a bodkin, Punctura, x, f.

Bodiam (in Suffex) Bodiamum.

Bodman (in Cornwall) Voliba, Voluba.

Bodvary (in Flintshire) Varis.

A body (all manner of substance) Corpus, oris, n.

A little body, Corpusculum, li, n.

The body of a tree, Caudex, i, cis, m. Crus arboris.

A body without head, Truncus, ci, m.

B O.

The state of the body, Corporatio, onis, f.

No body, Nemo, inis c. g. Nullus, a, um.

Some body, Aliquis.

The being without bodiis, Incorporalitas, atis, f.

That hath a body, Corporeus, a, um.

Bodiless (or that hath no body) Incorporous, a, um.

B O G.

A bog (or fennish place) Pālus, ūdis, f.

B O L.

A bole or bowl, Poculum, li, n. z Mon. 666. 1042.

A bole to wash hands in, Trulleum, ei, n.

A bole (or dish). to drink in, Patēra, x, f. Crater, eris, m.

A wash bole, Catinus ligneus.

A bolster for a bed, Cervicale, lis, n.

Little bolsters good to carry burthens upon the shoulders, Tomices, pl.

To bolster up, Sustineo, es, ui, entum, ere.

A bolstering on every side, Stipatio, onis, f.

A bolt (such as is shot) Catapultarium, ii, n.

A bolt of a door, Pessulus, li, m, Obex, icis, m.

Bolted gates, Pessulatae fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

B O N.

B O N.

To be in bondage, Servio, is, ī-ri, itum, ire.

To deliver into bondage, Mancipo, are.

Bondage (or servitude) Servitium, ii, n.

That is in bondage, Servus, a, um.

Of or belonging to bondage, Servilis, le.

To become ones Bondman, Mancipo, are.

To make a bondman free, Mānūmitto, is, isi, ssum, ěre.

A bondman, Servus, vi, m.

A bondman or woman, born and brought up in our house, of our bondman or woman, Nativus, i. Nativa, æ, f.

A bondman or prisoner taken in War, Mancipium, ii, n.

A bondman overseeing Cattle, or one dwelling in a Farm, and given to Husbandry, Villanus, i, m.

A bondman or tenant in villnage, Cōlōnārius, ii, m.

A multitude or company of bondmen, Servi, orum, m. Servitia, orum, n.

The making of a bondman free, Manumissio, onis, f.

He that setteth a bondman free, Patronus, i, m.

A bondman made free, Liber-
tus, i, m.

A bondwoman made free, Li-
berta, æ, f.

A bond with a distinct condition endorsed or joynd thereto, Obligatio, onis, f.

Bonvill (the Family) De Bo-
navo.

To pluck out, or break the bone,
Exosso, are.

A bone, Os, 'offis, n.

A little bone, Ossiculum, li, n.

The back-bone of a Man or Beast,
Spina, æ, f.

The jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.

The great bone of an arm, Ulna,
æ, f.

The hip (or buckle-bone) Co-
xendix, icis, f. Ischium, ii, n.

The bones which are nuder the
eyes, Hypopia.

The spindle bone in the shank,
Pārastrāte.

The uttermost bone in the shank
of the leg, Paracnēmium, ii, n.

A bone or gristle that cometh
before the mouth of the stomach,
for defence of the same, Chondros
xiphoides.

The roundness or knots of the bones
in the knee, ancle, elbow, or
buckle, Condylus, li, m.

Bones that fall from the table,
Analecta, orum, n.

To scale rugged bones, Ossa
scabrata rādere.

An house where bones are kept,
Ossuaria, æ, f.

When the end of a bone is bro-
ken, where it joyneeth with another,
Apagina, æ, f.

The breaking of bones, Ossifra-
gium, ii, n.

That hath the bones of his shoul-
der blades, standing out like wings,
Pterygodes.

That hath his bones pulled out or
broken, Exossatus, a, um.

The

B O.

The gathering of bones, Ossilegium, ii, n.

He that gathereth bones, Ossilegus, gi, m.

Boneless (or without bones) Exossus, a, um.

Of a bone (or like a bone) Ossifus, a, um.

Splints used by bone-setters, Ferula.

A bone-setting, Mochlia, x, f.

One bone from another, Ossiculatim, adv.

A bone-fire, Pyra, x, f. Ignis exstructus in testimonium gaudii.

A bonny grace to keep off the sun, Umbella, x, f. Umbraculum, li, n.

A bonnet (or under cap) Redimiculum, li, n. Galericulum, i, n.

B O O.

A book, Liber, ri, m.

A little book, Libellus, li, m.

The cover or strings of a book, Syttiba, x, f.

Books of divers arguments, Pandectæ, arum, f.

Books wherein Laws, Decrees of the Senate are written concerning the Nobility, Elephantini Libri.

A book of Medicines, Antidotarius, ii, m.

A book wherein old customs are written, Annales, ium, m.

The books of common customs, Rituales libri.

Books of the Holy Scripture, Biblia, orum, n.

Books of Physick, Iatronicæ, arum, f.

B O.

Books negligently written, Occitationes.

A note book, Exceptorius liber.

A book of Memorandums, a posting book, Adversaria, orum, n.

A reckoning book wherein expences are noted in Journeys, Itinerarium, ii, n.

A book of remembrance, Commentarium, ii, m.

A book to instruct one, Protrepticus, ci, m.

A Merchants book noting things for every month, Calendarius, liber.

A book of remembrance declairing what is done daily, Diarium, ii, n. Hemerologium, ii, n.

A book whose Author is not known, Liber Anonymus.

Books set forth under false names and titles, Libri subditii.

A book Printer, Typographus, phi, m.

Book Printing, Typographia, x, f.

A book-binder, Bibliopægus, i, m.

A bookseller, Bibliopola, x, m.

A booksellers shop, Taberna vel Officina Libraria.

Pertaining to books, Librarius, a, um.

To wear (put on) boots, Ocreo, are. Inocreo, are.

Booted (or wearing boots) Ocreatus, a, um.

A boot, Ocrea, x, f.

A pair of boots, Par Ocrearum.

Boot-hose tops, Ornamenta Ocrealia.

Boot-hose, Caliga ad Ocreas.

A boot

B O.

A Boot of neass leather, Pedibovita, x, f.

Boots for Plough-men (called Okers) Capatinz, arum, f.

A booth, stall or standing in a Fair or Market, Botha, x, f. Tabernaculum, i, n.

Booths (cabins or standings made in Fairs or Markets to sell Wares or Merchandize,) Prætega, x, f. Attëgix, arum, f. Velarium, ii, n.

Booth-cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.

Belonging to such booths, Velaris, re.

A boorder, Communiarius, ii, m. Aht. 108.

Boord or diet, Commenfalis, le, adj. Pro Communibus pro Commenfali. For Commons, for Boarding, Tabling or Dieting, Vet. Int. 240.

B O R.

To border upon, bound or to be situate nigh unto, Adjăcco, es. Confinio, is.

The borders of a Country, Confinium, ii, n.

A borderer, dwelling by, or that cometh out of one Country and dwelleth in another, Accôla, x, c. g.

A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.

Bordering near together, Confinis, ne.

Pertaining to such borders, Lîmitănus, a, um.

The border (or brim) of any thing, Crepido, inis, f. Prætectum, ti, n.

B O.

The border (or brim) of a river, Fibra, x, f.

A border (or beam) Fimbria, x, f.

A border (or lace of a Womens gown) Instita, x, f.

That is full of borders and brims, Labrosus, a, um.

That hath borders or tails finely wrought with many small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

That hath a border (or margin) Plutealis, le.

The border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m.

Borders of Garments, Extremitates vestium.

To bore (or make an hole with an Augre or other Instrument, Tërëbro, are. Foro, are.

To bore (or pierce through) Perterebro, are.

To bore (or pierce) round about, Circumfero, arę.

Bored (or pierced) through, Perfôratus, a, um.

A borer (or he that bores) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.

A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.

To be bored, Foror, aris.

That may be bored, Forabilis, le.

Borlace (the Family) Borlafius.

To be born, Nascor, eris, natus, sum, nasci.

To be born of, Enascor, eris, natus sum, sci.

To be born before his time, Aborior, iris, vel eris, ortus.

To be born nigh unto, Adnascor, eris, natus sum.

A Child

B O

A Child born at the sun rising,
Lucius, ii, m.

Born after the death of his Father, Posthūmus, i, m.

Born and Bred in the same Country, Place or Town, Indigena, x, f.

Born after us (Off-spring) they that live after us, Posteri, orum, m.

Born, Natus, a, um.

Born (or descended of a stock or lineage) Oriundus, a, um.

Born in the Country, Rurigena, x, c. 2.

First-born, Primogēnitus, a, um.

Elder-born, Antegenitalis, le.

Born together, Congenitus, a, um.

To be born (or carried) Feror.

To be born up (or bolden) Fulcror, iris, vel ire.

Born up, Sustentatus, a, um.

That is born (or carried) Gestatus, a, um. Latus, a, um.

Born or (carried over) Superlatus, a, um.

To be born, Ferendus, a, um.

Born (or brought up) Allatus, a, um.

Born (or carried about) Circumlatus, a, um.

To be born down (or suppressed) Deprimor, eris.

Born down, Oppressus, a, um.

To be born withal (or suffered to do any thing) Indulgeor, eris.

Born withal (or suffered) Indultus, a, um.

A Borough, Burgus, i, m. Lex.

22.

A Borough (or City) Court, Burghmota, x, f.

B O

Borough Goods, Bona municipalia.

To borrow, Mutuo, are.

To borrow or take money to usury, Fœneror, aris.

Borrowed, Mutuatus, a, um.

Borrowed so long as the lender pleaseth, Precarius, a, um.

A borrowing, Mûtuatio, onis, f.

A borrowing of one to pay another, Versura, x, f.

A borrower or he to whom any thing is lent, Mutuator, oris, m.

B O S.

To put in ones bosom, Insinuo, are.

A bosom, Sinus, ūs, m.

A boss (or stud) of a girdle or bridle) Bulla, x, f.

The boss of a book, Umbilicus, ci, m.

The boss of a buckler, Umbo, onis, m.

Bossed, Gibbus, a, um.

Bosage, Boscagium, ii, n. i. e. Mast and Browze for Cattle in the Woods.

B O T.

A botch (or bile) Ceramium, ii, n.

Botches, Bubones, m. pl.

A botch coming of Inflammation, Carbunculus, li, m.

The causing of a botch, Ulceratio, onis, f.

A botch (or course of ill humours) Abscessus, us, m.

Causa

Causing botches, Ulcerarius, a, um.

To make a botch, Ulcero, are.

Full of botches, Ulcerosus, a, um.

To botch (piece, mend or repair) Refarcio, is, si, ere.

A botcher (or mender of old garments) Sartor, oris, m. Interpōlātor, oris, m. Pīctatius, ii, m.

A botchers shop, Sutrina, x, f.

A botching (or mending) Interpolatio, onis, f.

Boteley (near Oxford) Botelega.

Both, Ambo.

Both severally, Uterque.

He that playeth on both sides,

Ambidexter, tri, m.

Both together, Amplexim, adv.

On both sides, Utrinque, adv.

Both ways, Ambifariam, adv.

A bottle, Uter, utris, m.

A little bottle, Ampulla, x, f.

A bottle (or vessel to carry drink in) Brochia, x, f.

The mouth of a bottle, Orificium, ii, n. Lura, x, f.

Glass bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.

A maker of bottles (or viols)

Ampullarius, ii, m.

Made like or pertaining to bottles,

Ampullaceus, a, um.

The bottom (or foundation of any thing) Fundum, i, n.

The bottom of the Sea, Profunditas maris.

The bottom of an earthen pot, Cymbum, i, n.

The bottom of a ship, Carina, x, f.

From the bottom of the heart, Ab imo pectore.

At the bottom, Penitior, ius, iffimus.

Without bottom, Immenſus, 2, 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, inis, f. Abyssus, ſi, f.

B O U.

A bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bulga, x, f.

A bough (or branch) of a tree or herb, Rāmus, mi, m.

A little bough (or branch) Rāmulus, li, m.

A bough which is dead, cut or seared, Rāmāle, lis, n.

Of a bough, Rameus, a, um.

Full of boughs, Ramōſus, a, um.

To lop the under boughs, Subluco, are.

Bought, Emptus, a, um.

Bought again, Redemptus, a, um.

Bought for a low price, Ademptus, a, um.

Things bought at advantage to sell again, Promercialia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Emptivus, a, um.

A bowl (or any thing that is round) Globus, li, m.

A little bowl, Globūlus, li, m.

A bowling (or playing at bowls) Sphæromachia, x, f.

A bent

A Bowling Alley, Sphæristerium,
ii, n.

To bould (or range meal) Cribro,
are.

To bould (or sift out) Limo,
are.

A boulder (or meal sieve) Reticulum, li, n. *Cribrum pollinarium.*

A fine boulder, Subcerniculum,
li, n.

A boulding house, Domus Farinaria.

A boulding cloath, Polinridum,
um, ii, n.

A boulding trough or tub, Arca pollinaria. Arca cribraria.

He that bouldeth, Pollinator,
oris, m.

To bound (or limit how far a thing goeth, Limito, are.

To set bounds (to measure) Metior, iris, mensus sum, metiri.

To bound (or border upon) Col-limitor, aris, atus sum, 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, Finitor, oris, m. Mensor, oris, m.

A bounding (or setting up bounds) Limitatio, onis, f.

A bound, Bunda, æ, f. Spel. 102, Lex. 21.

Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.

A division between two bounds, Bifinium, ii, n.

The bound (or border) of a Country, Margo, inis, f.

Bounds or limits of Land directed to the East, Prorsu, orum, n.

A bound-stone (or mark between mile and mile) Milliaris lapis.

A bound or mark to distinguish one man's ground from another, Terminalis lapis.

The meeting of bounds, Collimium, ii, n.

The meeting of the bounds of three fields, Trifinium, ii, n.

They whose Lands bound together, Consortes.

Bounding (or bordering) near together, Conterminus, a, um.

Of or belonging to bounds, Limitaris, re. Terminalis, le.

Full of bounds (or limits) Terminosus, a, um.

To be bound, Teneor, eris. Obstringo, is, xi, etum, ere.

To be bound with sureties for payment of money (or performance of Covenant) Obligor, aris.

Bound by Bond (or Covenant) Obligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound by duty for a good turn already received, Devinctus, a, um.

Bound (or tyed) Ligatus, a, um. Vinctus, a, um.

Bound together, Colligatus, a, um.

Bound up, or in, Deligatus, a, um.

Bound under, Substrictus, a, um.

That is bound with Iron, Præferratus, a, um.

Boverton (in Glamorganshire) Bonium, seu Bovium.

Bourton (the Family) De Bourtona sive Burtana.

B O W:

To bow (or bend) Curvo, are.
Torqueo, es, si, tum, ere.
To bow down (or make stoop under a burthen) Pando, are.
To bow round, Circumflecto, is, xi, exum, ěre.
To bow inward, Incurvo, are.
To bow back in a compass (or circuit) Regyro, are.
To bow the Knee, Ingeniculor, aris.
To Bow (or wax crooked) Curvesco, scis, ěre.
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.
Flexus, a, um.
Bowed (or Bent) backward, Repandus, a, um.
Bowed upward like an arch roof, Subvexus, a, um.
Bowed downward, Devexus, a, um.
Bowed about, Circumflexus, a, um.
Not bowed, Indeflexus, a, um.
A bowing, Curvatio, onis, f. Flexura, x, f.
A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.
A bowing back, Recurvitatis, a, tis, f.

A bowing downward as under a burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.
The bowing in an arched roof, Absis, dis, f. Absidia, x, f.
A bowing made in roofs of houses like a circle, Hæpisis, idis, f.
He that boweth the knee (as in making of Courtesie) Suffraginator, oris, m.
Easie to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.
Bowingly, Proclivè, adv.
A Bow, Arcus, ũs, 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 denotare.
A Cross-Bow, Balista, x, f.
A Steel-bow (or Tiller) Chalybea balista.
A Bow-beater, Præfectus Forstæ.
An Ox-Bow in a Plough, Arquilus, li, m.
To bend a Bow, Arcum lūnare vel Tendere.
A bow-man (Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.
A Bowyer (or Bow-maker) Arcuarius, ii, m.
A Bow-string, Chorda, x, f. Amentum, i, n.
A Bow-Case, Corytus, i, m. Theca arcuaria.
To make like a Bow, Arcuo, are.
To bend like a Bow, Arcuor, ari.
Of a Bow, Arcuarius, a, um.
Bow-like, Arcuatim, adv.
A Bowyer's shop, Fabrica arcuaria.
A Bow-net, Nassa, x, f.

To

To *bowel* (*embowel*, or *draw out the Garbage or Guts*) *Evifcero*, are. *Exentēro*, are.

Bowelled (or *Embowelled*) *Evifceratus*, a, um.

The *Bowels* (or *Intrails*) of *Man* or *Beast*, *Intestina*, orum, n. *Viscera*, um, pl.

A *bowelling*, *Exenteratio*, onis, f.

By *Bowels* (or *Intrails*) *Visceratim*, adv.

To *Bowge* (or *Pierce*) *Pēnetro*, are.

To *Bowge* (or *Pierce*) a *ship* with *shot*, *Pēnetro*, are.

Bowged (or *Pierced*) *Perforatus*, a, um.

A *Bowging* (or *Piercing*) *Perforatio*, onis, f.

A *Bower*, *Umbrācūlum*, li, n.

Bowes upon *Stanmore*. (in *Richmondshire*) *Lavatres*, *Lavatris*,

B O X.

A *box-tree*, *Buxus*, i, f.

A *box*, *Pyxis*, idis, f.

A *little box*, *Pyxidūla*, a, f. *Cistula*, a, f.

A *box* to *keep spice in*, *Myrothecium*, ii, n.

A *box* to *keep jewels in*, *Anularium*, ii, n.

Made like a *box*, *Pyxidatus*, a, um.

A *Sand box*, *Pulveraria Theca*.

A *box* for the *balance and weights*, *Trytodoce*, es, f.

A *box-maker*, *Scriniarius*, ii, m.

A *tinder box*, *Ignarium*, ii, n.

A *Printer's Composing box*, *Lōcūlāmentum*, i, n.

Around box, *Capsa rotunda*.

An Oval box, *Capsa Ovalis*.

A *dust box*, *Pyxis* vel *Theca pulveraria*.

Grocers boxes wherein they put their *Spice*, *Nidi*, orum, n.

Boxes wherein *sweet Perfumes* are kept, *Olfactoriola*, orum, n.

A *box* to *throw dice on the table*, *Orca*, a, f. *Tritillus*, li, m.

A *box* (or *pot*) to put *lots in*, *Sitella*, a, f.

Poor mens boxes, *Cistulæ pauperum*.

Box-bearers, *Cistiferi*, *Pyxiferi*, orum, m.

Boxley (in *Kent*) *Boxleia*.

B O Y.

A *boy*, *Puer*, ěri, m.

A *little boy*, *Puellus*, li, m.

A *boy* under 14 years of age, *Impuber*, ěris, adj.

A *boy* about 14 years of age, *Puber*, ěris.

A *boy* tending upon *common barlots*, *Aquariolus*, i, m.

A *boy* with a *bush-head*, *Comatulus*, i, m.

Boys attending upon an *Host* to carry *baggage*, *Calones*, m. pl.

Boys games, *Pupillaria*, orum. *Puerilia*.

Boyishness, *Puerilitas*, atis, f.

Boyish, *Puerilis*, le.

Boyishly, *Pueriliter*, adv.

A *boy* of an *anchor*, *Index anchoralis*.

To *boyl* (or *seeth*) as *Cooks* do, *Coquo*, xi, etum. *Elixo*, are.

To *boyl* before (or *parboyl*) *Præcōquo*, xi, etum.

To boyl again, Rēcōquo, xi, ſtum.

To boyl much (or throughly) Percōquo, xi, ſtum. Excoquo, xi, ſtum.

To boyl away, Decōquo, xi, ſtum.

To boyl (or ſeeb) together, Cōncōquo, xi, ſtum. Collixo, are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio, ere.

To boyl new wine, Defruto, are.

To boyl often, Cōquito, are.

Cōfito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boyleth, Bullio, is, ivi, itum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire. Efferveo, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl, Efferveſco, ere. Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incōquor.

Boyled (or ſodden) Coctus, a, um. Elixus, a, um.

A boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Throughly boyled, Excoctus, a, um.

Often boyled (or boyled again, Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled, Præcoctus, a, um.

Half boyled (or parboyled) Semicoctus, a, um.

Boyled a little, Subfervefactus, a, um.

Easily boyled, Coctilis, le.

A boyling (or ſeebing) Coctio, onis, f. Coctura, æ, f.

A boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.

Boyled meats, Aulicoqua, orum, n.

A boyler, Coctor, oris, m.

A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.

That is boyled in an earthen pot, Teſtuaceus, a, um.

To boyl as the Sea, Undo, are. Exæſtuo, are.

Boyled; in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.

Boyn river (in Ireland) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.

Boys (the Family) De Boſco, de Braioſa.

B R A.

A Brace to faſten to beams in building, Fibula, æ, f.

A brace under a beam, Uncus, ci, m.

Braces in building, Cupiz, arum, f.

A brace of dogs, Bini Canes.

A ſhooters 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, Dextrocherium, ii, n.

A bracelet of Pearls, Linea Margaritarum.

A little Bracelet, Spintherulum, li, n.

That weareth Bracelets, Armilatus, a, um.

Brackley (in Northamptonſhire) Brachilega.

Bragget (or bracket) a kind of drink, Promulſis, idis, f.

A bragget (or ſtay) cut out of ſtone or timber to bear up the ſummer. In Maſonry called a Corbet, in Timber work a Bragget or ſhouldring piece. Mutulus, li, m.

Brag-

Braggets (or supporters of rafters) Pröcères, um, m. pl.

The brain, Cerebrum, i, n.

The hinder part of the brain (or a little brain) Cerebellum, li, n.

To dash out ones brains, Excerebro, are.

He that dasheth (or beateth out) the brains, Excerebrator, oris, m.

The Cauls (or Films) of the brain, Pia mater, dura mater.

A brake (such as bakers use) Frangibulum, li, n. Artopta, x, f. Macra, x, f. Vibra, x, f.

A brake for flax or kemp, Lini-frangibula, x, f.

A brake (or backle) Linibrium, ii, n.

Brampton (near Huntington) Bramptonia.

Brampton (in Cumberland) Brementuracum.

Branchester (in Norfolk) Bran-nodunum.

To branch out, Germīno, are. Progermino, are.

To have branches, Frondeo, es, ū, ěre.

To begin to have branches, Fron-desco, is, ui, ěre.

Branched (leaved) or sprung out, Frondatus, a, um. Ramo-fus, a, um.

Branching (or springing out) Germinatus, a, um. Frondens, ntis.

A running into fruitless branches, Fruticatio, onis, f.

A branch (bough or arm) of a tree herb or young twig, Germen, inis, n. Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.

A little branch (or young twig) Rāmulus, li, m. Frondicula, x, f. Coliculus, li, m.

A branch which beareth no fruits, Stōlo, onis, m. Spādo, onis, m.

A branching, Germinatio, onis, f.

Of a branch, Frondeus, a, um. Sarmentitius, a, um. Rameus, a, um.

A dead branch cut from a tree, Ramale, is, n.

Full of branches, Sarmentosus, a, um. Pampinosus, a, um.

That beareth branches (or leaves) Frondifer, a, um.

A brand of fire, Torris, is, m.

A brand of fire quenched (or put out) Titio, onis, m.

A brand-iron (or tripet) Chytra, x, f. Chytropus, i, m.

Brann, Furfur, uris, m. Excre-tum; i, n.

Brann of wheat, Canica, x, f. Cantabrum, i, n.

Of or belonging to brann, Fur-furaceus, a, um.

Full of brann, Furfurosus, a, um.

To brasen (to mix or counterfeit or cover with brass) Æro, are. Subæro, are.

Brass, Æs, æris, n.

Brass-work (or that which is made of brass) Ærificium, ii, n.

Æramentum, ti, n.

A brass pot (cauldron or kettle) Æneum, i, n. Ahenum incoctile.

A little brass pot (or pestle) Ænulum, li, n.

A kind of mixt brass, Oilaria, x, f.

Brass oar, Onychitis, Ærarius lapis.

B R.

Covered with brass, Æratus, um.
Bearing (or bringing forth) brass, Ærifer, a, um.
A brass Mine, Ærifodina, æ, f.
Of brass, Æreus, a, um. Æneus, a, um.
A brasier, Ærarius, ii, m.
A brasiers shop, Maignagium, ii, n.
A place where brass is made, Chalceutice, es, f.
That wherein is brass, Ærosus, a, um.
That is brass within, and gold and other small metal without, Subæratus, a, um.
Brasen types (belonging to Printers) Typi Ærei.
To be hard of flesh (or brawned like a boar) Concallæo, es, ùi, ere.
Brawn of a wild boar, Aprugnum vel Aprinum callum.
Bacon of a tame boar, Cællum verrinum.
The brawn of the arms and thighs, Tori, orum, n. Læcertus, ti, m.
The brawn of the legs, Musculus, li, m.
Plenty of brawn, Callositas, atis, f.
Full of brawn, Callosus, a, um.
Bray hundred (in Berkshire) Bibrocassi, Bibroc.

B R E.

A breach, Incurfio, onis, f. Frufura, æ, f.
A breach between men, Seditio, onis, f. Simultas, atis, f.

B R.

The breach of a promise, Punicafides.
Bread, Panis, is, m.
Bread corn, Farr, 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 Triticeus, Apluda, æ, f.
Rie bread, Panis secaliceus.
Barley bread, Hordeæceus panis.
Oaten bread, Panis avenæceus.
White bread, Panis Siligineus.
Cake bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.
Bread to eat oysters with, Panis Ostrearius.
Hasty bread, Panis spensticus.
Bread baked in an oven, Panis Furnaceus.
Simmel bread, Simnellum, i, n. Pry. 71.
Simmel, Wastel, &c. Panis de Wastello, Coketto, Simnello, Treete, Dulcello. Stat. Panis & Cervisæ § i. H. 3.
Cracknel (or Simmel) bread, Similagineus panis. Panis aquaticus, vel Parthicus.
Manchester bread, Collyris, idis, f.
Ranged wheat bread (or household bread) Cibaricus panis. Panis secundarius.
Bread of beans, Panis Fabarius.
Sugar bread or march pane, Saccharites panis.

Saffron

Saffron bread, Panis crocatus.
Bread made of wheat bran (or horse bran) Panis farfuraceus.

Brown or course bread, Panis gregarius vel Domesticus. Agelaus panis.

Great loaves of brown bread, Cutilicii Panes. Aglei panes.

Bisket bread, Panis nauticus. Panis biscoctus.

Dole bread, Tradilis panis.

Mouldy (or vinowed bread) Panis mucidus.

Bread baked on the ashes or hearth, Subcineritius panis, Focarius panis.

Bread baked under a pan, Panis testuaceus, Artopticus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Escarites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis rubidus.

Light bread, puffed up with yeast or barm, Panis spongiolosus.

The crust of bread, Crustum, sti, n. Crustulum panis.

A crust of bread, Crustula panis.

The crumb of bread, Medulla panis.

A crumb of bread, Mica panis.

A loaf of bread, Panificium, ii, n.

A roul of bread, Pulpido, inis, f. Torta, x, f. Tortula, x, f.

Fine bread, Cvrites panis.

Indian bread, Yucca, x, f.

A bin for bread, Panarium, ii, n.

The making of bread, Panificium, ii, n.

Breadth, Latitudo, inis, f. Amplitudo, inis, f.

The being of one breadth, Æquilatio, onis, f.

Of one breadth, Æquilatus, a, um.

Of two hands breadth, Didorus, a, um.

To break (or tear) Frango, is, egi, actum, ere. Rumpo, ūpi, ptum, ěre.

To break in pieces, Comminũo, is, ůi, utum, ere.

To break asunder (or in two pieces) Interrumpo, is, rupi, ptum, ěre.

To break off, Abrumpo, is, ūpi, uptum, ěre.

To break (or burst open) Rẽfringo, is, egi, actum, ěre.

To break open violently, Expugno, are.

To break up, Dirumpo, is, ūpi, ptum, ěre.

To break down, Diruo, is, ui, utum, ere.

To break down an hedge, Dissẽpio, is, sepi, vel pli, ptum, ire.

To break one thing against another, Adfringo, is.

To break (or bruise small) Tero, is, trivi, tritum, ere.

To break under, Suffingo, is, egi, ctum, etc.

To break (as when one breaketh a Law) Violo, are.

To break often, Ruptito, are.

To break with a Flail, Tribũlo, are.

To break up a Writ or Letter, Resigno, are.

To break (or tame) a wild beast, Dũmo, as, āvi & ůi, ātum & ĩtum.

To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi, uptum, pẽre.

To break out, Erumpo, is, upi, ptum, ere.

To break out as the sea doth, Exundo, are.

To break out (as a mans face doth with heat) Pustulas emittere.

To break forth (as water out of a spring) Scatco, es, ui, ere.

To break his Oath, Fidem violare.

A breaker (or burster) Ruptor, oris, m.

A breaker (or burster of doors and locks) Effractor, oris, m.

He that breaketh (or violateth) Violator, oris, m.

A breaker (or tamer of horses and colts) Domitor, oris, m.

Good breakers of horses, Hypothedicæ, arum, m.

A breaker of a League, Fœdifragus, a, 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, Excisio, onis, f.

A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.

A breaking (or taming) of an horse, Domitura, æ, f.

One that breaks as bankrupt, Deceptor, oris, m.

A breaking out into a scab, Ulceratio, onis f.

A breaking out (or bursting out of waters, Scaturies, ei, f.

A breakfast, Jentaculum, li, n, The breast, Pectus, ōris, n.

A little breast, Pectusculum, li, n.

A Womans breast (or nipple) Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.

A little breast, Mammula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.

The breast bone, Sternon, scutum cordis.

A breast cloath, Mammillare, is, n.

A breast-plate (or Gorget) Thōraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.

Belonging to the breast-plate, Pectoralis, le.

That hath a great breast, Pectorosus, a, um.

That is narrow and strait breast-ed, Stenothorax, acis.

That weareth breast-plates, Thōracatus, a, um.

To breath, Spiro, are.

To draw breath with difficulty, Anhelio, are.

To breath out (or cast forth a breath or fume) Exhalo, are, Vaporo, are.

To breath (or air) Sicco, are.

A breathing, Respiratio, onis f.

A breathing with difficulty, Anhelatio, onis, f. Asthma, atis, n.

Dyspnœa, æ, f.

A breathing upon, Afflatus, a, um.

Breath, Hālitus, ūs. Spiritus, ūs, m.

A short breath, Suspirium, ii, n.

A moist

B R.

A moist breath (or air) Vapor, oris, m.

A dry breath (or fume) Exhalatio, onis, f.

Thickness of breath, Dascia, x, f.

The passage whereby the breath issues out, Respiramen, inis, n.

A breathing hole, out of which breath, wind, air or smook passeth, Spiraculum, li, n.

Short breathed, Asthmaticus, a, um.

That breatheth, Spirans, tis, Part.

That whereby we breath, Spirabilis, le.

The breach, Podex, icis, m.

Breeches (stops or long hose)

Braccæ, arum, f. Subligaculum, li, n. Femoralia, ium, pl.

A pair of breeches, Par subligaculorum.

Mariners breeches (or stops) Braccæ, arum, f.

Breeches of linen to wrestle or run in, Campestre, is, n. Vestis Campestris.

Breeches (or stop makers) Braccarii, orum, m.

He that weareth breeches, Braccatus, a, um.

To breed (or wax with young) Genero, are.

To breed teeth, Dentio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

A breeder, Fructuarius, a, um.

Breeding, or breed of Cattle, Incrementum, i, n. Co. Ent. 361.

Of the race or breed of horses, Decime de araciis Equorum, 2 Mon. 967.

A breed or stock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

B R.

A breeder of Cattle, Pecuarius, ii, m.

The bread or increase of Cattle, Pecuaria, x, f.

A breeding of teeth, Dentio, onis, f.

A breeding place, Pecuarium, ii, n.

Pertaining to breeding, Fructuarius, a, um.

A breeding, Prægnatio, onis, f.

Breeding (or great with young) Foetus, a, um.

Brecknock (City) Brechinia.

Bred in one naturally, Innatus, a, um.

Bred (or brought up) Educatus, a, um.

Breviures, Siglx, arum, f.

Brevity, Brevitas, atis, f.

A breve (or brief) Breve, is, n.

Brentford (in Middlesex) Brentæ vadus.

Brentwood (in Essex) Cæsaromagus.

Breten spring, or near it (in Suffolk) Combretonium, Cambretovium, Comvetronum.

Brettenbam (in Suffolk) or the same with Cambritonium, Combretonium, Cambretovium.

To brew, Pandoxor, aris vel are. Braxo, are. Potum vel Cervisiam concoquere.

Brewed, Concoctus, a, um.

A brewer, Pandoxator, oris, m. Cervisarius, ii, m. Brasinator, oris, m.

A brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n. Cervisarium, ii, n.

A brewing, Brasinura, i, n. Spel-116.

Brewing tubs, Cupæ Pandoxatoriz.

B R.

Brewers, *Ofella*, α , f. *Offulæ*
adiaptæ. *Panis madidus*. *Panis jure*
emolitus.

B R I.

To bribe (or corrupt with gifts)
Perverto, is, ti, sum, ěre. *Lar-*
gione vel muneribus animum cor-
rumpere, *Munera largior*.

To bribe (or solicit men to
give their voices and consent,
Preſſo, are. *Prehenſo*, are.

To labour for an office by giving
bribes, *Ambio*, is, ĩvi, & ii, itum,
ire.

To poll by receiving bribes, *De-*
peculor, aris.

Bribed, *Corruptus*, a, um. *Sor-*
didus, a, um. *Captus auro*.

A briber, *Corruptor*, oris, m.
Largitor, oris, m.

A bribing, *Corruptio*, onis, f.

A bribe, *Largitio*, onis, f.

Bribery, *Repetundæ*, Gen. *Re-*
petundarum, Abl. *Repetundis*.
Latrocinium, ii, n. *Corruptio*, o-
nis, f.

That will be bribed, or sell his
faith for money, *Venalis*, le.

Accused of bribery, *Repetun-*
duſ, a, um.

Pertaining to bribes, *Munera-*
lis, le.

With taking bribes in dishonest
matters, *Corruptè*, *sordidè*, *de-*
pravatè.

Brick-work, *Opus lateritium*.

Brick-layers work, *Opus late-*
rale.

A Brick, *Later*, eris, m.

A little Brick, *Laterculus*, li, m.

A Brick-maker, *Läterarius*,
rius, vel *Ligneus*,
i, m.

B R.

A Brick Kilm, *Lateraria*, α , f.
Fornax lateritia.

Brick making, *Argillatio*, onis,
f. Cznofactoria, α , f.

A Brick wall, *Sepimentum late-*
ritium. *Murus coctilis*.

That is made of Brick, *Lateritius*,
a, um.

A rubbed Brick, *Later frictus*.

A Bridal (or Marriage) *Nup-*
tix, arum, f. *Nuptatorium*, ii, n.

He that beareth sway at a Bri-
dal, *Paranymphus*, i, m.

A Bride-cake, *Summanalia*.

Pieces of Bride-cake thrown out
among the people, *Emissitiæ*, a-
rum, f.

A Bridegroom, *Sponsus*, i, m.

A bride (or woman new married)
Sponsa, α , f.

The Bride-house, *Nuptorium*,
ii, n.

The Brideman that leadeth the
Bride to Church, *Prönübus*, i, m.

The Bridemaid, *Prönüba*, α , f.

A Bride-Chamber, *Thälämus*,
i, m.

Bridewel (in London) *Fons*
Bridgidæ.

Bridewel, *Pistrinum*, i, n. *Er-*
gästulum, i, n.

The master of Bridewel, *Pistri-*
narius, ii, m. *Ergastularius*, i, m.

To make a Bridge, *Ponto*, are.

A little Bridge, *Ponticulus*,
li, m.

A draw-bridge, *Pons versatilis*.
Cätäracta, α ; f. *Ponstratus*, i, m.

A Bridge made in haste for a
time and shortly removed, *Schedi-*
um, ii, n.

A Bridge of wood, *Pons robo-*
rius, vel *Ligneus*.

Money

B R.

Money given for the maintaining of Bridges, Pontagium, ii, n.

The bridge of a Lute, or other Instrument that holdeth up the strings, Magadium, ii, n.

To bridle (or curb) Fræno, are.

To be bridled, Frænor, ari.

Bridled, Frænatus, a, um. Obfrænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus, a, um.

A Bridler, Frænator, oris, m.

A bridling, Frænatio, onis f.

Refrænatio, onis, f.

A Bridle, Frænum, i, n-pl. Fræni, orum, m. & Fræna, orum, n.

A little Bridle, Frænulum, li, n.

A bridle rein, Lorum, i, n. habena, x, f.

The headstall of a Bridle, Orea, x, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænigerus, a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænatrix, icis, f.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, are. Compendiosè loqui.

Briefness (or Brevity) Brevitas, atis, f.

A brief (or short writing) containing the sum of a thing, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of things treated of before, Recapitulatio, onis, f.

A brief sentence, Sententiola, x, f.

Brief (or Compendious) Concisus, a, um. Compendiarius, a, um.

Briefly (or Compendiously) Concisè, Compendiosè.

Brig-Casterton (in Lincolnshire)

Caufennæ, Caufennis, Gaufennæ, Gaufennis.

B R.

A Brigandine (or Coat of Mail) Lorica, x, f.

A Brigantine (Pinnace or little Ship) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, onis, m.

A Brigantine (or Roguers ship) Navis Prædatoria.

The least kind of Brigantine, Myoparo, onis, m.

A Brigantine set to espy, Episcopium, ii, n. Navigium Speculatorium.

To be bright (or to shine) Fulgeo, es, si, ere.

To make bright, Elucido, are.

To wax bright, Lucesco, scis.

It is bright, Lucet.

It waxeth bright, Lucessit.

Brightness (or clearness) Splendor, oris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

Bright (or clear) Lucidus, a, um. Cõruscus, a, um.

Very bright, Perlucidus, a, um.

Brightly (or clearly) Lucidè, Splendidè.

To brim a sow, Subo, are.

A brimmed sow, Sus fubata.

The brim of a bank, or any thing else, Ora, x, f. Margo, inis, f.

The brim of a sieve (or streiner) Teliæ, x, f.

That hath great brims, Marginatus, a, um.

That hath no brims, Achilus, i, m.

Belonging to brims, Marginalis, le.

Brimstone, Sulphur, ũris, n.

Natural brimstone, or brimstone digged out of the Earth and that never felt fire, Sulphur vivum & fossile, Ignem non expertum.

A place

B R.

A place where brimstone is made or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (or worker) of brimstone, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with brimstone, Sulphuratio, onis, f.

A masch made with brimstone, Sulphuratum, ti, n.

Dressed with, aired or smoaked in brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where brimstone lieth, Sulphuretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the colour of brimstone, Sulphureus, æ, um.

To season with brine, Saliō, is, ii, ii & aliq. ivi, ire, Saltum. Salsedine Condire.

Brine (Liquor that is salt) Aqua salsa. falsedo, inis, f.

Brine with dregs and all, Alex, ecis, f.

Being long in brine, Muriarius, a, um.

Brinish, Salsus, a, um.

To bring, Ducō, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring by force or violence, Attraho, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring from one place to another, Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Deporto; are.

To bring (or carry over) or on the other side, Traduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Inporto, are.

To bring in one in place of another, Substituto, is, ūi, -utum, ere.

To bring back again, Reduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

B R.

To bring forth as females do their young, Partio, pēperi, 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, ūi, ere.

To bring forth plenteously, Fundo, is, fudi, fustum, ere.

To bring forth, as one bringeth forth witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To bring over, cover, or bring against, or a thwart, Obduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilō, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring privily, Supparo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, ecī, ctum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring tidings, Nuncio, are.

To bring word again, Renuncio, are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obscavo, are.

To bring into a narrow room or space, Coarctō, are.

To bring into presence, Repræsento, are.

To bring often, Perducto, are.

To bring to destruction, Profligo, are.

A bringer of one against his will,
Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to another,
Traductor, oris, m.

A bringer back again, Reductor,
oris, m.

He that bringeth a man to a place,
Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educator, oris, m.

He that bringeth a thing to pass,
Effector, oris, m.

A bringer of tidings, Rumiger-
rulus, li, m.

A bringer to naught, Perditor,
oris, m.

A bringer forth in sight, Subjector,
oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, ūs, m.

A bringing up (or Education) E-
ducatio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another,
Translatio, onis, f. Transductio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing in, Importatio, o-
nis, f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reductio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing forth (or abroad)
Prolatio, onis, f. Productio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing forth of young, Fœ-
tura, x, f. Procreatio, onis, f.

A bringing together, Collatio,
onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjectio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing to pass, Effectio, o-
nis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, fera,
rum.

*Bringing forth many stalks, shoots
or shrubs,* Fruticosus, a, um.

*Bringing forth fruit twice a
year,* Biferus, a, um.

*Bringing forth fruit thrice a
year,* Triferus, a, um.

To bristle (or set up the bristles)
Horreo, es, ui, cre. Setae eri-
gere.

*To bristle, put a hair on a shoe-
makers thread,* Inlæto, are.

A bristle, bristil (or big hair)
Seta, x, f.

A little bristle, Setula, x, f.

*Bristled, or that hath bristles on
his back,* Sêtiger, a, um. Hirsu-
tus, a, um.

Full of bristles, Setosus, a, um.

Setting up the bristles, Horrens,
tis, Part.

Bristol (or Bristow City) Bristo-
lia, Bristolium, Bristowa.

Of Bristol (or Bristow) Bristo-
liensis, Bristowensis.

Bishop of Bristol, Episcopus Bri-
stoliensis.

*Britain (the Isle of Great Bri-
tain)* Albion, Alviön, Pridania,

Britannia, Pritanniæ, pl. Bru-
tania, Pritania Samothea.

The British Sea, Mare Britannic-
um.

A Britain, Brito, onis, m.

Brittle (or soon broken) Fragi-
lis, le.

Brittleness, Fragilitas, atis, f.

Not brittle, Infragilis, le.

Brittley, Fragiliter, adv.

B R O.

To broach (or tap) Rellino, is, c-
vi & i vi, itum, etc.

A broach, Terebratus ad pro-
men lum.

A broach (or spit) Veru, Sing.
Indecl.

A little

B R.

A little broach, Vērucūlum, li, n.
Brockley Hill near Ellestrey (in
Hartfordshire) Sulloniacæ, Sullo-
 nicæ.

To make broad, Dilato, are.

To wax broad, Latesco, is, ěre.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, di,
 sum, ere.

A broad way, Platea, æ, f.

The broad end of an oar, Scal-
 mus, i, m.

Broad, Lātus, a, um. Spacio-
 fus, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatus, a, um.
 Latissimus, a, um.

Broad leaved, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Il-
 latabilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, vaste.

Brocage, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo.
 162. Transactio, onis, f. Broctag-
 ium, ii, n. Ry. 593. 597. (i. e.)
 Money paid to a person for sel-
 ling Goods.

To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (or burst) Fractus, a, um.
 Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in pieces, Comminutus,
 a, um.

*Broken or burst asunder, or in
 the middle*, Interruptus, a, um.

Intercisus, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um.
 Descissus, a, um.

Broken open, Refractus, a, um.

Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.

Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.

Broken before, Præfractus, a,
 um.

Broken or violated, Violatus,
 a, um. Temeratus, a, um.

That may be broken, Fragilis, le.

Broken (or burst) in the Loins,
 Dēlumbis, be. Delumbātus, a, um.

B R.

That cannot be broken, Infragi-
 lis, le.

Broken out by violence, Prorup-
 tus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.

Broken (or tamed) Domitus,
 a, um.

Not broken (or tamed) Intracta-
 tus, a, um.

To broil, Torreo, es, ui, stum,
 ěre.

To be broiled, Torresco, is, ere.

To broil on a Gridiron, Torrere
 super craticulam.

Broiled on the coals, Toustus, a,
 um. Carbonatus, a, um.

A broil (or tumult) Tumultus,
 us & i, m.

A broker (or bargain maker)
 Transactor, oris, m. Prōpōla, æ,
 m. Proxēneta, æ, m.

A pawn broker, Brocarius, ii,
 m. Broccator, oris, m. Ry. 593.
 597.

Brokers, Brocarii, Lex. 21.

A pawn broker, Hypothecari-
 us, ii, m.

*A broker that sells Garments at
 second hand*, Scrutarius, ii, m.

Bromfield (in *Denbighshire*)
 Bromfelda.

To sit on brood Incūbo, as, ui, i-
 tum, are, ans, andus.

Set on brood, Incūbātus, ūs, m.

A sitting on brood, Incūbatio,
 onis, f.

A brood of Chickens, Pullitēs,
 ei, f.

A brook (or little river) Tor-
 rens, tis, m. Rivulus, li, m.

Little brooks, Irrigua, orum, n.

Broom, Genista, æ, f.

*Abroom field, or the place where
 broom groweth*, Scopetum, i, n.

of

B R.

Of or belonging to broom, Sparticus, a, um.

A broom (or besom) Scōpæ, ārum, f.

Broth (Portage) Jusculum, i, n.

Broth (or liquor to be supped) Sorbitio, onis, f.

Stewed in broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Jusculentus, a, um.

A maker of broth, Juscularius, ii, m.

A brother, Frater, ris, m.

A little or young brother, Fraterculus, li, m.

A brother of one father and mother, Germanus, ni, m.

A half brother, Semigermanus, i, m.

A brother by the fathers side only, Frater Consanguineus.

A brother by the mothers side, Frater uterinus.

A husbands brother (or brother-in-law) Lēvir, ūri, m.

A sisters brother, Sororius, ii, m.

A foster brother, Collactaneus, Homōgālactus, i, m.

Brothers born at once, Gemini, Gemelli.

A brothers son, Fratrinus, i, m.

A brothers wife, or daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f. Fratissa, æ, f. Frateria, æ, f.

A brothers child, Patruelis, is, c. 2.

Brotherhood, Fraternitas, atis, f.

Brother-love, Philadelphia, æ, f.

The killing of a brother, Fratricidium, ii, n.

He that kills his brother, Fratricida, æ, m.

Of or belonging to a brother, Fraternus, a, um.

After the manner of brethren, Fraternè, adv.

B R.

Brotherly, Fraternus, a, um.

A Grandmothers brother, Avunculus magnus.

A great Grandmothers brother, Avunculus major.

The great Grandfathers brother, Abavunculus, li, m.

An Estate coming by a brother, Fratrimum, ii, n.

Brongbham (in Westmorland) Braboniacum, Brocavo, Brocavum, Broconiacum, Brovonacis, Brevonacum.

Broughton (in Hanshire) Brigel vel Brage.

Brought, Allatus, a, um. Advectus, a, um.

To be brought into the World, Procreor, āris.

To be brought to pass, Efficior.

Brought by force, Appulus, a, um.

Brought in, Illatus, a, um.

Brought in another place, Substitutus, a, um.

Brought back or again, Reportatus, a, um.

Brought forth, productus, a, um.

Brought forth (or born) Procreatus, a, um.

Brought up, Educatus, a, um.

Brought up wantonly, Delicatus, a, um.

That hath lately brought forth, Effœtus, a, um.

Brought together, Collatus, a, um.

Brought under, Subjectus, a, um. Domitus, a, um.

Brought to pass, Actus, a, um. Effectus, a, um.

Brought to naught, Exinānitus, a, um.

A brow,

B R.

A brow, Supercilium, ii, n.
Palpebra, x, f.

The space between the brows,
Glabella, x, f.

Having hairy brows, Palpebro-
fus, a, um.

He that bath brows, Blēpharo,
onis, m.

Bending of the brows, Superci-
liorum contractio.

To make brown. Obfusco, are.

He that maketh brown colour,
Fuscator, oris, m.

Brown (dark colour) Fuscus,
a, um.

Somewhat brown, Subfuscus,
a, um.

Brown (or natural colour) Pul-
ligo, inis, f.

B R U.

To bruise (or break small) Tun-
do, is, tūtūdi, sum, ere. Quaf-
so, are.

Bruised (or made small) Contu-
fus, a, um. Quassus, a, um.

Half bruised, Semitritus, a, um.

Bruised against something, Illi-
fus, a, um.

A bruising, Contritio, onis, f.

To brush, Verro, ri, sum.

Brushed, Versus, a, um.

A brusher, Converritor, oris, m.

A brush, Verriculum, li, n.
Muscarium, ii, n.

A little brush, Scopula Vesti-
aria.

A brush of bristles to brush Vel-
vet, Muscareum Petaceum.

A brush of bristles to make pots
clean withal, Echinus, i, m.

A Painters brush or pencil, Scō-
pūla, x, f. Penicillum, li, n.

B U.

A Plasterers brush (or brush to
white with) Penicillus Testo-
rius.

A dry brush to kindle fire with,
Creminum, ii, n.

Brush-wood, or Browse-wood, or
rather wind-faln-wood, Cablicia,
n. pl.

B R Y.

De Bryer (the Family) De
Bruera.

B U C.

A Buck (or Doe) Dama, x, f.

A bucket. Cēlōnēum, ii, n. Si-
tūla, x, f.

A Well-bucket. Cratera, x, f.
Mergus, oris, n.

A little bucket. Sitella, x, f.
Urnūla, x, f.

A bucket with a beam. Telo-
modiolus, i, m.

Buckets or any thing serving to
quench fire, Siphones incendiarii.

Buckingham, Boccinum.

Buckenham, Buckinghamia.

Of Buckingham, Buckinghamis.

To buckle, Pluscūlo, are.

Buckled, Plusculatus, a, um.

A buckle (or clasp) Pluscūla,
x, f.

A Shooe buckle, Fibula calee-
aria.

A buckle-maker, Pluscularius,
ii, m.

A Bucking stock, Lixivarium,
ii, n.

A bucking tub, Lixivatorium,
ii, n.

A Buck-

B U.

A Buckler (or Shield) Clypeum, ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.
A Buckler-maker, Clypearius, ii, m. Scutarius, ii, m.
A Buckler or Shield makers work-house, Fabrica scutaria.
A Buckler player, Oplematicus, i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

B U D.

A Budget, Vidulum, li, n.
A Smiths Budget for nails, Folius, i, m.

B U E.

Buelth (in Brecknockshire) Bullæum Silurum.

B U F.

Buff-leather, Aluta bubalina.

B U G.

Buggery, Pæderastia, æ, f. Buggery committed with Mankind or Beast is Felony without benefit of Clergy, it being a sin against God, Nature, and the Law, and in ancient times such Offenders were to be burned by the Common-Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25. H. 8. revived 3. Eliz. 17. One describeth this offence to be Carnalis copula contra naturam & hæc vel per confusionem specierum, sc. A Man or a Woman with a Brute Beast, vel Sexuum, sc. A Man with a Man, a Woman with a

B U.

Woman. See Levit. 18. 22, 23. Fitz. Nat. brev. 269. B. Dalton.

A Buggerer, Pæderastes. To commit Buggery, Pædico, are.

B U I.

To build (or set up) Struo, xi, etum. Ædifico, are.

To build to (or joyn one house to another) Aſtruo, is, xi, etum, ere.

To build of marble, Marmoro, are.

To build in, Inædifico, are.

To build under (or lay a foundation) ſubſtruo, xi, etum.

To build round about, Circumſtruo, ere.

To build before, Præſtruo, xi, etum.

To build again, Reædifico, are.

To build up, or finiſh the building, Perædifico, are.

To be built, Ædificor.

Builted (or Built) Ædificatus, a, um. Conditus, a, um.

Builted upon, Inditus, a, um.

Builted before, Præſtructus, a, um.

Builted hard by, Coædificatus, a, um.

Very well builted, Extructiffimus, a, um.

Builted further than a Mans own Ground, Proædificatus, a, um.

Builted (or made) of divers things, Structilis, le.

A builder, Edificator, oris, m. Conditor, oris, m.

A chief (or maſter) Builder, Architector, oris, m.

An

An over building, Superædificium, ii, n. 2 Man. 242.

A Building, Ædificium, ii, n. Ædificatio, onis, f.

A Building up, Extractio, onis, f. Exædificatio, onis, f.

The Art or Science of Building, Architectura, æ, f.

A small Building, Ædificatiuscula, 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 & Dictyota, orum.

A form of building where every thing is equal and straight, Isodomon.

A Building where the Walls are made of stones of an equal thickness, Pseudisodomon.

A Building with three Rooms on a Floor, Trichorum, i, n.

A Building made like a tower, Pyrgobaris.

Cross Building, Structura obliqua.

A Building that hath Pillars standing thick together as Cloisters, Pycnostylon.

A common Building kept in sufficient repair, Sarta tecta.

A Platform (or description) of a Building, Sciagraphia, æ, f.

To draw together the materials of a Building, and lay the foundation, Præmōlior, iri.

Built (or Built upon) Ædificatus, a, um.

Built about, Circumstructus, a, um.

Built up, Perædificatus, a, um.

Built with marble, Marmoratus, æ, um.

B U L.

The bulk of a man from the neck to the middle, Thorax, acis, m.

Bulness or Bolness (in Cumberland upon the borders) Ablato-Bulgio, Blatum, Belgium.

A Bull, Taurus, ri, m.

A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Bull, Taurinus, a, um. Taureus, a, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me.

Which beareth (or nourisheth) bulls, Taurifer, a, um.

Having bulls borns, Tauricornis, ne.

Bull baiting, Bubetix.

Bull baiters, Bubetii.

A bullery of Salt water, Bullaria aquæ salis. Co. Entr. 324. Buollariis, Pry. 180.

A bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbea.

Bullion, Bullio, onis, m. (i. e.) Gold or Silver uncoined in the Lump. Davis 20.

A bullock (or beifer) Affrus, i, m. Affra, æ, f. Boviculus, i, m. Juvencus, i, m.

Bulrush, Scirpus, i, m. Juncus, ci, m.

Full of bulrushes, Juncosus, a, um.

Made of bulrushes, Juncus, a, um.

A bulwark (or strong hold, or place of defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.

Of or pertaining to a bulwark, Vallaris, re.

B U M.

B U M.

Bumbast (or Cotton) Gossipium, ii, n.
Bumbasted (or bumbast) Xylinus, a, um.

B U N.

A bunch on the back, Gibbus, i, m.
A great bunch in the throat, Branchocela, Botium, ii, n.
A bunch or knot of a tree, Bruscium ci, n. Tuber, eris, n.
A little bunch (or swelling) Tuberculum, -li, n.
A bundle, Bundellus, li, m. Co. Ent. 416. Pry. 49.
A little bundle, Fasciculus, li, m.
Bundle wise, Fasciatim, adv.
Bungey (in Norfolk) Avona.
A bungbole of a barrel, Orificium, ii, n.
A bung (or stopple) Obthuramentum, ti, n.
A bunn (or little manchet) Collyra, z, f. Libum, i, n.

B U Q.

Buqueham (in Scotland) Boghania, Buchania.
Buquehamness (in Scotland) Tatzalum Promont.

B U R.

To burden (or load) Sarcino, arc.
To be burdened, Sarcinor.
Burdened, Gravatus, a, um.

He that burdeneth, Sarcinator, oris, m.

A burden (or load) Sarcina, z, f. Onus, eris, n.

A heavy burden, Moles, is, f. Grave onus.

A little burden, Onusculum, li, n. Sarcinula, z, f.

Half a burden, Sēmipondas, eris, n.

Loaden with burdens, Sarcinatus, a, um.

That which serveth for a burden, Onerarius, a, um.

Of or for burdens, Sarcinallis, le.

Burgage, Burgagium, ii, n. *Rs. Ent. 101. 486.* *Burgagium* is derived of *Burgus*, a Town, and it is called a Burgh or Borough, because it sendeth *Burgesses* to Parliament. The termination of this word *Burgagium* signifieth the service whereby the Burgh is holden, *Cook on Lit. l. 2. c. 10. sect. 162.*

A burges, Burgenfis, is, m. *Lex. 22. (i. e.)* A Freeman of a Borough.

Burglary, Burglaria, z, f. *Spel. 110.* It is derived of Burgh a House, and Laron a Thief. It is usually defined the Night-breaking of an House, with an intent to steal or kill, though none be killed, nor any thing stolen; and so it is of a Stable, parcel of a House, but not of breaking ones Close to kill him, nor ones 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, *Cook 4 Rep. Richard Vaux* brings an Appeal of Burglary against *Thomas Brook*, and declares that the Defendant, *domum mansionalem præditam Richardi Vaux felonice & burglariter 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, murtheris, rapuit excambium 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 same time one come and breaks the House to commit Felony, this is Burglary, although no Man be there, for this is *Domus mansionalis*. So if a Man have two Houses and inhabit sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, and hath Servants in both, and in the night when his Servants are forth, the House is broke by Thieves, this is Burglary. All Indictments of Burglary, are *quod noctanter fregit*, and the night to this purpose begins at Sun setting, and continueth to the Sun rising. *vid. Stamford. Bur-*

glar shall not have his Clergy. *Dalton 18. Eliz. c. 6.*

A burgler, Effractor, oris, m.
One that breaks open an House to steal. *Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.*

Burgh (in *Yorkshire*) *Bracchium*
Burgh upon Sands (in *Cumberland*) *Exploratorum Castra.*

Burgh upon Stanmore (in *Westmorland*) *Verteræ, Verteris.*

Burgsteed (in *Essex*) *Cæsaromagus.*

Burgh or Burk (the Family) *De Burgo.*

To bury (or *inter*) *Funero, are. Sæpelió, is, ivi, pulcum.*

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parento, are.

To be buried, Funeror, ari.

Buried (or *Interred*) *Sepultus, a, um.*

Bodies dead and buried, Conclamata corpora.

Not buried, Intumultus, a, um.

A burier of dead bodies by night, Vespillo, onis, m.

A burying (or *laying in earth*) *Sepultura, z, f. Funeratio, onis, f.*

A burial (or *funeral*) *Funus, eris, n.*

A burying place (or *vault*) *Cœmatorium, ii, n.*

A common place of burial, Calvaria, z, f.

Solemnities at burials, Exequiz, arum, f.

The costs and charges of the burials, Libitina, z, f.

of

Of the duties of burials, Iusta funerum.

Pertaining to burials, Funeraria, a, um.

Buriable (or that may be buried) Sepelibilis, is.

To bury Cloath (as Fullers do) Bnodo, are. Desquamo, are.

A burning iron, Forceps Fulonica.

To burn, Uro, ussi, ustum.

To burn (or set on fire) Cremo, are.

To burn sweet things, Adulso, es, ūi, vel ēvi, ultum.

To burn in the hand, Cauterio, are.

To burn (or singe off the hair of a swine) Glabroo, es, ōe.

Burnt in the Crock, Cauterizans mala.

To be burned, Uror.

Burned, Ustus, a, um. Combustus, a, um.

A burning coal, Prunna, a, f.

Much burned, Deustus, a, um.

Burned round about, Ambustus, a, um.

Burned to ashes, Cinectus, a, um.

Burned like a coal, Carbonatus, a, um.

Burned in the fore-part, Præustus, a, um.

Burned in the end and burned, Ustulatus, a, um.

Burned in the hand, Cauterizatus, a, um.

A burner, Ustor, oris, m.

A burning (or setting on fire) Combustio, onis, f. Ustio, onis, f.

A burning about, Ambustio, onis, f.

A burning flame, Incendium ii, n.

A thing burned, Caustum, i, n. Meat burned on the spit, Subvernusta, x, f.

That may be burned, Combustibilis, is.

Who hath power to burn, Cautisticus, a, um.

To burnish (or polish) Polio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Burnished (or Polished) Politus, a, um.

A burnisher, Converritor, oris, m.

A burnishing (or polishing) Politura, x, f.

A burnishing about, Circumlinitio, onis, f.

Burrow hill (in Leicestershire) Vernemetum, Vernometum, Verometum.

Burrow bridge (in Yorkshire) Pons Burgenis.

A bursa, Bursa, x, f.

A burser of a College, Bursarius, ii, m.

Burst in sunder with a clap or noise, as a bladder full blown, Displusus, a, um.

Bursteness (or falling of the bowels into the coals, also the gate and the yard) Ramex, icis, m. Hernia, x, f.

Bursten (or broken bellied) Herniosus, a, um. Ramicosus, a, um.

B U S.

A bushel, Modius, ii, m. Bursellus, li, m.

Half a bushel, Dimidium modii Vet. Int. §7. Spel. 124. Ele. 121. Stat. de mensuris. l. de

Julia Collistrigii, z Monastic.
Anglican. 471. 971.

To be busied (or occupied) about
a thing, Sātāgo, is, ēgi, ēre. Sō-
licitor, aris.

To busie ones self, Solicito,
are.

Busied (or busie) Occupatus,
a, um.

Business (or affair) Negotium,
li, n.

A little business, Negotiolum,
ii, n.

Busie every where, Circumcur-
rens.

Full of business, Negotiosus,
a, um.

A busk that Gentlewomen wear
before the breast, to make them
go upright, Pectorigium, ii, m.

A buskin coming up to the calf
of the leg, Cothurnus, i, m.

He that weareth buskins, Co-
thurnatus, a, um.

A busse (ship) Bussa, z, f. Spel.

Bustleham (a place) Bustelli do-
cus, Bishamum.

B U T.

But, Sed, autem.

A butcher, Lanius, ii, m. Bo-
vicida, z, m. Sarcinātor, oris,
m. Carnarius, ii, m.

A butchers shop (or shambles)
Carnarium, ii, n. Lanarium,
ii, n.

A butchers stall, Macera, z, f.

Butchers meat, Caro Lanionia.

Of or belonging to a butcher,
Laniarius, a, um.

Buth Isle, or Rothsay near
Galloway (in Scotland) Rothesia.

A butler, Prōmus, mi, m. Pē-
nārius, ii, m.

A butler (or he that waiteth on
ones cup) Pincerna, z, c. g. Po-
cellator, oris, m.

An under butler, Suppromus,
mi, m.

A butt, Butta, z, f. Dolium,
ii, n.

A little butt, Doliolum, li, n.

A butt of Wine, Butta vini,
Re. Ent. 168. So Duo Dolia, five
quatuor Pipas vini Rubei, Mona-
stic. Anglican. part 1. page 976.

A butt (or mark to shoot at)
Scopus, i, m. Meta, z, f.

A little butt, Metula, z, f.

Butter, Butyrum, ri, n.

A firkin of butter, Rusca bu-
tyri.

Buttered, Butyratus, a, um.

Butter milk, Lac ferosum.

A buttery, Promptuarium, ii, n.

Cella Cerysaria, Cellula, z, f.

Pēnaria, z, f.

A buttock (or banck) Clunus,
is, c. g.

To button, Fibulo, are.

Buttoned underneath, Subfū-
latus, a, um.

To button (or tye underneath)
Subfūlo, are.

A button, Fibula, z, f.

A buttoning, Fibulatio, oris, f.

A buttoner, Fibulātor, oris, m.

A button hole, Rētināculum,
i, n. Anſula, z, f.

A button maker, Fibulārius,
ii, m.

A place where buttons are
made and sold, Fibulātorium, ii, n.

A button (or clasp) for a bat,
Offendimentum, i, n.

A buttress, prop or pillar where-
by buildings are stayed up, Ante-
ris, i dis, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Ante-
ium, m.

B U

Butresses (shore posts or props)
Erilmæ, arum.

Butrels, Buttria.

*A Smiths buttreff wherewith be
pareth horses hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.*

B U X.

*Buxton (in Derbyshire) Bucos-
tenum.*

B U Y.

To buy, Emo, emi, emptum.

To buy together, Cœmo, mis.

*To buy to the end to sell for
gain, Prœmercor, aris.*

*To buy beforehand (or to buy
out of ones hand) Præmercor,
are.*

*To buy under the price or value,
or at a low raté, Ademo, emi,
emptum.*

*To buy and sell and make mer-
chandize, Mercor, aris.*

*To buy Meat (or Viſtuals) Op-
ſiõno, as, avi, are.*

To buy often, Empto, are.

*To buy again, Redimo, is, e-
mi, ere.*

*To have a list to buy, Emptu-
rio, is, ivi, itum, ire.*

A buyer, Emptor, oris, m.

*One that buyeth and selleth,
Mercator, oris, m. Venunda-
tor, oris, m.*

*A great buyer, Emax, acis,
adj.*

*A buyer of forfeited Goods,
Sector, oris, m.*

*He that buyeth any thing at
great, and selleth it again for
advantage, Manceps, cipis, c. g.*

C A.

A buying, Emptio, onis, f.

*A buying together, Coemptio,
onis, f.*

*A buying or selling, Nundina-
tio, onis, f.*

*Communication of buying and
selling, Commerciunt, li, n.*

*Things bought at advantage to
sell again, Promercialia, orum, n.*

*Which is often buying, Coemp-
tionalis, le.*

*Affection or desire to buy, Furi-
citas, atis, f.*

B Y.

By, Per.

A by-path, Devia, z, f.

*By (or nigh together) Juxta,
prope.*

By reason of, Propter.

By it self, Separatim, adv.

*By some manner, means or rea-
son, Aliquatenus.*

*By some place, way or means,
Aliqua, adv.*

*By what means, reason or force
soever, Quomodocunque.*

By what way or place, Qua.

By chance, Casu, forte.

C A B.

A *Cabbage, Brassica, z, f.*

*A cole cabbage, Brassica ca-
pitata.*

*A cabinet, Capsula, z, f. Phy-
laxa, z, f. Scrinolium, li, n.*

*A little cabinet, Cistellula,
z, f.*

C A.

A cabern (or cabin of a ship) Stega, z, f.

A little narrow cabin (or dark lodging) Gurgustium, ii, n. Gurgustulum.

A cabin (or shepherds cottage) Tugurium, ii, n.

A cable rope, Rudens, entis, m. velf.

Cables, Funes nautici.

Cablifh, Cablicia, orum, n. pl. Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws, it signifieth Brushwood, or Browfe-wood, or rather wind-fallen-wood. *Manwood, pag. 84. Crompt. Jurisdift. fol. 163.*

C A E.

Caerdronack bay (in Cumberland) Moricamba, Moricambe, xtu.

Caerlaverock (in Scotland) Garbantorigum.

Caerleon (in Glamorganshire) Isca legio Augusta, Iſcelegua Augusta. *Leg. 11. Augusta.*

Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in Wales) Caermardinia, Carmarthinia, Maridunum.

Caermarthenſhire, Ager Maridunenſis.

Caernarvan, Carnarvonia.

Caernarvanſhire, Arvonia.

Caer-ſejoni, near to *Caernarvan,* Segontium.

Caerwent (in Monmouthſhire) Venta ſilurum.

C A G.

A cage (or place to keep birds

C A.

in) Cayca, z, f. Aviarium, ii, n.

C A I.

Caithaw Hundred (in Hartfordſhire), Caſſi, Caſſii.

C A K.

A cake, Placenta, z, f. Pöpanum, i, n.

A wheaten cake, Farreum, ei, n. Adörca, z, f.

An oaten cake, Avenacia, z, f.

A ſpice cake, Panis dulciarius.

A cake baked upon the hearth, Focarius panis.

A Cake-man (or Paſtry Cook) Cruſtularius, ii, m.

C A L.

To calcinate (or bring metals into powder) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or done into powder) Calcinatus, z, um.

To calculate (or reckon) Calculo, are.

Calder river (in Yorkſhire) Calderus.

Callis (in France) Britannicus portus. Calliſia, Iccius portus.

A Calender (or Almanack) Calendarium, ii, n.

A Calender (or Calender book, or books declaring what is done every day, Hemerologium, ii, n. Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or firſt day of every month) Calendæ, arum, f. Sing. caret.

Pertain-

C A.

Pertaining to the Calends, Calendaris, re. Calendarius, a, um.

A calf, Vitulus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a calf, Vitulinus, a, um.

The calf of the leg, Surā, x, f.

Calne (in Wiltshire) Calna.

A caliver, Sclopus, i, m. Æquilibrium, i, n. i. e. A handgun, a Pistol or Snaphance. Equal weight, or standing weight or equal height, because the bore or hole of a Piece must be even or equal, or else the Piece will break.

To call, Voco, are. Appello, are.

To call back, Revoco, are.

To call upon, Invoco.

Called, Vocatus, a, um.

A calling (or profession) Vocatio, onis, f.

Caltraps, Tribuli, orum, n. Murices, um, m. i. e. Turn-pikes or great pricks of Iron, four square, which are cast in the Enemies way to keep off their horse, or where the works or bulwarks are lowest, in the Camp or Town of Garrison. They are made with four Iron pricks, so joined, that being thrown, one standeth upright.

Pointed sharp like a Caltrap, Muricatus, a, um.

To calumniate (or accuse craftily, falsely or maliciously) Calumnior, aris.

Calumniation, Calumniatio, onis, f.

C A.

C. A M.

Cambrick, Cameracum, ci, n. Syndon Cameracensis.

Cambridge Town, Camboricum, Camboriturum, Cantabrigia, Granta, Grantanus pons.

A camel, Cāmēlus, li, m. & f.

A Keeper (or Driver) of camels, Cāmēlarius, ii, m.

The Driving (or Keeping) of camels, Cāmēlaria sive Camelaria, x, f.

Of a camel, Cāmēlinus, a, um.

Camelot (in Scotland) Coria vel Corta Damniorum.

To camp (or pitch a camp) Castrametator, aris.

Camvil (the Family) De Camvilla.

A camp, Castra, orum, n. pl.

A standing camp (or fortified place, Stativa, x, f.

The pitching of a camp, Castrametatio, onis, f.

The camp master (or he that pitcheth the camp) Castrametator, oris, m. Præfectus castrorum.

Of or belonging to a camp, Castrensis, ic, adj.

One that followeth the camp, ready to do any thing, Lixabundus, a, um.

C A N.

To cancel (or raise out) Cancello, are.

Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.

A cancelling, Cancellatura, x, f. Fle. 426.

To make candles of tallow, Sevo, are.

C A.

- A candle, Candela, x, f.*
A little candle, Lucernula, x, f.
A wax candle, Cereus, ei, m.
A little wax candle, Cereolus, li, m.
A watch candle, Lucubra, x, f.
Vigiles lucernæ.
The wick, cotton or snuff of a candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emuntura, x, f.
A candlestick, Candelâbrum, i, n.
He that beareth (or boldeth a candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.
A candlestick whereon wax candles are set, Ceroferarium, li, n.
He that beareth (or boldeth) a wax candle, Ceroferarius, ii, m.
A branch candlestick, Polycandelus, li, m. Lychnucus, ci, m.
A candle snuffer, Emunctorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.
A candle maker, Vid. Candler.
Candlemas day, Festum Purificationis Beate Mariæ virginis.
A cane (or reed) Canna, x, f. Calamus, i, m.
A little cane, Cannellum, li, n.
A cane bank, or place where canes grow, Cannetum, i, n.
Of or belonging to canes, Canneus, a, um.
A can (or pot) for beer or ale, Canna, x, f. Olla, x, f.
So called because it is hollow, and in some fashion formed like a great Cane or Reed.
The cannon bone of the throat, Jugulum, li, n.
Cannions of breeches, Perixyonalia, orum, n.

C A.

- A cannon (a piece of ordnance) Canna muralis. So called because they are cast long, after the manner of a great Reed.*
A cannonier, Bombardicus, ci, m.
To shoot off a cannon, Exonerare cannam muralem. Emittere cannam muralem.
A canon resident in Cathedral churches, Canonicus, ci, m.
A canonship, Canoniam, x, f. Canonicatus, us, m.
A canopy, Canopium, ii, n. 10. Co. 130.
Canterbury city (in Kent) Cantuaria, Darvernum, Dorbernia, Dorobellum, Durorvernum, Durovernum.
Of Canterbury, Cantuariensis.
Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Episcopus Cantuariensis.
A canle (or piece) Frustum, i, n. Ossa, x, f.
A cantred (or hundred of a shire in Wales) Cantredus, i, m.
Cantlow (the Family) De Cantelupo.
Canvas (or course linen) Canabium, ii, n.
C A P.
To wear or put on a cap, Pileo, are.
A cap, Cappa, x, f. Spel. 137.
Pileus, ei, m.
A little cap, Pileolus, li, m.
A night cap, Cuculio, onis, m. Pileus nocturnus.
A leather or furred cap, Cudo, onis, m. Cappa pellis.
A womans cap (or bonnet) Calyptra, x, f.

A cap.

A capper (or maker of caps)
Pilearius, ii, m.

A cap-case, Mantica, x, f.
Capsula pilea.

Acape : Vid. bay.

Acape of a garment, Capa, x,
f. Collare, is, n.

• *A Spanish cape, Chlamys, my-*
dis, f. Chlamys hispanica.

Capers (a fruit used in sallets)
Cappares, um. Inturis, is, f.

Capias, Is a Writ of two sorts,
one before Judgment called
(*capias ad respondendum*) and if
the Sheriff return, *nihil habet*
in balliva sua, &c. then the Pro-
cess is, *alias capias*, and *pluries*,
and an *exigent*, and they are
called *capias ad respondendum* :
Also the exigent shall be pro-
claimed five times, if the Par-
ty doth not appear he shall
be Out-lawed. The other is a
Writ of Execution after Judg-
ment, being also of divers kinds,
viz. capias ad satisfaciendum, capias
pro fine, capias uslagatum & *in-*
quiras de bonis & catallis, which
at large is declared in *Nat. Brev.*

Capias ad satisfaciendum, is
a Writ of Execution, after Judg-
ment, lying where a Man re-
covereth in an Action Personal,
as debt or damages, or detinue
in the King's Court; and he
against whom the debt is re-
covered, and hath no Lands
or Tenements, nor sufficient
Goods whereof the debt may
be levied; for in this case he
that recovereth shall have his
Writ to the Sheriff, commande-
ing him that he take the body
of him, against whom the debt

is recovered, and he shall be
put in Prison until satisfaction
is made unto him that reco-
vered.

Capias pro fine, Is where one
being by Judgment fined unto
the King, upon some offence
committed against a Statute,
doth not discharge it accord-
ing to the Judgment; for by
this is his body taken and com-
mitted to Prison until he con-
tent the King for his Fine, *Co.*
l. 3. c. 17. a.

Capias Uslagatum, is a word
of Execution, or after Judg-
ment, which lieth against him
which is Out-lawed upon any
suit, by which the Sheriff up-
on the receipt thereof, appre-
hendeth the Party Out-lawed,
for not appearing upon the Exi-
gent, and keepeth him in safe
Custody until the day of the
return assigned in the Writ,
and then presenteth him unto
the Court, there further to be
ordered for his contempt.

Capias Uslagatum & inquiras
de bonis & catallis, Is a Writ
all one with the former next
before, but that it giveth a
farther power to the Sheriff o-
ver and beside the apprehension
of the body, to enquire of his
Goods and Chattles, *Capias in*
withernamium de averiis, vid. wi-
thernam.

Capias conductos ad proficien-
dum, Is a Writ that lieth for
the taking up of such as ha-
ving received Prest-money to
serve the King, sink away and
come

C A.

some not in at their time assigned, *Regist. Orig. fol. 191.*
To capitulate, Capitulor,
 ari.

A capon, Capo, onis, m. Capus, i, m.

A caponet, Capunculus, li, m. Hesta, z, f. Spel.

A capon fasted, Capus fagi-natus.

A captain, Capitaneus, ei, m. R. Ent. 492.

A captain general (or chief captain over an army) Dux primarius. Capitaneus Generalis, omnium armorum & exercituum Domini Regis in Anglia, &c.

The captain of a troop, Turmarcha, z, f.

A captive (or prisoner) Captivus, a, um.

C A R.

A carravel (or swift bark) Dro-mo, onis, m. Celoz, ocis, f.

A carbonado (or meas broiled on the coals) Carbonella, z, f.

A carbuncle (or precious stone) Carbunculus, li, m.

A carcass (or dead body) Cada-ver, ris, n. Fl. 169.

To card wool or flax, &c. Carmino, are.

Carded, Penu, a, um.

A card to comb wool withal, Carptarium, ii, n. Pesten lanaris vel lanarius.

A pair of cards for wool, Par hamorum.

A carder of wool, he or she, Carminator, oris, m. Carmina-trix, icis, f.

C A.

The carding of wool, Carmi-natio, onis, f. Lanificium, ii, n. Carding and Spinning, Lana ac Tela.

A card-maker, Carptarius, ii, m.

A pair of stock cards, Par cha-marum: Vid. Towns.

Cards to play withal, Chartz-luforiz.

Coat cards, Chartz pictz.

A pair of cards, Fasciculus foliorum.

A single card that is no coat

card, Charta simplex.

Card playing (or the game up-on the cards) Chartarum seu foliorum pictorum ludus.

A suit or sort of cards, Fami-lia, z, f. Gemus, 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) In-dex charta, Dominatrix.

The stock, Sponsio.

The small cards, Chartz mi-nores.

A card player, Chartarius, ii, m.

The

The dealer of the cards, Distributor.

Ruffs at a suit of cards, Or-batus.

To deal the cards, Distribuere chartas. Impertire vel præbere.

To play at cards, Ludere pichis chartis.

To shuffle the cards, Chartas miscere.

To cut the cards, Bipartire Chartas.

To pack the cards, Instruere vel Componere chartas.

A card (or map) Charta marina; mappa maritima.

Caradock or Cradock, now called Newton (the Family) Caradocus,

Cardigan (in Wales) Cardigania.

Cardiganshire, Ceretica.

*Carefully (or diligently) Indu-
srie, adv. Diligenter, adv.*

*Careless (or negligent) Secu-
rus, a, um.*

*Carelessly (or negligently) Im-
provide, Officin. brev.*

*Caresbrook castle (in the Isle
of Wight) Keresburga.*

Carleon: Vid. Caerleon.

*Carlisle (in Cumberland) Car-
leolum, Caturactonium, Leuco-
pibia, Luguballia, Luguballum,
Luguvallum.*

*Bishop of Carlisle, Episcopus
Carliolensis.*

Carriè (in Scotland) Carrieta.

To carry, Carrio, arc.

To carry away, Abcarrio, arc.

Dyer 70. 1. Fo. 39.

*To carry far off (or send away)
Elongo, arc.*

*To carry (or bear) Porto, arc.
Carriage, Carriagium, ii, m.
Re. Ent. 115. 538. 2. Mon. 19
231. Pry. 60.*

*Carriage over to a place, Ad-
vectus, us, m.*

*Money paid for carriage, Vecti-
va, z, f.*

Carried to, Advectus, a, um.

Carried in, Importatus, a, um.

*Carried away, Abductus, a,
um.*

Carried out, Exportatus, a, um.

*Carried from one place to ano-
ther, Transportatus, a, um.*

*Carried (or Born) Vectus, a,
um.*

*A carrier (or bearer) Portitor,
oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Ba-
julus, li, m.*

*A carrier (or driver of horses)
Agalo, onis, m. Vector, oris, m.*

*A carrier of Letters, Tabella-
rius, ii, m.*

*A carrier of a present, Doro-
phorus, ri, m.*

*A carrier that goeth on messa-
ges, Angarus, ri, m. Cursor,
oris, m.*

*Belonging to carriers of Let-
ters, Tabellarius, a, um.*

Carriages; Vehicula, orum, n.

*A carrying (or bearing) Ve-
ctio, onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.*

*A carrying away (or from one
place to another) Asportatio, o-
nis, f. Exportatio, onis, f.*

*A carrying over, Transporta-
tio, onis, f.*

*Of or belonging to carrying or
carriage, Vecticatus, a, um.*

*A carpenter, Carpentarius, ii,
m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.*

A ma-

A master carpenter, Architector, oris, m.

A carpenters line, Linea, x, f. Amuffis, is, f.

A carpenters rule, Norma, x, f. Rēgūla, x, f. Canon, ōnis, f.

A carpenters plum-rule which be useth in squaring, Molorthus, i, m.

A carpenters ax, Dolabra, x, f.

A carpenters shop, Fabrica, x, f.

A carpenters timber frame for a bouse, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The carpenters art, Ars Fabrica.

Belonging to a carpenter, Carpenterarius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a carpenters craft, Fabrilis, le, adj.

A carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

A Turkey carpet, Polymitha phrygia.

A carpet for a table, Intēga, x, f.

A carpet, or cup-board cloath, Plagūla, x, f.

A carrack (or great ship) Carrucha, x, f. Carraca, x, f. Carrca, x, f. Pry. 341. Ter.

To guide or drive a cart (or wain) Aurigo, are.

A car (or cart) Carrus, i, m. Ra. Ent. 538. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19. Carecta, x, f.

A dung cart, Benna, x, f. Cœnivectorium, ii, n.

A cart to carry timber, Sarraçum, ci, n.

A cart or wain load, Carecta, x, f. Pry. 97. Careta, x, f.

A carr room, Caruca Signata, 1. Ro. 525.

A cartman (or carter) Caretarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a cart, Aurigatio, onis, f.

The Axle-tree of a cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart barnes, Helcium, ii, n. The hoop or streak of a cart, Vietus, i, m.

A cart saddle, Dorfuale, lis, n.

A cart bouse, Domus Carucaria vel plaustraria.

The track of a cart, Orbita, x, f.

Of or belonging to a cart, Carrucarius, a, um. Plaustrarius, a, um.

A carve of land, Carrucata terræ. It contains as much Land as may be Ploughed and Labour'd in a year and a day with one Plough: And is also called Hilda or Hida Terra, a word used in the old Britain Laws. Mr. Lambert, among his Presidents in the end of his Eirenarchæ Translateth Carucatum terræ, a Plough-land.

To carve (or grave) Cælo, are. Sculpo, is, psi, tum, ère.

Carved, Cælatus, a, um. Incisus, a, um.

Carved with the Images of Beasts, Belluatus, a, um.

An instrument to carve with, Cælum, li, n.

That is, or may be carved, Sculptilis, le, adj.

A carver (or graver) Cælator, oris, m. Sculptor, oris, m. Incisor, oris, m.

A carving

A carving, Calātūra, z, f.
Incised, ūs, m. Sculptura, z, f.
To carve meat, Exartuo, are.
So carved, Exartutus, a, um.
A carver that cutteth up meat,
 Cibicida, z, m.
A carving or engraving knife,
 Culter structorius.

C A S.

A case, cause, matter, Casus,
 ūs, m.
A case to put any thing in,
 Capsūla, z, f. Theca, z, f.
A pin case, Acicularia, z, f.
 Spicularium, ii, n.
A needle case, Acuarium, ii, n.
 Acutheca, z, f.
The case of a looking-glass, The-
 ca speculi.
A comb case, Pectinarium, ii, n.
A bow case, Corytus, i, m.
A knife case, Cultoria Theca.
A barbers case, Chirurgotheca,
 z, f.
A casement, Transenna, z, f.
 Porta fenestralis. Claustrum,
 tri, n.
*To cashier or break up a compa-
 ny of soldiers*, Elōco, are. Ex-
 treme, are.
A cask, Calca, z, f. 1. Fol.
 307.
A casket (or little coffer) Cap-
 sula, z, f. Scrinium, ii, n.
A little casket, Scrinolum, li,
 n. Cistellula, z, f.
Of Cassile (in Ireland) Cassi-
 lensis.
A cassock, Saga, z, f. Sagum,
 i, n.
A little cassock, Sagulum, li, n.
One that weareth a cassock, Sa-
 gulatus, a, um.

A feller of cassocks, Sāgarius,
 ii, m.
A selling of cassocks, Sagaria,
 z, f.
To cast away, Abjicio, eci,
 etum.
To cast away often with disdain,
 Abjecto, are.
To cast (or turn off) Abdico,
 are.
To cast darts (or arrows) Ja-
 culor, aris.
*To cast as a Fury casteth (or
 condemneth prisoners)* Condem-
 no, are.
*To cast a meer or furrow with
 a plough*, Urbo, are.
Cast, hurled or thrown down,
 Jactus, a, um.
Cast away, Abjectus, a, um.
A javelin cast or thrown, Lan-
 ceæ excussa lacertis.
A cast (or throw) at dice, Bō-
 lus, i, m.
A cast (or draught) of a net,
 Jactus retis, bolus, i, m.
A cast (or throw) Jactus, ūs, m.
Cast (in Norfolk) Venta E-
 cenorum.
He that casteth, Jāculator, o-
 ris, m.
She that casteth, Jāculātrix, i-
 cis, f.
A casting against, Objectatio,
 onis, f.
*A casting of an arrow (or
 dart)* Jāculatio, onis, f.
A casting by the Fury, Con-
 demnatio, onis, f.
New Castle upon Tins, Villa
 novi castri super Tinam.
Castle or Castell (the Family)
 De Castello.

The castle in the peak (in Derbyshire) De alto pecco.

Castleford (in Yorkshire near Ponsfract, Lagecium, Legiorium).

A castle (or fortress) Castrum, i, n. No Subject can build a Castle or House of strength unbattelled, or other Fortres defensible, without the Licence of the King, for the danger which might ensue, if every man at his pleasure might do it. *Co. on Lit. p. 5.*

A little castle, Castellum, li, n. Castellain, Castellanus, i, m. (i. e.) *A captain or owner of a castle, sometime called Constable of a castle*, Brac. lib. 5. trac. 2. cap. 16. & lib. 2. cap. 32. num. 2. *Also An. 3. Ed. 1. cap. 7.* In the Books *de Feudis*, you may find *Guaftaldus* to be almost of the same signification, but something more at large, because it extendeth to those that have the Custody of the Kings mansion houses, tho' they be not places of defence or strength. *Manswood Part 1. of his Forest Laws. pag. 113.* saith that there is an Officer of the Forest, called *Castellarus*.

Castle-ward, Castell-Gardum aut Wardum Castri. It is an Imposition laid upon such of the Kings Subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as do watch and ward the Castle. *Magn. Charr. cap. 20. & An. 32. H. 8. cap. 48.* It is used sometime for the very circuit it self, which is Inhabi-

ted by such as are Subject to this service, as in *Stow's Annals pag. 632.*

To castigate (or punish) Castigo, are.

Casual (or then happened by chance) Casualis, le, adj. Fortuitus, a, um.

Castness (or Rattles which Children play with) Crembala, orum.

C A T.

A cat, Catus, i, m.

A casaract, Cataracta, a, f. i. e. A Portculkin, a great fall of Water from a high place, a Flood gate: Also a Disease in the eyes, when any humour droppeth out like Gelly.

A casary (or rheum) Catarrhus, i, m.

Catarrick Bridge, Cataractonium, Cataractonium.

To catch, or snatch, Arripio, is, ui, eptum, ere.

To catch or draw as it were with an book, Inimco, are.

To catch in a net, Retio, is.

A catch-pole (ferjeam or bailey) Cacepollus, li, m. Chacepollus, i, m.

Catched (or caught) Præhensus, a, um.

Catched in a net, Irretitus, a, um. Illaqueatus, a, um.

A catcher by violence, Raptor, oris, m.

A catching by fraud and violence, Raptio, oris, f.

Cave (or caves, all kind of Vebuals except bread) Opsonium, ii, n.

A ca-

A eater (or provider of Victuals) Opsonator, oris, m.

To do the office of a eater, Opsonator, ari.

Cathedraticum, i, n. i. c. The sum of two shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknowledgment of Subjection.

A cathedral church, Ecclesia Cathedralis, aut Episcopalis Ecclesia.

Cathness (in Scotland) Cathania.

Catholic (or universal) Catholicus, a, um.

Castle, Avergia, orum, n. Averja, Spel. 60.

Cattle, Horses or Oxen, Avria, orum, n.

Cattle that draw (or bear) burdens, Jumentia, orum, n.

Of or belonging to such cattle, Jumentarius, a, um.

Full of cattle (or what hath much cattle) Pecorosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to all manner of cattle, Pecorarius, a, um.

A taking in of cattle to a forest or other place, as a certain waste by the weak, Agistmentum, i, n.

A stealer of cattle, Abactor, oris, m. Abigatus, m, m.

A tender of cattle, Pecarius, ii, m.

The skill of ordering cattle, Ars pecuaria.

C A II.

A candle, Scabillum, li, n. Cyren, omis, m.

A cove, Cautela, a, f.

A cave (or den) Caverna, a, f.

A little cave, Cavernula, x, f. A cave for wild beasts in the wood, Lustrum, tri, n.

Caved (or made like a cave) Concavus, a, um.

Full of caves, Cavernosus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a cave, or abiding in a cave, Cāvaticus, a, um.

A cauldron, Caldarium, ii, n. Abenum, i, n. Labes, etis, m.

Cacabus, i, m. A little cauldron, Caldariolum, li, n.

A cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.

A cawl for womens beads, Cāpillāre, is, n. Reticulum cāpillāre.

The cawl or sewer which covereth the bowels, Omentum, i, n.

To caulk (or Cauk) a ship, Stipo, arc. (i. q.) To fill the holes or chinks of a Ship with Oakum and Tow.

A cause, matter or reason, Causa, x, f.

To cause (or make) Causo, arc.

To cause (or provoke) Incito, arc.

To cause (or procure) Excito, arc.

Caused, Causatus, a, um.

A causey (or paved place) Calcetum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.

A way causeyed, Via Calceata. Spel. 116.

A caustick, Causticum, ci, n.

A cauterie, searing or hot iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

To cauterize, sear, burn or close up with searing irons, ointments or medicines, Cauterizo, arc.

A cau-

C E.

A caution, Cautio, onis, f.
Cautione admittenda, . Is a Writ that lieth against a Bishop holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for his Contempt, notwithstanding that he offereth sufficient caution or assurance to Obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The form and further effect hereof, *vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fitz Herb. nat. brev. fol. 63.*

C A W.

Cawood (in Yorkshire) Cavoda.

C E A.

To cease (or leave off) Cessio, are.

Ceased, Cessatus, a, um.

C E L.

To celebrate, Celebro, are.

A cell, Cella, x, f.

A cellar, Cellarium, ii, n. Hypogezum, i, n.

A privy cellar, Conclavia, x, f.

A little cellar, Cellula, x, f.

Cellariolum, li, n.

A wine cellar, Vincaria, x, f. Viniapotheca. Merotheca, x, f.

He (or she) that hath the charge of a cellar, Cellarius, li, m. Cellaria, x, f.

Of or pertaining to a cellar, Cellaris, re, adj.

Celsitude, Celsitas, atis, f. Celsitudo, inis, f. (i. e.) Highness, Excellency, terms attributed to Princes.

C E.

C B M.

A cement wherewith stones are joyned together, Cementum, ti, n. Lithotolla, x, f.

C E N.

A censor, Thuribulum, li, n. Igniculum, li, n.

A centre or-center (the middle of any thing) Centrum, tri, n.

C E R.

Cerdicksford or Chardford (in Hampshire) Cerdiciadum.

Ceremony, Ceremonia, x, f.

Cern (in Dorsetshire) Cernielicæ Cœnobium.

A ceror (or fear cloath) Cerotum, i, n.

Certain (or sure) Certus, a, um.

Certainty, Certitudo, inis, f.

Certainly (or without doubt)

Certo; adv. Indubitanter, adv.

To certify, Certifico, are.

A certificate, Certificatorium, ii, n.

*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 ministred, upon complaint made by Bill, that the Party which seeketh the said Writ hath received hard dealing in the said Court. Terms of Law, *vid.* the divers forms and uses of this in *Fitz. Her. nat. brev. fol. 242.* As also the Register both Original and Judicial in the Table *Certiorari.**

C E S.

C E S.

Cessavit, A Writ that lieth where the Tenant hath not paid Rent, nor had distress upon his Land for two years.

Cession of a Benefice, Cessio Beneficii. Is when a Benefice is lost by taking of another (the Parson so taking the other not being qualified according to the Statute of 21. H. 8. c. 13.) and being Inducted into the second. *Whitlock's reading*, p. 4.

A cistern to put water in, Cisterna, x, f. Sceptoria, x, f.

A cistern cock by which the water cometh out, Mastus, i, m.

Pertaining to a cistern, Cisterminus, a, um.

C H A.

A chace, Chacea, x, f.

To chace (or drive) Chacio, are.

A chaser (or chafing-dish) Ignitabulum, li, n. Foculus, li, m. Authepia, x, f. Ignis receptaculum.

Chaff (or straw) Palea, x, f.

A chaff-house, Palearium, ii, n.

Chaffie (or unclean) Aceratus, a, um.

Mingled with chaff, Paleatus, a, um.

Full of chaff, Acerosus, a, um.

A chaffern to beat water in, Fervorium, ii, n.

A chain, Catena, x, f. Torquis, is, f.

A little chain, Catenula, x, f. Catella, x, f.

A chain of Gold to wear about ones neck, Catena aurea. Torquis, is, f. Murzupula, x, f.

A little chain of Gold, Torquillus, i, m.

That weareth a chain, Torquatus, a, um.

The chain or staple ring fastned to the yoke to draw by, Amprononis, 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 yoke in with chains) Cateneno, are.

To chain together, Concateno, are.

A chair, Cathedra, x, f. Sella, x, f.

A chair of State, Solum, ii, n.

A chair made with loose Joyns 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, x, f.

Chaired (or stalled) Cathedratus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a chair (or seat) Cathedralis, le. Cathedralarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, x, f.

A chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n. Creta fodina.

H

Chalky,

Chalky, or full of chalk, Cī-
tōsus, 2, um.

Laid (or marked) with chalk,
Cretatus, 2, um.

Of or belonging to chalk, Cre-
taceus, 2, um.

A chalker (or he that worketh
in chalk), Cretarius, li, m.

A piece of chalk, Crētūla,
2, f.

A chaldron, Chaldra, 2, f.
Celda, 2, f.

A chaldron of coals, Celda car-
bonum, Pry. 183.

To challenge, Calumpnio, are.

A challenge, Calumpnia, 2, f.
Spel. 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 into the field: Some-

times in respect of Partiality

or Insufficiency to Challenge

in a Court, Persons returned

on a Jury. Challenge made

to the Jurors, is either made to

the Array, or to the Polls. Challenge

to the Array, is where exception

is taken to the whole number, as Impan-

nelled partialy; Challenge

to or by the Poll, is where Ex-

ception is taken to one or more

as not indifferent, Co. on Lit. l.

2. c. 12. Sect. 234. By the

Common Law the Prisoner

upon an Indictment or

Appeal might Challenge per-

emptorily 35, which was un-

der the number of three Ju-

ries: But now by the Statute of

22. H. 8. the number is redu-

ced to 20 in Petty Treason,

Murder and Felony. But by

the Statute of 1 and 2 Phi-

lip and Mary, the Common

Law is revived, for any Treas-

one, the Prisoner shall have

his Challenge to the number

of 35. But if he be a Lord

of Parliament, and a Peer of

the Realm, and is to be tri-

ed by his Peers; he shall not

Challenge any of his Peers at

all, for they are not sworn as

other Jurors be, but find the

Party Guilty or not Guilty;

upon their Faith and Allegi-

ance to the King, and they

are Judges of the Fact, and

every of them doth separate-

ly give his Judgment, beginning

at the lowest. But a Subject

under the degree of Nobility,

may in case of Treason or Fe-

lony Challenge for just cause

as many as he can, if he can al-

lege cause of Favour or Ma-

lice. Principal Challenges to

the Poll may be reduced to

four heads. 1. Propter honoris

respectum, as any Peer of the

Realm, or Lord of Parliament,

for these in respect of Honour

and Nobility, are not to be

sworn on Juries; and if neither

Party will Challenge him, he

may Challenge himself, for by

Magna Charta it is provided,

quod nec super eum ibimus, nec

super eum mittemus, Nisi per legale

Judicium parium suorum, aut

per legem terra. A Peer of

the Realm shall not be Impan-

nelled, where any of the Com-

mons is to have a Tryal, Cook

ubi supra. 2 Prop-

2. *Propter defectum*, for want of default.

1. *Patria*, as Aliens born.

2. *Libertatis*, as Villains or Bondmen.

3. *Annui census*, i. e. *Liberi tenementi*, As if any of the Jury Impannelled cannot dispend 40 s. by the year of his own Freehold.

4. *Hundredorum, vicini vicinorum facta præsumentur scire*.

3. *Propter Affectum*, for Affectation or Partiality, as if the Juror be *consanguineus* of Blood or kindred to either Party: This is a principal Challenge; for the Law presumeth that one kinsman doth favour another before a stranger, If either Party labour the Juror, and give him any thing to give his Verdict, this is a Principal Challenge; but if either Party labour the Jury to appear, and do his Conscience; this is no Challenge at all: But Lawful for him to do it.

4. *Propter delictum*, For Crime, it being a Maxime in the Law, *Repellitur à sacramento infamis*.

To challenge (or take to himself) *Arrogo, are. Vendico, are.*

To challenge into the Field, *Provoco, are. Provocare ad pugnam. Lacerare ad certamen.*

A letter of challenge (or defiance) *Litera provocatoriz. Charta provocationis ad certamen.*

A challenge (or challenging) *Provocatio, onis, f. Provocatio ad Pugnam.*

Challenged, *Provocatus, a, um.*

A challenger, *Provocator, oris, m.*

A challenger at a Prize (or fighting with swords) *Mirmillo, onis, m.*

A challenger at all Games, *Pantathlus, i, m.*

Belonging to a challenge (or challenging) *Provocatorii, a, um.*

A challice, *challice (or cup) Calix, icis, m.*

A chamber, *Camera, a, f.*

A bed chamber, *Cubiculum, i, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.*

Of the bed chamber, *Cubicularius, a, um.*

Belonging to a chamber, *Cameraris, le, adj. Spel. 117. 2. Mon. 338.*

A chamber of Presence in a King or Princes Court, *Cubile Salutatorium. Solium Majestatis. Camera Regia Præcipua.*

A bride chamber, *Thalamus, i, m.*

A chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a chamber) *Cubicularius, ii, m. Lectisterniatrix, icis, f.*

Lord chamberlain, *Dominus altus Camerarij Anglij.*

Lord chamberlain of the Kings household, *Dominus Camerarius hospitii Domini Regis.*

A chamberlain of a City, *Camerarius, ii, m. Spel. 116.*

There are two Officers of this name in the King's Exchequer, who were wont to keep a Controlment of the Pels of the Receipts and Exitus, they keep the Keys of the Treasury,

H 2

where

where the Leagues of the Kings Predecessors, and divers ancient Books do remain. There is mention of this Officer in the Statute Anno 34, & 35, Hen. 8. c. 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Anno 51. H. 3. Stat. 5. And Anno 10. Ed. 3. c. 11. And Anno 14. ejusdem, cap. 14. And Anno 26. H. 8. cap. 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Dominae Reginae.

A Vice chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, m.

The joyning of chambers together, Conclavia, x, f.

A chamber-maid, Pedisequa, x, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A chamber-pot, Matula, x, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericum undulatum.

Agarment of chamblet, Vestis undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tombs, Strio, are.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um.

A chamfer, or chamfering, Stria, x, f. (i. e.) a Channel or Gutter in stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champaigne (the Family) De Campania.

Champertie, or champerty, Cambipartia, x, f. Co. Lit. 368. It is derived from the French word Champarter, which signifieth to divide a Field. In our Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he prevail

therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, *Fitz. Her. nat. brev. fol. 171. Cook 2 part of Instit. c. 3.* Every Champertie is Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champertie, for Champertie is but a species of Maintenance, which is the Genus, *Leigh Philolog. Com. fol. 38.* One may have a Writ of Champertie where 2 Men are Impleading, and one giveth the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, to maintain him against the other, then the Party grieved may have this Writ of Champertie against this third Man. *Vid. the Stat. Articuli super Chariis c. 11.*

A champarter, Cambiparticeps, ipis. Spel. 117. Champarters are those that move suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in variance, *Anno 33. Ed. 1. Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 8. Sell. 500.*

Champfleur (the Family) De Campo Florido.

A champion (or valorous fighter) Campio, onis, m. Spel. 118. (i. e.) One that fights Combats in his own or anothers Quarrel.

Champion (or plain) ground, Fundus vel planities Campestris.

Chance-medley, Infortunium, ii, n.

*Chance-medley, or Homicide, Per Infortunium, is when one is slain casually, and by misadventure, without the will of him that doth the Act, of this
no*

no Appeal doth lie. It is ficly so called, for in it Men are medled (or committed) together by meer chance, and upon some unlooked for occasion, without any former Malice. It is corrupted from *Chaudmelle*, which signifieth hot or suddain debate. *Rixæ* in the Civil Law, whence in *Scotlind* *Chaudmelle* is opposed against forethought Felony, as Manslaughter with us against Murder, *Selden's* notes upon *Hengbam*. If a man casteth a stone, or shooteth an arrow, and another that passeth that way is killed, this manner of killing is manslaughter, by misadventure or chance medley, for he which killeth shall have his pardon of Course, as appeareth by the *Statute of 6 Ed. 1. c. 9.* and he shall forfeit his Goods in such manner, as he that shall kill a man in his own Defence: for the life of a man is a thing precious, and favoured in the Law, so that a man that killeth another in his own defence, or *per Infortunium*, without any intent, this is not Felony, and yet in such Cases, he shall forfeit his Goods and Chattels, for the great regard that the Law hath to the Lie of a Man, *Cook 5. Rep.* Cases of Execution. But if he that committeth this manslaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as casting stones in an Highway where men usually pass, or shooting Arrows in a Market place or such like, whereby a man is killed, it is

Felony at least. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 38, 39.*

Chancing or happening by chance, Fortujtus, a, um.

By chance, Fortè, Fortitò a tv.

A Chancell of a Church, Cella, x, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, ii, m.

Lord Chancellor of England, Dominus Cancellarius Angliæ.

So called, because it is his part to Cancell 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 Chanceslor is a Title given to him that is the chief man, for matter of Justice, (in Civil causes especially) next unto the Prince. For whereas all other Justices in our Commonwealth, 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 *Juxta æquum & bonum*. And therefore *Stawford Prærog. cap. 20. fol. 65.* saith that the Chancellor hath two powers, one Extraordinary, the other Ordinary, meaning, that tho' by his ordinary Power in 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,

put by Conscience, and Equity, according to the circumstances of the matters in Question. He that beareth this Magistracy and High-Office, is called the Lord Chancellor of England. Anno 7. R. 2. cap. 14. and by the Statute Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 18. The Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of England have all one Power.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cancellarius & subthesaurarius Scaccarii Domini Regis, Anno 6. H. 8. cap. 6. whose Office hath been thought by many to have been created for the qualifying of Extremities in the Exchequer; he sitteth in the Court and in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court, ordereth things to the Kings best benefit, he is always in Commission with the Lord Treasurer, for the letting of Lands that come to the Crown by the dissolution of Abbies, and hath by Privy Seal from the King, Power with others, to compound for forfeiture of Bonds and forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, he hath also much to do in the Revenue come by the dissolution and first fruits, as appeareth by the Acts and Statutes of uniting them to the Crown.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Cancellarius Ducatus & Comitatus Palatini Domini Regis Lancastriæ. Anno 3. Ed. 6. cap. Anno 5. ejusdem cap. 26. Whose Office is principally in that Court to Judge and determine all Controversies

between the King and his Tenants of the Dutchy Land, and otherwise to direct all the King's affairs belonging to that Court.

The Chancery Court, Cancellaria, 2. f. Chancery is the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the rigour of other Courts that are more straightly tyed to the Letter of the Law, whereof the Lord Chancellor of England is the Chief Judge. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 41.* or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal since the Stat. 5. Eliz. cap. 18. Mr. *Cambden* saith in his *Britannia* p. 114. of the 3d. Impression that Chancery taketh the name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Masters of Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; next unto these 12 Masters of the Chancery, are the 6 Clerks, the Examiners, a Sergeant at Arms, Usher and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts otherwise called Courseters, the Clerks of the Petibag, and the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper; the Protonotary or Register, the Comptroller of the Hamper, the Clerk of Appeals; the Sealer, the chafe Wax, the Clerk of the Faculties, the Clerk of the Patents, Clerk of the Star-Chamber, the Clerk of Presentations, the Clerk of Dismissions, the Clerk of Licences to alienate

alienate, the Clerks of the Enrollments, the Clerk of the Protections, the Clerk of the Court of Wards, the Clerk of the Subpœnaes, the Clerks of the Chapel, now in number 7, which have the keeping of the Rolls, lying in the Chapel, adjoining and belonging to the Mansion of the Master of the Rolls. All which see in their proper places and Alphabets.

A Tallow-Chandler (or seller or maker of Tallow-Candles) Sēbātor, ōris, m. Venditor Candelarum.

A Wax-Chandler, Cerarius, ii, m. Lychnopœus, i, m.

A Chanel, Canal (or Gutter) Canalis, is, f. vel m. Cloaca, x, f. Imbrex, icis, m.

A little Chanel, Canaliculus, i, m. aqualiculus, i, m.

The Chanel of a River. Alveus, ei, m.

A change, Cambium, ii, n. Lex. 10.

To Change (or exchange) moneys, Cambire Denarios. Ry. 527.

Bills (or Letters) of change or Exchange, Literæ Cambitorix. Pry. 146.

Changed, Mutatus, a, um.

A Garment of changeable silk, Vestis Soriculata vel furculata.

Changeable of Colour, Discolor, oris, adj.

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in a Church, Cantor, oris, m. Præcentor, oris, m.

A chap (or chink) Rima, a, f. *A little chap*, Rimula, x, f. *Chapped (or chinked)* Rimatus, a, um.

Full of chaps, Rimosus, a, um. *The chapiser of a Pillar*. Epistilium, ii, n.

A chaplain, Capellanus, i, m. Sacellanus, i, m. A Chaplain is he that performeth divine Service in a chapel, and it is used in our Common Law ordinarily for him that is depending upon the King or other Great Personages, 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 Anno 21. H. 8. cap. 13. where it is set down what persons may Privilege one or more Chaplains to discontinue from their Benefices for the particular Service.

A chapman, Institor, oris, m. *Belonging to chapmanry*, Institorius, a, um. Emporēticus, a, um.

Chapmanship, Emporeuma, atis, n. Ars Institoria.

A chapel, Capella, x, f.

A little chapel. Capellula, x, f.

A chapelry (or Hamlet with a chapel in it) Capellania, x, f. Capellaria, x, f. Lex. 26. 1. Mon. 577.

A chapter of a Book, Caput, itis, n. capitulum, i, n.

A Dean and Chapter, Decanus & Capitulum. Chapter signifieth in the Common and Canon Law (whence it is borrow-

rowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in ecclesia cathedrali, conventuali, regulari, vel collegiata*: Why this Collegiate company should be called *capitulum*, is, 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*, x, f.

Charcoal (or coal made of wood.) *Carbo*, onis, m.

To charge (or command) *Mando*, 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 ones charge, *Accuso*, are.

Laid to ones charge, *Objectus*, a, um.

A laying to ones charge, *Objectio*, onis, f.

Charged with, *Accusatus*, a, um.

Charge (or cost) *Sumptus*, i, m. *Impensa*, x, f.

Chargeable (or costly) *Sumptuosus*, a, um.

A charger (or great Plaster) *Lanx*, cis, f. *Patina*, x, f. *Catinus*, i, m.

Charing cross, *Crux Chariniana*.

A chariot, *Currus*, i, m. *Ra. Ent. 538. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19.*

The Axel-ree (or chief Tree of a chariot) *Longale*, is, n.

To charm (or incant) *Incanto*, are.

A charm (or incantment) *Incantamentum*, i, n.

A charmer, *Incantator*, oris, m.

A charter, Deed, or writing of Privilege, *Charta*, x, f. *Charter* or *Deed* is so called from the Latin *charta*, quia scribi solebant. It is called *Magna Charta*, not for the length or largeness of it, (for it is but short in respect of the Charters granted of private things to private persons) but it is called the *Great Charter*, in respect of the great weightiness, and weighty greatness of the matter contained in it, in few words, being the fountain of all the fundamental Laws of this Realm, and therefore it may be said of it, that it is *magnum in parvo*. The Nobles and Great Officers were to be sworn to the observation of it. *Cook on Lit. l. 2. c. 4. Sect. 108. and Epist. 8. Rep. and Proeme to his 2. part of Institut.* It is called *Magna Charta*, in respect to the *Charta de Foresta*. It is the quintessence of the whole bulk of the Politicks of our Nation, the Charter of the Peoples right, the hedge of the their property, and the strength of their security.

It

It hath been confirmed above 30 times, and commanded to be put in Execution, and was bought with the blood of our Nobility, and English Ancestors, in those troublesome times of King *John* and *Henry* his Son. It is in our books called, *charta libertatum*, & *communis libertas Angliæ*, or *Libertates Angliæ charta delibertatibus*. *Magna Charta*. Judge *Doderidge*. *Cook on Lit. ubi Supra*.

Charters of Lands are writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one man to another, upon some Estate conveyed or passed between them of Lands or Tenements, shewing the names, place, and quantity of the Land, and the Estate, time and manner of the doing thereof, the parties to the Estate delivered and taken, the witnesses present at the same with other circumstances. Terms of Law.

Charters are called *Muniments*, & *muniendo, quia muniunt, & defendunt hæreditatem*.

The purchaser of Land shall have all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & *ratione terræ*, that he may the better defend the Land himself, having no warranty to recover in value, for the Evidences of it, are as it were the sinews of the Land, the Feoffer being not bound to warranty, hath no use of them, also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are materials for the maintenance of

the Title of the Land. *Cook on 9 Rep. Anna Bedingsfield's Case. Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. f. 1. Lord Buckburs's Case 1 Rep. 1.*

A charter party, *Chartapartita*, & f.

A charter-party of affreightment, *Chartapartita de affreftamento*.

Iron chafes, *Margines ferrei Townsend*.

Chattels, *Catalla*, orum, n. *Chattels* is a French word, and signifieth Goods, which by a word of art we call *Catalla*; it signifieth all Goods moveable, and unmoveable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. *Cowell's Interp. verb. cattals. Kitchen fol. 32. verb. catalla*. Some hold that ready money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, because they be *fræ naturæ*. *Dr. Cowell* (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reason why money is not to be accounted Goods, or Chattels, because, saith he, Money of itself is not a thing of worth, but by the consent of men, and so for their easier Traffick or permutation of things necessary for their Life. *Cook 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 Stuffs, 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,

3. Real, because they concern the reality, as terms for years of Lands or Tenements, Wardships.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends such things, as be either with, or without life, as a Horse or Bed *Kitchin*.

Bona dividuntur in mobilia & immobilia; mobilia rursus dividuntur in ea quæ se movent, & quæ ab aliis moventur, Cook on Lit. *ubi supra*, but by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words *Bona & Catalla*, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between *moventia* and *mobilia*, understanding by *moventia* such Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themselves, as Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Cattel, and by *mobilia* such Goods as passively are moveable, or removeable, from one place to another, as Apparel, Pots and Pans, yet regularly and for the most part, by moveables are indifferently understood goods both actively and passively moveable. Immoveables are those goods which otherwise be termed Chattels real; for that they do not immediately belong to the person, but to some other thing by way of 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 chaunwey, Cantaria, x, f. *Chaumont* or *Chaumont* (the Family) De calvo monte.

Chaworth (the Family) De Cadurcis.

C H E.

To cheapen (or ask the price of any thing) *Commercior*, aris. *Licitor*, aci, *Rogare pretium*.

A cheaper of Wares, *Licitator*, oris, m.

A cheapning, *Licitatio*, onis, f.

Cheapness, *Vilitas*, atis, f.

Cheap. *Vilis*, le, adj.

To cheat, *cozen* or *deceive*, *Defraudo*, are.

A Cheater (or *Cozener*, *Fraudator*, oris, m. *Deceptor*, oris, m. *Æruscator*, oris, m.

To make chequer-work, or other little work with small pieces coloured, as in Tables, Boards and Pavements. *Vermiculor*, aris.

A small piece that men make chequer-work with, *Tessella*, x, f.

Chequer-work, *Tessellarium*, ii, n. *Opus Tessellatum*.

Made chequerwise, or in chequer-work, *Tessellatus*, a, um.

A cheek, *Gena*, [x, f. *Mala*, x, f.

Chelmsford (in *Essex*) *Cononium*. *Cæsarontagus*.

Chelsey, *Scheltaga*.

Cheney (the Family) *De Casneto*. *De Caneto*.

Chensford or *Chernsford* (in *Essex*) *Canonium*.

Cheese, *Cæcus*, c, m.

Soft

C H.

Soft Cheese, Caseus recens. Metæ lactentes.

Cheese-Rennet (or the running which turneth milk into sards) Coagulum, i, n.

A cheese Press, Caseale, is, n.

A cheese Fat, (or *cheese Vat*) Fiscella, x, f. Forma casearia.

A cheese Rack, Cremathra, x, f.

Old salt cheese, Tyrotaticus, i, m.

A cheese-cake, Placenta galacticea. Quadra placentæ. Epityrum, i, n.

A cheesmonger, Casearius, ii, m.

Pertaining to cheese, Casearius, 2, um.

Chepstow (in Monmouthshire) Strigulia.

To churn (or *make butter*) Butyrum agitare.

Chestersey (in Surry) Ceroti insula. Certesia. Cervi insula.

A Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

A cherry-Tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A chest (or *coffer*) Cista, x, f. Arca, x, f. Capia, x, f.

A little chest, Cistula, x, f. Cistella, x, f.

A chest maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Scrinarius, ii, m.

Chester City, or *West-Chester* (in Cheshire) Chestria. Chestrum.

Deva & Devana urbs. Deunana. Duinana. Legio. x. x. Victrix.

Bishop of Chester, Episcopus Cheltriensis vel Cestriensis.

Chester (the Family) DeCestria.

Chester on the Street (in the Bishoprick of Durham.) Condercuma.

C H.

Cheverill, Aluta hadina. (i. e.) Leather made from the Skin of a wild Goat.

Chevage or *chiefsage*, Chevgium, ii, n. It is a sum of Money paid by Villains to their Lords in acknowledgement of their Bondage, for their several heads, Chevage of the French word Chief, as if it were the service of the head, of which *Braddon* saith *Chivagium dicitur recognitio insignum subjectionis & Domini de Capite suo*. *Lambert* writeth it Chivage, but it is more properly written Chiefage.

A cheveron, Tignum, i, n. Cheverons, are the strong Rafters and chiefs that meet at the Top of the house to hold up the Tiles and covering of the House.

Chevisance, Chevisantia, x, f. (i. e.) a bargain or contract, Anno 37. H. 8. cap. 9. & Anno 13. Eliz. cap. 5. & 8. Anno 10. R. 2. cap. 1. Anno 3. H. 7. cap. 5.

C H I.

A chibbol (or *little Onion*) Cepula, x, f.

Chichester (in Suffex) Ciceastria. Cicestria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus Cicestrensis.

A chick (or *chicken*) Gallinaculus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus. Gallinæ Pullus.

A chicken newly hatched. Pullicenus, i, m.

Breed of chickens or *other Fowl*, Pullitie, ei, f.

A

A child, Infans, antis, c. g.
A little child, Infantulus,
 i, m.

Great with child, Prægnans,
 tis, adj. Gavidæ, æ, f.

A woman lying in child-bed,
 Puerpëra, æ, f.

*The time of a womans lying in
 child-bed*, Puerpërium, ii, n.

Child-birth or child-bed, Par-
 tus, ùs, m.

Childhood (or infancy) Infan-
 tia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f.

Children, Liberi, orum, m.
 Sing. caret:

A chimney, Căminus, i, m.

*The shank or tunnel of a chim-
 ney*, Infumibulum, i, n. Fuma-
 rium, ii, n.

A chimney-sweeper, Munda-
 tor, five Purgator caminorum.

To stop chinks, Obstipo, are.

A chink (or cleft) Rima, æ, f.
 Fissura, æ, f.

He that stoppeth chinks, Obli-
 pator, oris, m.

Having the chinks stopped,
 Obstipatus, æ, um.

The chin, Mentum, i, n.

To chip bread, Distringere
 crustas Panis. Summas crustas
 panis distringere.

To chip with an Ax, Ascio, is,
 ivi. Desolo, are.

*To chip round about with an
 Ax*, Circumdolo, are.

*A chip (or chippings, such as
 Carpenters be w off)* Segmen, inis,
 n. Segmentum, i, n. Assula,
 æ, f. Sécamentum, i, n. Ra-
 mentum, i, n.

Chips to kindle fire, Fomes,
 itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Réseg-

mina Panis. Quisquiliz crusta-
 rum.

A Chirographer, Chirographa-
 rius, ii, m. Chirographus Fini-
 um. Chirographator, oris, m.
 Ry. 19. (i. e.) An Officer of
 the Court of Common-Pleas
 that Ingrosseth the Fines. Chi-
 rographarius Finium & Con-
 cordiarum, signifieth in our
 Common Law him in *Communi
 Banco*, the Common Bench Of-
 fice, that Ingrosseth Fines in
 that Court acknowledged, into
 a perpetual Record, after they be
 acknowledged and fully passed
 by those Officers, by whom
 they are formerly examined,
 and that writeth and deliver-
 eth the Indentures of them un-
 to the Parties, *Anno 2. H. 3. c.
 8. West's Symbol, part 2. Titulo
 Fines, Sect. 114. & 129. Fitz.
 Herb. Nat. Brev. fo. 147.* A
 This Officer also maketh two
 Indentures, one for the buyer,
 another for the seller, and
 maketh one other Indented
 Piece, containing also the effect
 of the Fine, which he deliver-
 eth to the *Custos Brevium*, which
 indented piece is called the foot
 of the Fine. The Chirogra-
 pher also or his Deputy, doth
 proclaim all the Fines in the
 Court, every Term, according
 to the Statute; and then re-
 pairing to the Office of the
Custos Brevium, there endorseth
 the Proclamations on the back-
 side of the foot thereof, and al-
 way keepeth the Writ of Cove-
 nant, as also the note of the
 Fine.

The

C H.

The Chirograph of a fine, Chirographum Finis. 5. Co. 39.

A chirurgeon (or surgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.

Chirurgerie, Chirurgia, 2, f.

A chisel, Scalper, ri, m. Scalprum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f.

A little chisel, Scalpellum, i, n. Scalpulum, i, n.

A bitterling, Omāsum, fi, n. Faliscus venter.

A small gut or bitterling salted, Hilla, 2, f. & Hilla, orum, n.

C H Y.

A chymist (or Alchymist) Alchymista, 2, m.

C H O.

To choak (or strangle) Strangulo, are. Suffoco, are.

Choaked (or strangled) Strangulatus, 2, um.

A choaker (or strangler) Suffocator, oris, m.

A choaking, Suffocatio, onis, f.

To choose (or elect) Eligo, is, ēgi, etum, ēre.

Chosen, Electus, 2, um.

Choice (or election) Electio, onis, f.

To chop (or cut off) Trunco, are.

Chopped off, Truncatus, 2, um.

A chopper off, Truncator, oris, m.

A chopping off, Truncatio, onis, f.

A chopping knife, Culter herbarius.

A chop, Divisura, 2, f.

C H.

A choirster (or querlster) Choristarius, ii, m.

C H R.

A chrisolite, Crysolithus, i, m. It is a kind of Jasper stone, shining with a golden colour quite thorow.

Chrystal, Crystallum, i, n.

Christ (our only anointed Lord and Saviour) Christus, i, m.

Christendom, Christianismus, i, m. Christianum dominium, seu Imperium. Orbis Christianus.

To christen (or baptize) Baptizo, are.

A christening (or baptizing) Baptismus, i, m.

A christian, Christianus, i, m.

Christianity (or christianism) Christianitas, atis, f.

Christmas day, Festum natalis Domini.

Christ-church (in Hampshire) Interamna. Fanum Christi.

A chronicle or cronicle, Chronicum, ci, n. Sed potius Chronica, orum, n. Annāles, ium, m.

A chronicler (or writer of chronicles) Chronicus, i, m. Chronographus, i, m.

Chronographie (or description of time) Chronographia, 2, f.

Chronology, Chronologia, 2, f.

Chryfocolla (or Gold solder wherewith Goldsmiths solder Gold and other Metals) Borax, acis, f.

C H U.

A church (or temple) Ecclesia, 2, f.

A Pa-

C I.

A parish church with the Appurtenances, Rectoria, z, f.

A collegiat church, Ecclesia Collegiata.

A church robber, Sacrilegus, i, m.

A church warden, Gardianus Ecclesie. Church Wardens are Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and Parishioners, according to the custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Churchyard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the Behaviour of their Parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or Censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. These are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. Vid. Lambert in his Pamphlet of the duty of Church Wardens.

A church yard, Coemeterium, ii, n. Sēpulcrētum, i, n.

Of or belonging to men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, le, adj.

Womens churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

C I C.

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Womans name, Cecilia, z, f.

C I D.

Cider, Sicera Pomacea. Pomātium, ii, n. Vinum pomaceum.

C I.

C I L.

Cilerie, Silerium, ii, n. Vōlūta, z, f. Or Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like Cloth or Leaves turning divers ways.

A cilinder (or round roller) Cylindrus, i, m.

A cilinder (or Geometrical round body) Cylindrus, i, m.

C I M.

A cimble (or instrument of musick) Cymbalum, i, n. Cro-talum, i, n.

To play on the cimbals, Cymbalisto, are.

He that playeth on cimbals, Cymbalista, z, m.

C I N.

Cinnamon, Cinnamomum, i, n.

Cinque Ports, Quinque Portus, i. e. Sea-Port Towns in which divers Courts and Privileges belong, of which Places and Ports to this day there is an especial Governour or Keeper, called by his Office Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, having the Authority, and all that Jurisdiction that the Lord Admiral of England hath in places not exempt, and sending out Writs in his own name: And further I find on Record in the Rolls, that Henry the Seventh respecting the dignity of this Office, thought it not

not unworthy the Person of a Prince, but bestowed it upon his second Son, *Henry the Eighth*, who succeeded him in Name and Kingdom. The words of the Record are these expressly, *Hen. 7. Rex Anglia, &c. quinto die aprilis, Anno regni sui octavo, secundo-genito filio suo Henrico, dedit officium Constabular. Castri Dover, ac custodiam quinque Portuum*, which Ports at this day are known by the names of *Hastings, Dover, Hich, Rumney, Sandwick*. The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of their Limbs or Members, enjoy divers and great Privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay no Subsidies, besides, Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Towns and Liberties: Their Mayors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, and for their greater Dignity they are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. *Crompton* in his *Jurisdic. fol. 28.* nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding *Rye* and *Winchelsey*, to the five before recited. *Rye* and *Winchelsey* are indeed Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of *Hastings*, as likewise *Lid* and old *Rumney*, are Limbs of the Port of new *Rumney* and not distinct Ports by themselves, *Quare statutum, Henr. 8. anno 3^a. cap. 48. in hunc finem.*

Lord Warden of the Cinque-

Ports, Guardianus, five custos quinque Portuum.

C I P.

Cypress (or *Cypress*, a fine curled linen) *Bissus crispata*. *Carbasus*, i, m.

Cypress, or *cypress* the tree, also the wood thereof, *Cyparissus*, i, f. *Cupressus*, i, f.

Ciprian (a mans name) *Ciprianus*, i, m.

C I R.

Cirester or *Cirencester* (in *Gloucestershire*) *Cirencestria*, *Corinium*. *Durocornovium*. *Pasferum urbs*.

A circle (or *round compass*) *Circulus*, li, m. *Orbis*, is, m.

A little, or narrow circle, *Sphærule*, z, f.

A half circle, *Hemicyclus*, i, m.

A circle (or *ring*) of *a cart*, *Orbile*, is, n.

Round, or belonging to a circle, *Circulāris*, re, adj.

Round like a circle, *Orbiculatus*, a, um.

Circle-wise, *Circulatum*, adv.

By circles, or like a circle, *Zonatum*, adv.

A circuit, *Circuitus*, ūs, 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, *Circulāris*, re, adj.

A cir-

C I.

A circulation, Distillatio, 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 circlewise.

A circumference (or round compass about a center) Circumferentia, x, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquutio, onis, f.

Circumspect (beedfull or wary) Circumspectus, a, um.

Circumstance (or quality that accompanieth a thing, as Time, Place, Person, &c.) Circumstantia, x, f.

A circumstance (or circuit of words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumstantibus, Signifies those that stand about (a Law Term) for a Supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any Impanelled appear not, or appearing be Challenged by either Party) by adding to them so many other of those that are present or standing by, as will serve the turn, anno 35. H. 8. and anno 5 Eliz. cap. 25.

To circumvent, Circumvenio, ire.

C I S.

Cissors (or little sheers) Forpex, icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis, f. pl. Forfices.

A pair of scissors, Par forficum.

A little pair of scissors, Forficulus, li, m. Forficula, x, f.

C I T.

To cite (or summon) Cito, are.

C L.

A citation, Monitio, onis, f.

Acity, Civitas, atis, f. Urbs, is, f.

A citizen, Civis, is, c. g.

A citadel (or cittadel) Arx urbis. (i. e.) A Castle or Fortrefs of a City.

A cistern (or bary) Cithara, x, f.

Acitron (or pome citron) Citrus, i, f. Malum Hesperium, malum medicum.

Civet, Zibethum, i, n.

C L A.

To clack wool, Picis Impressio-nem exsecare. To bard or beard Wool, is to cut the head and neck from the rest of the Fleece, Anno 8. H. 6. cap. 22. To clack Wool is to cut off the Sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh less, and so yield the less Custom to the King. To force Wool is to clip off the upper and hairy part of it.

A clack, or clapper of a Mill, Crepitaculum molare.

Clad (or clothed in cloath) Vestitus, a, um. Indutus, a, um.

To claim (or challenge) Clamo, are. Spel. 160. Co. Lit. 107. 291.

A claim (or challenge) Clameum, ei, n. Claim is a challenge of Interest in any thing that is in the Possession of another, or at the least out of his own, as claim by Charter, claim by Descent. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 11.* Si Dominus infra annum Clameum qualitercunque apposuerit. *Brac. l. 1. c. 10.* See the definition and divers

vers sorts of claim in *Plowden*.
Casu Stowel f. 359. a.

A clapper of a bell, Campanæ malleus. Malleus Tintinnabuli.

A clapper of a door, Marcus lus ostii.

A clapper of a mill, Vid. clack.

A clapper wherein conies are kept, Vivarium, ii, n. Lōcūlāmentum, i, n.

Clare county (in Ireland)

Clara, Claria.

Clare (the Family) De Clāris vallibus, Claranus.

Clare (a Womans name)

Clara, æ, f.

Claret wine, Vinum Rubellum.

To clarify liquor, Despūmo, are.

Clarified, Despumatus, a, um. Clarificatus, a, um.

A clarifying, Clarificatio, onis, f.

To clasp or buckle together, Fibulo, are.

To clasp beneath, Subfibulo, are.

A clasp (or buckle) Fibula, æ, f. Rētīnāculum, li, n.

A clasp or catch, Clāvus uncinatus.

A little clasp, Spīntherūlum, li, n.

A clause, article, or conclusion, Clausula, æ, f.

A claw, Unguis aduncus.

To clay, cover or foul with clay, Deluto, are.

Clay, Lutum, i, n.

Potters clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Fullers clay (or earth) Creta vel Terra Cimolia. Argilla Fullonis.

Claying of Walls, or other Places, Delūtamentum, i, n.

Clay ground, Figularis terra.

A clay-pit, Argilletum, i, n.

Made of clay, Lūtēus, a, um.

C L E.

Clean or pure, Limpidus, æ, um. Mundus, a, um.

A maker clean of privies, Fōricarius, ii, m.

To cleanse or make clean, Purifico, are. Mundo, are. Purgo, are.

A cleansing, Mundatio, onis, f.

Clear (or manifest) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, idi, fūm, ere.

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus, us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhæsiō, onis, f.

Cleaving to, Glutinosus, a, um.

Cleft (or cloven) Fissus, a, um.

Cleft (or cut in two) Bifidus, a, um.

The cleft of a pen, Fissura calami.

Clemence (a Womans name)

Clementia, æ, f.

Clement (a Mans name) Cle-

mens, tis, m.

A clepsydra (or water dial)

Clepsydra, æ, f.

The clergy, Clerus, i, m.

Privilege of clergy, Clerimonia, æ, f. 2 In. 63.

Clergy, Sometimes used for the whole number of those that are *de clero domini*, of the Lords 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, *Stamf. 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 whatsoever they were, except Treason and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But by many Statutes made since, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Purse-cutting, Horse-stealing. Horse or Mare-stealers, shall not have their Clergy, because Horses are for Publick Service and Commerce. 2. The Thief by them is armed to do mischief. *Stamford Pl. of Cr. l. 2. c. 43.* Bacon's use of the Law, p. 22. anno 18. *Eliz. cap. 7.* If the Indictment be only *Murdravit*, without adding *ex malitia praecogitata*, the Offender shall have his Clergy, if he will read as a Clerk he ought to read all the verse, but although he do not read at the beginning, but first spell, and after read, yet he shall have Allowance as a

Clerk, in *favorem vitae*. *Forrescue* saith, that if a Felon fail to read, for which he is judged to be hanged, yet in *favorem vitae*, if he demand a Book afterward under the Gallows, and read, he shall have the benefit of his Clergy. And yet it is to be supposed he had no Ordinary at that time to demand whether he could read, but this case ought to be specially taken, *viz.* where the Felon is judged before the Justices of the Kings Bench, for if he be judged before the Justices of Goal delivery it is otherwise, because their Commission ends with their Session. *Stamford Pl. of Cr. lib. 2. cap. 45.*

Clergy was allowed to an Accessory to the stealing of Horses and Mares, because the Statute shall be taken most strictly, which speaks expressly but of the Principal. *Dyer Term Pasch. ann Mariae, p. 99.* Although he hath been instructed and taught in the Gaol to know his Letters, and to read, this shall serve him for his Life, but the Gaoler shall be punished for this. *Dyer Term Mich. annis 3 & 4 Reg. Eliz.* Clergy is grantable but once to one Person, except he be within holy Orders for such a Man may have it often, *4. H. 7. c. 13. and 1 Ed. 6. 12. Lord Stamford.*

Articles of the clergy, *Articuli Cleri*, are certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical, *Anno 9 Edw.*

Edw. 2. Anno 14. Edw. 3. Stat. 3.

A clerk, Clericus, i, m. (i. e.) one that is in holy Orders of the Church, also those Persons that belong to the Courts of Judicature that use the Pen.

Belonging to such clerk, Clericalis, le, adj.

A parish clerk, Clericus Parochialis.

Clerkship (the Office of a Clergyman) Clericitas, atis, f.

Clerk of the Parliament Rolls, Clericus Rotulorum Parlamenti, Is he that Recordeth all things done in the High Court of Parliament, and Engrosseth them fair into Parchment Rolls, for their better keeping to all Posterity. Of these there be two, one of the Higher, another of the Lower Houle.

Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 4. and 8. Sir Tho. Smith de Repub. Ang. pag. 38. Vid. also Vowel's Book touching the order of the Parliament.

Clerk of the crown in the chancery, Clericus Coronæ in Cancellaria, Is an Officer there, that by himself or his Deputy, is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special matters of Estate, by Commission, or the like, either immediately from his Majesty, or by order of his Privy Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, viz. Commissions of Lieutenancies, of Justices Errant, i. e. Justices of Assizes, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of Gaol delivery of the Peace, and such like, with their Writs of Association,

and *Dedimus potestatem,* for taking of Oaths, also all general Pardons upon Grants of them at the Kings Coronation, or at a Parliament, with the names of Knights and Burgeses, which are to be returned into his Office. He hath also the making of all special Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen Mary, in consideration of his continual and chargeable attendance, both these before being for every Curfitour and Clerk of Court to make.

Clerk of the crown, Clericus Coronæ, Is a Clerk or Officer in the Kings Bench, whose Function is to frame, Read and Record all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders there Arraigned, upon any publick Crime. He is otherwise termed Clerk of the Crown Office, and *Anno 2 H. 4. c. 10.* He is called Clerk of the Crown of the Kings Bench. The reason of his Denomination, is, because he Reads and Records Indictments against Traytors, Felons, &c. which are against the Kings Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the extreams, Clericus Extractorum, Is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreams out of the Lord Treasurers remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be Levied for the King. He also maketh Schedules for such Sums ex-

treated, as are to be discharged.

Clerk of Assises, Clericus Assisæ, Is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Justices of Assises in their Circuits. *Crompt. Jurisdiction* fo. 227.

Clerk of the Pell, Clericus Pellis, Is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, whose Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Roll called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the Skin or Roll of Receipts, and also to make another Roll of Payments, which is called *Pellis exitum*, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and thereof called *Pel*, or *Pell*, of the Latin *Pellis*, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extract. Cur. Is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants, and Enrolleth all Deeds of Indenture of bargain and sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And he doth Extreat into the Exchequer, all Issues, Fines and Amercements, which grow due to the King any way in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of 10 l. of the King for making the same Extreats. *Vid. Tit. Nat. Brev.* fo. 76.

Clerk of the Petit bag, Clericus parvæ Bagæ, Is an Of-

ficer in the Chancery, of which sort there are 3, and the Master of the Rolls is their chief. Their Office is to Record the return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, *all Ousters les mains*, to make all Patents of Customers, Gawgers, Controllers and Aulnegers, all *Conge d'Esires* for Bishops, all Liberateis upon Extent of Statute Staples, the recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and all Elegits upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clergy, and Burgeses of the Parliament. Commissions directed to Knights and others of every shire, for seising of the Subsidies. Writs for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise, and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. This Officer is mentioned *Anno 33, H. 8. cap. 22.* and it is like had first this denomination and stile of Petie Bags, because having to do with so many Records of divers kinds, as above mentioned, they were put in sundry Leather bags, which were not so great as the Clerk of the Hamper now useth, and therefore might be called Petitis Bags, small or little Bags.

Clerk of the Kings great Wardrobe, Clericus Magnæ Garderobæ Regis, Is an Officer of the Kings house, that keepeth an Account or Inventory in Writing, of all things belonging to the Kings Wardrobe.

This

This Officer is mentioned *An. 1. Ed. 4. ca. 1.*

Clerk or comptroller of a Market, Clericus Mercatus five Fori, Is an Officer in the King's House, mentioned *Anno 1 Ed. 4. cap. 1.* and *Anno 13 R. 2. ca. 4.* whose duty is to take charge of the Kings Measures, and to keep the Standards of them (that is) the Examples or Patterns of all the Measures that ought to be throw the Land, as of Elnes, Ells, Yards, Lagens, as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, &c. of Weights, Bushels and such like, and to see that all Measures in every Place be answerable to the said Standard or Pattern, *Fleta. lib. 2. cap. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.* Of which Office, as also of our diversity of Weights and Measures, you may there find a Treatise worth the reading. *Britton* also in his 30 Chapter, saith in the Kings Person to this effect, We will that none have Measures in the Realm, but we our selves, but that every Man take his Measure and Weights from our Standards, and so goeth on with a Tractate of this matter; that well sheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this point. Touching this Officers duty you have also a good Statute, *An. 13 R. 2. cap. 4.*

Clerk of the Kings 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 *Cu-*

flos Brevium, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper Book; and according to that Note; all the Fines of that Term are also recorded in the Rolls of the Court, and his entry is in this form, he putteth the Shire over the Margin, and then saith, *B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam* (or more, according to the value) *pro licentia concordandi D. cum D. E. pro talibus terris, in tali villa, & habet Chirographum per pacem admissum, &c.*

Clerk of the Peace, Clericus Pacis, Is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace, his duty is in the Sessions to read the Indictments, to Enroll the Acts, and draw the Procces, to Record the Proclamations of rates for Servants Wages, to Enroll the discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Conterpain of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register book of Licences given to Badgers and Ladens of Corn, and of those that are licenc'd to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the Kings Bench, Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Justices of Peace within the time limited by Statute. *Lambert Eirenarch. lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 379.*

Clerk of the signet, Clericus Signetti, Is an Officer who continually attendant on his Majestys Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for Sealing his

Majesties private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in the Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretaries Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made *An. 27. H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Privy Seal, *Clericus Privati Sigilli*, Is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or if there be none such, upon the Principal Secretary, Writing and making out all things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal, as also to make out (as they are termed) Privy Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesties 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 Furies, or Furata Writs, *Clericus Juratorum*, Is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which maketh out the Writs called *Habeas corpora* and *Destringas*, for appearance of the Jury, either in Court, or at the Assizes, after that the Jury or Pannel is returned upon the *Venire facias*. He entreth also into the Rolls the awarding of these Writs, and maketh all

the continuance from the going out of the *Habeas corpora*, until the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, *Clericus Pipæ vel Ingrassator magni Rotuli*: Is an Officer in the Kings Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the K. delivered and drawn down out of the Remembrancers Offices, chargeth them down into the Great Roll, who also writeth Summons to the Sheriffs to Levy the said debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors, and if they have no Goods then he doth draw them down to the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, to write Extreats against their Land. The ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge before him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe and Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accounts. He hath the Ingrossing of all Leases of the Kings Lands, and it is likely that it was at the first called, and still hath denomination of Pipe, and Clerk of the Pipe, and Pipe Office, because their Records that are Registred, in their smallest Rolls, are altogether like Organ Pipes; but their great called the great Roll *Anno. 37. Ed. 3. cap. 4.* is of another Form.

Clerk

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, Clericus Hanaperii, Is an Officer in Chancery, Anno 2. Ed. 4. cap. 1. Otherwise called Warden of the Hamper, in the same Statute, whose Function is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals, of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, as also Fees due to the Officers for Enrolling and examining the same with such like. He is tied to attendance on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, daily in the Term time, and at all times of Sealing, having with him Leather Bags wherein are put all Charters, &c. After they are Sealed by the Lord Chancellor, and those Bags being Sealed up with the Lord Chancellors Private Seal, are delivered to the Comptroller of the Hamper, or Hanaper. Whereas now the Clerk hath with him Leather Bags to put in the Charters. It is likely in old times they were Hampers or Baskets, and thereof called Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper. This Hanaper representeth a shadow of that which the Romans termed *Fiscum*, that contained the Emperors 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 Impleaded and sued. *Clerk of the Treasury, Clericus Thesaurarix,* Is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and maketh out all Records of *Nisi prius*, hath the Fees due for all searches, and hath the certifying of all Records in the Kings Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of *Supersedeas de non molestando*, 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 removeable 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 Efficines, Clericus Efficiorum, Is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who only keepeth the Efficoin Rolls, and hath for entring every Efficoin 6 d. and for every Exception to bar the Efficoin 6 d. He hath also the providing of Parchment, and Cut-

ting it into Rolls, and making the numbers upon them, and the delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, and the receiving of them again when they are written, and the binding and making up of the whole Bundles of every Term, and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Justice, for the Chief Justice is at charge for all the Parchment of all the Rolls. The word *Essoines* cometh of the French *Essoin, Excuse*, m. i. e. An *Essoin* or Excuse or toleration for absence upon a lawful cause alledged upon Oath, *forte à Lat. Exoneratus*, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlaries, *Clericus Utlagiariarum*, Is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the Kings Attorney General, for making out the Writs of *Capias Utlagarum*, after Outlary. And the Kings Attorneys name is to every one of these Writs, and whereas 7 d. is paid for the Seal of every other Writ, there is but a Penny paid for the Seal of this Writ, because it goeth out at the Kings Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, *Clericus Suerarum*, Is an Officer pertaining to the Commissioners of Sewers, writing all things they do by vertue of their Commission, for which see the Statute, *Anno 13. Eliz. cap. 9.*

Clerk Comptroller of the Kings house (whereof there are two) Is an Officer in Court that hath

Place and Seat in the Compting house, and Authority to allow or disallow the Charges and Demands of Pursuivants and Messengers of the Green-cloath, Purveyors, or other like. He hath also the oversight and Comptrolling of all defaults, defects and miscarriages of any Inferiour Officers, and to sit in the Compting-House, with the Superiour Officers, viz. the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Cofferer, Masters of the House-hold, and Clerks of the Green-cloath, either for correcting or bettering things out of order, and also for bringing in Country Provision requisite for the Kings household, and the censure for failing of Carriages and Carts, warned and charged for that purpose. This Office you have mentioned *An. 33. H. 8. cap. 12.*

Clerk of the Nibils, *Clericus Nihilorum*, Is an Officer in the Exchequer that maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are Nihiled by the Sheriffs upon their Extreats of Green Wax, and delivereth the same into the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer his Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King.

Clerk of the check, Is an Officer in Court, so called because he hath the Check and Comptrollment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary Yeomen Huiffiers, belonging either to his Majesty, the

C L.

the Queen or the Prince, either giving leave or allowing their absences or defects in attendance, or diminishing their Wages for the same. He also mightly by himself or Deputy taketh the view of those that are to watch, in the Court, and hath the setting of the watch. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno 33. H. 8. cap. 12.*

Clerk marshal of the Kings house, Seemeth to be an Officer that attendeth the Marshal in his Court, and recordeth all his Proceedings, mentioned *Anno 33. H. 8. cap. 12.*

A clew (or bottom) of thread, Glömus, i, m.

Cleybrook, or near to it (in Leicestershire) Bennones, Venones.

C L I.

A client, Cliens, entis, c. g. *Clientship*, Clientela.

A woman client, Clienta, æ, f.

A Cliff, Rupes, is, f. Petra prærupta.

A cliff (or pitch) of a hill, Clivus, i, m.

A cleft, vid. cleft.

A climate (or portion of the world) Clima, ätis, n.

Climacterical, Climactericus, a, um. The Climacterical year is every seventh or ninth, the fourteenth or eighteenth, the twenty one, twenty seven, which is most dangerous of all, being seven times nine, or nine times

C L.

seven, at which age divers worthy men have died.

To clinch (or draw together) as one doth the fist, or the Smith a nail, or the Carter his whip, Restringo, ere. Contraho, ere. Inflecto, ere.

A climbing, Scansio, onis, f. *Of or for climbing*, Scansfortus, a, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clintonæ.

To clip (or shear) Tondeo, ere.

To clip with Cissors, Attondere Forfice.

A clipper (he or she) Tonfor, oris, m. Tonstrix, icis, f.

Clipped (or sheared) Tonfus, a, um.

That which is clipped off, Resegmen, inis, n.

Acclipping, Tonsura, æ, f.

A clyster (or washing purgation) Clyster, eris, m. Enema, atis, n.

A cliver (or Butchers chopping knife) Clunabulum, li, n. Clunaculum, li, n.

C L O.

To cloath and attire, Vestio, is, ivi, ire, itum.

A maker (or seller) of cloaths, Vestarius, ii, m.

A place where cloaths are kept (or set out to be sold) Vestiarium, ii, n.

Embroidered cloaths, Vestes Barbaricæ.

Old cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.

A suit

A suit of cloaths. Series apparatus. Habitus Vestium.

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, Indufiatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a robe of state, Prætextatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a russet or gray, Leucōphæatus, a, um.

Cloathed with silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Cloathed with wool, Lanatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Gold (or Garments finely wrought) Segmentatus, a, um.

Cloathed with black mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Cloathed with purple, Purpuratus, a, um.

Cloathed in white, Candidatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a linen vesture, Linteatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a coat of mail, Loricatus, a, um.

A clock, Cloca, x, f.

A clock-house, Coclarium, ii, n. *Speh. 160. 2. Mon. 210.*

A clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A clock-keeper, Nolæ curator,

A clod (or turf) of earth, Glēba, x, f. *Grumus, i, m.*

Cloddy, Glēbōsus, a, um.

A clog (or wooden-shoe) Calo, onis, m.

A clog for the neck of dogs or other beasts, Numella, x, f.

A clog (or little log) Trunculus, i, m.

A cloister, Claustrum, i, n.

A little cloister, Claustrillum, i, n.

A cloak, Pallium, ii, n. *Penu-la, x, f.*

A shepherds cloak, Glomerum, i, n.

A cloak to keep from rain, Laccerna, x, f.

A thread bare cloak, Tribononis, m.

A beggars patched cloak, Pannucia, x, f.

A cloak-bag, Pera, x, f. *Penu-larium, ii, n.*

Cloaked (or clad in a cloak) Palliatus, a, um.

A riding cloak, Casula, x, f.

Clonmel (in Ireland) a Bishoprick, Cluanania. *Episc. Clonen-sis.*

To close (or shut up) Claudio, ere.

A close (or field enclosed) Clausum, i, n.

A close stool, Lāsānum, i, n. *Sessibulum, i, n. Sella pertusa. Sella familiaris.*

A closet, Conclave, is, n.

Cellula, x, f.

A little closet, Armariolum, i, n.

Cloath, Pannus, i, m.

Fine cloath, Panniculus, i, m.

London cloath, Pannus Londinensis.

Cloath

C L.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus auro intertextus.

Cloth of arras (or tapestry)

Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

Tapetia, orum. Aulæum, i, n.

Frieze cloth, Pannus Villus.

Woollen cloth, Pannus laneus.

Broad cloth, Pannus laneus latus, de quodam Panno laneo lato vocat.

A fine broad cloth with a narrow red list, Hil. 2. & 3. Ed. 6. rotulo 140. int Web. & Parker in C. B.

Thrums of cloth, Textivilitium, ii, n.

To Full cloth, Fullo, are.

A linen cloth, Linteum, ei, n.

Cloth wrought or frized on both sides, Amphimallus, i, m.

Cloth of needle work, Acupicta veltis.

Course cloth of a low price, Levidensa, x, f. Pannus pinguis.

Cloth with an high nap, as bys and cotton, Pannus villosus.

The nap or hair of cloth, Tumentum, i, n. Villus, i, m.

Searge cloth, Virga de Sargio. i Mon. 419. Pry 185.

A cloth (or garment) made of hair, or a hair cloth, Cilicium, ii, n. Pannum Cilicium.

A table cloth, Mappa, x, f. Mantile, is, n.

A horse cloth, Stratum, i, n.

Dorsuale, lis, n. Sadaria, x, f.

A forehead cloth, Frontale, is, n.

A neck cloth, Amictorium, ii, n.

A wisp or rubbing cloth, Xystra, x, f.

C L.

The art of making linen cloth, Linificium, ii, n.

The art of making woollen cloth, Lanificium, ii, n.

Fine linen clothes, Carbasa lina.

Course woollen cloths for package, Coactilia, um, n.

Cloths to cover booths or tents, Velaria, orum, n.

Clothes of a bed, Strata, x, f. Stragula, x, f.

Clothing (or making of cloth), Lanificium, ii, n.

A clothier, or maker of cloth, Lanarus, ii, m. Pannifex, icis, n. Pannorum Opifex.

A clothier or linen weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A cloth worker, Rasor Pannorum.

Of or belonging to cloth, Pannus, a, um.

Cloven (or cleft), Fissus, a, um.

Cloves (a spice so called), Caryophylli, orum, m.

To clout (or amend garments), Sarcio, is, fi, tum, ire.

A clout (or rag), Panniculus, li, m. Linteolum, li, n.

A shoe clout or dish clout, Pēniculum, li, n. Pēnicillum, li, n.

Childrens cloths, Panici, orum, n.

Cloths (or binders), Canthi ferrei.

C L U.

A club, Clava, x, f. Fustis, is, m.

A little club, Clavicula, x, f.

Bearing a club, Clāviger, a, um.

Cluid river (in Denbighshire), Cluida.

C O A.

C O.

C O A.

A coach, Carrus, i, m. Re. Ent. 538. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19.

A coal, Carbo, onis, m.

Sea coal (or Mineral coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapideus vel Fossilis.

A coal-mine, pit or coal-house, Carbonaria, x, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to coals, Carbonarius, a, um.

A coast (or shore) Costera, x, f. Ry. 38. 184. Costera Maris. Magn. Chart. 320. 10. Co. 138. 2. Inlt. 38. Spel. 186.

The top of a coast, Summitas Costeræ. 1. Mon. 886.

A mountain near the sea coast, Costera Montis. 1. Mon. 835.

A coat, Tunica, x, f.

A little coat, Sagulum, li, n.

An over (or upper) coat, Supertunica, x, f. Reg. 93.

A riding coat, Penula, x, f. Lacerna, x, f.

A coat of mail, Lorica, x, f.

A little coat of mail, Loricula, x, f.

A coat armour, Páludamentum, i, n.

Clad in a coat armour, Páludatus, a, um.

That wears a coat, Tunicatus, a, um.

A child's coat with long sleeves, Chlāmys, mydis, f. Tunica manicata.

To put on a coat of mail, Lorico, are.

C O.

A tatter'd coat, Cento, onis, m.

A postillion, or post-boys leather riding coat, Scortea, x, f.

C O B.

Coberley (in Gloucestershire) Covi Berchilega.

A cobiron (whereon the spit doth turn) Cratenterium, ii, n. Crateuta, x, f.

To coble shoes, Refarcire Calceamenta.

A cobbler of shoes, Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Veteramentarius Sutor. Sarcinator, oris, m.

A cobbler's shop, Sutrina, x, f. Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum calceorum consarcinator.

C O C.

Cocar or Cock (a river in Lancashire and Yorkshire) Cocarus, Cokarus.

A cock, Gallus, i, m.

A cock-pit, Gallipugnatorium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a cock, Gallicineus, a, um.

Cockermouth (in —) Novantium. Novantum Prom. Novantium Chersonesus.

The cock of a gun or piece, Serpentina, x, f.

A cock (or beap) Tassum, i, n. Lex. 122.

To make into a cock (or beap) Tassari. Fle. 162.

A cock of hay, Fænum in Tassis, Reg. 94. Meta Fæni.

A cock

C O.

A cock or spout of a conduit, Epistomium, ii, n. Saliens, entis, m.

A little cock in a conduit, Pappilla, x, f.

A weather cock, Triton, onis, m.

A cock-boat, Scapha, x, f.

A cocker, Cokettum, i, n. Is a Seal pertaining to the Kings Custom-house. *Regist. Orig. fol. 192. a,* and also a scrawl of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants as a Warrant that their Merchandice be custumed, *anno 11. H. 6. ca. 16.* which Parchment is otherwise called *Litera de coketto*, or *Litera testimoniales de coketto* *Regist. 179, a, ut Supra.* So is the word used, *anno 5. & 6. Ed. 6. c. 14. & anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. cap. 21.* This word is also used for a distinction of Bread, in the Statutes of Bread and Ale made, *Anno 51. Hen. 3.* where there is mention of Cocket-bread, Wastel-bread, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common-wheat.

C O D.

The cod or husk of any thing, or properly of Pease, Siliqua, x, f.

The cod of a man or beast, Scrotum, i, n.

A cod-piece, Perizōma, atis, n.

A codicill, Cōdicillus, i, m.

A Codicill is a just sentence of our will, touching that which any would have done after our death, without the appointing

C O.

of an Executor, which definition doth agree with the definition of a Testament, *F. de Test. lib.*

1. Saving that some words are here expressed, which are there omitted, *viz. absque executoris institutione.* The writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a Great Will, and a Codicil a Little Will, and do compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *D. D. de Codicil in prim.* and indeed when Codicils were first invented, they were used instead of a Testament, when the Testator had no opportunity to make a Testament, or else as additions to the Testament when any thing was omitted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testator upon better advice would direct, which Emenation was always done by way of Codicil, *Cujac. Cod. de Codicil. l. conficiuntur. vid. Swinburn in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills, Part 1. Sect. 5. num. 2. 3. & Sequent.*

C O F.

A coffer, Cofera, x, f. *Ry. 177. Coftis, is, f. 2 Mon. 473.*

Arca, x, f. Capsa, x, f.

A little coffer, Capsula, x, f. *Scrinium, ii, n.*

Cofferer of the Kings household, Coferarius Domini Re:is Hospitii, It is a principal Officer in the Kings Court next under the Controller, that is the

the Compting-house, and elsewhere, at other times, hath a special charge and oversight of other Officers of the household, for their good demeanour and carriage in their Offices. To all which one and other, whether they are, Serjeants, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children of the Kitchin, Bake-house, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majesty's Household, he payeth their wages. This Officer is mentioned, *anno 39. Elizab. cap. 7.*

A coffer (or chest) maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Caparius, ii, m.

A coffin for the dead, Loculus, i, m. Sandapila, x, t.

C O G.

A cog in a mill wheel, Scario-ballum, i, n.

Cogs ball (in Essex) Ad Ansam.

Cognisance (or badge in arms) Insignia, orum, n.

Cognisance, Cognizance, Conisance, Conusance, Cognitio, onis, f. Spel. 273. Is in the Common Law sometime taken for an acknowledgment of a Fine or Confession of a thing done, as *Cognoscens latro. Bract. Lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 3. 20. 37. Cognoscere se ad villanum, lib. 4. tract. 5. cap. 16.* As alio to make Cognizance of taking a Distress, sometime as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicially, as to take Cognizance, sometime Power or Ju-

isdiction, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an ability to call a Cause or a Plea out of another Court, which no man can do but the King, except he can shew Charter for it, *Manwood Part 1. of his Forest Laws p. 68.* The new Terms of Law hath these words Conusance of a Plea, is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Precinct of the Franchises, and that when any man is Impleaded for any such thing, in the Court of the King at *Westminster*, the Major and Bailiffs of such Franchises, or their Attorney, may ask Conusance of the Plea, that is to say, that the Plea and the Matter shall be pleaded and determined before them. But if the Court at *Westminster* be lawfully of seized the Plea, before Conusance be demanded, then they shall not have Conusance for that Suit, because they have negligently surceased their time of demand thereof. But this shall be no bar to them to have Conusance in another Action; for they may demand Conusance in one Action, and omit it in another Action, at their pleasure; and that Conusance lieth not by Prescription, but it behoveth to shew the Kings Letters Patents for it, *vid. etiam,* the new Book of Entries in the word Conusance.

Cog-

Cognisce, *Cognifatus*, i, m.
or *Confee* of a Fine, is he to
whom the Fine is acknowl-
ged.

A cognitor, or *conifour*, *Cog-
nitor*, oris, m. *Cognizarius*, ii,
m. One that paffeth or acknow-
ledgeth a Fine in Lands or
Tenements, *vid. West part 2*
Symbol. Tit. Fines, Sect. 2.

Cognitionibus admittendis, Is
a Writ to a Justice or other that
hath power to take a Fine, who
having taken knowledge of
a Fine, deferreth to certifie it
into the Court of Common
Pleas, commanding him to cer-
tifie it, *Regist. Orig. 68: b.*

C O H.

A cobetr, *Cohzres*, idis, c. g.
Cohzence or *agreement*, *Co-
hazentia*, z, f.

C O I.

A ferjents coif, *Coifo*, o-
nis, f. *Spel. 99. 162. Lex 31.*
Coifa, z, f.

*A baron of the degree of the
coif*, *Baro de gradu de la Coif.*

A coif for a womans bead, *Ca-
pillare*, is, n. *Crinale*, is, n.

To coin (or make) money, *Cuno*,
are. *Crompt. Just. Peace*, f.
220.

Coin, *Cuneus*, ei, m. *Cav.*
62.

Coinage, *Cunagium*, ii, n. 8.
Co. 21. Coinagium, ii, n. *Plö.*
328.

Coined, *Cuneus*, a, um.

A coiner, *Cuneator*, oris, m.

A coin (or corner) of a wall,
Angulus, li, m.

C O K.

Cokers, *Carbatinx*, arum, f.
i. e. Hedgers or *Plowmens*
Boots, or great thick Leather
Mitins, to keep out Thorns
and Briers.

C O L.

A collar, *Collare*, is, n. *Ca-
pistrum*, tri, n. *Lorum*, i, n.

A dogs collar, *Mellium*, ii, n.
*A mustiffs collar made with lea-
ther and nails*, *Millum*, i, n.

*The studs or prickles in a dogs
collar to keep off the biting of o-
ther dogs*, *Murices milli.*

*A horfe collar whereby he draw-
eth in the cart*, *Hélcium*, ii, n.

*A collar put on horses necks
stuffed with wool or hair to pre-
vent burning them*, *Tomex*, i-
cis, f.

*A collar of iron that men are
bound with*, *Collaria*, z, f.

A collar of SS. *Collare hu-
merorum*, i, e. Such as great
Councillours 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 li-
neally or directly, but adhering
of the side; as *Collateral in-
surance*; is that which is made
over

over and beside the Deed it self, for example : If a Man Covenant with another, and enter a Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed Collateral assurance, because it is without the Nature and Essence of the Covenant. And *Crompton* in his *Jurisdict. fo. 185.* saith, that to be subject to the feeding of the Kings Deer, is Collateral to the soil within the Forest. In like manner to pitch Booths or Standings for a Fair, in another mans 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 Patrons right for the time, *Extra de Institutionibus, & de concessione præbendarum, &c.* And yet *Anno 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 6.* is Collation used for Presentation.

Colebrook (in *Buckinghamshire*)
Colunum Pontes.

Colchester (in *Essex*) Coleceastria. Colonia.

To collect (or gather together)
Colligo, egi, ěre.

A collection, Collectio, onis, f.
A college, Collegium, ii, n.

Collerford, or Collerton (in *Northumberland*) Cilurinum, Cirlurnum.

The collet (or bezil) of a ring, Pala annuli.

The collick, Colica, x, f. Colicus dolor. Colica passio (i. e.) A disease caused through wind in the belly.

He that is troubled with the collick, Collicus, a, um.

Colne river (in *Middlesex, another in Shropshire*) Colnius.

A collier, Carbonarius, ii, m.
Anthraciarius, ii, m.

A colonel, Colonellus, i, m.
Spel. 219.

A collop of bacon, Carbonella, x, f.

A colony of men, Colonia, x, f. i. e. The People that are sent to dwell in a Country uninhabited.

Colour, Color, oris, m. Colour signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but in truth false, and hath his end to draw the Tryal of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges. *Vid. new Terms of Law, in title colour: Who also referreth you to D. and Student, fol. 158. Vid. Brook. Tit. colour in assise, Trepass, &c. fol. 190.*

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um.

The tempering of colours, Harmöge, es, f.

A colt (or little horse or nag) Equulus, li, m. Equuleus, ei, m. Pullus Equinus.

A mare colt, Equula, x, f.

A colume or pillar, or column in a book, Columna, x, f.

Colun-

Columbrook, Vid. Colebrook.

C O M.

A combat, Pugna, x, f.

To combat (or fight) Pugno, are.

A single combat, Duellum, li. n. i.e. when one Man fighteth against another single, hand to hand, or a fight between two Men only singled out by themselves. Combat in our Common Law is taken for a formal Tryal of a doubtful Cause or Quarrel, by the Sword or Bastons, of two Champions. Of this you may read at large, Paris de Puteo de re militari & duello. Alciat de duello. Hotoman disput. feudallium, cap. 42. As also in our Common Lawyers of England, namely, Glanville lib. 14. c. 1. Braff. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 3. Britton cap. 22. Horns mirror of Justices, lib. 3. cap. des exceptions in sine proxime ante C. Juramentum Duelli, apud Dier fol. 301. num. 41, 42. Staunford's Pleas of the Crown, lib. 2. fol. 176. B. and 177. A. faith that it is an ancient Tryal in our Law, and much used in times past, as appeareth by divers Presidents in the times of Edward III. and Henry IV. which is not yet out of use, but may be by the Law in use at this day, if the Defendant will, and nothing can be drawn on Conter-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 *Moil* 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 *Briston* setteth it down, fol. 41.) undertakes to defend it with his Body, &c. and after, one taketh another 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 do, nor go about, neither purpose, nor assented to such a Felony, as you have alledged. 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, you are Perjured: For on such a day, such a year, in such a place, you did such Treason, or such a Murder, which I have alledged against you, or whereof I 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, *I.* and *P.* have neither eat nor drank, nor done any other deed whereby the Law of God should be abased,

K

or

or the Law of the Devil advanced. And forthwith, there shall be an Oyez or Proclamation made, That none shall be so bold but the Combatants, to speak or do any thing that shall disturb the Combat or Battle, and whosoever shall do against this Proclamation, shall suffer Imprisonment for a year and a day. Then they shall fight with Weapons, but not with any Iron, but with two Staves or Bastons tips with horn of an ell long, both of equal length, and each of them a Target, and with no other Weapon may they enter the Lists, and if the Defendant can defend himself till after Sun-set, 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 Defendants side. And *Braddon* agreeth herewith in these words, *Quod si appellatus se defenderit contra appellansem, vora die, usque ad horam qua stella incipiunt apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quietus de Appello, ex quo appellatus se obligavit ad convincendum eum, una hora die, 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 Battle, then he must take up the Glove or Gauntlet, but if the Plaintiff doth Counterplead unto it, then must he suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other shall Demurr in Law, or void him of the Appeal, because he refused his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, they must produce Mainprisers or Pledges to perform the Combat or Battle, and then the Court shall appoint them a day and place to fight, and as *Fitz. p. 385.* saith, that the Challenger shall be at liberty, but the Defendant in the Custody of the Marshal, and the Marshal shall array them both at their own charge, and that must be the night before the Battle, that they may be ready in the Field or Lists by Sunrise. The Forms of Battle described 17. *Edw. 3. § 9. H. 4.* differ from that described by *Braddon* and *Briston*, and that described by *Dier Termino Trinitatis anno 13. Elix.* As he sets it down between one *Chevin*, and another *Paramour*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, about the Trial of Land, and Levying a Fine thereof; and on the issue *Paramour* chose the Trial by Combat or Battle, and had a Champion one *George Thorn*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, and no doubt his dearest Friend, that would enter the Lists to such a hazard of life, &c. And the other had one *Henry Nailer*, a Master of Fence, and the Court

Court awarded the Battle, and the Champions were Mainprised and sworn (*Quere formam Furamenti*) to perform the Combat or Battle, *Apud Tosehill in Westm.* 18. *Junii, prox. post Crast. Trinitat.* which was the first day of the Utas of the Term, and on the day appointed there was a List made four-square on even ground, every square 60 foot, and East, West, North and South, and the place and seat of the Judges was made without, yet Close upon the Lists, and a Bar made for the Serjeants at Law, & *circa horam decimam ejusdem diei*, 3 Justices or Judges of the Common Pleas, *viz, Dier, Weston, Harper*, (the fourth, namely, *Welch*, was not there by reason he was sick) did repair to the place in their robes of Scarlet, with their other Habits and Coifs, and the Serjeants at Law also. And there a Proclamation being made with 3 Oyez, the Demandants were first called for, and they came not: After that the Mainperours of the Champions were called to bring forth first the Champion of the Demandant or Challenger, which came into the place in rugged Sandals, bare legged from the knee downward, and bare headed, and bare arms to the elbow, being brought in by the hand of a Knight, *Sir Jerom Bowes* by name, who carried a red Baston, of an ell long, tipped with horn, and a Yeoman car-

rying the Target made of double Leather, and they were brought in at the North side of the Lists, and went about the side of the Lists, untill the midst of the Lists, and then came towards the Bar before the Judges with three solemn Congies, and there he was made to stand at the South side of the place, being the right side of the Court, and after that the other Champion was brought in, in like manner, at the South, or contrary side of the Lists, with like Congies, &c. by the hands of *Sir Henry Cheney*, Knight, &c. And was set on the North side of the Bar (quite opposite to the other Champion) and two Serjeants being of Council of each Party, in the midst between them: This done, the Demandant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, *Barham* Serjeant for the Tenant, prayeth the Court to record the Nonsuit; which was done: Then *Dier*, Chief Justice reciting the brief, the matter, and issue of the Battle or Combat, and the Oath of the Champions to perform it, and the prefixed day and place, gives final Judgment against the Demandant, and that the Tenant shall hold the Land, to him and to his Heirs for ever quietly, from the said Demandant or Challenger, and their Heirs for ever, and the Demandants and their Pledges,

de prosequendo, to be at the mercy of the Queen, &c. And then there was solemn Proclamation made, that the Champions, and all others there present (which by Estimation were about 4000 persons) should depart in Gods Peace, and the Queens; and so they departed with a shout, *God save the Queen*. Vid. more at large in *Kerstegan* 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 scraper) *Strigilicula*, æ, f.

Combs of horn, *Pectines cornei*.

Combs of ivory, *Pectines Eburnei*.

Combs of wood, *Pectines Lignei*.

A comb-case, *Pectinarium*, ii, n.

A comb-maker, *Pectinarius*, ii, m.

To comb, *Pecto*, xi, xui, xum, ère.

To curry comb a horse, *Strigilo*, are. *Equum stringere*.

Combed, *Pexus*, a, um.

To comfort (or strengthen) *Comforto*, are. *Ra. Ent. 486.*

Comforto, are. *1. Mon. 526.*

Comitatu Commissio, Is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the Country, *Regist. Orig. fo. 295 a.*

Comitatu & Castro Commissio, *Commercium*, ii, n. A Com-

merce is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is Committed to the Sheriff. *Regist. Orig. fol. 295. a.*

A command or commandment, *Mandatum*, i, n. *Præceptum*, i, n. Commandment in the Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion he commandeth any thing to be done, *Stauf. Plea Crown fol. 72.* or of the Justices, and that either ordinary, or absolute, as when upon their own Authority, in their Wisdom and Discretion, they commit a Man to Prison for a punishment. Ordinary, when they commit one rather for safe custody than Imprisonment, and it is Replevizable, *Idem Pl. Cr. f. 73.*

Commandment, Is again used for the offence of him that wil- leth another to transgress the Law, or to do any such thing as is contrary to the Law, as Murder, Theft or such like, and he is accessory *Bract. Lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 19.* And this the Civilians call *Mandatum*, Vid. *Angelus de Maleficiis.*

To commemorate (or rehearse) *Commemoro*, are.

To commence (or begin) *Commensio*, are.

Commenda, x, f. i. e. A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk, to supply the Cure, till it is full.

Commerce (or common traffique) *Commercium*, ii, n. A Com-

missary, *Commissarius*, ii, m. *Commissary* is a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, appertaining to such a one as exerciseth spiritual Jurisdiction (at the least so far as his Commission permitteth him) in Places of the Diocess so far distant from the chief City, as the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishops principal Consistory, without their great molestation. This Commissary is by the Canonists termed *Commissarius* or *Officiales foraneus*, *Vid. Lynd. Provin. cap. de accus.* in the word *Mandar. Archiepiscopi*, in *Gloss.*

A commissarius, *Commissio*, onis, f.

A commissioner, *Commissarius*, ii, m. *Lex.* 32.

To commit, *Committo*, ere.

A committee, *Commissus*; Is he to whom the Consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth: as in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented unto, and passed or denied, or neither of both, but referred to the consideration of some certain men appointed by the House further to examine it, who thereupon are called *Committees* by *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery Sect.* 144.

Committee of the King. This word seemeth to be somewhat strangely used in *Kirchin*, fol. 160. where the Widow of the Kings Tenant being dead, is called the *Committee of the King*,

that is, one committed by ancient Law of the Land, to the Kings care and protection.

Committee of a Lunatic, is he to whom the care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Commodities, *Commoditates*. *Bona res. mercimonia*.

Accomun, *Commune*, is, n. *Communia*, x, f. *Lex.* 32.

Common signifieth 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 pasturæ* *Brac. lib. 4. cap. 19. & 40.* *Common of Fishing*, *Communia piscariæ*, *Idem. lib. 2. cap. 34.* *Common of Turbarie* (or digging of Turves) *Communia Turbariæ*, *Common of Estovers*, *Communia Estoverorum*, *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*, *An. 2. Ed. 3. cap. 11.* It is the Kings Court now held in *Westminster-Hall*, but in ancient time moveable, as appeareth by the Statute called *Mag. Chart. cap. 11.* As also *Anno 2. Ed. 3. cap. 11.* and *Pupilla oculi*, part 5. cap. 22. but Mr. Gwin in the Preface to his Readings saith, that untill the time that *Henry III.* granted the Charter, there were but two Courts of Justice in all, whereof one was the

the Exchequer, and the other the Kings Bench, which was then called *Curia Domini Regis*, and *Aula Regia*, because it followed the Court or King, and that upon the grant of that Charter, the Court of Common Pleas were erected and settled in one Place certain, viz. At *Westminster*, wheresoever the King lay. Thereupon M. *Gwin*, ut *supra*, saith, that after all the Writs ran, *Quod sit coram Justiciariis meis, apud Westmonasterium*, whereas before, the Party was commanded by them to appear, *coram me, vel Justiciariis meis*, simply without addition of place, as he well observeth out of *Glanville* 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 tryed 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*, f.

A company of soldiers, *Turma*, x, f.

To lead a company, *Ordine deducere*.

A compass, *Circinus*, i, m. An Instrument so called, because it serves to make a round circle or compass about.

A Pilot, or Mariners compass, *Index nauticus*. *Pyxis nautica*. *Index viatorius*.

To compass, or bring about, *Compasso*, are. *Co. Ent.* 351.

Competent (or sufficient) *Competens*, *entis*, n.

To complain, *Queror*, *eris*, vel *ere*, *questus sum*, *queri*.

A complaint, *Questus*, *us*, m. *Querela*, x, f.

To compose, *Compono*, *ere*.

A compositor, or composer, *Compositor*, *oris*, m. *Typothesa*, x, f.

Comprised, *Comprisatus*, a, um.

A compound bolus, *Compositus bolus*.

De computo reddendo, Is a Writ so called of the effect, because it compelleth a Bailiff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to yield his account, *Old nat. brev. fol.* 58. It is founded upon the Statute of *Westm.* 2 *Ca.* 2. *Anno* 13. *Edw.* 1. It lies also against Executors of Executors, *anno* 5 *Ed.* 3. *Stat. de Provis. Vidual. ca.* 5. and against the Guardian in Socage for wast made in the Minority of the heir, *Marbl. ca.* 17. and see further in what case it lyeth, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 135.

Old

Old nat. brev. ubi supra, & Fitz.
Herb. nat. brev. f. 126.

C O N.

To conceal (or keep close) Con-
celo, are.

A concealment, Concelamen-
tum, i, n. Fle. 22, 23.

Concealers, Concelatores, m.
pl. In the Common Law are
such at find out concealed
Lands, that is, such Lands as
privily are kept from the King
by common persons, having
nothing to shew for them, An.
39. Eliz. cap. 22. They are so
called, a Concelando, of Con-
cealing, by an Antiphrasis or
contrary speaking, because in-
deed they do not conceal such
Lands but reveal them, Ut mons
a movendo per Antiphrasim, or ra-
ther they are so called because
they enquire after concealed
Land.

To concern, Concerno, are.

Concerning, Concernens,
tis, f.

Concerned, Concernatus, a,
um.

To conclude, Concludo, ere.

Concord (or agreement) Con-
cordia, z, f. Is in the Common
Law by a peculiar significati-
on defined to be the very a-
greement between Parties that
intend the Levying of a Fine
of Lands one to the other,
how and in what manner the
Land shall pass, for in the
form thereof many things are
to be considered. West. part 2.
Symb. Titul. Finis ad Concord.

See. 30, whom read at large.
Concord is also an agreement
made upon any Trespass com-
mitted between two or more,
and it is divided into a Con-
cord Executory, and a Con-
cord executed, see Plowden Ca-
su Reniger, & Fogassa, fol. 5,
6. where it appeareth by some
opinion, that the one bindeth
not, as being imperfect, and
the other absolute, and tieth
the parties, and yet by some
other Opinion in the same case
it is affirmed, that Agreements
Executory are perfect, and do
no leis bind than agreements
executed, fol. 8. b.

Concubinage, Concubinatus,
us, m. In our Common Law
it is an exception against her
that sueth for her Dowry,
whereby she is alledged that
she was not a Wife lawfully
married to the party in whose
Lands she seeks to be endow-
ed, but his Concubine. Brit-
ton cap. 107. Bratt. lib. 4. tract.
6. cap. 8.

Condition, Conditio, omis, f.
Condition is a restraint or Bri-
dle annexed to a thing, so that
by the not performance there-
of 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, Aquz-
ductus, us, m. Aquagium,
ii, n.

A conduit pipe, Colimbus,
i, m.

To confederate, Confodero, are.

A confectiomer, Dulcarius Pistor. Opuftorius, ii, m.

Confelts, Confelta.

A confeffion, Confessio, onis, f.

Confidence (or trust) Confidentia, x, f.

To have confidence (or trust) Confido, ere.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, onis, f.

Confirmation cometh of the verb *Confirmare, quod est firmum facere*, and therefore it is said that *Confirmatio omnes supplet defectus, licet id quod actum est, ab initio non valuit*. It is a conveyance of an Estate or Right in Esse, whereby a voidable Estate is made sure and unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is increased. It is a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable though not presently void. *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 9. Sect. 5. 15. Quelibet confirmatio aut est perficiens Crescens, aut diminuens, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 169.*

1. *Perficiens*, As if Feoffee upon Condition make Feoffment over, and the Feoffer confirm the Estate of the second Feoffee; so if Disseisee confirm the Estate of the Disseisor, or his Feoffee. 2. *Crescens* doth enlarge the state of a Tenant, as Tenant at Will, to hold for years, or Tenant for years, to hold for life. 3. *Diminuens*, as where the Lord of whom the land is holden, con-

firms the Estate of his Tenant to hold by a less Rent, *Cook lib. 9. Rep. Beaumont's case, 3. 142.*

To confute (or disprove) Confuto, are.

Congleton (in Cheshire) Conglate.

To congluxinate (or joyn together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulo, are.

A congregation (or assembly) Congregatio, onis, f.

A cony, Cuniculus. i, m.

A little cony, Cuniculina, x, f.

A conjuration or conjuring (an exorcising) Conjuratio, onis, f.

Conjuration in the Common Law is used for such as have personal Conference with the Devil, or evil Spirit, to know any secret, or effect any purpose, *Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 16.* And the difference between Conjuration and Witchcraft, is, that the Conjurer seemeth by Prayers and Invocation of Gods powerful names to compel the Devil, to say or do what he commandeth him. The Witch dealeth rather by a friendly and voluntary conference or agreement between him or her and the Devil or Familiar to have his or her turn served in lieu or stead of blood, or other gift offered unto him, especially of his or her soul: So that a Conjurer compacts for curiosity to know secrets, and work miracles; and the witch of meer malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice

malice to do mischief; and both these differ from Inchanters or Sorcerers, because the two former have personal Conference with the Devil, and the other meddles but with Medicines and Ceremonial Forms of words called Charms, without Apparition.

To conjure (or exorcise a spirit) Conjuro, are.

A conjurer, Conjurator, oris, m.

A conigree, Cunicularium, ii, n. *Fl.* 160.

Connaught Province (in Ireland) Conacta, Connachtia.

Connor (in Ireland) Connaria, Conneria.

Conway river (in Wales) Conovius, Novius, Tæsobius, Toisobius, Toisovius.

To conquer, Conquestor, ari. *Pry.* 413.

A conqueror, Expugnator, oris, m. *Superator,* oris, m.

A conquest, Conquestus, i, m.

Consanguinity (or kindred by blood or birth) Consanguinitas, atis, f.

To consecrate (or make holy) Consēcro, are. *Sacro,* are.

A consecrating, Consecratio, onis, f.

Consecrated, Consecratus, a, um.

Conservatour (or conserver of the peace) Conservator vel Custos pacis, Is he that hath an especial charge by vertue of his Office, to see the Kings Peace kept, which Peace Learned Mr. Lamberd defineth in effect, to be a with-holding or abstinence from that inju-

rious force and violence, which boisterous and unruly persons are in their natures prone to use towards others, were they not restrained by Laws and fear of punishment. Of the Conservators he further saith thus, That before the time of King Edward III. who first erected Justices of Peace, there were sundry persons that by the Common Law had Interest in keeping of the Peace. Of these some had that charge, as incident to their Offices, which they did bear, and so included within the same, that they were nevertheless called by the name of their Office only. Some others had it simply, as of it self, and were thereof named *custodes pacis*, Wardens or Conservators of the Peace. The former and latter sort he again subdivideth, which read in his *Eirenarcha, lib. 1. cap. 3.*

To conserve (or keep) Conservo, are.

Conservees, Conditia, Salgama, orum. i. e. Things Conserveed or Conditied to serve ones turn at time of need, as Grapes, Cherries, Plumbs, &c.

A consistory, Consistorium, ii, n. (i. e.) A Councel-house 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

tion, occupation or profit with the property, for example, If a Man have by Legacy, *Usufructum fundi*, and afterward I buy the Property or Fee-simple (as we call it) of the heir, *Hoc casu consolidatio fieri dicitur. Sect. 3. de usufructu in Instit.*

Conspiracy, *Conspiratio*, onis, f. Though in Latin and French it is used for an Agreement of men to do any thing, either good or bad, yet in our Law Books it is always taken in the evil part, It is defined *Anno 34. Ed. prim. Statute 2.* To be an agreement of such as doe confederate or bind themselves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them shall bear and aid the other falsely and maliciously to Indict, or falsely to move or maintain Pleas; and also such as cause Children within age to appeal men of Felony, whereby they are Imprisoned and much grieved, and such as receive men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious enterprise; and this extendeth it self as well to the takers as the givers, and Stewards and Bayliffs of great Lords, which by their Seignory, Office or Power, undertake to bear or maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties, than such as touch the Estate of their Lords, or themselves, *Anno 4. Ed. 3. cap. 11. Anno 3. H. 7. cap. 13.* Of this see more, *Anno 1. H. 5. c. 3.* and *Anno 18. H. 6. cap.*

12. As also in the new Book of Entries, *Vid. Conspiracy*. And being thus taken as aforementioned, it is confounded with Maintenance and Champerty, but in a more special signification, it is taken for a Confederacy of two at the least, falsely to Indict one, or to procure one to be Indicted of Felony. And the punishment of Conspiracy upon an Indictment of Felony at the Kings suit, is that the Party attainted Leese his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not Impanelled upon Juries or Assises, or such like employments for the testifying of Truth, and if he have to do in the Kings Court, that he make his Attorney, and that his Lands, Goods and Chattels, be seised into the Kings hands, his Lands Estreaped (if he find no better favour) his Trees razed, his Body committed to Prison. *27. lib. Assis. 59. Crompt. Just. of Peace, f. 156. b.* This is called Villanous Judgment, or Punishment. But if the Party grieved sue upon the Writ of Conspiracy, then see *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 114. D. 115. l.* Conspiracy may be also in cases of leis weight, *Idem fol. 116. a.* And see Frank Law.

Conspiratiome, Is a Writ that lieth against Conspirators, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 114. D. Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 209.* See also the *Regist. fol. 34.*

To conspire, Conspiro, are.

A conspirator, Conspirator, oris, m. A

A constable, Constabularius, ii, m. *Spel.* 170. *Lex.* 35. Constable comes of two old Saxon words, *Kinning*, which signifieth King, and *Stable*, Stability; as the Stability of the King and Kingdom. The common Law requireth that every Constable be *Idoneus homo*, i. e. apt and fit for exercise of the said Office; and he is said in Law to be *Idoneus*, which hath three things, Honesty, Science and Ability. 1. Honesty, to execute his Office truly without Malice, Affection or Partiality. 2. Science, to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as well in Substance or Estate as in Body, to execute his Office, when need is, diligently, and not through Impotency or Indigence to neglect it; for if poor men, which live by the labour of their hands, be elected to this Office, they will rather permit Felons and other Malefactors to escape, and neglect the execution of their Office in other points, than intermit their Labour, by which their Wife and Children live. The Office and Authority of High and Petty Constables remaineth, notwithstanding the death of the King, for their Authority is by the common Law, and not by Commission: So also of Mayors, Bailiffs in Towns corporate, &c. *Cook* 8 *Rep.* *Griesties case.* *Dalt.* *Just. of P.* *Leigh Philol. Com. f.* 47, 48.

Constable of Windsor castle,

Constabularius Castri Domini Regis Regalis de Windsor, *Staunf. Pl. Cr. fol.* 152. and *Anno 1. H. 4. cap.* 13. *Stow's annals,* 812.

Constableship, Constabularis, 2, f. *Prj.* 71.

Of or belonging to a constable, Constabulariatus, 2, *ann.* *Prj.* 71.

A vice-constable, Vice-constabularius, ii, m.

Constance (a womans name), *Constantia*, 2, f.

Constantine (a mans name), *Constantinus*, i, m.

To constitute (or appoint) *Constitutio*, ere.

Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, Is a Writ of right close, which lieth against the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him, of this see more at large in *Old nat. brev. fol.* 77. *Fitz. eod. fol.* 151. and the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 159.

To consult, *Consulto*, are.

A consultation, *Consultatio*, onis, f.

Consultation, Is a Writ whereby a Cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court (or Court Christian) to the Kings Court, is returned thither again: For the Judges of the Kings Court, if upon comparing the Libel with the suggestion of the Party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the Cause to be wrongfully called from the Court Christian; then upon this Consultation or Deliberation,

tion, they Decree it to be returned again: Whereupon the Writ in this case obtained is called a Contultation, o is read the *Regist. fol. 44, 45, &c. Usque fol. 58. Old nat. brev. fol. 32. and Fitz. code n. fol. 50.*

A consulter, Consulor, oris, m.

To consum: (or spend) Consumo, ere.

To consummate (or fully accomplish) Consummo, are

A consummation, Contummatio, onis, t.

To contain, Contineo, ere.

Contenement, Contenementum, i, n. Seemeth to be the Freehold Land which lieth to a mans Tenement, or Dwelling-houle that is in his own Occupation; for in *Magna Charta cap. 14.* you have these words, A Free man shall not be amerced for a small fault, but after the quantity of the fault, and for a great fault, after the manner thereof, saving to him his Contenement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, saving to him his Merchandise; And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, saving his Wainage, if he take him to our mercy. *Vid. also Bracton, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 1. numb. 3. Fiban Eimericus in Processu judicario, cap. de executione senten. 79. num. 11.*

The continent or firm main land, that is no isle, nor separated by sea, Continens, entis, f.

To continue (or persist) Continuo, are.

Continual, Continuus, a, um.

Continual claim, Continuum Clameum, Is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of Land, into which, tho' I have right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behooveth 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 ave 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. cap. 53.

Continuance, Continuatio, onis, f. Continuance seemeth to be used in the Common Law, as *Prorogatio* in the Civil Law. For example, Continuance untill the next Assise, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 154. f. and 244. d.* in both which places it is said, that if a Record in the Treasury be alleged by the one Party, and denied by the other, a *Certiorari* shall be sued to the Treasurer, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer: And if they certifie not in the Chancery, that such a Record is there, or that it is likely to be in the Tower, the King shall send to the Justices repeating the

the *Certiorari*, and command them to continue the *Assise*. In this signification it is likewise used by *Kitchin*, fol. 202. and 199. and also *Anno 11. H. 6. cap. 4.*

Contract, *Contractus*, *us*, *m*. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawfull consideration or cause, *West. part. prim. Symbol. lib. 1. sect. 10.* *Contract* (called by the Civilians *Acceptilatio*) is an agreement between Parties concerning Goods or Lands for money or other recompence. It is called a *Contract* because by Covenancing *diverse voluntates in unum contrahuntur*. It is a Bargain or Covenant between two Parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*, as if you sell my Horse for 20 Shillings, you may keep the Horse till the other have paid the Money. The want of recompence causeth it to be but *nudum pactum, unde non oritur actio*, for if a man make promise to me that I shall have 20 Shillings, and after I ask it, and he will not deliver it, yet you shall never have any action to recover it, because this promise was no contract, but a bare promise; but if any thing were given for the 20 Shillings, tho' 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 al-

so 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, heal such a poor man of his Disease, or make an highway, and I shall give thee thus much; and if he do it, I think an Action lieth at the Common Law, *D. and Student, cap. 4.* This word *Pro* makes a Contract conditional, as if I Covenant to make an Estate *pro maritaggio habendo*; if the Marriage take not effect, I shall be discharged of this Covenant. So if an annuity be granted, *pro consilio impendendo*, stop the Counsel giving, and stop the annuity; also if a man grant a way over his Land, and *pro chimino illo habendo*, he granteth to him a rent-charge: if one be stopped, the other is stopped; so it is in Contracts. As for a Hawk to be delivered me at such a day, you shall have my Horse at *Christmas*; if the Hawk be not delivered at the day, you shall not have an Action for the Horse. The Infants Contract for his Meat, Apparel, and necessaries is good, if he be of the age of fourteen years.

A contract of marriage, *Sponsio, onis, f.*

Contrary, *Contrarius, a, um.*
To do contrary, *Contrario,*
etc. Rq. Ent. 531. Co. Lit. 107.

A con-

A contribution, Contributio.
To contrive, Contrivo, are.
Re. Ent. 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.

Contrarotulator of the boubold, Contrarotulator Hospitii Domini Regis, *Vid. Pl. Cor. fol.* 52. and *Anno 6. H. 4. cap.* 3.

Contrarotulator of the hamper, Contrarotulator Hamperii, 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 Clerks 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 Majesty, and other Officers for the same, and so chargeth the Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Contrarotulator of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pipæ, He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every year to the Sheriffs to Levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Contrarotulator 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 Re-

ceipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took notes of any other Officers Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to discover him if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Princes better security: Howsoever the name since may be in some things otherwise applied, *Vid. Fleta. lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. *in prin. Anno 12. Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. *Gregorii Syntag. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. *num.* 6.

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, n.

Controversie, Controversia, z, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Conveniencie, Convenientia, z, f.

A conventicle, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A conveyance, Conveiancia, z, f. *Co. Ent.* 23. (*i. e.*) A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A conviction, Convictio, onis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is Outlawed, and appeareth, and confesseth, or else is found Guilty by the Inquest, *Crompton* out of Judge *Dyer's Commentaries*, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. *Crompt. Just. of Peace, fol.* 9. 2. *lib.* 4. *fol.* 46. But *Stauford. Pl. Cor. fol.* 108. maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction in these words, And note the diversity between Attainder and Conviction

Conviction, &c. For Attainder is larger than Conviction. A Man by our ancient Laws was said to be Convicted presently upon the Verdict (Guilty) but not to be Attainted upon Conviction, until it appeared that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded of his Ordinary, could not purge himself. So that a Man was not Attainted upon Conviction, except he were no Clerk.

A convocation (or calling together) Convocatio, onis, f.

A convocation house, Domus Convocationis, It is the house wherein the whole Clergy is assembled for Consultation upon matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct houses, one called the higher Convocation house, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower Convocation-house, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed, see Prolocut.

A convey, Commeatus, us, m.

A convey (or pass) Salvigardia, x, f. Salvus conductus.

C O O.

A cook, Coqus, i, m.

A woman cook, Fuma, x, f.

A ship cook, Focarius, ii, m.

A cooks shop, Popina, x, f.

A coop, where poultry are kept, Gallinarium, ii, n. Săginarium, ii, n.

A cooper, Vietor, oris, m. Derliarius, ii, m.

C O P.

Coparcenary, Coparcenaria, x, f.

A coparcener, Coparticeps, i, pis, adj. Co. Ent. 477. 711. Otherwise called Parceners, and in Common Law are such, as have equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor, and as Littleton in the beginning of his third Book saith) Parceners be either by Law, or by Custom. Parceners by Law are the Issue Female, which (when there is no heir Male) come in equality to the Lands of their Ancestors, Bract. lib. 2. cap. 30. Parceners by custom, are those that by custom of the Country challenge equal part in such Lands, as in Kent, the custom called Gavelkinde. This is called adæquatio, amongst the Feudists, Hot. in verbis feudal, verbo adæquatio, and amongst the Civilians, it is termed Familia judicium, quod inter cohæredes ideo redditur, ut hæreditas dividatur, & quod alterum alteri dare facere oportebit, præstetur. Hotoman. Of these two you may see Littleton at large in the first and second Chapters of his third Book. And Britton, cap. 27. intituled De heritage devisable. The Crown of England is not Subject to Coparcenary, Anno 25. H. 8. cap. 22.

A cope, Capa, x, f. Spil. 237. Cow, 95.

A copy

A copy of a writing, Copia,
2, f.

To copy, Ad Copiandum. Co. Lit. 57. 1 Mon. 597. Transcribo, ere.

A printers first copy, Primum Exemplar.

A copy of the authors own hand, Autographum, i, n.

Copy-bold, Tenura per copiam rotulorum curiz, Is a Tenure, for which the Tenant hath nothing to shew, but the Copies of the Rolls, made by the Steward of his Lords Court. For the Steward, as he enrolleth and maketh remembrances of all other things done in the Lords Court, so he doth also of such Tenants as are admitted in the Court, to any parcel of Land or Tenement, belonging to the Mannor, 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. herb. nat. brev. fol. 12. B. C. The doing of fealty by a Copy-holder, proveth, that a Copy-holder, so long as he observes the custom of the Mannor, and payeth his services, hath a fixed Estate, Co. on Lit. p. 63. Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but Estate

for will, yet Custom hath so established and fixed his Estate, that by the custom of the Mannor, it is descendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Estate is not merely *ad Voluntatem Domini*, but *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, and by keeping the Custom he shall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for *Consuetudo est altera Lex*. The Stile of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. *Nomen*, his name.
2. *Originem*, his beginning.
3. *Titulum*, his assurance.

1. His name is Tenant by Copy of Court Roll.

2. His beginning is, *Ad Voluntatem Domini*, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the will of the Lord.

3. His Title or Assurance, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, for the custom of the Mannor 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 Mannor, *Cook 4. Rep. Copy-bold Case. Cook 9. Rep. Combes Case*. If a Copy-holder be a Popish Recusant, his Copy-hold is forfeit, for his life, to the Lord of the Mannor, if the Lord be not Recusant, and if the Lord be, then to the King. 35. *Eliz. c. 1. Kitchen, fol. 81. cap. Tenants per verge.*

Copy

Copy-holds, Custumaria Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Custumarii, Ra. Ent. 131. Co. Ent. 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant by Copy of Court Roll, is he which is admitted Tenant of any Lands, or Tenements within a Mannor, that time out of mind by use and custom of the said Mannor, have been demiseable and demised to such as will take the same in Fee, in Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will, according to the custom of the said Mannor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the same Mannor. West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 646.

A copice (or little wood) Copicia, x, f.

A coping, Summitas, atis, f.

Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Orichalcum, ci, n.

Of copper, Cupreus, a, um.

Pliant copper, Cuprum Ductitium.

Copper wire, Filum Orichalci.

Any copper or brass thing, Æramentum, i, n.

Copperas, Vitriolum, i, n. Chalcantum, i, n.

C O Q.

Coquet Isle, on the coast of Northumberland, Coqueda Insula.

Coquet river (in Northumberland) Coqueda, Coquedus.

C O R.

Coral, Corallium, ii, n.

A corbell, corbet, or corbill,

Mutulus, li, m. In Masonry it is a jutting out like a Bragget (as Carpenters call it) or shouldering piece in Timber work.

Cordage or tackle of a ship, Armamenta & Instrumenta navis.

A cord (or string) Corda, x, f. 1 Mon. 850 bis, 2 Mon. 349.

The cord wherewith the foot of the sail is tied, Propes, is, m.

A cord at which any thing hangs, Pendiculus, li, m.

The cord wherewith a sail is spread, Poda, x, f.

A cord of wood, Corda ligni. Co. Ent. 36. Arcus five Corda. Lex. 20.

Corebridge (in Northumberland) Coria, Corstopilti, Corstopitum, Curia, Curia Otadinorum.

Cork city (in Ireland) Corcagia, Corragia.

Of Cork, Corcagienfis, Corcenfis.

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 crescentia. Seges, etis, f.

An ear of corn, Spica, x, f.

The beard of corn, Arista, x, f.

Corn without beard, Spicæ muticæ.

Seed corn, Frumentum Sementicum.

Corn in swathes or straw, Blada in Garbis.

A sheaf of corn, Garba, x, f. Fœcis spicarum.

A gavel, or handful of corn, Palmata vel manipulus Bladi.

A thrave of corn, Trava Bladi, 2 Mon. 391. 1 Mon. 985.

A rick of corn, Strues Nubilarum.

A corn field, Arvum, i, n.

An heap of corn, Collecta Bladi, 1 Mon. 782.

Corn of all sorts, Frumentum, i, n.

A blasting of corn, Ultrigo, nis, f.

To mow or reap corn, Blada metere.

The knot in the bottom of a ear of corn, Uruncus, ci, m.

A corn-chandler, Frumentarius, ii, m.

A corner, Cornerium, ii, n. Angulus, i, m. 1 Mon. 408. 685. 317. 2 Mon. 1038.

Corners standing out, Anguli prostantes.

A corner jutting, Projectura Angularis.

Cornered, Angulatis, le, adj.

Full of corners or nooks, Angulōsus, a, um.

Crooked having corners (or set in a corner) Angulāris, re, adj.

A triangle or figure with three corners, Triangulum, li, n.

Having three corners, Triangulus, 2, um.

Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.

Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.

A cornet, Buccina, x, f.

A cornet of horsemen, and the ensign of the company of horse, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A cornet or coffin of Paper, such as Grocers bind up small Wares in, Cornus, ūs & i, f.

A cornice, Summitas fenestræ.

Cornwall, Corinea, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wallia.

A coroner, Coronator, oris, m.

Coroner is an ancient Officer of Trust, and of great Authority, ordained to be a principal Conservator or keeper of the Peace, to bear Record of the Pleas of the Crown. Although by the Law the Coroner cannot enquire of any Felony; but the death of a man, yet it hath been said, that in *Northumberland* they enquire of all Felonies, but this Authority they maintain by Prescription. If a Man be killed or drowned in the Arms or Creeks of the Sea, where a Man may see Land from the one part to the other, the Coroner shall enquire thereof, and not the Admiral, because the Country thereof may well have knowledge. His name is derived a *Corona*, because he is an Officer of the Crown, and hath Conuſance of some Pleas, which are called *Placita Corona*, Cooks 2. part of instit. cap. 17. See more there. He is so called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the mat-
ters

ters concerning the Crown, *Cooks' 4. part of Instit. cap. 59.* Terms of Law. The Empanelling of the Inquest, and the view of the Body, and the giving of the Verdict, is commonly in the Street, in an open place, and in *Corona populi*, but this name rather cometh because the death of every Subject by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of the Prince, and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounting that his Strength, Power and Crown doth consist in the force of his People, and the maintenance of them in Security and Peace, *Smith's Commonwealth of England, cap. 24.* Coroners remain Conservators of the Peace within the County where they are Coroners, notwithstanding the Kings death, for they are made by the Kings Writ, and not by Commission, as Justices are, whole Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by the Commission he maketh them, *Judiciarios suos*, so that he being once dead, they are no more his Justices. *Dalton's Just. of P.* The Statute giveth the Coroner thirteen Shillings and four pence for taking Inquisition, *Super visum corporis.*

A corporal in an army, Armorum Doctor.

Corpus cum causa, Is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the body and the Record, touching the cause of any man lying in Executi-

on upon a Judgment for debt, into the Kings Bench, &c. there to lie untill he hath satisfied the Judgment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 291. B.*

To correct (or punish) Corri-go, ere.

To correct (or amend) Emen-do, are.

A corrector, Corrector, oris, m.

To corroborate (or strengthen) Corroboro, are.

Corroboratives, Roborantia. Corroded (gnawn or bitten about) Corrosus, 2, um.

Corrosive, Corrodens, five Corrodendi vim habens.

A corslet, Lorica, 2, f: Thorax, acis, m.

Corslets, or Pikemen, Milites hastati.

C O S.

A cosmographer, Cosmographus, i, m.

Costs, Custagium, ii, n. Custus, i, m. Spel. 188. Reg. 112. Iry. 49, 50.

Costs and charges of suit, Misc & custagia sectæ.

Other costs and charges, Alio onera & custagia.

A costardmonger (or fruiterer) Pomarius, ii, m.

C O T.

A cot or cottage, Chota, 2, f. Cotagium, ii, n. Spel. 180.

A cottage (or farm with some land belonging to it) Cothlanda & Cothsethlanda, 2, f.

A cottager, Cotarius, ii, m. Coterellus, i, m. *Spel.* 180. A Cottager is such a one as dwelleth in a Cottage, that is, a house without Land belonging to it, *Anno 4 Ed. 1. Stat.* 1. but by a later Statute no man may hold a Cottage, but he must lay 4 Acres of ground unto it. 31. *Eliz. cap. 7.*

Cottagers that hold bord lands, Bordarii, m. pl. Bores & Borduanni, m. pl.

Cottages of sods, Tiguria cepitum.

Cotton or bombast, Xylum, i, n. Gossipium, ii, n.

C O V.

A covenant or bargain, Conventio. 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 *Lessour* do devise and grant, &c. to the Lessee for a certain time or term of years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Lessours part, that the Lessee shall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Lease against all lawfull encumbrance. Covenant in Fact, is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties. There is also a Covenant meerly personal, and a Covenant real. *Fitz. nar. brev. fol. 145.* And he seems

to say, that a Covenant real is whereby a Man tieth himself to pass a thing real, as Land or Tenements, as a Covenant to Levy a Fine of Land, &c. A Covenant meerly Personal of the other side, is where a Man Covenanteth with another by Deed, to build him a house, or any other thing, or to serve him, or to Infeoffe him, &c. Instruments of Covenants you may see many in *West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 100.* See also the new Book of Entries *verbo* Covenant.

Covenant is the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any Covenant in Writing, *Fitz. herb. nat. brev. fol. 145.*

A cover, Adopertorium, ii, n.

A cover (or covering) Obstragulum, li, n. Operimentum, i, n.

A covering of a house, Testum, i, n. Imbricium, ii, n.

To cover, Tēgo, xi, ōtum, ere.

A coverlet, Toral, five Torale, is, n. Stragulum, li, n. Tēges, ētis, f.

A covert for deer or other beasts, Umbraculum, li, n. Lātibulum, li, n. Dumetum, ti, n.

Couverture, Coopertura, z, f. Couverture is a French word, and signifieth any thing that covereth, as Apparel, a coverlet, &c. And cometh likewise from the French *Couvrir*, i. e. to cover. In the Common Law it is properly

ly applied to the Estate and Condition of a married Woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is *in potestate viri*, under Covert Baron, and therefore disabled to make any bargain or contract without her Husbards consent or privacy, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Broke, hoc Tit per totum.* And *Braddon* saith, that *Omnia quæ sunt uxoris, sunt ipsius viri, nec habet uxor potestatem sui, sed vir. lib. 2. cap. 15.* and that *Vir est caput mulieris, lib. 4. cap. 24.* And again, in any Law matter, *Sine viro illa respondere non potest, lib. 5. tract. 2. cap. 3.* And *Tract. 5. cap. 25. Eiusdem libri.* And if the Husband alienate the Wives Land, she cannot gainsay, during his life. *Vid. Cui ante divorcium, & cui in vita.*

The cough, Tussis, is, f. pl. caret.

A covey, as a covey of Partridges, Pullities, ei, f.

Covin, Covina, æ, f. It is a deceitful assent or agreement between two, or more, to the prejudice or hurt of another. *Vid. new terms of Law, Co. on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 12.*

Covinous, Covinulus, a, um. Co. Lit. 357. Ra. Ent. 207.

The couiter of a plough, or ploughshare, Dentale, is, n. Culter, tri, m. Vomer & Vomis, eris.

One (not a Lord) of the council, Unus de privato Concilio, &c.

A Lord of the privy council, Dominus de privato concilio, Domini Regis.

A council or council, or assembly of counsellors, Concilium, ii, n.

A council-house, Conciliabulum, li, n. Comitium, ii, n.

A counsellor, Confiliarius, ii, m.

A counsellor at Law, Barristerius, ii, m. Apprenticius legi.

Counsel or advice, Consilium, ii, n.

To count or reckon, Computo, are.

Count, Narratio, onis, f. Chiefly in real Actions. Count cometh of the French word *Conter*, which in Latin is *Narratio*, and is vulgarly called a Declaration. The Original Writ is according to his name *Breve, Brief and Short*, but the Count which the Plaintiff or Demandant makes is more narrative and spacious, and certain both in Matter and Circumstance of time and place, that the Defendant may be compelled to make a more direct answer, so as the Writ may be compared to *Logic*, and the Count to *Rhetorick*.

Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 1. sect.

19. Libellus with the Civilians, comprehendeth both, and yet Count and Declaration is confounded sometimes, as Count in debt, Kirckin, fol. 281. Count or Declaration in Appeal, Pl. cor. fol. 78. Count in Testivals, Britton, cap. 26.

Count in an Action of Trespass upon the Case for a slander, *Kitch. fol. 252.*

The countenance or credit and reputation of a man, Contentementum, i, n. So it is used in *Old nat. brev. fol. 111.* in these words; Also the Attaint shall be granted to poor men that will swear that they have nothing whereof they may Fine, saving their Countenance, or to other by a reasonable Fine. So it is used *Anno 1. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 4.* in these words, Sheriffs shall charge the Kings Debtors with as much as they may Levy with their Oaths, without abating the Debtors Countenance.

A counter bond, Obligatio reciproca.

To counterfeit, Controfacio, cre.

A counterfeiting, Controfactura, x, f. Ry. 542. West. offences, fol. 115. Ter. Controfactio, onis, t.

To counterfeit the Sberiffs Warrant upon a Writ, Controfacere Warrantum vicecomiti super aliquod breve.

A counter-plea, Contraplacitum, i, n.

A counter roll, Contrarotulus, i, m. Fle. 173.

A countess, Comitissa, x, f.

A countess Dowager, Comitissa Dotissa.

A country, Rēgio, ōnis, f.

Our country (or native soil) Patria, x, f.

The country, Rus, ruris, n.

A country man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m. Of the country, Rūrālis, le. Rusticus, a, um.

A county (or shire) Comitatus; ūs, m.

County signifieth as much as Shire, the one descending from the *French*, the other from the *Saxons*, both containing a compais or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided for the better Government thereof, and the more easie Administration of Justice, so that there is no Laud but it is within some County, and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, *Cook on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 10. sect. 124.* Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed *County Palatines*, as the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, of *Chester*, of *Durham*, and of *Ely*, but *Ely* has been denied to be a County Palatine. And this County Palatine is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and sped in the Kings name, and cannot pass in the name of any other. The chief Governours of these, by special Charter from the King, did heretofore fend out all Writs in their own name, and did all things touching Justice, as absolutely as the Prince himself in

in other Counties only acknowledging him their Superior and Sovereign. But by the Statute *Anno 27. H. 8. cap. 25.* this power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties Corporate, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno 3. Ed. 4. cap. 5.* and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. Of these the famous City of London is one, and the principal York another, *Anno 32. H. 8. cap. 13.* the City of Chester a third *Anno 42. Eliz. cap. 15.* Canterbury a fourth. *Lambert Eiren. lib. 1. cap. 9.* Coventry, and to these may be added many more, but I have only observed out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, *Anno 32. H. 8. cap. 26.* and the County of Litchfield, *Crompt. Just. of P. fol. 59. a.* The County of the Town of Haverford, West. *Anno 35. H. 8. cap. 26.* Of these Counties or Shires, one with another, there are reckoned in England 41, besides 12 in Wales.

The chief leading men in a county, *Busones, m, pl.*

County court, *Curia Comitatus*, by Mr. Lambert it is called *Curia Conventus*, in his Explication of Saxon words, and divided into two sorts, one retaining the general name, as the County-Court held eve-

ry month by the Sheriff or his Deputy, the under Sheriff, whereof you may read in *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 231.* The other called the *Turne* held twice every year, once after *Mischaemas*, and again once after *Easter. Magna Chart. cap. 35.* and that within one Month after each Feast. This County-Court had in old times the Cognition of great matters, as appears by *Glanvile, lib. 1. cap. 2, 3, 4.* From this Court are exempted only Arch-bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such as have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Couplings, jūgamenta, orum, n. Copulæ, arum, f.

To couple or join together, *Copulo, are.*

A couple (or pair) *Par, is, n.*

A course, a running away or means, *Curfus, ūs, m.*

A water-course, *Aquæductus, ūs, m.*

A course, race or career, *Curriculum, li, n.*

A course or order, *Séries, ei, f.*

A course in serving at the table (or a mess or service of meat) *Missus, ūs, m.*

A course of fruit, *Bellarium, ii, n.*

By course (or turn) *Alternè, alternatim.*

Course or gross, not fine, *Cratfus, a, um.*

The court of a Prince, Aula,
 2, f.

*A courtier (one that follows
 the court) Aulicus, ci, m.*

Court-like, Aulicus, a, um.

*A court of judges, a court
 ball, gild-ball, or session-house,*
 Curia, z, f. Court cometh of
 the Latin *Curia*, which also is
 fetched from *Cura* (as *Valla*
 writeth) whereby it is noti-
 fied that heed and care ought
 to be taken in the deciding of
 Controversies. Court is divers-
 ly taken, sometimes for the
 House where the King re-
 maineth with his ordinary re-
 tinue, and also the place where
 Justice is judicially administred,
 of which you may find 32 se-
 veral sorts in *Crompt. Jurisdic.*
 well described, and of them
 most are Courts of Record,
 some are not, and therefore
 are accounted Base Courts in
 comparison of the rest. In
 times past the Courts and
 Benches followed the King and
 his Court, wheresoever he
 went, which thing especially
 shortly after the Conquest be-
 ing found very cumbersome,
 painful and chargeable to the
 People, it was agreed by Par-
 liament, that there should be
 a standing place where Judg-
 ment should be given, and it
 hath been long time used in
Westminster-Hall, which *K. Willi-*
am Rufus builded for the Hall of
 his own House. In that Hall
 are ordinarily seen three Tri-
 bunals or Judges Seats. At the
 entry on the right hand the

Common Pleas, where Civil
 matters are to be Pleaded, spe-
 cially such as touch Lands or
 Contracts. At the upper end
 of the Hall, on the right hand,
 the Kings Bench, where Pleas
 of the Crown have their place,
 and where Kings in former
 times have often personally
 fate. And on the left hand sitteth
 the Chancellor, accompanied
 with the Master of the Rolls,
 who in Latin may be called
Custos Archivorum Regis, and
 certain men Learned in the
 Civil Law, called Masters of
 the Chancery, in Latin they
 may be called *Aff-fiores*. There
 is also another Court of spe-
 cial Note, called the Star-
 chamber, *Camera Stellata*, or
 of the Latin word *Stellio*, a
 starry beast, whence Cosenage
 is called by the Civilians *Cri-*
men Stellionatus, because that
 sin is punished in this Court,
Lamb. Fur. of Cour. Or it is
 called Star-chamber, either be-
 cause 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 ma-
 ny other Courts there are, of
 which some may Fine and not
 Imprison, as the Court Leet,
 some cannot Fine or Imprison
 but Amerce, as the Court-
 County, Hundred, Baron, for
 no Court may Fine or Im-
 prison, which is not a Court
 of Record: Some may Im-
 prison and not Fine, as the
 Con-

Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Affray made in disturbance of the Court may Imprison but not Fine: Some Courts can neither Imprison, Fine nor Amerce, as Ecclesiastical Courts held before the Ordinary, Arch-Deacon, or other Commissaries, all which proceed according to Canon or Civil Law; and some may Imprison, Fine and Amerce, as the Case shall require, as the Courts of Record at Westminster, and elsewhere. Courts of Record are the Kings Courts, as he is King, those have that Credit, that no Amercement can be taken against any thing there entred or done.

There are also Courts Christian, *Curia Christianitatis*, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 9.* Which are so called because they handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and such as without good knowledge in Divinity, cannot be well Judged of, being held heretofore by Arch-Bishops, and Bishops, as from the Pope of Rome, because he challenged the Superiority in all causes Spiritual, but since they hold them by the Kings Authority (*Virtute magistratus sui*) as the Admiral of England doth his Court, whereupon it proceedeth that they send out their precepts in their own names, and not in the Kings, as the Justices of the Kings Courts do. And therefore as

the Appeal from these Courts did lie to Rome, now by the Statute Anno 25. H. 8. cap. 19. It lieth to the King in his Chancery. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 54, 55. Cook. 11. Rep. Godfreys Case.*

A court consisting of three hundreds, Trithingum, i, n.

The sheriffs court, kept twice a year, Turnum, i, n.

The bishops consistory court, Consistorium, ii, n.

Court baron, Curia Baronis, Is a Court that every Lord of a Mannor (which in ancient times were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, *Vid. Kitchin, Sir Edward Cook in his 4th. book of Rep. Amongst his Copy-hold Cases, fol. 26. b.* saith, That this Court is of two sorts, and therefore if a Man having a Mannor in a Town, and do grant the Inheritance of the Copy-holders thereunto belonging, unto another, this Grantee may keep a Court for the Customary Tenants, and accept surrenders to the use of others, and make both admittances and grants. The other Court is of Free holders, which is properly called the Court Baron, wherein the Suiters, that is, the Free-holders, be Judges, whereas of the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of pie-powder, Vid. pie-powder.

A court (or yard) Atrium, ii, n.
Cousenage (or deceit) Deceptio, onis, f. Fallacia, x, f.

A con-

C R.

A coufener (or deceiver) Deceptor, oris, m.

A coufin, Affinis, is, c. g.

A coufin by father, Patruelis, is, c. g.

A coufin by mother, Confobrinus, ni, m.

C O W.

A cow, Vacca, z, f.

A barren cow, bearing no calf, Taura, z, f.

A cow great with calf, Vacca pręgnans. Vacca fefta, Forda, z, f.

A milch cow, Vacca lactaria.

A cow-ftall (or feeding place) Sęginarium, ii, n. Bubile, is, n.

A cow herd, Bubulcus, ci, m. Armentarius, ii, m.

A cow-houfe, Vaccaria, z, f. Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1. Mon. 527.

Cowbridge (in Glamorganfhire) Bonnum. Bovium.

C R A.

A cradle, Cunz, arum, f. Cúnabula, orum, n.

Cradle cloaths, Stragula cunalia.

A craftsman, Artifex, icis, m.

Craft, Aftutia, z, f.

Craffy, or fubtil, Aftutus, z, um.

A crag, or rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, z, f.

Craggy (or rough) Petrosus, z, um.

A craggy or ftony place, Rupina, z, f.

C R.

To cram (or make fat) Sagino, are.

The cramp, Spasmus, i, m.

A cramperne (or cramp-iron) Subfcus Ferrea.

Crinage, Cranagium, ii, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Lex. 39. i. e. A liberty, to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares from the Veffels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make profit of it. It fignifieth alfo the Money paid and taken for the fame. New books of Entries, fol. 3. col. 3.

To crane, Crano, are.

Craneburn (in Dorsetfhire) Cranburna.

A crane (an instrument to lift up heavy burdens) Grus, ūis, f. Ergata, z, f.

The rope of a crane, Funis subductarius.

Hooks in the end of a cranes cable, Anxz, arum, f.

A crayer, Craiera, z, f. Pry. 42.

Craven (in Yorkfhire) Cravena.

C R E.

The cream or beft part of any Juice, Cremor, oris, m.

A creditor, Creditor, oris, m.

Credison or Kirton (in Devonfhire) Cridia.

A creek of the fea, Crepido, inis, f. Vorago incurva, Fofa verticofa. A Creek feemeth to be a part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or difburdened out of the Sea, fo that

C R.

that when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, look how many landing places you have, so many Creeks may be said to belong to that Haven, see *Crompt, Jurisdikt. fol. 110.*
 4. This word is mentioned in the Statute as *Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 5.* and divers others. *Creca, æ, f. Crecum, ci, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Plow. 1. Lex. 39.*

Creeklade or *Creeklode* (in *Wiltshire*) *Crecolada, Græcolada.*

The crest of a helmet, Crista vel Conus galex.

A crewet or cruet, a narrow mouthed pot to keep oyl, or such like, Guttus, i, m.

A crevate (or band) Collare, is, n.

Crevecure or *Creveo* (the Family) *Dé Crepito Corde. De Curceo. De Curci, De Cufancia.*

C R I.

To crisp (or curl) Crispo, are. Crisped (or curled) Crispus, a, um.

Acrisping or *curling iron, Calamiltrum, i, n.*

To crisp locks with a curling iron, Crispare cincinnos calamistiro.

Crystals a chymical preparation, Crystalli.

C R O.

Crooked, Curvus, a, um.

C R.

*Acrost, Crostum, i, n. Spel. 182. Crosta, z, f. A little Close joyning to a House, that sometimes is used for a Hemp-plot, sometime for Corn, and sometime for Pasture, as the Owner pleaseth. It seemeth to come of the old English word *Creast*, signifying Handy-craft, because such grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the Owner.*

A crop, Proventus, us, m. Messis, is, f.

A cross-bow, Balista, z, f. Arcus crucialis, i. Fo. 106.

A crosslet or frontlet, or cross-cloth of linen, that Women wear a cross upon the forepart of their head, Frontale, is, n.

Cross a river or way, Extransverso rivuli, vel via.

Crowland (in Lincolnshire) Crowlandia, Croylandia, Crulandia.

Of Crowland, Crulandensis, Croydon (in Surrey) Neomagus, Noviomagus.

C R U.

A crum, Mica, z, f.

A crupper for a horse, Postilena, z, f. Postula, z, f. Postella, z, f.

A cruse (an earthen or stone pot or pitcher) Pocillum, i, n. Urceus, ei, m.

A crust (or hard piece of any thing, as bread, or the like) Crustum, i, n.

A crust

C U.

*A crust or shell (rough crust-
ing) Crusta, z. f.*

*A cryer or bellman (one that
cryeth things publickly in the
market-place) Præco, onis, m.*

*Atbing which is cryed, Præ-
conium, ii, n.*

C U C.

*A cucumber, Cucumer, eris,
m. Cucumis, is, m.*

*A cudgel, Baculum, i, n. Fu-
stis, is, m.*

Cudgelled, Fustigatus, a, um.

*A cudgelling, Fustigatio, o-
nis, f.*

To cudgel, Fustigo, are.

C U F.

*A cuff, or foreleeve, Mani-
cula linearia.*

C U I.

*Cui ante Divortium, Is a
Writ that a Woman divorced
from her Husband, hath to
recover Lands or Tenements
from him, to whom her Hus-
band did alienate them du-
ring the Marriage, because du-
ring the Marriage she could
not gainsay it. Reg. Orig. fol.
233. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.
204.*

*Cui in vita, Is a Writ of en-
try that a Widow hath against
him to whom her Husband a-
lienated her Lands or Tene-*

C U.

*ments in his life time; which
must contain in it, that during
his life time she could not with-
stand it, Reg. Orig. fol. 232.
Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 193.
See the new Book of Entries,
Verbo Cui in vita.*

C U L.

*A cullender (or strainer) Co-
lum, i, n. Filcella, z, f.*

*Cullers, sheep culled, chosen
and separated from those sheep
that are good for meat, Oves
rejiculæ.*

*Culverin (a piece of ordnance
so called) Colleurina, z, f.*

*Cumberland, Cumberlandia,
Cumbria.*

C U P.

*A cup to drink in, Cupa vel
Cuppa, z, f. Poterium, ii, n.
Cotina, z, f. Poculum, li, n.
Calix, icis, m. Crater, eris, m.*

*A small earthen cup, Pocillum
fictile.*

*A wine cup, Pocillum, i, n.
The ear or handle of a cup,
Ansa, z, f.*

*A cup-bearer, Pocillator, o-
ris, m.*

*A cup-bearer (or taster to a
prince) Prægustator, oris, m.
Pincerna, z, c. g.*

*A cup-board, Abacus, ci, m.
Repositorium, ii, n. Vasarium,
li, n.*

A cup-

C U.

A cup-board, or place to put cups and glasses in, Poteriotheca, z, f.

The carved work of a cup-board, Abaci cymacium.

A cup-board keeper, Vasarii structor.

A cupping glass. Ventosa, z, f. Cucurbitula, z, f.

C U R.

A curate (or priest) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

Curdled, Densatus, a, um.

Curds and cream, Coagula liquefacta lacte.

A cure (or parish) Curionatus, us, m.

Curebridge, Vid. Corebridge.

Curia advisare vult, Is a deliberation that the Court purposeth to take, upon any point or points of a Cause, before Judgment be resolved on; for this see the new Book of Entries, Verbo Curia advisare vult.

Curia claudenda, Is a Writ that lieth against him who should fence and close up his ground, if he refuse, or defer to do it. Reg. Orig. fol. 155. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 127. See also the new Book of Entries Verbo Curia Claudenda.

To curle (or frizle) Crispo, are.

To be curled, Crispor, ari.

Curled (or frizled) Crispus, a, um.

Somewhat curled, or curled into small rings, Crispulus, a, um.

C U.

A curling iron, Calamistrum, i, n.

Currance, Uvæ passulæ. Uvulæ Corinthiacæ.

A currier, Coriarius, ii, m. Alutarius, ii, m. Coriorum concinnator.

To curry leather, Coria concinnare. Tergora depesere.

A cursitor, Clericus de cursu, vel Curcista curiæ Cancellariæ. Cursitor, oris, m. They are called Cursitors, because they

make brevia de cursu, Writs of course, so called, because they have a settled form prescribed in an ancient Book, therefore

called the Register of Writs, Judge Doderidge. He is an

Officer or Clerk belonging to the Chancery that maketh

out Original Writs, Anno 14. & 15. H. 8. cap. 2. They are

called Clerks of Course, in the Oath of the Clerks of the

Chancery, appointed Anno 18. Ed. 3. Stat. 5. cap. unico. There

are of these 24 in number, which have allotted unto every

one of them certain Shires, into the which they make out

such Original Writs as are by the Subject required, and

are a Corporation among themselves. Cowel, lib. de signif. verborum.

A curtain (or banging for beds or windows) Cortina, z, f. Ra. Ent. 152. Fle. 71. Curtinus, i, m. Co. Ent. 162. Velum, i, n. Velarium, ii, n.

A curtain rod, Virga Ferrea.

A cur-

A cartilage, Cartilagium, ii, n. *Spcl.* 187.

C U S.

A cushion, Pulvinus, i, m. Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium, ii, n.

A cushion to lean upon, Cubital, & tale, is, n.

A little cushion, Pulvinulus, li, m.

A custard, Artogala, x, f. Artologanus, ni, m.

Custode admittendo & Custode amovendo, Are Writs, for the admitting or removing of Guardians. *Regist. Orig. in iudice.*

Custody (or keeping) Custodia, x, f.

Customary Tenants, Tenentes per Consuetudinem. Are such Tenants as hold by the Custom of their Mannor as their especial evidence, *Vid.* Copyhold.

A custom, Consuetudo, inis, f. This word *Consuetudo* hath in Law divers significations. 1. It is taken for the Common Law, as *Consuetudo Angliæ*. 2. For Statute Law, as *contra consuetudinem, communi consilio regni, edit.* 3. For particular Customs, as Gavel kind, Borough *English*, and the like. 4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as *Consuetudines & Servitia*. 5. For Customs, Tributes or Impositions, as *de novis consuetudinibus levatis in regno, sive in terra, sive in aqua.*

6. Subsidies, or Customs granted by Common consent, that is by Authority of Parliament, *pro bono publico*, these be, *Antiquæ & rectæ consuetudines.* *Cook 2. part of the Instit. cap. 30.*

Custom is one of the main Triangles of the Laws of *England*, these Laws being divided into 1. Common Law. 2. Statute Law. 3. Custom. *Cook on Lit. lib. 2. c. 10. Sect. 165.* Custom is a reasonable act iterated, multiplied and continued by the People time out of mind. Of every Custom there are two essential parts, *time and usage*, time out of mind, and continual and peaceable usage without interruption. *Sir John Davis his Rep.* Some say there are three Essential qualities of a good Custom, 1. Certainty, 2. Reasonableness, 3. Use or Continuance. Others say, a good Custom ought to have four inseparable properties; 1. A reasonable Commencement (for every custom hath a Commencement, although that the memory of man extend not to this, as the river *Nilus* hath a Fountain (although the Geographers cannot find it) whence these Maxims in Law, *Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. In consuetudinibus non diuturnitas temporis, sed soliditas rationis est consideranda.* For if the Custom be unreasonable in the Original, no use or continuance

ance can make this good. *Quod ab initio non valuit, tractu temporis non convalescit.* A thing that is void *ab initio*, no Prescription of time can make this good. Every Custom is not unreasonable which is against the particular rule or maxim of the positive Law, as the custom of Gavel-kind and Borough *English* are against the maxim or descent of Inheritance, and the Custom of *Kent*, the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough, is against the maxim of *Escheats*, for *consuetudo ex certa causa rationabili usitata privat communem legem.* Besides, a Custom may be prejudicial to the Interest of a particular person; and yet reasonable where it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in general, *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* As Custom to make Bulwarks upon the Land of another for defence of the Kingdom, 36. *H. 8. Dyer 60. b.* and to raze Houses, *in publico incendio*, 29. *H. 8. Dyer 36. B.* A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth, and begins only by Oppression and Extortion of Lords, hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by *Litleton*, fol. 48. Custom that the Lord shall have fine of his Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void: And Custom that the Lord of the Mannor shall detain distress taken upon his demean

untill a Fine be made to him for damage at his Will, is also void, 3. *Eliz. Dyer 199. B. Malus usus abolendus est.* 2. Custom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, for *incerta pro malis habentur*: An uncertain thing may not be continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Custom ought to have continuance without interruption, time out of mind, for if it be discontinued within memory, the Custom is gone, *Consuetudo semel reprobata non potest amplius induci*; for as continuance makes custom, so discontinuance destroys it, *Nil tam conveniens naturali æquitati, quam unum quod quæ dissolvi eo ligamine quo ligatum est.* *Consuetudo* is nothing else, but *communis assuetudo.* 4. It ought to be submitted to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it self against it; for Prescription of time makes a custom, but *nulum tempus occurrit Regi.* If a man hath Toil or Wreck, or stray by Prescription, this extends not to the Goods of the King: So Prescription to have Sanctuary for Treason, or to have *Catella felonum*, is void against the King; because that such a Privilege, *exaltat se in Prærogativam Regis*, 1. *H. 7. 236.* Custom is either, 1. General, which is currant through *England*, that which is used *per totam Angliam*, is Common Law, and *quod habetur consuetudo per totam angliam*, is not

a good manner, to alledge a Custom, *Cook 9. Rep. Combes case.* If any general Custom were directly against the Law of God, or if any Statute were made directly against it, as if it were ordained, that no Alms should be given for no necessity the Custom and Statute were void. 2, Particular is that which belongeth to this or that County, as Borough *English* in many places, *Gavel-kind* to *Kent*, for all the Heirs Males to Inherit alike; Countries have their Customs according to the Constitution of the Place, as in *Kent*, *North-Wales*, because those Counties have been most subject to foreign Invasions, that every man there may be of Power for resistance; the Inheritances for the most part descend in *Gavel-kind*, viz. to every Brother alike. There are particular Customs also to this or that Lordship, City, or Town. The Custom of the County of *Buckingham* is, and hath been time out of mind, that every Swan which hath her course in any water that runs to the *Thames* within the said County, if the Swan come upon the Land of any Man, and make her Nest, and hath Cignets upon the same, he that hath the property of the Swan, shall have two of the Cignets, and he whose Land it is, shall have the third Cignet, which shall be of least value: This was held a good

Custom, because the Owner of the Land suffered them to breed there, whereas he might have chased them out. *Cook 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 Mans House with the Constable or Beadle upon suspicion of Bawdery. 3. They may remove an Action before the Major, depending the Plea before the Sheriffs. These Customs in *London*, though against the Rule of Common Law, are allowed *eo potius*, because they have not only the force of a Custom, but also are supported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. *Cook 8. Rep. case of the 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 Kings hands for a year only and a day, and after that term expired (contrary to the Custom of all *England* besides) return to the next Heirs, *Consuetudo loci est Observanda, Camb. Brit. in Gloucestershire.* *Baldwin le Pettour* held certain Lands in *Hemingston* in *Suffolk* by Serjeantry, for which on *Christmas* day every year before the King of *England*, he should perform one *Jalrus* (that is, he should dance) one *Suffletus* (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a sound) and

and one *Bumbulus* (let a crack downward) *Cambden* in *Suffolk*. In some Country, an Infant when he is of the Age of fifteen years may make a Feoffment, and the Feoffment is good; and in some Country when he can mete an Ell of Cloth. *D. and Student. c. 10.* In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, *Dum sola & casta vixerit.* Sir *George Farmour* claimed by Custom in his Mannor of *Torchester* in *Northamptonshire*, to have a Common Bake-House, and that none others should Bake to sell there; and it was adjudged a good Custom *Cook, 8 Report, Case of the City of London*, see more there concerning particular Customs.

Custom for Wares and Merchandize, Custuma, & f. Ry. 327. 8. Co. 126. 11. Co. 98. Spel. 188. Anno 14. Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 21. Reg. Orig. fol. 138. a. 129. a. This word *Custuma* is also used for such services as Tenants of a Mannor owe unto their Lord, *Vid. new Book of Entries, verbo custom.* *Customarily, Custumabiliter, adv. Re. Ent. 137.*

Custos Brevium, Is the Principal Clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon Files, every return by it self, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of

Nisi prius, called the *Postea*, for they are first brought in by the Clerk of Assise of every Circuit to the Protonotary that entred the issue in that matter, for the entring of the Judgment, and then the Protonotaries do get of the Court peremptory day, for every Party to speak what he hath to alledge in arrest of Judgment: Which day being past, he entred the Verdict, and Judgment thereupon into the Rolls of the Court; And that done, he doth in the end of the Term deliver over to the *Custos brevium*, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, which came to his hands that Term: which received, he bindeth into a bundle, and bestoweth them. The *Custos brevium* also maketh entry of the Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh forth Exemplifications and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office and of all Fines Levied. The Fines after they are Ingrossed, the parts thereof are divided between the *Custos brevium*, and the Chirographer, whereof the Chirographer keeps always with him the Writ of Covenant, and the Note, the *Custos brevium* keepeth the Concord, and the foot of the Fine, upon which foot the Chirographer collate the Proclamations to be endorsed, when they are all Proclaimed. This Office is the

M

the

the Princes gift, and he is called *Custos breuium Domini Regis de banco*.

Custos Placitorum Corona, Master of the Crown Office, who is the chief Coroner of England.

Custos Rotulorum, Is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of Peace, and, as some think, of the Commission of the Peace it self, *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 4. cap. 3. 373*. He is always Justice of Peace and *Quorum* in the County where he hath his Office, he is usually called *Custos Rotulorum*, and not Master of the Rolls, the which see in Chancery.

C U T.

To cut, *Seco*, are.

A cut, *Incisura*, *x*, f. *Sciffura*, *z*, f.

To cut or slice up, open, along or forward, *Proseco*, are.

A cutting up, *Prosectus*, *lis*, m.

A cutting up or along, *Proscissio*, *onis*, f.

Cut up (or open) *Prosectus*, *z*, um.

A cutting (or lancing) *Incisio*, *onis*, f.

To cut the margent of books, *Demargino*, are.

A cutler, *Cultrarius*, *ii*, m.

A cut-purse (or cheat) *Saccularius*, *ii*, m. *Marfupicida*, *x*, f. *Crumenifeca*, *x*, f. *Manticularius*, *ii*, m. *Zonarius fector*.

Cutbert (a mans name) *Cutbertus*, *i*, m.

D A G.

A *Dag (or rag of cloath)* *Frastra panni*.

A dagger (or pistol) *Sclopetum*, *i*, n.

A dagger, *Sica*, *x*, f. *Pugio*, *onis*, m. *Daggarius*, *ii*, m.

A little dagger (or pocket dagger) *Pugiunculus*, *li*, m.

A stab or thrust with a dagger, *Pugionis ictus*.

To stab with a dagger, *Aliquem ictibus pugionis petere, vel Pugione confodere*.

D A L.

A dairy (or milk-bouse) *Dairia*, *x*, f. *Fle. 171. 172. Lactarium*, *ii*, n.

A dairy-man, *Lactarius*, *ii*, m.

A dairy maid, *Lactaria*, *x*, f. *Lactatrix*, *icis*, f.

D A L.

Dalegrig (the Family) *De Dalenrigius*.

De La-Mare (the Family) *De La-Mara*.

D A M.

Damage, *Damnum*, *i*, n. *Damage in the Common Law* hath

hath a special signification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 7. sect. 431. Damnum dicitur à demendo, cum diminutione res deterior fit. Cook lib. 10. Rep.* So costs of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Substance is diminished.

Damage Feasants, Is when a strangers Beasts are in another mans grounds, without lawful Authority or Licence of the Tenant of the ground, and there do feed, tread and otherwise spoil the Corn, Grass, Woods, or such like, in which case the Tenant, whom they hurt, may therefore take, distress, and impound them, as well in the night as in the day: But for Rent and Services none may distress in the night season. He that hath the hurt may take the Beasts as a Distress, and put them in a pound overt, so it be within the same shire, and there let them remain till the Owner will make him amends for the hurt: But by the Statute of Queen Mary, the beasts must not be driven above three Miles out of the Hundred.

Damageable, Damnosus, 4, um.

Damask (a kind of stuff) Damascenus pannus, Dalmaticum sericum.

A damask garment, Vestis Damascena.

A dam, Damma, 2, f. *Spel.* 44. 424. *Lex.* 8. Agger, 8ris, m. To dam (or pen up) Aggero, are.

To damnific, Damnificò, are.

D A N.

Dan or *Daven* river (in Cheshire) Danus.

A maurice dancer, Salisubfultor, i, m.

The chief maurice dancer, Praefultor, oris, m.

A rope-dancer, Funambulus, li, m. Schönobates, 2, m.

A dancer (or leaper) Saltator, oris, m.

Danger, Dangium, ii, n. 1. *Mon.* 723. 2. *Mon.* 1032.

Daungium, ii, n. 1. *Mon.* 815. *Periculum,* li, n.

Dancaster (in Yorkshire) Dorchester, Danum.

Danes-end (in Hertfordshire) Dacorum Clades.

D A R.

Darby town (in Darbyshire) Darbia, Derbia.

Darbyshire, Darbiensis Comitatu Dorventania.

Darent or Dart river (in Kent) Darentus fluvius, Dorventa.

Darwent river (in Darbyshire, Yorkshire and Cumberland) Derventio, Derwentio, Dorventio, Dorventa.

M 4 J . . . Adars

D A.

Ad art. (or *Javelin*) *Jaculum*,
li, n. *Spicula*, z, f.
Adasting, *Jaculatio*, oris, f.
To dart, *Jaculor*, ari.

D A S.

A dash, *Nota*, z, f.

D A T.

The date of a deed or writing,
Data, z, f. *Bras.* 188. ter.
A date (a kind of sweet fruit)
Dactylus, li, m.

D A U.

To daub, *Deluto*, are.
A daubing, *Cementum*, i, n.
2. *Rel.* 816. *Delutatio*, or
nis, f.

Daven river: See *Dan*.
A daughter, *Filia*, z, f.
A daughter-in-law, *Nurus*, ri
f. *Filiastra*, z, f.
A daughter-in-law (or *daugh-
ter by a former bed*) *Privigna*,
z, f.

David (a man's name) *David*,
idis, m.

D A Y.

A day, *Dies*, ei, m vel f.
Sunday, *Dies Dominicus*.
Monday, *Dies Lunæ*.
Tuesday, *Dies Martis*.
Wednesday, *Dies Mercurii*.
Thursday, *Dies Jovis*.
Friday, *Dies Veneris*.
Saturday, *Dies Saturni* vel
Sabbati.

D E.

To day, *Hodie*, adv.
The day before, *Prædie*, adv.
Of the day before, *Prædianus*,
a, um.
The day after (or *following*)
Postredie, adv.
In the day time (or *by day*) *In-
terdiu*, adv.
Daily (every day) *Quotidie*,
adv.
Two days space, *Biduum*, i, n.

D E A.

A deacon, *Diaconus*, ni, m.
A deaconship, *Diaconatus*,
us, m.
A deacons vest or coat, *Sticta*,
z, f.

Deaf, *Surdus*, a, um.
Deafness, *Surditas*, atis, f.
A false dealer (or *double deal-
er*) *Prævaricator*, oris, m.
False dealing, *Prævaricatio*,
onis, f.

To use false dealing, *Prævari-
co*, ari.

A dean, *Decanus*, i, m. *Dean*
is derived of the *Greek* word
δέκα, that signifieth *Ten*, be-
cause he was anciently over
Ten *Prebends* or *Canons* at
the least in a *Cathedral Church*,
and is head of his *Chapter*.
Cook on Lit.

A deanry, or *deanship*, *Deca-
natus*, us, m. *Spel.* 104.
Dean forest (in *Gloucestershire*)
Danubiz vel *Danica Sylva*.
Deal (in *Kent*) *Dela*.
Deareness, *Carissia*, z, f. *Pry*.
376. *Ry.* 527.

Dearth

D E.

Dearth (or scarcity of corn and victuals, Caritas, atis, f.

Death (decease or departure out of this life) Mors, tis, f.

D E B.

A debate, *Debatum*, i, n. Reg. III. br. Judic. 173. Spel. 194.

Debet & Solet, These words are divers times used in the Writers of the Common Law, and may trouble the mind of a young Student except he have some Advertisement of them; for example, it is said in the *Old nat. brev. fol. 98.* This Writ (*de seisa molendini*) being in (the *debet & solet*) is a Writ of right, &c. And again, *fol. 69.* A Writ of (*Quod permittat*) may be pleaded in the County before the Sheriff, and it may be in the *debet*, and in the *solet*, or in the *debet* without the *solet*, according as the Demandant claimeth. Wherefore Note, that those Writs that are in this sort brought, have these words in them, as formal words not to be omitted, and according to the diversity of the Case, both *debet* and *solet* are used, or *debet* alone, that is, if a man sue to recover any right by a Writ, whereof his Ancestor was disseised by the Tenant or his Ancestor, then he useth only the word *Debet* in his Writ; because *Solet* is not fit, by reason his Ancestor was disseised,

D E.

and the Custom discontinued. But if he sue for any thing that is now first of all denied him, then he useth both these words (*Debet* and *Solet*) because his Ancestors before him, and he himself usually enjoyed the thing sued for, as *folet* to a Mill, or Common of Pasture, untill this present refusal of the Tenant. The like may be said of (*Debet*) and (*Desinet*), as appeareth by the Register Original, in the Writ *de debito fol. 140. &c.*

Debarab (a womans name) *Debora*, z, f.

Debts, *Debita*, orum, n. Debt is a Writ, and lieth where any sum of money is due to a Man, by reason of Accompt, Bargain, Contract, Obligation or other specialty, to be paid at a certain day, at which day, if he payeth not, then he shall have this Writ. But if any Sum of Money be due to any Lord by his Tenant for any Rent Service, the Lord shall never have Action of Debt, but he must always distress. Also for Rent-charge or Rent-seeke which any man hath for life, in tail, or in Fee, he shall not have any Action of Debt, as long as the Rent continueth, but his Executors may have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of any of the said Rents due in the life of their Testator by the Statute 32. El. 8. cap. 37. But for the Arrearages of Rent reserved upon a Lease for term

M 3

of

D E.

of years, the Leasor is at his Election to have an Action of Debt, or for to distrein. But if the Lease be determined, then he shall not distrein after for that Rent, but he must have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, *New terms of Law*. Debts due by Obligation shall be paid by Executors before Debts by simple Contract, and Debts by simple Contract before Legacies, *Cook 9. Rep. Pinchens case*. If a man take a woman which is indebted to other persons, the Husband and Wife shall be sued for this debt, the Wife living. But if she die, the Husband shall not be charged for this debt after her death, unless the Creditor of the Husband and Wife recover the debt during the Coverture, then, although the Wife die, yet the Husband shall be charged for to pay this debt, after the death of the Wife by this recovery, *Fitz. nat. brev. Tit. Debt*. If a Man Lease Land for Term of Life to a woman rendring Rent, and she taketh a Husband, and after the Rent is behind, and the Woman die, the Husband shall be charged by a Writ of Debt for this Rent behind, because that he takes the profit of the Land by reason of his Wife. By Law of the Realm debt only ariseth upon some Contract or penalty Imposed, upon some Statute, and not by other Offences, as in the Civil Law,

D E.

debitum ex delicto. If a Tailor make a Garment for me, if we be not agreed before what I shall pay for the making, he cannot have an Action of Debt, otherwise it is for Victuals and Wine. But the Taylor may detain the Garment until he be paid, as an Inn-keeper may his Guests horse for meat, or he may have an Action upon the Case, upon an assumpsit to pay him so much as he deserves, *Cook lib. 8. Rep. p. 147. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 63.*

A debtor, Debitor, oris, m.

D E C.

To decay (or fall down) Decido, ere. Declino, are.

A decaying (or falling down) Lapsus, us, m. Casus, us, m.

December, December, is, 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. 182. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 172. 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 Demand.

D E.

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 contained three things, viz. who complaineth, and against whom, and for what matter: And in the Declaration what ought to be Comprised, how, and in what manner the Action rose between the Parties, and when, and what Day, Year and Place, and to whom the Action shall be given, and in conclusion, he ought to aver and proffer to prove his suit, and shew the damage which he hath sustained by the wrong done unto him.

A decoction (or boyling of herbs or other things) *Decoctum*, i, n. *Decoctio*, *Apozema*, tis, n.

A decay, *Illex*, icis, c. g.

A decree, *Decretum*, i, n.

D E D.

Dedimus potestatem, Is a Writ whereby Commission is given

D E.

to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it *Delegationem*, and it is granted most commonly upon suggestion that the Party, which is to do something before a Judge, or in Court, is so feeble that he cannot travel. It is used in divers Cases, as to make a personal answer to a Bill of Complaint in the Chancery, to make an Attorney for the following of a Suit in the County, Hundred, Wapentake, &c. *Old nat. brev. fol. 20. To Levy a Fine, West. part. 1. Symb. Tit. Fines.* And divers other effects, as you may see in *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev.* in divers places noted in the Index of the Book. In what diversity of Cases this Writ or Commission is used: See the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo Dedimus potestatem.*

To deduce or deduct, *Deduco*, ere.

A deduction, *Deductio*, onis, f.

Deducted, *Deductus*, a, um.

D E E.

A deed, *Factum*, i, n. This word in the understanding of the Common Law, is an Instrument written in Parchment or Paper, whereunto ten things are necessarily incident, 1. Writing. 2. In Parchment or Paper. 3. A Person able to Contract. 4. By a sufficient name. 5. A

videt Coth on lib: 1: Co. lort 40

5. A Person able to be Contracted with. 6. By a sufficient name. 7. A thing to be Contracted for. 8. Apt words required by Law. 9. Sealing. 10. Delivery. *Cook on Lit. lib. 1. c. 5. sect. 40.* It is called of the Civilians *Literarum Obligatio*. In another place on *Lit. (viz. lib. 3. c. 1. sect. 259.)* Sir Edward Cook saith, a Deed is an Instrument consisting of three things, *viz.* Writing, Sealing and Delivery, comprehending a Bargain or Contract between Party and Party, Man or Woman. Also in *Goddards Case, 2. Rep.* He saith there are three things of the Essence and Substance of a Deed, *viz.* Writing in Paper or Parchment, Sealing or Delivery, and if it have these three, altho' it want an *cujus rei testimonium sigillum suum apposuit*, yet the Deed is sufficient, for (*Traditio loqui facit Chartam*) the delivery is as necessary to the Essence of a Deed, as putting of the Seal to it, and yet it is not necessary to exprels it in the Deed that it was delivered. The Date of the Deed is not of the Substance of it, for if it want Date, or if it be a false or impossible date, as the 30th. day of Febr. yet the Deed is good, for it takes effect by the Delivery and not the day of the date. The order of making a Deed is, 1. To write it, then to Seal it, and after to deliver it, and therefore it is not necessary, that the Sealing or De-

livery be mentioned within the Writing, because they are to be done after, *Cook 2. Rep. Goddards Case. Cooks 9. Rep. Windbam's Case.*

Of Deeds some be, 1. Indented, so called because they are cut to the fashion of the Teeth in the top or side, which are either *Bipartite*, when there are two Parts and Parties to the Deeds. *Tripartite*, when there are three Parts and Parties. *Quadrupartite*, when there are four Parts and Parties. *Quinquupartite*, when there are five Parts and Parties: Which division groweth from the form or fashion of them, *West. part 1. symb.* 2. Polls which are plain without any Indenting, so called, because they are cut even or Polled, every Deed that is Pleased, shall be intended to be a Deed Poll, unless it be alledged to be Indented, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 5. sect. 370.*

If a Deed beginneth *Hæc 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, *Cook ubi supra, and Cook 5. Rep. Stiles Case.*

Dee river (in Chesbire) Deva.

Dee

Joko

*Dee river
not indented
of substance
of the deed
C. 2. Rep.
Goddard's
Case*

D E.

Dee river (in Scotland) Dea, new terms of Law.
 Diva, Ocafa.

Deemed, Existimatus, a, um.
 Reputatus, a, um.

A fallow deer, Dama, x,
 c. g.
 A red deer (hart or stag) Cervus, i, m.

The fawn of a fallow deer, Hinnulus, li, m.

The fawn of a red deer, Cervulus, li, m.

The skin of a deer, Nebris, idis, f.

D E.

A defender, Defensor, oris, m.
 Protector, oris, m.

Defender or defendour of the faith, Defensor Fidei. It is a peculiar Title given to the Kings of England by the Pope (as Catholicus) to the Kings of Spain, and (Christianissimus) to the Kings of France. It was first given by Leo Decimus to King Henry VIII. for writing against Martin Luther, in the behalf of the Church of Rome, Stows annals, pag. 863.

Defensive, Defensorius, a, um.

Defiled (stained or polluted) Contaminatus, a, um.

To define, Definere, ire.

A definition, Definitio, onis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a, um.
 Se Defendendo, Is not matter of Justification, because the Law intends it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Case, for Quarrels are not presumed to grow without some wrong, either in words or deeds; therefore the Law putteth him to sue out his Pardon of course, and punisheth him by forfeiture of Goods, Vid. Bacon's Collections of the Law. If a Man kill another in his own defence, he shall not lose his Life nor his Lands, but he must lose his Goods, except the Party slain did first assault him, to kill, rob or trouble him by the Highway side, or in his own House, and then he shall lose nothing. Id. use of the Law.

D E F.

A default, Defalta, x, f. Reg. Indic. 1.

A default of issue, Defectus exitus.

Default of payment, Defalta solutionis.

A defeat or overbrow, Clades, is, f.

A defect, Defectus, tis, m.

Defective, Defectivus, a, um.

A defeisance, Defesantia, x, f. Co. Ent. 147. Defeizantia, x, f. (i. e.) A Condition that is in one Deed, whereby another Deed, &c. is made void.

A defence or defending, Tutela, x, f. Defensio, onis, f.

Munimentum, i, n.

To defend, Defendo, ere.

Undefended, Indefensus, a, um. Lex. 71.

A defendant in law, Impedens, tis, m. Defendens, tis, m.

Is he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he which is used in an Action Real, Vid.

Defe-

D E.

Defeisible (that may be undone) *Defesibilis*, le, adj.

To bid defiance, *Diffido*, are.

To deform (or make deformed)

Deformo, are.

Deformed, *Deformatus*, a, um.

To deforce (or keep one out of his own by force) *Deforcio*, are.

A deforcer, *Deforcior*, oris, m. (i. e.)

One that keeps out the Right Heir.

A deforcement (or taking away an Estate by force from the right owner) *Deforciammentum*, i, n. *Lex*. 42.

To defraud, *Defraudo*, are.

D E G.

To degenerate (or grow out of kind) *Degenero*, are.

Degenerate (or grown out of kind) *Degener*, ris, adj.

A degree, *Gradus*, us, m.

To prefer to a degree, *Ad honoris & dignitatis gradum promovere*.

D E I.

Deirhurst (in Gloucestershire) *Deirosylva*.

Deirmald or *Beverly* (in York-shire) *Deirorum Sylva*.

D E L.

To delay (defer or prolong from day to day) *Defero*, ers, tuli, istum, ferre. *Prolongo*, are. *Craffino*, are.

D E.

A delay (or delaying) *Dilatio*, onis, f. *Prolongatio*, onis f.

A delegate, *Delegatus*, us, m.

To deliver, *Delibero*, are.

A delivery, *Deliberatio*, onis, f.

Delvin (in West-meath in Ireland) *Delvinia*.

D E M.

To demand, *Demando*, are. *Pry*. 278. *West*. 2. 9. *Co*. *Lit*. 281. *D. and Student* 57.

A demand, *Demanda*, æ, f. *Demandum*, i, n. It signifieth calling upon a Man for any thing due. It hath likewise a proper signification with the Common Lawyers opposite to *Plaint*: For the pursuit of all Civil Actions 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 *Astor* 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.* fo. 67.

Demesn

D E.

Demestri, Dominicum, ci, n.
Spel. 214.

A demise (or letting of an Estate) Dimissio, onis, f.

Demised, Dimissus, a, um.

Demorage; *Demoragium*, ii, n.

To demur, *Demurro*, are. 1.
H. 7. 13. *Morari in lege*. It signifieth in our Common Law, a kind of Pawse upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is used substantively, for in every Action the Controversie 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 Counsel yield not unto it, and in such Case the Judge with his Assessors proceeds to Judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his Associates, then there is stay made, and a time taken, either for the Court to think further upon it, and to agree if they can: Or else for all the Justices to meet together in the Chequer Chamber, and upon hearing of that which the Serjeants shall say of both Parts, to advise and set down what is Law. And whatsoever they conclude, standeth firm without further remedy. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 13.* *West* calleth it a De-

D E.

murrer in Chancery likewise, when there is Question made whether a Parties Answer to a Bill of Complaint, &c. be defective or not, and therefore reference made to any of the Bench, for the Examination thereof, and report to be made to the Court, 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery, sect. 29.*

A demurrer (or an abiding in the judgment of the Court) *Moratio* in *Legē*. Demurrer cometh of the French word *Demeurer*, Lat. *Demorari*, to abide, and therefore he which demurreth in Law, abideth in Law, *moratur* or *demoratur in lege*, *Minshew. Cook on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 3. sect. 96.*

Demy (or half) *Dimidium*, ii, n.

A demy bake, *Tormentum*, i, n. 1. *Fo.* 106.

D E N.

A den (cave or cell) *Antrum*, i, n. *Specus*, ci, & *uis*, d. g.

The dens of wild beasts, *Lustra*, orum, n. pl. Sing. *carere*

A denial (or denying) *Negatio*, onis, f.

To deny, *Nēgo*, are.

Denied, *Negatus*, a, um.

Adenizen, *Denizatus*, us, m. *Lex.* 43.

A dentifrice, *Dentifricium*, ii, n.

Denshire: See *Devonshire*.

Denbigh (in *Denbighshire*) *Denbighia*.

D E O.

D R.

D E O.

A deodand, Deodandum, i, n.
Deodand is when any Man by misfortune is slain by a Horse, or by a Cart, or by another thing that moveth to further the death, then the thing that is the cause of his death, and which at the time of his misfortune did move, shall be forfeit to the King, and that is called **Deodand**, and pertains to the Kings Almoner for to dispose in Alms and deeds of Charity.

D E P.

To depart, Departo, ire. Co. Ent. 295. R. Ent. 162.

A departure, Departura, z, f.
Departer is a word properly used of him that first Pleading one thing in Bar of an Action and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder shew another matter contrary to his first Plea, *Plowden in Reniger and Fogassa, fol. 7. & 8.* and of this (see divers Examples in *Brook Tit. departer de son plee.*

To depart in despite of the court, In contemptum Curie discedere, Is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, or is called after, though he had no day given him, so that it be in the same Term, if he do not appear but

D E.

makes default, it is a departure in despite of the Court, and therefore he shall be Condemned.

To depasture, Depasturo, are. A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To depend (or stay upon) Dependendo, ere.

He that dependeth upon another, Accessarius, ii, m.

A depilatory (or medicine to take off hair) Dropax, acis, m.

To deprive, Privo, are.

A deprivation (or taking away of a benefice) Deprivatio, onis, f.

Deptsford (in Kent) Profundum vadum.

To depuse, Deputo, are.

A deputy (or substitute) Deputatus, i, m. Substitutus, i, m.

D E R.

Deraigne, Deraignia, z, f. It cometh of the French word *Deraigner* or *Deraigner*, i. e. to displace, or to turn out of his order, and hercof cometh **Deraignment**, a displacing, or turning out of his Order. So when a Monk is deraigned, he is degraded and turned out of his order of Religion, and become a Lay-man, *Cook on Liv. lib. 2. c. 11. sect. 202. Rybiginus in his grand Customary, cap. 122, & 123.* maketh mention of (*Lex probabilis*) and (*Lex deraignia*) *legem probabilem* or *probationem*, he defineth to be a Proof of a Mans own Fact, which he saith he hath done, and

D E.

And his adversary denieth. His Example is this, *A. saeth R.* for a Hog, saying thou shouldst deliver me a Hog for two Shillings six Pence, which mone^y *F.* paid thee, wherefore I demand my Hog, which I am ready to prove. *Deraignian* he denieth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himself, which his adversary saith was done, defeating or confounding of his Adversaries Assertion (as you would say) and shewing it to be without and against reason or likelihood, which is avouched. In our Common Law it is used diversly, first generally for to prove, as *Dirationabit Jus suum haeres propinquior. Glanville lib. 2. cap. 6. and habeo probos homines, qui hoc viderunt & audierunt, & parati sunt hoc dirationare. Idem, lib. 4. c. 6.* And (*Dirationavit terram illam in Curia mea*) *Idem, lib. 2. cap. 20. i. e.* He proved that Land to be his own.

A deraignment or proof, Diratiocinatio, onis, f.

To deraign (or prove and make good) Dirationo, are.

Dersford (in Kent) Derenti vadum.

D E S.

To describe, Describo, ere.

A description, Descriptio, onis, f.

A desk to write upon, Desca, z, f. 2. Mon. 370. Pluteus, ci, m.

D E.

Le Despenser or Spencer (the Family) Le Despenser & Despensator.

To destroy, Destruo, ere.

A destroyer, Destructor, oris, m. Devastator, oris, m. Perditor, oris, m.

A destroying (or destruction) Destructio, onis, f.

Desmond (in Ireland) Démonia.

D E T.

To detain (or cause to tarry) Detineo, ere. Retardo, are.

To detect (accuse or bewray) Detego, ere.

To determine, Determino, are.

Detinue, Dicitur à Detinendo, because Detinet is the principal word in the Writ. It is a Writ that lieth against him who having Goods and Chattels delivered to him to keep refuseth to deliver them again, and so detaineth them, Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol. 138. To this is answerable in some sort (alio depositi) in the Civil Law. And he taketh his Action of Detinue, that intendeth to recover the thing delivered, and not the damage sustained by the detinue, Kitchen fol. 176. See the new Book of Entries, Verbo Detinue. Upon general acceptance of Goods, to keep, or to keep safely, if the Goods be stolen, or otherwise perish, the Bailiff or he that accepts them shall answer for them. Otherwise it is if he take them up-
on

D I.

on special acceptance, to keep them as his own Goods, Cook
4. Rep. *Sousbores case.*

D E V.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, Is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Specialties, before the debt upon the said Specialties be due, for in this case the Executors are as liable to Action as if they had wasted the Goods of the Testator riotously, or without cause: *Vid. new Terms of Law.*

To devide (or part) *Divido*, ere.

A deviding (or division) *Divisio*; onis, f.

Devises (in *Wiltshire*) *Divisio*. *Castrum de vies.*

To devise (or bequeath by will) *Deviseo*, are.

A devise (or request) *Devisum*, i, n. *Devisatio*, onis, f. *Devisamentum*, i, n. *R4. Ent. 486. i Co. 80.*

Devonshire, *Danmoniorum Regio*. *Devonia*. *Dommonia*, *Domnonia*.

Of *Devonshire*, *Dommuensis*, *Domnoniensis*.

D I A.

A *diadem*, *Diadema*, atis, n.

A *dial*, *Horarium*, ii, n. *Horoscöpium*, ii, n. *Horologium*, ii, n.

D I.

The *rod*, the *gnomen* 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 his shadow sheweth the hours) *Sciatheras*, z, m.

A *diameter* (or line going thorough 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*, *Taxellus*, li, m. *Talus*, i, m. *Alea*, z, f.

To play at *dice*, *Astragalizo*, are. *Talis ludere*. *Ludere* *Taxillis*.

A *cast* at *dice*, *Bolus*, i, m. *Tesserarum jactus*. *Jactus Aleæ*.

A *player* at *dice*, *Aleator*, oris, m.

A *place* where *dice* are laid up, *Alearium*, ii, n.

D I E.

To *diet*, *Dietto*, are.

Diet, *Dixta*, z, f.

Diet drink, *Potus dixteticus*.

D I F.

Difficult, *Difficilis*, le, adj.

Difficulty, *Difficultas*, tis, f.

DIG.

D I.

D I G.

A digger of Mines, Metallicus fossor.

To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonizo, are.

To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.

A digging, Fossio, onis, f. Cavatio, onis, f.

A plat of ground digged, Befcata, z, f.

D I L.

To dilacerate (tear or rent in pieces) Dilacero, are.

To dilate, or make large, Dilato, are.

Dilatory (that causeth delay or stay) Dilatorius, a, um.

Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj.

Diligence, Diligentia, z, f.

D I M.

A dimension (or measuring) Dimensio, onis, f.

To diminish, Diminuo, ere.

A diminution, Diminutio, onis, f.

D I N.

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.

A dinner, Prandium, ii, n.

A dining chamber, Pransorium, ii, n.

D I.

D I O.

Dionysius (a mans name) Dionysius, ii, m.

Dionysia (a womans name) Dionysia, z, f.

D I R.

Direct, Directus, a, um.

To direct (or make streight),

Dirigo, ere.

A directing or direction, Directio, onis, f.

A director, Director, oris, m.

D I S.

To disagree, Discordo, are.

To disanchor (or weigh the Anchor) Exancoro, are.

To disannull, Annihilo, are. Abrogo, are.

To disarm (or unarm) Exarmo, are. Dearmo, are.

To disburse, Enumero, are. Expendo, ere.

To disable, Dishabilito, are.

Disability, Dishabilitas, atis, f.

Disabled, Dishabilitatus, a, um.

To disavow, Deadvoco, are. Spel. 194.

Discens, Discensus, us, m.

It signifieth in the Common Law an order or means, whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors, *Old nat. brev. fol. 201.* And it is either Lineal or Collateral, Lineal discens.

scient is when a descent is conveyed in the same line of the whole Blood, as Grandfather, Father, Son, Sons Son, and so downward. Collateral descent is out in another branch from above, of the whole Blood, as Grandfathers Brother, Fathers Brother, and so downward: Note, that if one die seized in Fee, or in Fee tail of Land, in which another hath right to enter, and that descendeth to his Heir, such descent shall take away the entry of him which hath right to enter, for that the Heir hath them by descent from his Father and so came unto those Tenements by the Law, and he that had right cannot put him out by entering upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title, *Littleton lib. 1. c. 1. & lib. 3. cap. 6. and Stat. 22. H. 1. cap. 33.*

To discern, Discerno, ere.

To discharge, (or disburden) Exonero, are.

To discharge (or acquit) Quicio, are.

To discharge from being forest (or to free and exempt from forest laws) Deaforesto, are.

To disclaim (or refuse an interest) Disclamo, are.

A disclaim, Disclamium, ii, n.

It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he

holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he distreined for Rent not paid, or service not performed: Then the Tenant denying himself to hold of such Lord, is said to disclaim: And the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, the Tenant loseth his Land. *Terms of Law.* Of this see *Stene de verborum significatione, verbo Disclamation.* Also if a Man deny himself to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said to disclaim his Blood, *Fitz-Herbert. nat. brev. fol. 197. G.* See *Brook Titulo Disclaimer.* If a Man Arraigned of Felony do disclaim Goods, being cleared he leeseeth them, *Stawford pl. Cor. fol. 286.* See the new book of Entries, *Verbo Disclaimer.*

Discontinuance, Discontinuationis, f.

To discover, Detego, ere.

A discovering, Detectio, onis, f.

To discourse, Discurro, ere.

A discourse, Discursus, us, m.

A disease, Morbus, i, m.

To disfranchise, Excivito, are.

Exurbito, are.

Want of digestion, Indigestio, onis, f. Cruditus, atis, f.

A dish, Discus, ci, m. Scuta, e, f. Catinus, i, m. Feraculum, li, n.

A little dish (saucer or porringer, &c.) Scutella, e, f. Disculus, li, m.

A dish-bearer, Discophorus, ri, m.

Dishonest, Inhonestus, a, um. Dish-

Disbonour, Dedecus, oris, n. Ignominia, x, f.

To disinberit, Exhzredo, are.

A disinberiting, Exhzredatio, onis, f.

To dislodge (or put out of lodging) Demigro, are.

To dismember, Dismembro, are.

To dismiss, Dimitto, ere.

Disobediencce, Inobediencia, x, f.

Disobedient, Inobediens, ntis, adj.

To disobey, Inobedio, ire.

Disorder, Contusio, onis, f. Inordinatio, onis, f.

To disorder, Confundo, ere.

Disorderly, Confusè, adv.

Disparagement, Disparagatio, onis, f. *Spel.* 105. It is by our Common Lawyers used especially for matching an Heir in Marriage, under his or her degree, or against decency: See *Cowel Instit. de Nuptiis. sect. 6.* It cometh, as I take it, from the two Latin words *Dispar* (i. e.) unfit, inconvenient, disagreeing, and *Ago* to do, which is as much as to say, to do that which is not fit to be done.

To disparage, Disparago, are.

To dispart (or break down the inclosure) Deseptio, ire. Disparto, are.

To dispatch, Expedio, ire.

A dispatching (or dispatch) Expeditio, onis, f.

A dispensation, Dispensatio, onis, f.

To dispense with, Disenso, are. Legibus solvere.

To dispose, order, or set in order, Dispono, ere.

To dispossess, Dispossessio, are.

Dispossessed, Dispossessionatus, z, um.

A disproof, Dirationamentum, i, n.

To disprove, Dirationò, are. *Placit Cor.* 28. *z. Mon.* 26. *Spel.* 204. *Refello*, ere.

To dispute, Disputo, are.

Disputable (or which may be the subject of disputation) Disputabilis, le, adj.

To disquiet, Inquieto, are. Molesto, are.

Disquiet or disquieting, Inquietatio, onis, f.

A dissection (or cutting asunder) Dissectio, onis, f.

Disseisin, Disseisina, x, f. It signifieth in the Common Law an unlawful dispossessing of a man of his Land, Tenement, or other Immoveable or Incorporeal right; *Instit. of the Common Law, cap. 15.*

A disseisor, Disseistor, oris, m.

To disseize, Disseiso.

A distaff, Colus, li & lus, f.

A distaff, full of tow, flax or other such matter, which is spun, Pensum, i, n.

A distance, Distantia, x, f.

To distill, Distillo, are.

A distilling (or distillation) Distillatio, onis, f.

By distilling, Distillando.

A distiller, Distillator, oris, m.

A stiller of things distilled, Distillarius, ii, m.

Distinct, Distinctus, a, um.

Distinctly, Distinctè, adv.

To distinguish, Distinguo, ere.

A distinguishing (or distinction) Distinctio, onis, f.

To distrust, Distringo, ere.

Not distrustable, Indistringibilis, le, adj. *z Inst.* 402.

A distress, *Districtio*, *omis*, *f.* *Angustia*, *z.* *f.* It signifieth most commonly in the Common Law, a compulsion in certain Real Actions whereby to bring a Man to appearance in Court, or to pay debt or duty denied. The effect whereof most commonly is to drive the Party distressed to Replevie the distress, and so take his Action of Trespass against the distresser, or else to compound Neighbourly with him for the debt or duty, for which he justifieth. The *Civilians* call a distress, *Pignorum captionem*. *Brissonius de verbor. sign. lib. 14.* This compulsion is by *Brisson*, *cap. 71.* divid'd into a distress Personal, and distress real; distress Personal is made by surprizing a mans moveable Goods, and detaining them for the security of his appearance to the suit, and to make him Plaintiff. A distress real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*: And thus it is interpreted by *Hotoman de verb. feudal. verbo districtus*. This differeth from an attachment in this point (among others) that a distress cannot be taken by any Common Person, without the compass of his own Fee. *Fitz-Herb. nat. 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 distressed, *New terms of Law, Verbo Distress*. Distress is a French word, and it is called in Latin *Listrictio* & *Angustia*, because the Cattle Distressed, are put into a streight which we call a Pound.

One may distress any where *intra feodum*, so that it be not in the High-way, nor Church-yard.

A distress must be, 1. of a thing whereof a valuable property is in some body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are *fera nature* cannot be distressed. 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 Mans hand cutting of Wood, and the like, they are for that time Privileged, and cannot be distressed. 3. Valuable things shall not be distressed for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by consequence are for the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smiths shop shall not be distressed for the Rent issuing out of the shop, nor the Horse in the Hootry, nor the materials in a Weavers shop for making of Cloath, nor Cloath or Garments in a Taylors shop, nor Sacks of Corn or Meal in a Mill, nor in a Market, nor any thing distressed for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be distressed for Rent that cannot be rendred again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the distress taken, as sheaves or shocks of Corn cannot be distressed for Rent, but for damage feasant they may, but Carts with Corn may be distressed for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, *Averia caruæ*, shall not be distressed, for no man shall be distressed by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Ax

Ar of a Carpenter, or the Books of a Scholar, but Goods or *Animalia otiosa* may be distrained. If the distress be of Utensils, of household or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be stolen away, there he must impound them in a house or other pound covert within three miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons or the like fixed to the Freehold, or the doors or Windows of a house, or the like, cannot be distrained. 7. Beasts that escape may be distrained for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Couchant, he that distreins any thing that hath life must impound them in a Lawful Pound within three miles in the same County. The Common Law is, Men cannot distrein for rent or service in the night as is adjudged in the 12 of E. 3. *Tir.* Distress, but for damage Feasant he may distrein in the night for necessity of the Case, for otherwise peradventure he shall not distrein *omnino*, for before the day they may be taken or stray out of his Land, *Cook 7 Rep. Cases* upon the Statute, and 9. *Rep. Mackinnes case*, and *Co. on Lit. l. 2. c. 12.*

A grand distress that is which is made of all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath within the County, *Britton c. 26. fol. 52.*

To distress, Angusto, are.

To distribute, Distribuo, ere.

A distributing (or distribution) Distributio, onis, f.

A district, Districtus, its, m. (i. e.) Liberties or Precincts of a

place, the Territories or Circuit of a Country, within which a Lord or his Officers, may Judge, Compel, or call in Question the Inhabitant. *Ca. ne Romani. de Electio in Clem.* And *Cassan. de consuetud. Burgund. p. 190. Britton cap. 120.* And so likewise is *districtio* in the Register *Original fol. 8. d.* And so it seemeth to be used in *Pupilla scall, parte 4. v. 22. Charta de Foresta, see also Myning in the Chapter licet causam. 9. extra de probatilibus, Num. 4.* And *Zafius* in his 16 Council, *Numb. 47.* Distress in the former signification is divided first into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Action, once or twice, *Old nat. brev. fol. 43.* Distress Infinite is without limitation until the Party come, as against a Jury that refuseth to appear, *super Certificacione Affixe*, the Process is a (*Venire facias, habeas corpus*) and Distress Infinite *Old nat. brev. fol. 119.* Then it is divided into a grand Distress, *Anno 52. El. 3. cap. 7.* which *Fitz-Herbert* collect in *Lactis Magnam districtionem, nat. brev. fol. 126.* And an ordinary Distress, of which see before in Distress. But see whether it be some time not all one with a Distress Infinite, *Britton cap. 16. fol. 80.* with whom also the Statute of *Marriage* seemeth to agree, *Anno 52. El. 3. cap. 9. c. 9. and cap. 14.* See *Old nat. brev. fol. 71. b.* See grand Distress what things be distrainable and for what Causes: See the new

D I

Terms of Law, verbo Distres.
A disturbance, Disturbatio, o-
 nis, f. Disturbantia, z, f.
To disturb, Disturbo, are.

D I T.

A ditch, Fossatum, i, n. *Spel.*
 295. Fossa, z, f. Scrobs, ōbis,
 f. & m.

A little ditch, Fossula, z, f.
 Scrobiculus, li, m. Lacuscūlus,
 li, m.

Disced in, Infossatus, a, um.
 z Mon. 474.

Made hollow like a ditch, La-
 cunatus, a, um.

A ditcher, Fossator, oris, m.
 Fossarius, ii, m.

To make ditches, Lacūno, are.

D I U.

Divers, Diversus, a, um. Va-
 rius, a, um.

A dividend, Dividenda, z, f.
Stat. de Escaetor. Ry. 230. Di-
 vidends in the Exchoquer seem-
 eth to be one part of an In-
 denture; *Anno 10 Ed. 1. cap. 11.*
 and *Anno 28. Eiusdem Stat. 3.*
cap. 2. A dividend in the U-
 niversity, is that share that e-
 very one of the Fellows do e-
 qually and Justly divide either
 by an Arithmetical or Geome-
 trical Proportion, of their An-
 nual stipend.

A divine (or student of divinity)
 Theologus, gi, m.

Divinity, Theologia, z, f.

Division, Divisio, onis, f.

To divorce, Divertio, are.

D O.

A divorce, or divorcement, Di-
 vortium, ii, n. *Lex* 45. Di-
 vorce is so called either *à di-*
versitate mentium, of the diver-
 sity of minds of those that are
 married, because such as are di-
 vorced, go one a divers way from
 the other, or from the verb *di-*
verto, which signifieth to return
 back, because after the Divorce
 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,*
Cook on Lit.

To divulge, or publish abroad, Di-
 vulgo, are.

D O.

A Do, or doe, Dama, z, f.

D O C.

A dock where ships stand, are
layed up, builded, repaired or made,
 Navale, is, n.

A docket, Docketta, z, f. It is
 a Brief in Writing, *Anno 2. Œ 3.*
Phil. Œ Maria, c. 6. It is a small
 piece of Paper or Parchment con-
 taining the effect of a large Wri-
 ting, *West. Symbol. parte 2. Titulo*
Fines, sect. 106.

A doctor, Doctor, oris, m.
Doctorship, Doctura, z, f. Do-
 ctoratus, ūs, m.

A doctors commencement or pre-
ceeding doctor in any art, Promo-
 tio Doctorum.

A doctor of divinity, Sacra Theo-
 logia Doctor seu Professor.

D O.

A doctor of law, Legum Doctor.

A doctor of physick, Medicinz Doctor.

Doctrine, Doctrina, z, f.

D O E.

To doe, Facio, ere.

A using to doe, Factitatio, oris, f.

He that useth to doe, Factitator, oris, m.

A doer, Factor, oris, m.

D O G.

A dog, Canis masculus.

A cur dog, Canis villaticus vel domesticus. Canis Rusticanus.

A mastiff dog, Mastivus, i, m. 1 Mon. 405. 175. Spel. 245. Molossus, sli, m.

A shepherds dog, Canis Pecuaris.

A little dog, Catulus, li, m.

A dog collar, Collare, is, n. Milus, li, m.

D O L.

A dole, Dola, z, f. Spel. 207. Lex. 46. Dolea, z, f. Ry. 185. bis. It is a part or share in a Meadow.

A dole (or liberal gift of a prince) Largitas, aris. Congiarium, ii, n.

A dole (or distribution of bread, or raw flesh) such as is used at the death of rich men and great personages, Visceratio, onis, f.

Dole (sorrow or grief) Dolor, oris, m.

D O.

D O M.

Domestical (or domestick) Domesticus, z, um.

Domination, Dominatio, onis, f. Domo Reparanda, Is a Writ that lieth for one against his Neighbour, by the fall of whose house he feareth hurt toward his own house, Regist. Orig. fol. 153. for this point the Civilians have the Action, do damno infecto.

D O N.

Don or Dune river (in Yorkshire) Danus.

A donation (a gift, a giving) Donatio, onis, f.

A donative, Dōnativum, i, n. It is a Benefice merely given, and Collated by the Patron to a Man without either Presentation to the Ordinary, or Institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his Commandment, Fitz. nec. brev. fol. 35. E. See the Statute, Anno 8. R. 2. cap. 4.

A donee, Donatus, i, m. 2 Co. 13.

A donor, Donator, oris, m. Donatorius, ii, m. Brac. 11, 13, 14. Saxe. Co. Lit. 123.

Done, Actum, factum, transactum.

D O O.

A door, Ostium, ii, n. Foris, is, f. Porta, z, f. Janua, z, f.

A two leaved door, or folding doors, Valvæ, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

D O.

A fore door, Ostium anticum.
Back doors, Ostia retrorsa, Porta, orum, n.

Outward doors, Ostia exteriora.

Inward doors, Ostia interiora.

A door with leaves, Fovea, i-
 um, f.

*A door that opens without the
 least noise,* Taciturnissimuma O-
 stium.

A false door, Pseudoforum, i, n.

A garden door, Macellota, z, f.

Having a double door, Bisoria,
 re, adj.

A little door (or wicket) Fori-
 cula, z, f. Forula, z, f.

A little back door, Posticula, z,
 f. Posticillum, li, n.

A door bolted, Ostium oppellu-
 latum.

The lintel of a door, Sublimen,
 inis, n. Hypertyrum, ri, n.

Standings before a door, Statuar-
 gula, arum, f. z. Rel. 814.

Door cases, Theca Ostiorum.

Archwise door cases, Theca O-
 stiorum arcuatum.

A door keeper, Ostii custos, vid.
 Porter,

He that openeth the door, Aper-
 tularius, ii, m.

D O R.

Dor river (in Herefordshire)
 Dorus.

Dorcas (a womans name) Dor-
 cas, z, f.

Dorchester City (in Dorsetshire)
 Dorcestria, Dorkcestria, Dorke-
 cestria, Dornsetta, Dunium, Dur-
 nium, Durnovaria or Durnov-
 varia.

Dorchester (in Oxfordshire) Dor-
 cinia Civitas, Durocastrum. Hy-
 dropolis.

D O.

Of Dorchester (or Dorsetshire)
 Dorlatensis, Dorcentis, Dorset-
 tentis.

A dormer, Tignum, i, n. Cul-
 men domus.

A dormer (or principal beam)
 Cölumen, inis, n.

*Dorford near Walmsford (in
 Huntingdonshire)* Durobrivz, Du-
 robrivas.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetania, Dorset-
 tia. Duria provincia.

D O S.

A dose, Dosis, is, f. The quan-
 tity of a Potion or Medicine
 which a Physician appoints his
 Patient to take at once, or the
 quantity of a Medicine that with-
 out danger may be given or
 taken.

Doses of sweating powder, Do-
 ses Pulveris diaphoretici.

A dosser, Dosserum, i, n. Pry. 105.
 Corbis dossuaria, Canistrum, i, n.

D O T.

Dote unde nihil habet, Is a Writ
 of Dower, that lieth for the Wi-
 dow against the Tenant, which
 hath bought Land of her Hus-
 band in his Life time, whereof
 he was seized solely in Fee simple,
 or in Fee tail, in such sort as the
 issue of them both might have
 inherited it. Fitz-Herb. nat. brev.
 fol. 147. Regisz. fol. 170.

D O U.

Double (or doubled) Duplus, a,
 um. Duplex, icis, adj.

Double

Double plea, Duplex Placitum, Is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth for himself two several matters, in barr of the Action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the Plaintiff, and this is not to be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well to be observed when a Plea is double, and when it is not, for if a Man alledge several matters, the one nothing depending on the other, the Plea is accounted double. If they be mutually depending one of the other, then it is accounted but single. *Kitch. fol. 223.*

To double, Duplo, are. Duplico, are.

Doubles, Diploma, atis, n. Anno 14. H. 6. cap. 6. Signifieth as much as Letters Patents, it being a French word made of the Latii *Diploma*.

Double tongued, Bilinguis, e, adj.

A doubler, Diplois, idis, f. Ambiloquus, a, um.

A doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Dubitatio, onis, f.

To doubt, Dubito, are. Ambigo, ere.

Without doubt, Indubio, adv.

Doubtful, Dubius, a, um.

Doubtful speech, Ambilögium, ii, n. Ambiloquium, ii, n.

Doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv.

A dove, Columba, a, f.

A dove-house Colombarium, ii, n.

He that keepeth a dove-house, Columbarius, ii, m.

A ring-dove, Palumba, a, f.

Columba to: quata.

A turtle-dove, Turtur, uris, m.

Dove river (in *Darbyshire*) Dovus.

Dough (or *paste*) Pasta, a, f. Massa, a, f. Triticulum, li, n. Farina mixtum & conspersum.

A dough-trough (or *kneading trough*) Mactra, a, f. Artopia, a, f. Alveus pistorius.

A dough-scraper, Rädula, a, f.

Dover (the family) De Dovera.

Dover (in *Ken*) Ad Portum Dubris, Dotris, Dotris Cantiorum, Dorobrina, Dovorica, Dovorica, Doveria, Dubris, Durus.

Down feathers, Plumula, a, f. Plumule moliores. Plumæ tubalares.

Downabel (a womans name) Doufabella, a, f.

D O W.

A dowager, Dotissa, a, f. (i. e.) A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture, a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Down, a Bishops See (in *Ireland*) Dunum.

A down (or *hill*) Dunum, i, n. Duna, a, f. Calveta, orum, n. Glabretia, i, n.

Dower, Dos, dotis, f. Dower in the Common Law, is taken for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath for Term of her Life of the Lands or Tenements of her Husband after his Decease, for the sustenance of her self, and the Nurture and Education of her Children. Dower is of five sorts or kin's, viz.

1. Dower *per legem communem.*
2. Dower *per consuetudinem.*
3. Dower *ex assensu patris.*
4. Dower *ad ostium Ecclesie.*
5. Dower *de la plus baile.*

To the Consummation of Dower three things are necessary, *viz.* Marriage, seisin, and the death of her Husband, *Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 5. sect. 36. and Bingham's case, 2. Rep. Ubi nullum Matrimonium, nulla dos. Dos is derived, ex donatione, & est quasi donarium, because the Law it self giveth it to her. Of a Castle that is maintained for the necessary defence of the Realm, a Woman shall not be indowed, because it ought not to be divided, and the Publick, shall be preferred before the Private, but of a Castle that is only maintained for the private use and habitation of the Owner, a Woman shall be endowed. A Woman may be endowed of a third part of the profit of a Dove-house, of the third part of a Piscary, *viz. Tertium Piscem vel Factum retis tertium.* The surest endowment of Tythes is of the third sheaf, for what Land shall be sown is uncertain. If the Wife be past the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, she shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for *Consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium,* and a Woman cannot consent before Twelve, nor a Man before Fourteen, yet this Inchoate, and Imperfect Marriage (from the which either of the Parties at the age of consent may disagree)*

after the death of the Husband shall give the Dower to the Wife, and therefore it is accounted in Law after the death of the Husband, *Legitimum matrimonium, a Lawful Marriage, quoad dotem.* If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife shall be endowed, for albeit she was not absolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet she was conditionally dowable, *viz.* she attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by his death the possibility of Dower is Consummate. So it is if the Husband alien his Land, and then the Wife is attainted of Felony, now she is disabled, but if she be pardoned before the death of the Husband, she shall be endowed. It is commonly said three things are favour'd in Law, Life, Liberty, Dower. With the Civilians Dower may be in Goods, and not in Lands, yet here in *England* it must be in Lands, and not in Goods, *Co. on Lit. Fulbecks pr. par.* If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, she loseth her Dower by the *Stat. of Westminster 2. C. 34.*

Dowry signifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to her Husband in Marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which she hath of her Husband after the Marriage determined,

D R.

if she outlive him, *Glanvile lib. 7. cap. 2. Bracton lib. 2. cap. 38. Britton cap. 101. in Prin.* and in *Scotland (Dos)* signifieth just as much, *Skene de verborum sign. verbo Dos.* The former is in *French* called *Dot* or *Dost*, the other *Dovayre*, and by them *Latined, Donarium* or *donarium.* It is not unreasonable to call the former a *Dowry*, and the other a *Dower*, but I find them confounded. For example, *Smith de Rep. Angl. p. 105.* calleth the latter a *Dowry* and *Dower* is sometime used for the former, as in *Britton ubi supra*, yet it is not inconvenient to distinguish them, being so divers. The *Civilians* call the former (*Dotem*) and the latter (*Donationem propter nuptias*)

D O Z.

A dozen, Duodena, x, f.

A dozen of bread, Duodena panis. Vet. Inter. 3. Duodena panni, Pry. 185. Duodena cannabi, 1 Fol. 157. Duo Duodena tenia & tres duodena Ligularum, Co. Ent. 125.

A dozen (or precinct of a leet) Decenna, x, f.

D R A.

A dragoon, Dirnacha, x, m.

A drain, Drana, x, f.

A dram (the eighth part of an ounce) Drachma, x, f.

A draper, Draparius, ii, m. Ry. 294. Pannarius, ii, m. Paunicularius, ii, m.

A woollen draper, Lanarius, ii, m.

D R.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

A draught (or model) Idea, x, f. Exemplar, aris, n. Schēma, atiq, n. Modulus, i, m. Dēlineatio, onis, f.

He that makes the first draught, Dēlineator, oris, m.

To make the first draught, Dēlineo, are.

A draught (or cast with a net) Jactus, us, m.

A draught (in drinking) Tractus, us, m. Haustus, us, m.

Draughts (or the play at draughts) Lusus duodecim scruporum.

To play at draughts, Ludere scrupis.

To draw, Traho, ere.

A drawer, Haustor, oris, m.

A drawer (or tapster) Pincerna, x, f.

To draw jointly, Protelo deducere.

A nest of drawers, Arcula loculata.

Drawers, Perizomata, orum, n. Linen drawers, Subligacula linearia interiora. Braccæ lineæ.

A pair of drawers, Par Subligaculorum.

A dray (or sled) Traha, x, f.

A small dray, Trahula, x, f.

A dray man, Traharius, ii, m.

Of a dray man, Traharius, a, unde.

D R E.

Dregs (or lees) Fæx, xis, f.

Small dregs, Fæcula, x, f.

Dregs of wine, Flores.

Full of dregs, Fæculentus a, um.

Dredg (Bollmorg) Farrago, nis, f.

A drench

D R.

A drench for horses or sick beasts, Salivatum, i, n.

Drenched, Salivatus, a, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Sålivo, are.

The tenure of the drenges, Drenagium, ii, n.

A dresser (or board to put meat upon) Abax, acis, m. Asser coquinarius. Repositorium, ii, n.

Dressings, Capitalia lintea.

D R I.

To drie, Sicco, are.

To drie in the sun, Infolo, are.

To drie in the smoak, Infumo, are.

A drift of cattle depasturing in a common, Prisa, x, f. Ra. Entr. 578.

To run a drift, Permittere Carinas turbinibus.

Drink, Roculenta, x, f. Ry. 48. Potus, us, m.

A drink (or potion) Potio, onis, f.

Small drink, Potiuncula, x, f. Cervisia tenuis.

A drinking together, Compotatio, onis, f.

To drip (or drop) Gutto, are.

A dripping-pan, Patella pingularia. Degutturium, ii, n.

The dripping of meat, Eliquamen, inis, n.

To drive (or chase) 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.

D U.

D R O.

Drogheda (in Ireland) Pontana.

The Dropfie, Hydrops, Opis, m.

That hath the dropfie, Hydropicus, a, um.

Dross (or scum of metal) Scorina, x, f.

A drover (or driver of cattle) Armentarius, ii, m.

To drown, Submergo, ere.

D R U.

A drum, Tympanum, ni, n.

To beat, or play on a drum, Tympanizo, are. Pulsare Tympanum, complodere Tympana.

A drummer (or player on the drum) Tympanista, x, m.

A Kettle drummer, Aencator, oris, m.

D U B.

To dub a Knight, Decurio, are.

Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis, f.

Dublin or Divilin (in Ireland) Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinium, Eblana.

Dublin County, Dubliniensis Comitatus.

D U C.

Duces tecum, Is a Writ commanding one to appear at a day 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,

D U.

A duck, Anas, ātis, d. g.

D U E.

Due (or owed) Debitus, 2, um.

A duel, Duellum, li, n.

D U G.

A dug (or udder) Uber, eris, n.

A dug (or pap) Mamma, 2, f.

D U K.

A duke, Dux, ūcis, m.

A little duke, Ducillus, li, m.

A dukedom (or duchy) Ducatus, ūs, m. In some Nations at this day, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this name, as *Duke of Savoy, Duke of Saxony, &c.* Here in *England* Duke is the next in secular dignity to the *Prince of Wales*, and (as *Mr. Camden* saith) heretofore in the *Saxons* time, they were called *Dukes* without any Addition, being but meer Officers and Leaders of Armies. After the Conqueror came in, there were none of this Title until *Edward I's* days, who made *Edward* his son *Duke of Aquitaine*, and *Edward III.* made his Son *Duke of Cornwall*: After that there were more made, and in such sort that their Titles descended by inheritance unto their Posterity. They were Created with solemnity (*per circūgram gladii, cappæque, & circuli aurei in capite impositionem, & traditionem virgæ aureæ*) *Cambd. Bri-*

D U.

tan. Sub. Tit. Ordines Angliæ, pag. 119.

D U L.

A dulcimer, Sambūca, 2, f.

D U M.

Dumb, Mutus, 2, um.

Dumfriſe (in Scotland) Corda felgouarum.

D U N.

Dunbriton (in Scotland) Britan nodunum.

Dundee (in Scotland) Alestem, Allectum, Deidonum. Taodunum.

Dung, Fimas, i, m. Stercus, ōris, n.

To dung (as to dung land) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.

Dunged, Stercoratus, 2, um.

Dunging, Stercoratio, ōnis, f.

Full of dung, Stercorosus, 2, um.

A dunghil (or mixen) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquillium, ii, n. Fimetum, i, n.

A dunghil fork, Furcilla, 2, f.

A dungeon, Hypogæum, i, n. Barathrum, i, n.

Dunsbey or Dunesby near Wbtr. by (in Yorkshire) Dunum. Dunus finus.

Dunsbey or Duncasbey (one of the three Northern Promontories of Scotland) Viervedrum, Virvedrum.

Dun-

D U.

Dunstable (in Bedfordshire) Mag-
nitum, Magionimum, Magovini-
um, Magiovintum.

Dunstan (a mans name) Dun-
stanus, i, m.

Dunstabage (in Scotland) Evo-
nium.

Dunstable (the Family) Dunc-
stanvilla.

Of *Dunwich* (in Essex) Domu-
centis.

D U R.

Dur river (in Ireland) Duris
Duris.

Dureffe, *Duritia*, z, f. It com-
meth of the French word *Dur*
(i. e.) *durus*, vel *durese* (i. e.) *du-
ritis*, and is where one is kept
in Prison, or restrained from his
Liberty, contrary to the Order
of the Law: It is also an ex-
ception 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 *Durels* and
Manas together (i. e.) *duritiam*
& *minas*, hardness and threatning.
See the new Book of Entries,
verbo Dureffs, and the new Terms
of Law.

Durham City (in the North)
Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Dunel-
mus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County, Dunelmenfis
Comitatus.

Bishop of *Durham*, Episcopus
Dunelmenfis.

D U S. j

Dust, Scobs, obis, f. Pulvis,
cris, d. g.

D U

Saw dust, Scobis, is, f.
Smiths dust (the sparks flying
from hot iron) Strictura, z, f.
Mill-dust, Pollen, inis, n.
Dusty, Pulverulentus, z, uo.

D U T.

A dutcheffs, Ducissa, z, f.
A little dutcheffs, Ducilla, z, f.
Dutchy Court, Curia Ducatus,
& Comitatus Palatini Domini
Regis Lancastrie. It is a Court
wherein all matters appertaining
to the Dutchy of Lancaster are
decided, by the decree of the
Chancellor of that Court, and
the original of it was in *Henry*
IV's days, who obtaining the
Crown, by deposing *Richard II.*
and having the Dutchy of Lan-
caster by Descent in the right of
his Mother, he was seized there-
of as King, and not as Duke.
So that all the Liberties, Fran-
chises and Jurisdictions of the
said Dutchy, passed from the
King, by his grand Seal, and
not by Livery or Attournement
as the possession of *Everwick*, and
of the Earldom of *March*, and
such others did, which had de-
scended to the King, by other
Ancestors than Kings. But at
the last, *Henry IV.* by Authori-
ty of Parliament passed a Char-
ter whereby the Possessions, Li-
berties, &c. of the said Dutchy
were severed from the Crown,
yet *Henry VII.* reduced it to
his former nature, as it was in
Henry V's days. *Cromptons Ju-
risdici. fol. 136.* The Officers
belonging to this Court, are the
Chancellor, the Attorney, Re-
ceiver

D Y.

ceiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Messenger. Besides these, there are certain Assistants of this Court, as one Attorney in the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in the Chancery, four Learned men in the Law, retained of Counsel with the King in the said Court.

Duty, Debitum, i, n.

Duties, Credita, orum, n.

Dutiful (or servicable) Officiousus, a, um.

Dutifully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A.

A dwarf, Nanus, i, m. Pusillus, i, m.

A she-dwarf, Nana, x, f.

D W E.

A dwelling, Mansum, i, n. Mansura, x, f. *Cow.* 167. *Rq. Entr.* 610. *Reg.* 165. *1 Mon.* 529. 598. *Mansiones*, 1 *Mon.* 523. 320. *Mansio*, onis, f. *Habitaculum*, li, n. *Domicilium*, il, n.

To dwell, Moror, ari. Håbito, are.

A dweller, Habitatator, oris, m.

To go, or dwell in another place, Transmigror, are.

D Y E.

To dye in colours, Tingo, ere.

Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.

Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.

A dye-house, Tinctorium; ii, n. *Officina tinctoria*.

A dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.

B A.

A dyers wife, Tinctorix, icis, f. *A dyers vat*, Cortina, x, f. *Ahenum Tinctorium*.

A dying, Tinctura, x, f. *Tinctus*, us, m.

The art of dying, Baphice, es, f.

Belonging to dying, Tinctorius, a, um.

E A C.

E *Each and every*, Alteruter & quilibet.

E A G.

An eagle, Aquila, x, f.

An eaglet, Aquilæ pullus.

E A R.

An ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

An ear, Auris, is, f.

An ear (or handle of a pot)

Diota, x, f.

An ear picker, Specillius, li, n. *Auri-Scalpium*, ii, n.

An ear of corn, Spica, x, f.

To ear (or shoot forth ears) Spico, are.

Earrings of corn, Azuræ. Braæt.

The beard of the ear, Arista, x, f.

An earl, Comes, itis, m. *The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword Cam.* pag. 107. *See the solemnity thereof*

E A.

of described more at large in *Stow's Annals*, p. 1121. The occasion why these Earls in later time have had no sway over the County, whereof they bear their name, is not absurdly signified in *Sir Thomas Smith*, lib. 2. cap. 14. where he saith that the Sheriff is called Vicecomes, as (*Vicarius Comitum*) following all matters of Justice, as the Earl should do; and that because the Earl is most commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwise. So that it seemeth that Earls by reason of their high Employments, being not able to follow also the business of the County, were delivered of all that burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is still called *Vicecomes*, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl. See *Hotoman de verb. feudal, verbo Comes* and *Cassan. de Consuetud. Burg.* p. 12.

Earnest money, Arrha, z, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, z, f.

Formed of earth, Plasmatus, z, um.

Earthly, Terrenus, z, um.

An earth quake, Terræmotus, us, m. Terræquassatio.

Fullers earth, Creta cimolia.

E A S.

To ease (*lighten or disburthen*) Levo, are. Allevio, are.

Easement, Aisamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 27. *Lex.* 48. *Reg.* 165.

E B.

Easement is a Service that one Neighbour hath of another by Charter, or Prescription without Profit, as a way through his ground a sink or such like, *Kitchin fol.* 105. which in the Civil Law is called *servitus predii*.

Easie (or not difficult) Facilis, le, adj.

The east where the sun riseth, Oriens, entis, m.

East part, Pars Orientalis.

Easter, Pascha, atis, n.

The day after the octaves of Easter, Clausum Pasche.

Eastonnes (in *Suffolk*) Eminentior Extentio Prom.

Eastwick (in *Hertfordshire*) Vicus Orientalis.

E A T.

A great eater, Edulus, li, ni. *Eaton* (in *Berkshire*) Atona.

E A V.

Eaves boards, Suggrundia. afferes imbricantes.

E B B.

An ebb, Ebba, z, f. Ebba & Fluctus, *Brat.* 255. 338. bis. Flumen & Ebba. *Fle.* 216. Fluvius & Ebba. *Fle.* 383.

The ebb (or *ebbing of the sea*) Refluxus seu Recessus maris. Refusio maris.

E D E.

E F.

E D E.

Eden river (in Cumberland and Westmorland) *Ituna*.

Edenborough (in Scotland) *Alata Castra*. *Alatum Castrum*. *Edenburgus*, *Edenburgum*.

Edenborough Castle, *Castrum Puellarum*.

Edenborough Friar, *Boothia*.

Ederington (in Suffex) *Adurni portus*.

E D I.

An edict (or statute) *Edictum*, i, n.

To edifice (or build) *Ædifico*, are.

An edifice (or building) *Ædificium*, ii, n.

An edition (setting forth or impression) *Editio*, onis, f.

Edith (a woman's name) *Editha*, z, f.

E D U.

To educate, *Educo*, are.

Education (nursure or bringing up) *Educatio*, onis, f.

E E L.

An Eel, *Anguilla*, z, f.

An Eel-spear, *Fuscina*, z, f. *Stipulus*, li, m. *Hasta Triunguis*.

E F F.

Effectual, *Effectualis*, le, adj. *Efficax*, acis, adj.

E I.

Effectually, *Effectualiter*, adv. *Efficacy*, *Efficacia*, z, f. *Effusion* (or pouring out) *Effusio*, onis, f.

E G G.

An egg, *Ovum*, i, n. *Poached eggs*, *Hapala ova*. *Ova sine tegmine cocta*.

To poach eggs, *Ova coctillare*. *The yolk of an egg*, *Vitellus*, i, m.

Qvoluteum, ei, n.

E G B.

Egbert (a man's name) *Egbertus*, i, m.

E G R.

Egress (or going forth) *Egressus*, us, m.

E I E.

Ejectione Firmae, Is a Writ which lies where the Lessee for years is cast out of Possession.

E I G.

Eight, *Octo*, Indecl. *Belonging to eight*, *Octonarius*, a, um.

Eight times, *Octies*, adv. *The eighth*, *Octavus*, a, um.

The eighth time, *Octavum*, adv. *Of the eighth year*, *Octennis*,

e, adj. *Garbering the eighth part of goods*, *Octonarii*, orum, m.

The

E L

The eight part above the whole,
Sesquioctavus, a, um.

Eightbly, Octave, ad.

Eight fold, Octuplus, a, um.

Multiplied by eight, Octuplicatus, a, um.

The space of eight years, Octennium, ii, n.

Eighteen, Octodecim.

The eighteenth, Decimus octavus.

Eight and twenty times, Duodevices, adv.

The eight and twentieth, Duodevicesimus, a, um.

Eighteen times, Duodevices, adv.

Eight and thirty, Duodequadraginta, Indecl.

The eight and thirtieth, Duodequadragesimus, a, um.

Eight and forty, Duodequingenta.

The eight and fortieth, Duodequingagesimus, a, um.

Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.

The eightieth, Octogesimus, a, um.

Of eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.

Eighty times, Octogies.

Eight hundred, Octingenti.

Of eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octingenties.

E I N

Einsbury in St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire) Ernulphi curia.

E L A

To elaborate (or labour diligently) Elaboro, are:

E L

E L B

An elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

E L D

The elder sisters part of Lands, Enitia pars. Co. Lit. 166. Kit. 148.

Eldership (or birthright) Esnetria, z, f. Einecia, z, f.

Elder (or more ancient) Senior, oris.

Eldest, Maximus natus.

E L E

To elect (or choose) Eligo, ere.

An electuary, Electuarium, ii, n. Which is a Confection made two ways, either liquid as in *forma opiata*, or whole, as in *Lozenges*, &c.

Elegancy in speech, Elegancia, z, f.

An elegy, Elegia, z, f.

Elegit, Is a Writ judicial and lieth for him that hath recovered debt or damages in the Kings Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfie; and directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he make delivery of half the Parties Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, Oxen and Beasts for the Plough excepted. *Old nat. brev. fol. 152. Regist. Orig. fol. 299. & 301.* and the Table of the Register Judicial, which expresseth divers uses of this Writ. The Author of the new Terms of Law

E L.

Law saith, that this Writ should be sued within the year, whom read at large for the use of the same. *Elegit est nomen brevis; sic dictum ab hoc verbo (Elegit) in eodem comprehenso. Cowel Instit.*

Elenborough (in *Cumberland*)
Olenacum.

Elen (a womans name) *Elena*,
z, f.

Elenborough or near it (in *Cumberland*) *Volantium*.

An elephant, *Elephas*, antis, m.
Elephantus, i, m.

Eleven, *Undecim*.

Elevenib, *Undecimus*, a, um.

E L I.

Elias (a mans name) *Elias*, In-
decl.

Elian (a womans name) *Elia-*
nora, z, f.

Elizeus (a mans name) *Elizeus*,
ei, m.

E L L.

An ell, *Ulna*, z, f.

E L M.

An elm-tree, *Ulmus*, i, f.

A grove of elms, *Ulmarium*, ii, n.

Elmesley (in *Yorkshire*) *Ulm-*
tum.

E L O.

Elocution, *Elocutio*, onis, f.

An elogy (or testimonial of ones
Praise and Commendations or Dis-
praise) *Elogium*, ii, n.

E M.

Eloquence, *Eloquentia*, z, f.

Facundia, z, f.

Eloquent, *Eloquens*, tis, adj.

Facundus, a, um.

Eloquently, *Facundè*, adv.

To make eloquent, *Facundo*, are.

E L S.

Else (or otherwise) *Aliàs*, adv.
Aliter, adv.

Elstree or *Eaglestree* (in *Hert-*
fordshire) *Nemus Aquilinum*.

E L T.

Eltham (in *Kent*) *Elteshamum*.

E L Y.

Ely Isle (in *Cambridgeshire*) *An-*
guillaria Insula.

Ely City (in *Cambridgeshire*)
Anguillarianum Monasterium. He-
liense Cœnobium.

Of *Ely*, *Elieusis*.

E M A.

Emma (a Womans name) *Em-*
ma, z, f.

Emancipation, *Emancipatio*, o-
nis, f.

E M B.

An embalming, *Pollinctura*, z, f.

An emblem, *Emblema*, atis, n.

Embleaments (or the profits of
lands sowed) *Embleamenta*, o-
rum, n.

O

An

An embryo (or child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, onis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, ere.

An embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupictor, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An embroideress, Limbatrix, icis, f.

An embroidering (or border of a garment embroidered) Acupigmentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with eyes boles, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidering needle, Acus Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupictus, a, um.

B M E.

An emendation (or amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An emerald (a precious stone) • Smaragdus, i, m.

E M L

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

E M O.

Emoluments, Emolumenta, orum, n.

E M P.

Empanel, (Impanellare, ponere in assis & juratis) cometh of the French (*Panne*, i. e. *Pellis*) or of (*Panneau*) which signifieth sometime as much as a Pane with us, as a Pane of Glass, or of a Window. It signifieth the wri-

ting or entring the names of a Jury into a Parchment, Schedule, or Roll, or Paper by the Sheriff, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as Juries are employed in.

Emparance, cometh of the French word (*Parler*) and signifieth in our Common Law a desire or Petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel's Interp.* The Civilians call it (*Petitionem induciarum*.)

An empirick, Empiricus, i, m. i. e. A young and unskilfull Physician, which without regard either of the cause of the Disease, or of the Constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines whereof either by observation of other mens Receipts, or by his own practice he hath had experience in some other, work how they will.

An emplaster (or salve) Emplastrum, i, n.

To impoverish (or make poor) Depaupero, are.

Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

To empty (or make empty) Vacuo, are. Evacuo, are.

Half empty, Sematus, a, um.

Emptiness, Exinanitio, onis, f.

E M R.

The emrods (or piles) Hæmorrhoidis, idis, f.

Of the emrods, Hæmorrhoidalis, le, adj.

E N A.

To enable (or give ability) Habilito, are.

Ena-

Enamel, Encaustum, i, n.
To enamel, Encausto pingere.

E N C.

To enchaunt, Incanto, are.
An enchaunter, Incantator, oris, m.

An enchaunress, Incantatrix, icis, f.

An enchiridion (or small manual book that one may clasp in the hand) Enchiridium, ii, n.

To enclose (compass or shut in) *Includo*, ere. *Concludo*, ere.

An enclosure, Claustra, x, f.

To encumber, Impedio, ire.

To encounter, Confligo, ere.

To encourage, Animo, are.

Any encrease (or increasing) *Incrementum*, i, n.

An encroachment (or taking more than is due) *Encroachmentum*, i, n. *Pourprestura*, x, f. (i. e.) when two Mens grounds lie together, the one presseth too far on the other; or when a Landlord hath gotten more Rent or Services of his Tenant, than of right is due.

E N D.

An end, Finis, is, n vel f.

To end, Finio, ire.

To endite, Endicto, are.

Enditment, Endictamentum, i, n. Signifieth in Law an Accusation found by an enquest of twelve or more, upon their Oath, and as the Appeal is always at the suit of the Party, so the Endictment, is always at the suit of the King. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.*

85. It is an Accusation, because the Jury that inquireth of the Offence, doth not receive it until 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 profferer of the Bill is no way tied to the proof thereof upon any Penalty if it be not proved, except there appear Conspiracy. Wherefore tho' moved by Mr. West's Authority, I call it an Accusation: Yet I take it to be rather, *Denunciatio*, because it is of Office due by the great Enquest, rather than of a free intent to accuse. Of this you may read, *Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19. & Stawf. pl. cor. lib. 2. cap. 23, 24, 25, 26, &c. usque 34.* And Mr. *Lamberd's Eirenarch, lib. 4. cap. 5.* where you may receive good satisfaction in this matter. *Endictment* (saith Mr. *Lamberd*) signifieth in our Common Law, as much as (*Accusatio*) in the Civil Law; though it have not in all points the like effect. *West. part 2. Symb. Titulo Inditement*) defineth it thus. An Inditement is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the benefit of the Commonwealth) of an Accusation for some offence, either Criminal or Penal, exhibited unto Jurors; and by their Verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer, having power to punish the same Offence. To make a good Endictment it is necessary to put in the day, year and place, when and where the Felony is done. It ought to be certain also in the matter, as appears *p. 8. e. 4. f. 3.* where a Bayliff was Endicted, because

cause he took one for suspicion of Felony, and after, *eum felonice & voluntarie ad largum ire permisit*, & did not shew in certain for what suspicion of Felony, so when one is Endicted that he made an hundred Shillings of Alchymy *ad instar pecunie domini Regis*, and alledged not what Money it was, Groats or Pennies; but in case a man be slain, and he is so mangled in the Visage that one cannot know him, but the Party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should escape Punishment, therefore although no Appeal lieth against him in this case, yet an Endictment lies, and he shall be Endicted, *Quod interfecit quendam ignotum*, the same Law is, if one be Endicted that he stole the Goods, *Cujusdam ignoti, or bona cujusdam persone*, the reason is, because the Indictment is not his which was the Owner of the Goods, but is the suit of the King, which is, to have the Goods, if none claim them.

An Endictment ought to express in certain, as well in what part the mortal wound is, as the profundity and latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Endictment, *Quod unam plagam mortalem dedit, circiter pectus*, was insufficient, because altogether uncertain, for it might be in the neck or belly, but it was good Law, saith Sir Edward Cook in *Tourgs case, lib. 4. Circiter Pectus* is uncertain and insufficient amongst the Cases of Appeals and Endictments, *Brooks Abridg. 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Endictments.*

Endictments of Treason, and of all other things are most curiously and certainly penned, *Cook 7. Rep. Calv. case.*

That Endictment is not good which ought to have an Argument or Implication to make it good, therefore that is not a good Endictment if it be *Quod furatus est unum equum*, and saith not *felonice*, and yet it is implied in this word *furatus est*. So if for Rape the Endictment be, *Quod eam carnaliter cognovit*, without saying *Rapuit*, this is not good. If one be Endicted *Super visum corporis*, before the Mayor of London, without adding this word *Coroner*, this is not good, and yet he which is Mayor of London is always Coroner, and therefore it is implied. If one be Indicted, *Quod Felonice abduxit unum equum*. This is not good without saying *cepit & abduxit*, for it may be that it was delivered to him, and so he leadeth him, in which Case it is not Felony. *Stawford Plea of Crown.*

In the Endictment it shall be supposed that a man such a day and place with force and arms, that is with staves, swords and knives feloniously stole the Horse, against the Kings Peace, and that form must be kept in every Endictment, though the Felon had neither Sword, nor other Weapon with him, yet this is no untruth in the Jury, for the form of an Endictment is, *Inquiratur pro Domino Rege, si à tali die & anno apud talem locum vi & armis, viz. Gladiis, &c. talem equum talis hominis cepit*. The twelve Men are only charged with the effect of the Bill, that is, whether he be Guilty

Guilty of the Felony or not, and not with the Form, and when they say *Billa vera*, they say true, as they take the effect of the Bill to be, for though there be false Latin in the Bill, and the Jury saith *Billa vera*, yet their Verdict is true, *Vi & armis*; must be in all Endictments of Treason, Murder, Felony, Trespas, else it is not good, *Doctor and Student*, cap. 5. 4.

An Endictment of Murder found in this sort that, *Elix. fuit in pace quousque, A. Vir. 5. Præfat. Elix. de Pin. Com. S.* Yeoman did kill her, is good; for the addition Yeoman must of necessity refer to the Husband, because a Woman cannot be a Yeoman, but an Endictment, *Quousque Alicia, S. de Pin. in Com. S. uxor F. S.* Spinster is not good against *Alice S.* for there Spinster, being an indifferent addition both for Man and Woman, must refer to *F. S.* which is the next antecedent, and so the Woman hath no addition, *Ad proximum antecedens fiat relatio.*

So if an Endictment against *F. S. Serviens F. P. de D. in Com. Mid.* Butcher. This is not good, for Servant is no addition, and *Butcher* referreth to the Master, which is the next antecedent.

If a Man take a Coat-armour which hangs over a dead mans Tomb in a Church, the Endictment must be *Bona excutorum*, of the dead man, but if a Grave-stone be taken away, the Endictment must be *Bona Ecclesie*, *Lambert Eirenarch.* 494. 495.

To endow, Doto, arc.

Endowment, Dotatio, onis, f. Cometh of the French (*Douer*) and signifieth the bestowing or assuring of a Dower. See Dower. But it is sometime used Metaphorically, for the setting forth or sending of a sufficient Portion for a Vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. See the Statute *An. 15. Reg. 2. cap. 6.*

To endure, Enduro, arc. *Cp. Ent. 205.*

E N E.

An enemy, Inimicus, i, m. Hostis, is, c. 2.

Energy (or effectual operation) Energia, æ, f.

E N F.

An enforcement (constraint or compulsion) Coactus, us, m. Compulsio, onis, f.

E N G.

An engine, Machina, æ, f. Machinamentum, i, n.

Belonging to engines, Machinālis, le, adj.

Of engines, Machinārius, a, u, m.

An inventor of engines, Machinātor, oris, m.

An engineer (or worker of engines) Machinārius, ii, m.

To devise an engine, Machinor, ari.

An engine to hoist packs in and out of ships, Marschāla, æ, f.

E N.

Engines to draw ships on land, Remulcopz, arum, f. pl.

Englecery (or Engleschyrie) Engleccria, z, f. (i. e.) Ones being an *Englishman*.

England, Anglia, Britannia, Albion.

An Englishman man, Anglus, m.

Englisch men (or English Saxons) Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, Cælo, are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (or engraved) Scalpratus, a, um. Sculptus, a, um.

An engraver, Sculptor, oris, m. Cælator, oris, m.

An engraving iron, Scalprum, ri, n.

To engross (or ingross a writing) Ingrosso, are. Inferre in Tabulas.

E N H.

To enhance the price of any thing, Augere pretium. - Extollere pretium.

E N I.

An enigma (a dark or hard question) Ænigma, atis, n.

Enigmatical, Ænigmaticus, a, um.

Enisham (in Oxfordshire) Insula.

E N L.

To enlarge, Enlargio, are. Amplifico, are.

An enlargement, Enlargatio, o-

E N.

nis, f. Enlargiamentum, i, n. Reg. 250. 255. bu. 8. Co. 109.

E N O.

Enormity, Enormitas, atis, f.

Enough, Satis, adv.

It is enough, Sufficit.

E N Q.

Enquest, Inquisitio, onis, f. Is all one with the French word, and all one in signification both with the French and Latin. It is especially taken for that Inquisition, that neither the Romans nor French men ever had use of that I can learn. And that is the Enquest of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual Tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in our Realm, for in Causes Civil after proof is made of either side, so much as each Party thinketh for himself, if the doubt be in the Fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent Men, Empanelled by the Sheriff for the Purpose: and as they bring in their Verdict, so Judgment passeth, for the Judge saith, the Jury finds the Fact thus: Then is the Law thus: And so we judge for the Inquest in causes Criminal. See Jury, and see Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Ang. lib. 2. cap. 19. An Enquest is either of Office, or at the mise of the Party, Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.

E N R.

E N R.

To enrage (or make angry) Ra-
bio, ire. Furio, are.

Enraged, Furiatus, a, um. Fu-
rore percitus.

To enrich (or make rich) Locu-
pleto, are.

To enroll, Irrotulb, are.

An enrolling, Irrotulatio, o-
nis, f.

An enrolment, Irrotulamentum,
i, n. Cow. 145. Spel. 387.

E N S.

An ensign (or banner) Insigne,
is, n.

An ensign-bearer, Vexillarius,
ii, m.

To enstat, Installo, are.

E N T.

To entangle (or ensnare) Intri-
co, are.

To entail, Tallio, are. Cow.
99. 253. Ry. 110. 248. Lex.
122.

An entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feu-
dum Talliatum. It cometh of
the French *entaille* (i. e.) *infcisus*
and in our Common Law is a sub-
stantive abstract, signifying Fee-
tail, or Fee-intailed. *Littleton* in
the second Chapter of his book
draweth Fee-tail from the verb
Talliare, which must come from
the French *Tailler*, i. e. *scindere*,
secare. And the reason is mani-
fest, because Fee tail in the Law
is nothing but Fee abridged, scant-
ed or curtailed (as I may say)

or limited and tied to certain con-
ditions. *Taille* in *France* is meta-
phorically taken for a Tribute or
subsidy. Vid. *Lupanum de Magi-
stratibus Francorum, lib. 3. cap.
Talei*. Vid. *Fee & Tail Enten-
ment*, cometh of the French *En-
tendement* (i. e.) *Intellectus inge-
nium*. It signifieth in our Com-
mon Law so much as the true
meaning or signification of a
word or sentence. See of this
Kitch. fol. 224.

To enter (or go in) Intro, are.

To enterline, Interlineo, are.
Inter scribo, ere.

To enter (or put into) Introdu-
co, ere. Intromitto, are.

An enterprise, Imprisā, a, f. Ry.
267. 287. Interpretā, x, f. Ra.
Entr. 467.

To entertain, Excipio, ere. Re-
cipio, ere.

Entertained (or entertaining)
Hospitus, a, um.

Entertainment of, or provision
for the King for one night, *Firma
unius noctis*.

An entrise, Abductor, oris, ar.

Entire (or whole) Integer, a, um.

To entitle, Intitulo, are.

An entrance, Introitus, ūs, m.
Ingressus, ūs, m.

To entrap, Intrico, are. Irreto,
ire, Implico, are.

To entreat (treat of or handle)
Tracto, are.

An entry, Ingressus, ūs, m. Com-
eth of the French (*Entree*, i. e.
Introitus, *ingressus*, *aditus*) and
properly signifieth in our Com-
mon Law the taking Possessi-
on of Lands or Tenements :
See *Plowden Assise* of tresh forcein
London, and read *West alio, part 2.*
Symbol. Titulo Recoveries, sect. 2, &

E P.

3. Who there sheweth for what things it lieth, and for what it lieth not.

Entrusion, *Intrusio*, onis, f. It is a violent or unlawful entrance into Lands or Tenements, being utterly void of a Possessor, by him that hath no right, nor spark of right unto them. *Bract. lib. 4. c. 7.* but it is most fitly applied to the Kings child.

E N V.

To envy, *Invideo*, ere.

Envious, *Invidus*, a, um,

To environ (or compass about)

Circundo, are. *Circumcludo*, ere.

To enure, *Opero*, are.

E P I.

The *Epigastrium*, or all the outward part of the Belly which covereth the entrails, from the Bulk down unto the Belly. *Epigastrium*, ii, n.

The *Epiglottis*, the cover or weizen of the Throat, the flap or little tongue, which by closing the amplitude of the Larynx, and the way of the Rough Artery, suffereth no meat or drink to slip down into the inner capacity thereof, and so to fall into the Lungs. *Epiglottis*, idis, f.

An epigram, *Epigramma*, atis, n.

An epigrammatist, *Epigrammatographus*, i, m.

The epileptic (or falling sickness) *Epilepsia*, a, f.

An epilogue, *Epilogus*, i, m.

An epistle, *Epistola*, a, f.

E R.

An epitaph, *Epitaphium*, ii, n.

An epitome (or abridgment) *Epitome*, es, f.

To epitomize (or abbreviate) *Epitomizo*, are. *Abbrevio*, are. verb.

E Q U.

Equal, *Equalis* le, adj.

Equity (right or justice) *Æquitas*, atis, f.

Equivalent, *Æquivalens*, ntis, adj.

Equivocal, *Æquivocus*, a, um.

To equivocate, *Æquivoco*, are.

E R A.

To eradicate (or pluck up by the root) *Eradico*, are. 1

Erasmus (a mans name) *Erasmus*, i, m.

E R E.

To erect (or set up) *Elevo*, are. *Erigo*, ere.

E R M.

An ermine (or ermines) *Mus Ponticus*.

E R R.

To err, *Erro*, are.

E R U.

Erudition, *Eruditio*, onis, f.

An eruption (or breaking out) Eruptio, onis, f.

E S C.

Escambio, Is a Licence granted to one, for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a man over Sea. Regist. Orig. fol. 199. a.

To escape, Escapio, are. Dr. and Student 16. 1. Fo. 30. Ra. Entr. 583. Co. Entr. 532. Evado, ere.

An escape, Escapia, æ, f. Evasio, onis, f. Escape is where one that is arrested cometh to his Liberty 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 Trespass, then Trespass. If Murder be made in the day, and the Murderer be not taken, then it is an escape, for the which the Town where the Murder was done shall be amerced, *Stawf. Pl. of the Cr.* If a Man be robbed in the day, and the Thief escape, and be not taken within half a year after the robbery, the Town or Hundred shall answer it to the Party robbed. If he have made Hue and Cry. *Id. Pl. of Cr. lib. 1. c. 33.* The Township shall be amerced for an escape if it was *tempore diurno*, although the Murder was committed in the Town-field, or in a Lane, but it seemeth reasonable that complaint be made to the Justices, *L. Dyer Term. Hill. an. 4. Reg. Eliz.* Although the Pri-

soner which escapes be out of the view, yet if fresh suit be made, and he reprimed in *recenti infecutione*, he shall be in Execution, for otherwise at the turning of a corner, or by an entry of an house, or by any other such means the Prisoner may be out of view, *Cook. Rigeways Case 3. Rep.* If a Sheriff or Bayliff of a Franchise Assent that one which is in Execution, and under their Custody shall go out of Gaol for a while, and then return, although that he return in the time, yet this is an escape, for the Sheriff or Bayliff ought to guard him in *salva & arcta custodia*, and the Statute of *Westm. c. 11.* saith, *Quod carceri mancipentur in ferris.* So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors, *Cook Boyrons 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 marieth her, this shall be Judged an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. *Plowd. Commen. Plato's case.*

An escheat, Escaeta, æ, f. Pry. 66. Cow. 102. Spel. 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, *Aut per defectum sanguinis*, as if the Tenant dies without Issue, *Aut per delictum tenentis*, that is for Felony. Escheta is derived of the French

French word *Eschier*, *accidere*, For an Escheat is a casual profit, *Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex insperato*, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Case we say the Fee is Escheated. Escheats by Civilians are called *Caduca. Co. on Lit. p. 13 & 492.* Those which are hang'd by Martial Law, in *Furore Belli*, forfeit no Lands for Escheat for Felony is three manner of ways.

1. *Aut quia suspensus per Col- lum.*

2. *Aut quia abjuravit Regnum.*

3. *Aut quia uslegatus est.*

The Father is seized of Lands in Fee holden of *F. S.* The Son is attainted of High-Treason, the Father dieth, the Land shall Escheat to *F. S. propter defectum 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 King shall have the Escheat of all the Lands whereof the Person attainted of High-Treason, was seized, of whomsoever they were holden. *Cook on Lit. lib. 1. sect. 4.*

An *eschear*, *Escaetor*, *oris*, *m.* Escheator cometh of (Escheat) he is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats of the King in the County, whereof he is Escheator, and certifieth them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the Lord Treasurer, and by Letters Patents from him, and continueth in his Office but one year, neither can any be Escheator above once in three years, *Anno 1 H. 8. cap. 8.* and *Anno 3. ejusdem, cap.*

2. See more of this Officer and his Authority in *Crompton's Just. of Peace*: See *ep. 29. ed. 1.* the form of the Escheators Oath see in *Regist. rig. fol. 301.* *Fitz* calleth him an Officer of Record. *Nat. brev. fol. 100. C.* because that which he certifieth by vertue of his Office, hath the Credit of a Record.

Escheatorship, *Officium Escaetrix. Regist. Orig. fol. 259. b.*

Escrips, *Escripta*, *orum*, *n. Co. Ent. 135. 146.*

Escuage, *Scutagium*, *ii, n.*

E S D.

Esdras (a mans name) *Esdras*, *x, m.*

E S K.

Esk river (in *Scotland*) *Isca.*

E S P.

Esplees (or the full profits of land) *Expletia*, *orum*, *n.*

E S Q.

An *esquire*, *Armiger*, *eri, m.*

E S S.

An *essay*, *Affaia*, *x, f.* (i. e.) the Examination of Weights and Measures by the Clerk of the Market.

Essex,

Essex, East-Sexena. *Essexia*, *Est-
ra*.

Essoin, *Esionium*, ii, n. And sometimes *Exonium*, and sometimes without x, or s, is a word of French origin, and cometh of an Obsolete French word *Essonier*, or *Exonier*, to excuse and free from a fine, from the word *Soingnier*. 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 Baron for five Causes, 1. *De malo viæ sue 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 *Essoinium commune*. 2. *De malo lecti*, where some Disease hindereth, which according to its nature giveth longer or shorter day. *Glan. cap. 19.* 3. *Tenus 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. Servitium Regis*, when the Tenant is in the Kings Service, and then the Plea resteth without day until he return, *Glanvil cap. 27.* 5. *De terra sancta*, where the Tenant or Defendant was in Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or as Volunteer against the *Saracens*, and then a year and a day at the least was allowed by the Essoin. Essoin is sometimes taken for any excuse of Assize in *Clarendon tempore*, *H. 2. Forenden*, p. 549. *Nullo liceat hospitari aliquem extraneum ultra unam noctem in domo sua, nisi hospitatus ille essoium rationale habuerit.* See *Cooks 2. part of Instit. c. 12.* *Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 91, 92.*

Essoia de malo lecti, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the sending of four lawful Knights to view one that hath Essoined himself, *de malo lecti Regist. Orig. fol. 8. b.*

E S T.

To establish, *Stabilio*, ire.

An establishment, *Establiamen-
tum*, i, n. *Ry. 195.*

An estate (or condition) *Status*, *us*, m.

An estate left by ones father, *Pa-
trimonium*, ii, n.

When the fee simple of an estate is in no person, as whilst a Parsonage is void, *Abegancia*, x, f.

Esteem (or estimation) *Æstima-
tio*, onis, f.

To esteem (or account) *Æstimo*, are.

Esteemed, *Æstimatus*, a, um.

Estley or Astley (the Family) *D^o Estlega & Estlega.*

Estoppel, Seemeth to come from the French *Estouper*, i. e. *Oppilare*, *obturare*, *stipare*, *obstipare*, to stop with a stopple, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwise might have had his Action; for example, a Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Collusion to one; The Lord accepteth the services of the Feoffee, by this he debarreth himself of the Wardship of his Tenants Heir, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 242.* Divers other examples might be shown out of him. *Sir Edward Cook lib. 2. Casu Goddard, fol. 4. b.* Defineth an *Estoppel* to be a Barr or hindrance

drance unto one to plead the Truth, and restraineth it not to the Impediment given to a man by his own act only, but by anothers also, *Lib. 3. the case of Fines, fol. 88. a.* Jurors cannot be Estopped, because they are sworn to say the Truth.

Estoppels are three ways effected.

1. By matter of Record.
2. By bare writing.
3. By Fact in Pails, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 92, 93.*

Estovers, Estoveria, orum, n.
 3. *Inst. 229. Spel. 202. Lex. 51.* *Estoverium* cometh of the French *Estover, i. e. fovere, to foster,* and signifieth in our Common Law nourishment or maintenance, *Brac. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 18. num. 2.* useth it for that sustenance which a man taken for Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family during his Imprisonment, and the Statute *Anno 6. Ed. 1. cap. 3.* useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another mans wood, so it is used *West. 2. cap. 25. Anno 13. Ed. 1. West. part 2. symbol. Tit. Fines §. 26.* saith, that the name of Estovers containeth house-boot, hay boot, and plow-boot; as if he gave in his grant these general words, *De rationabili estoverio in boscis, &c.* He may thereby claim these three.

An estranging, Abalienatio, onis, f.

To be estranged, Abalienor, ari.

An estray, Extrahura, x, f.

An estreat, Extractum, i, n. *Extracta, x, f. Cow. 105. Ry. 183. 285. Lex. 51. Pry. 30. 216.* Estreats are short Notes or Memorials, extracted or drawn out of the Records by the Clerk of the Peace, and by him Indented and Delivered sunderly to the Sheriff, and to the Barons of the Exchequer, bearing this or the like Title, *Extracta finium mercamentorum forisfactorum ad generalem sessionem pacis, &c. coram, &c.* For the form or making thereof, thence is full direction given to the Clerk of Estreats by the *Stat. 7. H. 4. S.*

Estrepeement, Estrepeamentum, i, n. *Cow. 104. Spel. 243.* It cometh of the French word *Estropier, i. e. Mutilare, Obtruncare,* which word the French men also borrowed of the Italians, or rather Spaniards, with whom *Estropear* signifieth to set upon the rack. It signifieth in our Common Law spoil made by the Tenant for term of Life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the Reversion, as namely in the Statute *Anno 6. Ed. 1. cap. 13.* and it may seem to be the derivation, that Estrepeement is properly the unmeasurable soaking or drawing of the heart of the Land by Ploughing or Sowing it continually, without manuring or other such usage as is requisite in good Husbandry. And yet (*Estropier* signifying *mutilare*) it may no less be conveniently applied to those that cut down Trees or lopp them farther than the Law will bear. This signifieth also a Writ, which lieth in two sorts, the one is, when a Man having an Acti-
 on

E V.

on depending (as a *Foredome* or *Sum fuit infra etatem*, or Writ of Right, or any such other) where in the Demandant is not to recover damages, sueth to Inhibit the Tenant for making wast during the suit. The other sort is, for the Demandant that is adjudged to recover seisin of Land in question, and before Executi- on sued by the Writ *habere faci- as seisinam*, for fear of wast to be made before he can get pos- session sueth out this Writ: See more of this in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 60, & 61. Reg. Orig. fol. 76.* and the *Regist. Judicial fol. 33.*

E V A.

Evan (a mans name) *Evanus*,
i, m.

E V E.

Eve (a womans 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*) *E-*
ventus, tis, m.

Every one, *Quisque*.

Every day, *Quotidiè*, adv.

Every year, *Quotannis*, adv.

Every where, *Ubique*.

Everard (a mans name) *Everar-*
dus, i, m.

Evesholm or *Evesham* (in *Wor-*
cestershire) *Eovesum*, *Evestamum*.

E X.

Of *Evesham*, *Heoveshamensis*.

E V I.

Evidence, *Evidentia*, æ, f. *Co.*
Lit. 283. Lex. 51. Evidence is
used in our Law, generally for
any proof, be it testimony of
Men or Instrument. See *Sir Tho.*
Smith lib. 2. cap. 17. 23.

Evident, *Evidens*, *entis*, adj.
Evidentalis, lè, adj.

The Kings evil (a Disease) *Scro-*
fula, æ, f. *Struma*, æ, f.

Evilly, *Malevolè*, adv. *Ev. 1.*
24. 254.

E U R.

D' Evreux (the Family) *De*
Ebroicis.

E U S.

Eusebius (a mans name) *Euse-*
bius, ii, m.

Eustace (a mans name) *Eusta-*
cius, ii, m.

E W E.

An ewe, *Ovis matrix* vel *Fæ-*
mina.

An ewer, *Aqualis*, is, m. *Gut-*
turnium, ii, n.

E X A.

Exact (*perfect or exquisite*) *Ex-*
actus, æ, um.

To

To exact (or extort) Exigo, ere.
To exaggerate (or aggravate) Exaggero, are.

To exalt (or extol) Sublimo, are.

To examine, Examino, are.

An examining (or examination) Examinatio, onis, f.

An examiner, Examinator, oris, m. Examiner in the Chancery is an Officer that examineth the Parties to any Suit upon their Oaths, and Witnesses produced of either side, in the Chancery are two Examiners.

An example, Exemplum, i, n.

To exanimate (or astonish) Exanimo, are.

To exasperate (vex, or make more grievous) Exaspero, are.

Ex river (in Devonshire) Exa, Isca, Isca.

E X C.

To excel (or exceed) Excedo, ere. Præsto, are. Excello, ere.

Excellency, Excellentia, æ, f.

To except, Excepto, are.

Except before excepted, Exceptis præexceptis.

Except and always reserved all Trees, &c. Exceptis & Semper reservatis Omnibus arboribus, &c.

Exception, Exceptio, onis, f. It is a stop or stay to an Action, being used in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory: Of these see *Bract. 5. tract. 5. per Totum & Britton, cap. 91, 92.*

Excess, Excessus, us, m.

Excester City (in Devonshire) Exonia, Isca, Isca Danmoniorum, vel Dunmoniorum, Isca & Scudum Nunnjorum.

To exchange, Excambio, ire. Cambio, are.

Exchange, Excambium, ii, n. Cambium, ii, n. Exchange hath a peculiar signification in our Common Law, and is used for that Compensation, which the Warranter must take to the Warrant value for value, if the Land Warranted be recovered from the Warrantees, *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 26. and lib. 1. cap. 19.* Exchange is where a man is seised of certain Land, and another man is seised of another Land, if they by a Deed indented or without Deed (the Lands being in one County) exchange their Lands, so that each of them shall have the others Lands to him so exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for term of life, that is called an exchange, and is good without Livery and Seisin. It behoveth alway that this word Exchange be in the Deed, or else nothing passeth by the Deed, except that he hath Livery and Seisin. For the word *Excambium*, only maketh an exchange, as the words *Liberum Maritagium*, only do make Frank Marriage. Every exchange ought to be made by this word *Excambium*, or by another word of the same effect, as *permutatio*. *Perkins.* Both the things exchanged ought to be in *Esse* at the time of the Exchange, and therefore an exchange of Land for Rent granted *de novo* is not good, but an exchange betwixt a Rent and a Common which are in *Esse* at the time of the exchange is good, and so it is of Land and Rent. If two Parsons of several Churches change their Benefices, and Resign them into the

the hands of the Ordinary to the same intent, and the Patrons make their Presentations accordingly, and one of the Parsons is admitted, instituted and inducted, and the other Parson is admitted and instituted, but dieth before induction, the other Parson shall not retain the Benefice in which he is inducted, for the Exchange is not perfected, *Vid. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 94, 95.*

Exchange signifieth generally as much as (*Permutatio*) with the Civilians, as the Kings Exchange, *Anno 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 Kings Coin. These places have been divers heretofore, as appears by the said Statutes. But now there is only one, *viz.* The Tower of London, conjoynd with the Mint, which in time past might not be, as appeareth by *Anno 1. H. 6. cap. 2.*

An exchange (or burse) Cambium, ii, n.

An exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m.

An exchanging, Cambitas, atis, f.

The exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n. It cometh of the French *Eschequier, i. e. Abacus, tabula lusoria, a Chesse or Chequer board,* and 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 Arith-

meticians use for their Calculations, for that is one signification of (*Abacus*) amongst others, *Polydore Virgil lib. 9. Histor. Angl.* saith that the true word in Latin is *scattarium*, and by abuse called *scaccarium*. It may seem to be taken from the German word (*Schatz*) signifying as much as (*Thesaurus*) Treasure, or (*Fiscus*) and from this fountain, no doubt, springeth the Italian word (*Zeccha*) signifying a Mint, and *Zeccherii*, alias *Zecchieri*, the Officers thereunto belonging, *Descis Genuin, 134. Mr. Cambden in his Britan. pag. 113.* saith that this Court or Office, took the name a *Tabula ad quam assidebant*, proving it out of *Gervasius Tilburienfis*, whose words you may read in him. This Court is taken from the Normans as appeareth by the grand Customary, *cap. 56.* where you may find the Exchequer thus described. The Exchequer is called an Assembly of high Justiciars, to whom it appertaineth to amend that which the Bailiffs, and other meaner Justiciars have evil done, and unadvisedly judged; and to do right to all men without delay, as from the Princes mouth. *Skene de verbor. significatione, verbo Scaccarium*, hath out of *Paulus Æmilius* these words, *Scaccarium dicitur quasi statarium, quod homines ibi in fure sistuntur, vel quod sit stataria & perennis Curia, nam cetera curiæ essent indictiva, nec loco nec tempore stata*, where he saith also of himself that in Scotland the Exchequer was stable, but the other Session was *Deambulatory*, before *James V. Qui instituit statariam Curiam, cum antea*

Ves effes Indiviva. He addeth farther: Others think that *Scaccarium* is so called a *Similitudine ludi scaccorum*, that is, the play of the Chesses, because many persons meet in the Chequer, pleading their Causes, one against the other, as if they were fighting in an arrayed Battle: Others think that it cometh from an old Saxon word (*Scaza*) as writeth Sir Tho. Smith, which signifieth Treasure, Taxations or Imposts, whereof accompt is made in the Chequer. This Court consisteth as it were of two parts; whereof one is conversant, especially in the hearing and deciding of all Causes appertaining to the Princes coffers, anciently called *Scaccarium computorum*, as *Ockam* testifieth in his *Lucubrations*. The other is called the Receipt of the Exchequer which is properly employed in the receiving and payment of money, *Crompton in his Jurisdic.* fol. 105. defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both these, you may find named in *Camb. Britan. cap. Tribunalia Anglia*, to whom I refer you. The Kings Exchequer which now is settled in *Westminster* was in divers Counties of *Wales*, *An. 27. H. 8. cap. 5.* but especially *cap. 26.*

Excise, Vestigal, ālis, n.

To exclaim (or cry out) Exclamo, are.

To exclude (or shut out) Excludo, ere.

To excogitate (or invent) Excozito, are.

To excommunicate, Excommunicato, are. Anathematizo, are.

Excommunicato capiendo, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the apprehension of him that standeth obstinately excommunicated for forty days, for such a one not seeking absolution hath or may have his contempt certified or signified into the Chancery, whence issueth this Writ, for the laying of him up without Bail or Mainprise, until he conform himself, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 62. and Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 23. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 95. 67. and 70.*

Excommunicato deliberando, Is a Writ to the under Sheriff, for the delivery of an Excommunicate Person out of Prison: Upon certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 63. A. and the Regist. fol. 65 & 67.*

Excommunicato recipiendo, Is a Writ whereby Persons Excommunicate being for their obstinacy committed to Prison, and unlawfully delivered thence, before they have given caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again. *Reg. Orig. fol. 67. a.*

An excrefcence, Excrefcencia, x, f.

An excursion, Excursio, onis, f.

To excuse, Excuso, are.

E X E.

To execute (or bring to pass) Finio, ire. Perficio, ere.

An

An execution, Executio, onis, f.
 In the Common Law it signifieth 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 *West at large, p. 2. Sym. Tit. Fines, sect. 136, 137, 138.* Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and such like, see in *Fitz, nat. brev. in Indice 2. verbo Execution.* Sir Edw. Cook, vol. 6. *casu Blumfield, fol. 87.* A. maketh two sorts of Executions, one final, another with a (*Quousque*) tending to an end. An execution final is that which maketh money of the Defendants 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 Kings Writ commandeth to be done. The other sort with a (*Quousque*) is tending to an end, and not final, as in the Case of (*Capias ad satisfaciendum, &c.*) this is not final. But the body of the Party is to be taken, to the intent and purpose to satisfy the Demandant; and his imprisonment is not absolute, but until the Defendant do satisfy, *Idem. ibidem.*

Execution for debt is four-fold.
 1. of Goods only by *Fieri facias*, or of the moiety of Lands by *Elegit*, or upon the Reconuissance of a Statute; or of the Body by *Capias ad satisfaciendum.*
Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. 95.

An executioner (or hangman)
 Carnifex, icis, m.

An executor, Executor, oris, m.
 Executor is he that is appointed by any Man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his substance, according to the Contents of the said Will. This Executor is either particular or universal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be committed to his charge. Universal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call *Heres designatus*, or *Testamentarius*, and the Law accounteth one Person with the Party whose Executor he is, as having all advantages of Action against all men, that he had, so likewise being subject to every mans action, as far as himself was. This Executor had his beginning in the Civil Law, by the Constitutions of the Emperors, who first permitted those, that thought good by their wills to bestow any thing upon good and godly uses, to appoint whom they pleased to see the same performed: and if they appointed none, then they ordained, that the Bishop of the place should have Authority of course to effect it, *l. 28. C. de Episcopis & Clericis*, and from this time and experience hath wrought out the use of these universal Executors, as also brought the Administration of their Goods that die without will unto the Bishop.

An Executor is after three sorts.

1. *Executor Testamentarius à Testore constitutus.*

2. *Executor Legatis*, that is, the Ordinary.

3. *Darius*, The Administrator, Cook 8. Rep. Sir John Needham's case. An Executor or Administrator ought to execute his Office, and Administer the Goods of the dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. Lawfully in paying all the Duties, Debts and Legacies in such precedency and order, as they ought to be paid by the Law. Debts due by Obligation, shall be paid by Executors before Debts by single Contract, and they before Legacies, Cook 9. Rep. Duibon's case. 2. Truly to convert nothing to his own use, for an Executor or Administrator hath not Goods of the Dead to his own use, but in another's Right, and to others uses, and he ought not to practise or devise any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but truly to execute his Office, according to the Trust reposed in him. 3. Diligently, *quia negligentia semper habet comitem infortunium.* Cook 8. Rep. Tamors case.

1. *Necessitatis, ut funeralia.*

2. *Utilitatis*, that every one shall be paid in such precedency as ought to be.

3. *Voluntatis*, as Legacies. Cook 8. Rep. Needham's case.

Executor de son tort, Is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator or Deceased, nor (for want of such Constitution) constituted by the Ordinary to Administer how

far we shall become liable to Creditors, Vide 43. Eliz. Cap. 8. Dyer 166 105. 6. Dyer 166, Belknap. 50. Ed. 3. 9. 13, 14. Eliz. Dyer 305. 306.

To make an executor, *Constituere executorem.*

To exemplify, *Exemplifico*, are.

An exemplification (or copy of a Record under seal of the Court) *Exemplificatio*, onis, f.

Exemplificatio, Is a Writ granted for the Exemplification of an Original. See *Regist. Orig.* fol. 290.

To exempt (or take out, from, or away) *Eximio*, ere.

Exempt (or free) *Exemptus*, 2, um.

An exercise, *Exercitium*, ii, n. *Exercitatio*, onis, f.

To exercise, *Exerceo*, ere.

Ex gravi querela, Is a Writ that lieth for him, unto whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee within a City, Town or Borough being deviseable or devised by will, and the Heir of the deviser entrench into them and detaineth them from him, *Regist. Orig.* fol. 244. *Old nat. brev.* fol. 87. See *Fitz nat. brev.* fol. 198. L.

Bishop of Exeter, *Episcopus Exoniensis.*

E X H.

To exhibit, *Exhibeo*, ere.

To exhort, *Exhorto*, arl.

E X I.

Exigendary of the common Bank, *Exigendarius de Banco communi.* Is otherwise called *Exigenter*, *An.* 10. H. 6. ca. 4. and is an Officer

per belonging to that Court, for which see Exigenter.

An exigent, *Exigenda*, *z. f.* Is a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County, whereby to be attached or distreined, and is directed unto the Sheriff, to proclaim and call five County days one after another, charging him to appear under the pain of Outlawry. *Terms of Law*. This Writ lieth also in an Indictment of Felony, where the party Indicted cannot be found, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19.* It seemeth to be called an Exigent because it exacteth the party, that is, requireth his appearance or forth-coming to answer the Law; for if he come not at the last days Proclamation, he is said to be *Quinques exactus*, and then is Outlawed, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 188.* and this Mr. *Mazwood* also setteth down for the Law of the Forest, *part 1. of his Forest Law, pag. 71.* See the new Book of entries, *verbo Exigent.*

An exigenter, *Exigendarius*, *ii, m.*

Unius Exigendariorum Curie, *Acto 18. Et. 6. cap. 9.* Is an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, of whom there are four in number, they make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where process of Outlawry doth lie, and Writs of superedeas as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or banishment) *Exilium*, *z, 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 alledging, that the Prince in passing that Charter was abused by any false suggestion, *Kitchin fol. 151.*

E X O.

Exorable (or easie to be intreated) *Exorabilis*, *le, ad.*

Exorbitans (things properly out of circle, square or rule, things irregular, enormous, and, in a manner, absurd) *Exorbitans*, *antis, ad.*

Exorcism, *Exorcismus*, *i, m.*

An exorcist (or conjurer) *Exorcista*, *z, m.*

Exotick (foreign or strange) *Exoticus*, *a, um.*

E X P.

Ex parte talis, Is a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff or Receiver, that having Auditors assigned to hear his Account, cannot obtain of them reasonable allowance, but is cast into Prison by them, *Regist. fol. 137. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 129.* The manner in this Case is, to take this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff

to take four Mainperours to bring his body before the Barons of the Exchequer at a certain day, and to warn the Lord to appear at that time, *New Terms of Law verborum Accompt.*

To expect (or look for) Expecto, are.

Expedient (fit or convenient) Expediens, entis, adj.

Expedition (or dispatch) Expeditionis, onis, f.

To expel (or drive away) Expello, ere. Exturbo, are.

Expence (or cost) Expensa, æ, f. Sumptus, us, m.

Experience (or experiment) Experimentia, æ, f. Experimentum, i, n.

Expert (or skillfull) Expertus, a, um.

To expire (or die) Exipiro, are.

An expiring, Expiratio, onis, f.

To explain (make plain or manifest) Explicare, are.

To explicate (expound or unfold) Explico, are.

An exploit (or valiant act) Exploitum, i, n. Facinus Nobile.

To expose (or set forth) Expono, ere.

To express (or utter) Exprimo, ere.

Express (or manifest) Expressus, a, um.

To exprobrate (or reproach) Exprobro, are.

An exprobration, Exprobratio, onis, f.

E X Q.

Exquisite (exact or elaborate) Exquisitus, a, um.

E X T.

Extant (appearing about, standing out) Extans, antis, adj.

To extend (or stretch out) Extendo, ere.

Extend, Extendere, Cometh of the French (*estendre*) i. e. *dilatare, dispendere, distendere*, and signifieth in our Common Law to value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by Statute, &c. that hath forfeited his Bond to such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent the Obliger may in time be paid his debt. The Course and Circumstance of this see in *Fitz. nar. brev. fol. 131.* Brief *D' execution* for Statute Merchant.

Extendi facias, Is a Writ ordinarily called a Writ of Extent, whereby the value of Lands, &c. is commanded to be made, and Levied in divers cases, which see in the Table of the *Register Original*.

Extent, Extenta, æ, f. *Cow. 107. Lex. 52.* Extent hath two significations, some time signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements, *Register Judicial* in the Table of the Book, some time the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner upon this Writ, *Brook Titulo Extent, fol. 3. 12.*

To extenuate (or make thin or small) Tenuo, are. Extenuo.

External (or outward) Externus, a, um.

To

To extinguish (or quench) Extinguo, cre.

Extinguishment, *Extinguimentum*, i, n. In our Common Law it signifieth an effect of Consolidation: For example, if a Man have due unto him a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchase the same Lands, now both the Property and Rent are Consolidated; or united in one possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be extinguished. In like manner it is, where a Man hath a Lease for years, and afterwards buyeth the Property, this is Consolidation of the Property and the Fruits, and as an Extinguishment of the Lease. See the Terms of Law.

Extirpation, *Extirpatio*, onis, f. *Extirpation* 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 *Ante Judicium*, the other *Post Judicium*. *Regist. Judic. fol. 13. 5. 6. 58.*

To extort (or take away by force a part) Extorqueo, cre.

Extortion, *Extortio*, onis, f. *Extortion* is the unlawfull 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 *Extorqueo*, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 13. sect. 701. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 96.* For example, if any Officer by terrifying any of the Kings Subjects in his Office take

more than his ordinary duties he committeth and is Indictable of Extortion. To this (by Mr. West's Judgment) may be referred the Exaction of unlawful Usury, 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. *Mumwood* saith that Extortion, is *Colore Officii*, and not *Virtute Officii*, part 1 of his *Forest Laws*, pag. 216. Mr. *Crompton* in his *Justice of Peace*, fol. 8. hath these words in effect, Wrong done by any man is properly a trespass: But excessive wrong done by any, is called Extortion, and this is most properly in Officers, as Sheriffs, Mayors, Balliffs, Escheators, and other Officers whatsoever that by colour of their Office work great Oppression, and excessive wrong unto the Kings Subjects, in taking excessive Reward or Fees for the Execution of their Office. Great diversity of Cases touching Extortion, you may see in *Cromptons Justice of Peace*, fol. 48. b. and 49. and 50. See the difference between *Colore Officii*, and *Virtute vel ratione Officii*. *Plowden Casu Dives*, f. 64. A. This word is used in the same signification in Italy also. For, *Cavalcanus de brachio Regio part 5. num. 21.* thus describeth it, *Extortio dicitur fieri, quando Judex cogit aliquid sibi dari, quod non est debitum, vel quod est ultra debitum: Vel ante tempus petiit id, quid post administratam Justitiam deberetur.*

E Y.

Extorsively, Extorsivè, i. Ex-
§44.

To extract (or draw out). Extra-
ho, ere.

An extract (or copy of any thing)
Extractum, i, n.

Extracts (a Chymical preparati-
on) Extracta, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinarius,
a, um.

Extravagant, Extravagans, an-
tis, adj.

Extreme (or uttermost) Extre-
mus, a, um.

The extremity (or uttermost of
any thing) Extremitas, atis, f.

To exulcerate, Ulcerò, arq. Exul-
cero, arq.

E Y E.

An eye, Oculus, li, m.

The eye ball or (apple of the eye)
Pupilla, æ, f. Oculi orbis.

The eye brow, Supercillum,
ii, n.

The eye lid, Palpebræ, arum, f.

The hair of the eye lids, Cilium,
ii, n.

The white of the eye, Albugo,
inis, f. Album oculi.

The corner of the eyes, Sinus o-
culorum.

Blear eyed, Lippus, a, um.

One eyed (or hath but one eye)
Monoculus, i, m. Unoculus, i, m.

Luscus, a, um.

Gogle eyed (or blinkard) Pætus,
i, m.

The web in the eye, Leucoma,
æ, f.

The winking (or twinkling of the

E Y.

eyes) Nictatio, onis, f.

An eye witness, Testis Ocula-
tus.

Eye salves, Collyria, orum, n.
Eyes, eyes-holes, Ocelli, or-
um, m.

E Y R.

Eyre, alias Eyre (Iser. Bracton
lib. 3. cap. 11. in Rubrica) It cometh of the old French word
Eire, i. e. Iser. as a grand Eyre,
i. e. *Magnis Itineribus.* It signifieth in *Britton cap. 2.* the Court of Justices Itinerants: And Justices in Eyre are those only which *Bracton* in many places calleth (*Justiciarios Itinerantes*) of the Eyre, read *Britton, ubi supra,* who expresseth the whole courie of it, and *Bracton lib. 3. Tractat. 2. cap. 1. and 2. Iser Foreste.* The Eyre also of the Forest is nothing but the Justice Seat, otherwise 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. 123.* See Justice in Eyre. Read *Skene de verborum signif. verbo Iser.* whereby, as by many other Places, you may see great affinity between these two Kingdoms of *England and Scotland,* in the Administration of Justice and Government.

F A B.

F A B.

- F** *Abia* (a womans name) *Fabia*, *x*, *f*.
Fabian (a mans name) *Fabianus*, *i*, *m*.
Fabius (a mans name) *Fabius*, *ii*, *m*.
Fabritius (a mans name) *Fabritius*, *ii*, *m*.

F A C.

- A face*, *Facies*, *ei*, *f*.
Facility (or easiness) *Facilitas*, *atis*, *f*.
A faction (or sect) *Factio*, *onis*, *f*.
Factionous (leading a party) *Factionosus*, *a*, *um*.
Factionously, *Factionosè*, *adv*.
A factor, *Factor*, *oris*, *m*. *In-
 fitor*, *oris*, *m*.
Factorage, *Factoragium*, *ii*, *n*.
A faculty, *Facultas*, *atis*, *f*.

F A G.

- A faggot*, *Fagettus*, *i*, *m*. 2 *Man*.
 542. *Falcis*, *is*, *m*.

F A I.

- To feign* (or imagine) *Fingo*, *ere*.
Fained, *Fictus*, *a*, *um*.
Faint Pleader, *Falsa Placitatio*,
 Cometh of the French *Feint*, a
 participle of the verb *Feindre*, i. e.
Simulare, *ingere*, and *Pleitor*, i. e.

Placitare. It signifieth with us a false
 covenant, or collusory manner of
 Pleading to the deceit of a third
 Party.

Faint (or weak) *Languidus*,
a, *um*.

To faint (or languish) *Languco*,
ere.

A fair (or mart) *Feria*, *x*, *f*.
Spel. 264.

Fairs, *Nundinx*, *arum*, *f*. *pl*.

The place where the fair is kept,
Nundinarium, *ii*, *n*.

*Money paid in fairs to the lord of
 the soil for breaking ground to set
 up booths*, *Picagium*, *ii*, *n*.

Fair Foreland (in Ireland) *Rho-
 bogdium*.

Fairford (in Gloucestershire) *Pul-
 chrum vadum*.

Fair Island, *Demna*.

Fair Pleading, *Pulchre Placi-
 tando*. *Beau Pleader*, Is made
 of two French words, *beau*, i. e.
decorus, *formosus*, *Pulcher*, and
Pleder, i. e. *disputare* & *causam
 agere*. It signifieth in our Com-
 mon Law a Writ upon the Sta-
 tute of *Marlbridge*, made the
 52 d. year of *H. 3. c. ii.* where-
 by it is provided, that neither in
 the Circuit of Justices, nor in
 Counties, Hundreds or Courts
 Baron, any Fines shall be taken
 of any Man for fair Pleading,
 that is, for not Pleading truly,
 or apily to the purpose. Upon
 which Statute this Writ was or-
 dained against those that vio-
 late herein: See *Fitz. nat. brev.*
fol. 270. A. B. C. whose defini-
 tion is to this effect. The Writ
 upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*
 for not fair Pleading, lieth where
 the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his
 Court will take Fine of the Party,

F A.

Plaintiff or Defendant for that he Pleadeth not fairly.

A fairing, Penium, ii, n.

Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faish (a womans name) Fides.

Faishful, Fidelis, le, adj.

F A L.

A falchion (or short sword) Falcatum, ensis.

A falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A falconer, Falconarius, ii, m. Pry. 71. Accipitrarius, ii, m.

Faldage (or frankfold) Faldagium, ii, n. Spel. 248. Lex. 53. Faldsoca, x, f. (i. e.) the liberty of setting up sheep folds in any fields.

Falmouth (in Cornwall) Falensis portus. Voluba.

Fallen down, Prolapsus, a, um.

A falling (or slipping down) Prolapsio, onis, f.

A fall, Casus, us, m.

A fallacy, Fallacia, x, f.

Fallow, Warectum, i, n. Co. Lit. 5. Lex. 133.

Time of fallowing, Terra jacens frisca & ad warectum. Tempus warectandi, Fle. 162.

False (or untrue) Falsus, a, um.

To falsifie (or make false) Falso, are.

Falso Judicio, Is a Writ that lies to remove a Judgment out of an Inferiour Court, that is not a Court of Record.

F A M.

Fame, Fama, x, f.

Famous (or renowned) Famosus, a, um.

F A.

A family (or household) Familia, x, f.

One of the family, Manupastus, i, m.

Familiar (or acquainted) Familiaris, re, adj.

A famine, Fames, is, f.

F A N.

A fan (to cool the face) Flabellum, i, n.

A fan to fan corn withal, Vannus, i, m. Ventilabrum, i, n.

To fan corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Fanned (winnowed) Ventilatus, a, um.

A fanner of corn, Ventilator, oris, m.

A fanning (or winnowing) Ventilatio, onis, f.

Fantastic, Phantasia, x, f.

Fantastick, Phantasticus, a, um.

F A R.

A fardel (or farundel) of Land, Farundella terræ. Flo. 78. Lex. 54. Quadrantata terræ. Fardella, x, f. Ra. Ent. 15. Fle. 33. Lex. 53. i. e. The fourth part of an Acre. Crompt. Jurisdicit. fol. 220. Quadrantata terræ is read in the Regist. Orig. fol. 1. B. where you have also Denariata and Obolata, Solidata and Librata terra, which by probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the Farding-deal, 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,

F A.

Acres, and *Librata* twelve store Acres, and yet I find *Viginti Libratas terra vel redditus*, *Regist. Orig. fol. 94. A.* and *fol. 248. B.* whereby it seemeth that *Librata terra* is so much as yieldeth twenty shillings per annum ad centum solidatas terrarum, tenementorum & redituum, *fol. 249. A.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 87. F.* I find these words, *Viginti libratas terra vel redditus*, which argueth it to be so much Land as twenty Shillings per annum: See Furlong.

A fardle (or pack) Fasciculus, i, m.

Fare (or fraught) Naulum, i, n. Portorium, ii, n.

Fare money, Nautica fors.

A farm, Firma, x, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. *Spel. 274.*

A farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

A dung farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, x, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To farrow (as sows do) Fæto, are.

Farther, Ulterior, adv.

A farthing (the fourth part of a penny) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, antis, m.

A farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m. Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

F A S.

Fashioned, Effigiatus, a, um.

A fashioning, Effigiatio, onis, f. Formatura, x, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, oris, m. Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, ère.

Fast (or firm) Firmus, a, um.

F A.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, ère.

F A T.

Fate (or destiny) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, le, adj.

A father, Pater, is, m.

Agod-father, Pater Initialis.

A grand-father, Avus, i, m.

A father-in-law (not by nature, but by the Law of marriage) Socer, eri, m. Vitricus, ci, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, atis, f.

A fathom, Orgya, x, f. Hexapoda, x, f.

Fat, Pinguis, e, adj.

Fat (or farness) Pinguedo, inis, f.

To make fat, Pinguetacio, ère.

Fatted, Saginatus, a, um.

A fattening, Saginatio, onis, f.

Fattening meat, Sagina, x, f.

A fattening place, Saginarium, ii, n.

Fattlings, Altilia.

F A U.

A fault, Culpa, x, f.

Favorine (a mans name) Favorinus, i, m.

Favourably, Favorabiliter, adv.

F A W.

A fawcet (or tap) Epistomium, ii, n.

A fawn (or hind calf) Hornotinus, i, m.

F E.

A fawn (or young deer) Hinnulus, li, m.

A fawning (or bringing forth young, as Does do) Faonatio, onis, f.

F E A.

Fealty, Fidelitas, atis, f. *Spel.* 267. It cometh of the French *Foalste*, i. e. *Fides*, and signifieth in our Common Law an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant to be true to the Lord of whom he holdeth his Land, and he that holdeth Land by this only Oath of Fealty, holdeth in the freest manner that any man in *England* under the King may hold; because all with us that have Fee, hold *per fidem* & *fiduciam*, that is, by Fealty at the least, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. c. 8.* Fealty is the most general service in the Common Law, for it is incident to every Tenure, unless it be a Tenure in *Frankmoign*. It is also the most sacred, because it is done upon Oath, and the reason wherefore the Tenant is not sworn, in doing his homage to his Lord, is because no subject is sworn to another subject to become his man, of Life and Member, but to the King only, and that is called the Oath of Allegiance, *homagium liguum*, and those words for that purpose are omitted out of Fealty, which is to be done upon Oath, *Cook lib. 4. Berr's Case*, and on *Lit. lib. 2. cap. 2. sect. 91.*

The doing of fealty to a Lord, Affidatio, onis, f.

F E.

A Tenant by fealty, Affidatus, i, m.

Fear or dread, Metus, us, m.

To fear (terrific or make afraid) Terrefacio, ere.

Fearful (or afraid) Timidus, a, um.

A feasant cock, Phasianus, i, m.

A feasant hen, Phasianana, z, f.

A feasant keeper, Phasianarius, li, m.

A feast (or banquet) Festum, i, n, Convivium, ii, n.

A feather, Pluma, z, f.

F E B.

February, Februarius, li, m.

F E E.

A fee, Feodum, i, n. Feudum, i, n. (i. e.) a Fee or Inheritance, also Money due to Officers for their Reward.

Fee-farm, Feodi firma, *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. Feofirma, z, f. Feudi firma.

To feed (graze or pasture as beasts do) Pasco, ere.

F E L.

Felix (a mans name) Felix, icis, m.

A fellmonger, Pellio, onis, m.

To fell (or cut down) Succido, ere.

A fellow (a sore in the body so called) Furuaculus, i, m.

A fellow on the fingers, Rēdūvia, z, f.

ii, *A fellow of a college*, Spicius, m.

A fellowship, Consocietas, atis, f.

Felo de se, Is he that committeth Felony by murdering himself. *Crompt. Just. Peace*, fol. 28. *Lamb. Eirenarch. lib. 2. cap. 7. fol. 243.* If a man of *non sana memoria* give to himself a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of sound memory, and after dieth of the same wound; in this case, although he die of sound memory, by reason of his proper stroke, yet because the Original cause was committed, being not of sound memory, he shall not be *Felo de se*, because the Death hath relation to the Original Act, *Cook 1 Rep. Skelly's Case*. By the Common Law if a Man kill himself, he is called *Felo de se*, and he doth only forfeit his Goods and Chattels, but not his Lands; neither doth this work Corruption of Blood, nor the Wife lose her Dower, because it is no Attainder in Deed. He that is *Felo de se*, shall not have Christian Burial, and all his Goods and Chattels are forfeited to the King, and by his Almoner are to be distributed to Pious uses (heretofore) *in salutem animæ*. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103, 104.*

Felony, Felonia, æ, f. *Spel. 252. Lex. 54.* Felony is so called either of the Latin word *Fel*, which is in English *Gall*, or of the ancient English word *Fell* or *Fierce*, because it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or mischievous mind. *Significat quodlibet capitale crimen felleo a-*

nimo perpetratum, in which sense Murder is said to be done *per Feloniam*, and in ancient times this word (*Felonice*) was of so large an extent as it included High Treason, and by pardoning of all Felonies, High Treason was pardoned, *Cooks 4. Rep.* We account any offence Felony that is in degree next unto Petty Treason, and compriseth divers particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing a Mans self, Sodometry, Rape, willful burning of Houses, and divers such like, which are to be gathered especially out of Statutes, whereby many offences are daily made Felony that before were not. Felony is discovered from higher offences by this, that the punishment thereof is death. Yet this is not perpetual, for Petit Larceny which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve pence, is Felony, as appeareth by *Brook Tit. Coron. n. 2.* his reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *Felonice cepit*, and yet this is not punished by Death, tho' it be loss of Goods a man may call that Felony which is under Petit Treason, and punished by Death; and of this there are two sorts, one higher, that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy, another that may not. The Cognition or knowing them is by Statutes, for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away. Of these matters read *Stawms. lib. 1. pl. Cor. a fine, cap. 2. ad usque 39.* and the *Statutes. Lamb. Justice of Peace, cap. 7.* in a Table drawn for the

the purpose, as also *lib. 4. cap. 4. fol. 404. Crompt. in bis Just. of P. fol. 32, &c.* Felony ordinarily worketh Corruption of Blood, tho' not where a Statute ordaineth an Offence to be Felony, and yet withal saith that it shall not work Corruption of Blood, as *Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 17.* Felony is also punished by loss of Lands not entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as personal, and yet by the Statute *Anno 37. H. 8. cap. 6.* A Man may have property of some things which are of so base nature that no Felony can be committed of them, and no Man shall lose for them Life or Member, as a Blood-hound and a Mastiff, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. p. 392. Cooks 7. Rep. Cases of Swans.* To steal Fruit that hangeth on a Tree, to cut down and carry away the Tree it self, is not Felony, but these things are part of the Free-hold till they are severed, and cannot be reputed for any Chattels. But if I gather mine Apples, or cut down a tree of mine own, then may another become a Felon by taking away either of them. Felony cannot be committed by the taking of Beasts that be savage, if they be savage and untamed at the time of taking, nor for taking of Doves being out of a Dove-coat, nor for taking of Fishes being at large in a River, for such taking is not *Conretractio rei alienae, sed quæ est nullius in bonis*, but the stealing of a Doe which is tame and Domesticall is Felony, but as Mr. Stamford well noteth, it seemeth that he that steal-

eth it should have certain knowledge that it is tame; but if the Doe be killed, and then stolen this is certainly Felony, saith he; so if one break a Dove coat and take out the young Pidgeons, which cannot go nor fly, this is Felony; or steal Fish out of a Pond or Trunk, or young Goshawks ingendred in my Park which cannot go nor fly. *Stawm-Pl. of Cr. p. 1. c. 1.* The Civil Laws do judge open Theft to be satisfied by the recompence of four-fold, and private Theft by the recompence of double. But the Laws of England suffer neither of these offences to be more favourably punished than with the Offenders death, if the value of the thing stolen be above twelve pence. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103.* If a Man be adjudged to be hanged, and the Sheriff be commanded that it be executed, and he behead him, this is Felony in the Sheriff, because the order of the Law is not observed. *Stawm. l. 1. Pl. of Cr. c. 4.*

A felon, Felonis, m.

Feloniously, Felonicè, adv. Spel. 252. Lex. 54.

A felt, Feltrum, i, n. Pannus coactilis.

F E M.

A female, Fæmina, z, f.

Female (of the female kind) Fæmineus, z, um.

F E.

F E N.

A fence (or inclosure) Fensura, z, f.

A fencer (or master of fence)

Gladiator, oris, m.

A fencing, Gladiatura, z, f.

To fence, Digladiator, aris.

F E O.

A feodary, Feodarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. Is an Officer Authorized, and 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 feoffer, Feoffator, oris, m. i. e. the giver.

A feoffment (or giving of Lands in fee) Feoffamentum, i, n. Donatio feudi.

A feoffee (or receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 55. *Co. Ent.* 484.

Joint feoffees, Cofeoffati, orum, m. *Co. Ent.* 217.

F E.

F E R.

Fern, Filix, icis, f.

Ferdinand (a mans name) Ferdinandus, i, m.

A ferret, Viverra, z, f.

Ferrars (the family) De Ferrariis.

A ferry (or passage by water) Fertia, z, f. *Spel.* 264. Trajectus, us, m.

A ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

A ferry-man, Portitor, oris, m. Trajector, oris, m. Lintarius, ii, m.

Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

F E S.

A fescue, Festuca, z, f.

Festus (a mans name) Festus, i, m.

F E T.

Fetters (or gyves) Compedes, um, f. pl.

Fettered, Compeditus, a, um. Connexus, a, um. Compeditibus vinctus.

Fettered horses, Equi Connexi. *Co. Entr.* 648.

Unfettered horses, Equi ad largum, *Co. Entr.* ibid.

F E U.

A feud (or deadly quarrel) Feuda, z, f. Faidz, z, f.

A fever (or ague) Febris, is, f.

A beB-

F I.

A bestick fever, Hæctica, 2, f.
A feverish distemper, Febricula,
 2, f.
Feverish, Febriculosus, 2, um.

F E W.

Few, Paucus, 2, um.
Fewel, Fomes, itis, m.

F I C.

A fiction (or fained thing) Fi-
 ctio, oris, f. Figmentum, i, n.
Fictitious, Fabulosus, 2, um.

F I D.

A fidle, Fides, is, f. Vitulia,
 2, f.
A fiddlestick, Plectrum, i, n.
A fidler, Fidicen, inis, m. Ci-
 tharedus, i, m.
Fidelity (or faithfulness) Fide-
 litas, atis, f.

F I E.

A field, Campus, i, m.
The open field without a wood,
 Landa, 2, f.
A pease field, Campus pisaceus.
A wheas field, Campus Tritice-
 us, Co. Ent. 648.
A little field, Agellus, i, m.
A hedge row about a field, The-
 nicium, ii, n.
Fieri facias, Is a Writ Judicial
 that lieth at all times within the
 year and day for him that hath re-
 covered in an Action of Debt
 or Damages to the Sheriff to

F I.

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. 1. See] old Nat. brev. fol.
 130. See great diversity thereof
 in the Table of the Regist. Ju-
 dicial, verbo Fieri facias.
Fierce (or outragius) Ferrus,
 2, um.

F I F.

A fife, Buccina, 2, f.
A fifer, Buccinator, oris, m.
The fiftib, Quintus, 2, um.
Fifteen, Quindenus, 2, um.
 Quindecim, adj. Indecl.
Fifteen times, Quindecies, adv.
Fifteen shillings, Quindecim so-
 lidi.
Fifteen pounds, Quindecim
 libræ.
Of fifteen, Quindenarius, 2, um.
Fifty, Quinquaginta, adj. In-
 decl.
Fifty shillings, Quinquaginta
 solidi.
Fifty pounds, Quinquaginta li-
 bræ.
Fifty nine, Undecoraginta, pl.
 Indecl.

F I G.

A fig, Ficus, cl, & us, f.
A green fig, Grossus, si, d. g.
A dry fig, Carica, 2, f.
A fig-tree, Ficaria, 2, f.
A garden of figs, Ficetum, i, n.
To fight, Pugno, arc.

To

To fight together, *Inter pugno*,
are. *Ny.* 156.

To fight hand to hand, *Manum
cum holte conferere.*

A fight, *Pugna*, *z*, *f*.

A fight between two or more,
Astrata, *z*, *f*.

He that fights hand to hand,
Consortor, *oris*, *m*.

A fight at sea, *Naumachia*, *z*, *f*.
Bellum Navale.

A forfeiture for fighting (or
breaking the peace) *Fightwita*,
z, *f*.

A figure (or fashion) *Figura*,
z, *f*.

F I L

A filazer, *Filazarius*, *ii*, *m*. *Spel.*
271. Lex. 76. *Filazerius* cometh
of the French *Filace*, *i. e.* *Filum*.
Filazer is an Officer in the Com-
mon Pleas, wherof there are 14
in number. They make out all
Original Procefs, as well real as
personal, and mixt; and in acti-
ons merely personal, where the
Defendants are returned or sum-
moned, there goeth out the dis-
tress infinite until appearance.
If he be returned *nihil*, then
procefs of *capias* infinite, if the
Plaintiff will, or after the third
Capias, the Plaintiff may go to
the Exigent of the shire, where
his Original is grounded, and
have an Exigent and Proclama-
tion made, and also the Filazer
maketh forth all Writs in view
in causes where the view is placed.
He is also allowed to enter the
Imparlane, or the general issue
in Common Actions, where ap-
pearance is made with him, and al-

so Judgment by Confession in a-
ny of them, before issue be join-
ed: and make out Writs of Exe-
cution thereupon. But although
they entred the issue, yet the
Protonotary must enter the Judg-
ment, if it be after Verdict. They
also make Writs of *Superfedas*
in case where the Defendant ap-
pareth in their Offices after the
Capias awarded.

A filberd (or nut) *Ayellana*,
z, *f*. *Corylus*, *i*, *m*.

File, *Filacium*, *ii*, *m*. (*i. e.*) a
Thread or Wire whereon Writs
or other Exhibits in Courts are
filed or fastned for the more safe
keeping of them, whence Filazers
have their name.

A file, *Lima*, *z*, *f*.

Filed, *Limatus*, *z*, *um*.

A filer, *Limator*, *oris*, *m*.

A filing, *Limatio*, *omis*, *f*.

The filings, also a filing, *Lima-
tura*, *z*, *f*.

To file, *Filo*, *are*. *Limo*, *are*.

To fill, *Pleo*, *ere*. *Impleo*.

A fillet (or hair lace) *Crinale*,
is, *n*. *Texta*, *z*, *f*. *Tznia*, *z*, *f*.
Vitta crinalis. *Fascia ligatoria*.

To tie with a fillet, *Victo*, *are*.

F I N.

A fine, *Finis*, *is*, *m*. *Spel.* 272.
Lex. 56. *Gersoma*, vel *Gersuma*,
z, *f*. *Fine* cometh of the French
Fin, and Latin *Finis*. This word
Finis hath divers significations
in the Law, *Quia aliquando significat
prestum, aliquando panam, aliquan-
do pacem.* For 1. The price or
sum which is the cause of ob-
taining a benefit, is called a Fine,
as a Fine for alienation, for ad-
mission

mission to a Copy-hold for obtaining of Leases. 2. What the Offender gives in satisfaction of his Offence, is called a Fine also, and in this sence dicitur pena. 3. The assurance which makes men to enjoy their Lands and Inheritance is called *Finis*, *Quia finem litibus imponit*. They are all so called because they are the ends or causes of the ends of all such business. Of Fines taken of Copy-holders, some be certain by Custom, and some be uncertain. But that Fine tho' it be *incertus*, yet it must be *Rationabilis*, and that reasonableness shall be discussed by the Justices upon the true Circumstances of the Case appearing unto them, and if the Court where the Cause dependeth, adjudgeth the Fine exacted unreasonable, then is not the Copy-holder compellable to pay it, *Cook 8. Rep. Beechers case. Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 9. sect. 74.*

A fine (or amerciamens) Geldum, i, n.

A fine for not pursuing a Thief, Overfamestum, i, n.

Fine non capiendo pro pulcre placitando, Is a Writ to inhibit Officers of Courts to take Fines for fair Pleads.

A finger, Digitus, i, m.

The fore finger, Digitus Index.

The middle finger, Verpus, i, m. *Digitus medius.*

The ring finger, Digitus annularis.

To finish (or end) Finio, ire.

F I R.

Fire, Ignis, is, m.

To strike fire, Fugillo, are.

A steel to strike fire, Fugillus, i, m.

A fire brand, Fax, cis, f. *Torris*, is, m.

A coal-fire, Anthracia, z, f.

A fire-shovel, Batillum, i, n.

A fire fork, Furca ignaria.

Fire buckets, Incendiarum Siphones.

Wild fire, Incendiarium oleum.

To set on fire, Incendo, ere.

Setting on fire, Incendarius, z, um.

A firkin, Firkinus, i, m. *Amphora*, z, f.

Fire-boat, Estoverium ardendi, Co. Lit. 41. B. of fire and boot; for the Composition look Hayboot. It signifieth allowance or Estovers of Wood, to maintain Competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

Firm (or steadfast) Firmus, z, um.

A fir-tree, Abies, ietis, f.

The first, Primus, z, um.

First, Primò, adv.

First fruits, Primitiz, arum, f. Sing. caret, (i. e.) the profits of every spiritual living for one year, given in ancient time to the Pope, throughout all Christendom: But by the Statute, *Anno 26. H. 8. cap. 3.* translated to the Prince, for the ordering whereof, there was a Court erected, *Anno 32. H. 8. cap. 45.* But this Court was dissolved *Anno 5. M. Sess. 2. cap. 10.* and since that time, though those profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Statute *Anno 1. Eliz. cap. 4.* Yet the Court was never restored, but all matters therein to be handled were transferred to the Exchequer.

First

First born, Primogenitus, a, um.

F I S.

A fish, Piscis, is, m.

A little fish, Pisciculus, i, m.

The scale of a fish, Squama,

z, f.

The gills of a fish, Branchiz,

rum, f.

The fins of a fish, Pinnae, a-

rum, f.

A stock fish, Asellus arefactus,

salpa, z, f.

A fish market, Piscaria, z, f. Fo-

rum piscarium.

A fish pond, Piscina, z, f.

Holes in a fish pond, Cellae Pi-

scinales.

A master of fish ponds and pits,

Piscinarius, ii, m.

Full of fish, Piscosus, a, um.

A fisher man, Piscator, oris, m.

Navis Piscatoria.

A fisher woman, Piscatrix, i-

cis, f.

A fishmonger (or seller of fish)

Piscarius, ii, m.

A fishing, Piscatio, onis, f.

Of a fisher man, Piscatorius,

a, um.

A little fry of fish, Pisciculi, o-

rum, m.

A fishing basket, Piscella, z, f.

A shell fish, Concha, z, f.

A list of barrel fish, Lista piscis

barellati.

Salt fish, Salsamenta, orum, n.

A fish book, Hamus piscato-

rius.

A fishing line, Linea piscatoria.

A fishing net, Rete piscato-

rium.

A fishers boat, Lembus, bi, m.

To fish, Piscor, ari.

A fishery, Piscarium, ii, n.

To scale fish, Desquamare Pisces

A fist, Pugnus, i, m.

A fistula (a kind of running dis-

ease) Fistula, z, f.

F I T.

Fit, Aptus, a, um.

A fit, Paroxysmus, i, m.

Fitz-Alan (the family) Filius

Alani.

Fitz-Alured (the family) Filius

Aluredi.

Fitz-Amand (the family) Filius

Amandi.

Fitz-Andrew (the family) Filius

Andree.

Fitz-Barnard (the family) Filius

Bernardi.

Fitz-brian (the family) Filius

Briani.

Fitz-Count (the family) Filius

Comitis.

Fitz-Eustace (the family) Filius

Eustachii.

Fitz-Fulk (the family) Filius

Fulconis.

Fitz-Geofry (the family) Filius

Galfredi.

Fitz-Gerrard (the family) Filius

Gerrardi.

Fitz-Gilbert (the family) Filius

Gilberti.

Fitz-Harding (the family) Filius

Hardingi.

Fitz-Haimon (the family) Filius

Haimonis.

Fitz-Henry (the family) Filius

Henrici.

Fitz-Herbert (the family) Filius

Herberti.

Fitz-Hugh (the family) Filius

Hugonis.

Fitz-Humbry (the family) Filius
Mumphredi.
Fitz-James (the family) Filius
Jacobi.
Fitz-John (the family) Filius
Johannis.
Fitz-Lucas (the family) Filius
Lucæ.
Fitz-Maurice (the family) Filius
Mauricii.
Fitz-Michael (the family) Filius
Michaelis.
Fitz-Nichols (the family) Filius
Nicholai.
Fitz-Oliver (the family) Filius
Oliveri.
Fitz-Osburn (the family) Filius
Osburni.
Fitz-Osmond (the family) Filius
Osmondi.
Fitz-Ores (the family) Filius
Odonis.
Fitz-Pain (the family) Filius
Pagani.
Fitz-Patrick (the family) Filius
Patricii.
Fitz-Peter, or Fitz-Piers (the
family) Filius Petri.
Fitz-Ralph (the family) Filius
Radulphi.
Fitz-Raynold (the family) Filius
Reginaldi.
Fitz-Richard (the family) Filius
Richardi.
Fitz-Robert (the family) Filius
Roberti.
Fitz-Roger (the family) Filius
Rogeri.
Fitz-Symon (the family) Filius
Simeonis.
Fitz-Stephen (the family) Filius
Stephani.
Fitz-Thomas (the family) Filius
Thomasi.
Fitz-Walter (the family) Filius
Walteri.

Fitz-Warren (the family) Filius
Warreni.
Fitz-William (the family) Filius
Gulielmi.

F I V.

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.
Five times, Quinquies, adv.
Five years old, Quinquennis,
ne, adv.
The space of five years, Quin-
quennium ii, n. Spatium quinque
annorum.
Into five parts, Quinquēpartitō,
adv.
Five pence, Quinque denarii.
Five shillings, Quinque solidi.
Five pounds, Quinque libræ.
Five hundred pounds, Quingentæ
libræ.
Five thousand pounds, Quinque
mille librarum.

F L A.

A flag (banner or ensign) Vexil-
lum, i, n.
A flag on the top of the mast,
Cheruchus, i, m.
A flag (or ornament of a ship)
Aplaustrum, i, n.
Flags (or streamers) Fluitantia
vela. Vexilla navalia.
Instruments drawn by Oxen, to
draw up flags in meadows, Scir-
pines, lum, m.
A flagon, Eagenā, æ, f.
A flail, to thresh with, Tribütā,
æ, f.
A flame, Flamma, æ, f.
The flank, Ilia, um, n. pl.

A flag

A flap to kill or drive away flies, Muscarium, ii, n.

The flap that covereth the weel of the Throat, Epiglossis, idis, f.

A flask to keep Gun-powder in, Laguna pulveraria.

A flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A flatterer, Fuco, opis, m. Adulator, oris, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent (or windy) Flatulentus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought flax, Linum factum.

Flax (or tasks) on the distaff, Pensum, i, n.

Fine flax, Byssus, si, f.

A brake for flax or hemp, Linifrangibula, a, f.

A flax plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that sells flax or cloath, Linarius, ii, n. Linipola, a, m.

A flax woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine flax, Carbaceus, a, um.

An heap of flax, Linodium, ii, n.

To flay, Deglubo, ere. Excorio, are.

FL E.

A fleam (or Chyrurgions Instrument) Phlebotomum, i, n. Scalprum Chirurgicum.

A fleece of wool, Vellus, e, ris, n.

Flesh, Caro, carnis, f.

Unsavory flesh, Caro iners.

A flesh fork (or hook to take up meat) Fulcimila, a, f.

A fleet (or navy) Classis, is, f.

The fleet prison, Flea. a, f. So called of the river upon the side whereof it standeth, Camb. Brit. fol. 137. The water out of the Thames flows up by it. Unto this none are usually committed, but for contempt to the King and his Laws, or upon absolute Commandement of the King, or some of his Courts, or lastly upon debt, when men are unable or unwilling to satisfie their Creditors.

A fletcher (bowyer) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A fletcher's shop, Fabrica Sagittaria,

FL I.

Flight, Fuga, a, f.

A putting to flight, Fugatio, onis, f.

Put to flight, Fugatus, a, um.

A flint-stone, Silix, icis, d. g.

A quarry of flint, Cotonia, a, f.

Flint (in Flintshire) Flintia.

Flintshire, Flintensis Comitatus.

Flinton (in Suffolk) Dumwicus, alias, Felicis oppidum.

FL O.

A flock (or multitude of people) Turba, a, f.

A flock of cattel, Gex, gregis, m.

A floodgate belonging to a Mill, Moles, is, f.

A fob,

F O.

fo A floor of a barn (or threshing or) Area, z, f.

A floor for flooring, Area pro Tabulatione.

A boarded floor, Tabulata Area.

A rammed floor, Fistucata Area.

A paved floor, Tessellata Area.

Flora (a womans name) Flora, z, f.

Florence (a mans name) Florentius, ii, m.

Florence (a womans name) Florentia, z, f.

Flour (or fine meal of corn) Simila, z, f.

Flour flour, Pollen, inis, n.

The finest flour thrice sifted, Cribbraria, z, f.

Of fine flour, Pollinarius, a, um.

A flower, Flos, ris, m.

Floting, Flotans, antis, adj. Co. Ent. 536. Pry. 85. Flota navium. Pry. 118. 121.

F L U.

The flux (or looseness) Lienteria, z, f.

The bloody flux, Dysenteria, z, f.

F O A.

A foal, Pullus, i, m.

F O D.

Fodder, Foderum, i, n. Spel. 282. Cow. 117.

A fodder (or forber) of lead, Fodera plumbi.

F O G.

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in

F O

summer) Fogagium, ii, n. Spel. 283. Lex. 57.

F O L.

To fold (or pleat) Plico, are.

To fold (or wrap together) Obvolvo, ere.

A fold, Faldā, z, f. Spel. 248. Lex. 53.

A fold-sheep-coar, O vile, lis, n.

A fold (or pleat) Plicatura, z, f.

A folding together, Obvolutio, onis, f.

The folk-mote, Folkmota, z, f. (i. e.) the meeting of the people, the County Court, the Sheriffs turn.

Folkstone (in Kent) Pop. Lapis.

F O M.

A fomentation, Fomentatio, onis, f.

F O N.

A font, Baptisterium, ii, n.

F O O.

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nutrimentum, i, n.

Pertaining to food, Alimentarius, a, um.

A foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, z, f.

The sole of the foot, Planta, z, f.

A foot-

F O.

A footman, Pedes, itis, c. 2.
A footman that runs afore, Vantrarius, ii, m.
A footstool, Scabellum, i, n.
A foot pace, Vestigium foci.
A foot soldier, Pedes, itis, c. 5.

F O R.

For, Pro, præp. *Propter*, præp.
Forage, Foragium, ii, n. *Lex*.
 57. *To forbid*, Veto, are. *Prohibeo*, ere.
A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.
Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.
A forbidding, Prohibitor, oris, m.
Force (or, *strength*) Vis, vis, vi, vim.
Force, Forcia, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 73. *Cow.* 117. 2. *Inst.* 182. *Spel.* 249. *Force* is a French word, signifying *Vim, nervositatem, fortitudinem, virtutem*. In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the evil part, and signifieth unlawful violence: *West.* thus defineth it, *Force* is an offence, by which violence is used to things or persons, *P. 2. Symb. Tir. Inditements* sect. 65. Where also he divideth it thus, *Force* is either simple or compound, simple is that which is so committed that it hath no other Crime adjoined unto it, as if one by force do only enter into another Mans Possession, without doing any other unlawful act there. *Mixt*, is that violence which is committed with such a fact, as of it self only is Crimi-

F O.

nal; as if any by force enter into another mans possession, and kill a man, or ravish a woman there.

Force prohibited by the Statutes must be either *Manu forti*, with force or strong-hand, or *Multitudine*, with multitude of people.

The Counsellors and Committeers of force are alike punished.

There is a difference in the Common Law betwixt publick and private force.

Fresh force done within forty days, Frisca fortia.

Forcible entry, Ingressus manu forti factus.

To forecast (or cast in ones mind before hand, or foresee) Prævideo, ere.

By force of an act of Parliament, Vigore.

A forebead, Fronis, tis, f.

Foreign (or outlandish) Exterus, a, um.

Foreign, Forinfecus, a, um. It cometh of the French *Forain*, i. e. *Exterus*, *Externus*. It is used adjectively in our Common Law, and joineth with divers Substantives, as *foreign matter*, that is, matter triable in another County, *Pl. Cor. fol. 154.* or *matter done in another County*, *Kitch. fol. 126.*

Foreign plea, Forinfecum Placitum, Is a refusal of the Judge as Incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within his Precincts, *Kitchin fol. 75. & Anno 4. H. 8. cap. 2. & Anno 22. Ejusdem, cap. 2. & 14.*

Foreign answer, That is, such an answer as is not triable in the County where it was made, *An. 16. H. 6. cap. 5.*

Foreign service, Forinsecum servitium, That is, such service whereby a mean Lord holdeth over of another without the compass of his own Fee, *Brook. Tit. Tenures, fol. 251. n. 12, and 28. Kitch. fol. 209.* or else that which a Tenant performeth either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount out of the Fee; of these Services read *Bracton lib. 2. cap. 16. n. 7. Brook Tenures 28. 95.* Foreign service seemeth to be Knights service, or Escuage uncertain, *Perkins reservat. 650.*

Foreign attachment, Attachamentum Forinsecum, Is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City, for the satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the said Foreigner oweth money.

Foreign opposer, Forinsecarius oppositor, Is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be oppoled of their green wax, and from thence draweth down a charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Fore-judger, Forisjudicatio, Abjudicatio, onis, f. Signifieth in the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a man is deprived or put by the thing in question. It seemeth to be compounded of *Fors, i. e. Prater*, and *Juger, i. e. Judicare*. See *Bracton, lib. 4. tract. 3. cap. 5. Kitchin fol. 209. Old nat. brev. fol. 44. and 81. Statute An.*

5. Edw. 3. cap. 9. and anno 21. R. 2. cap. 12.

To fore-judge, Foris-judico, are. Abjudico, are.

For ever, Imperpetuum.

A forehead cloath, Frontale, is, n.

Fore front (or outside) Frontispicium, ii, n.

A fore top, Caprona, x, f.

Foreland, Forlandum, i, n.

To forestall, Forstallo, are.

A forestaller, Forstallator, oris, m.

Forestallment, Forstallamentum, i, n. *Spel. 294. 2. R. 79. Co. Lis. 161. Davis 38. Ry. 26. 29.*

A kind of forestalling the market, Abbrocamentum, i, n.

A forestall (or stoppage of the way) also a forestalling of the market, Forstallum, i, n.

A forest, Foresta, x, f.

A forester, Forestarius, ii, m. *Spel. 286. Lex. 58.*

A Custom of foresters, &c. to take horse meat, mans meat, &c. gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts, Putura, x, f. *Qu. Portura.*

A kind of club of forest Tenants at the Officer of the foresters house, Scotarium, ii, n. *Scotala, x, f.*

A forest bill, Hatchettum, i, n.

A principal Officer of the forest, Gruarius, ii, m.

Warden of a forest, Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham.

To turn ground to forest, Afforesto, are.

A duty to be paid to the Kings forester, Forestagium, ii, n.

To far-

To forfeit, Forisfacio, ere.

A forfeiture, Forisfactura, x, f. Spel. 292. Forfeiture cometh from the French word *Forfait*, i. e. *Scelus*; but signifieth in our Language rather the effect of transgressing a Penal Law, than the transgression it self, as forfeiture of *Escheates*. *Anno 25. Ed. 3. c. 2. Statute de prodution.* Goods confiscated; and Goods forfeited differ. *Stawnf. Pt. Cor. fol. 186.* where those seem to be forfeited that have a known Owner, having committed any thing, whereby he hath lost his Goods, and those confiscated that are disavowed by an Offender, as not his own, nor claimed by any other, or rather that forfeiture is more general, and confiscation particular to such as forfeit only to the Princes Exchequer, *Vi. cap. 24. lib. 3. per totum.*

Full forfeiture, Plena forisfactura, Otherwise called *Plena vita*, is forfeiture of Life and Member and all else that a man hath, *Manwood, p. 1. fol. 341.* The Canon Lawyers use also this word, *Forisfacta sunt pecuniariae Parte delinquentum, &c. Cap. Presbyteri. Extr. pen.*

To forge (as smiths do) Cudo, ere.

A forge, Forgea, x, f. Co. Lit. 115. 1. Mon. 184.

A forge (or smiths forge) Fabrica ferraria.

To forge the Sheriffs warrant upon a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum Vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A forger of false deeds or writings, Fabricator falsarum Chartarum. It cometh of the French

Forger, i. e. Accudere, fabricare, conflare, to beat on an Anvil, to fashion, to bring into shape, and signifieth in our Common Law, either him that fraudulently maketh and publisheth false writings, to the prejudice of any mans right, or else the Writ that lieth against him that committeth the offence. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 96. B. C.* calleth it a Writ of Deceit: See Terms of Law, *verbo Forger*, and *West. Symb. p. 2. Inditments, sect. 66.* See the new Book of Entries, *verbo forger de fait.* This is a branch of that which the Civilians call *Crimen falsi, vid. Hostiensis § Azo in summ.*

A fork, Furca, x, f. Fuscina, x, f.

An iron fork, Furca ferrea.

A two grained fork, Bidens, tis, n.

A pack fork, Erumna, x, f.

A form, Forma, x, f.

A form (or seat) Scamnum, i, n.

Forma donationis, Is a Writ whereby to recover Lands entail'd. It is called *Formedon*, because the Writ doth comprehend the form of the gift. There are three kinds of Writs *Formedon*, viz. the first in the *Descender*, to be brought by Issue in tail, which claim by descent, *per formam doni.* The second is in the *Reverter*, which lieth for him in the Reversion, or his Heirs or Assigns after the state tail is spent. The third is the *remainder*, which the Law giveth to him in the Remainder, his Heirs or Assigns, after the determination of the E-

F O.

State tail, Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 11. § 2. 595.

Fornication, Fornicatio, onis, f.

A fornicator, Fornicator, oris, m.

A forprise, Forprisa, æ, f.

Forprised (excepted or reserved)

Forprifatus, a, um. Lex. § 9. Forprifus, a, um.

A forrager, Frumentarius, ii, m.

To forrage (or convey corn into the camp) Frumentor, ari.

To forswear, Perjuro, are.

A fortlet (or fortified place) Fortuletum, i, n.

To fortifie (or fence) Munio, ire.

Fortified (imbattelled as a castle is) Kernellatus, a, um.

Fortunate, Faustus, a, um.

Fortune (a woman's name) Fortuna, æ, f.

Forty, Quadraginta, pl. Indecl.

Forty, Quadragesimus, a, um.

Forty shillings, Quadraginta solidi.

Forty pounds, Quadraginta libræ.

Forward, Antrosum, adv.

F O S.

A foster-father, Nutritor, oris, m.

A foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.

A foster-brother, Homogalactus, i, m.

F O T.

A fofter (or foder) of Lead, Fo-thera Plumbi, Pry. 185.

F O U.

To found (or cause to be built) Fundo, arc.

F O.

To found (or melt) Fundo, ere.

A founder, Fundator, oris, m.

A bell-founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

A metal-founder, Fusor, oris, m.

A foundation, Fundamentum, i, n.

A laying the foundation, Fundatio, onis, f. The foundation of a College or Hospital is called

Fundatio, quasi fundi datio, vel fundamenti locatio. Cook lib. 10.

Rep.

A foundation made in a marsh, or in the water with piles of timber,

Pâlâtio, onis, f.

A fountain, Fons, tis, m.

Four, Quatuor.

Four square, Quadratus, a, um.

Four times, Quater, adv.

Four shillings, Quatuor solidi.

Four pounds, Quatuor libræ.

Four hundred pounds, Quadraginta libræ.

Four thousand pounds, Quatuor mille librarum.

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, Quadri- fidus, a, um.

Fourteen pounds, Quatuordecim- libræ.

Fourteen shillings, Quatuordecim solidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies, adv.

Fourscore pounds, Octaginta libræ.

Four

F O.

Foerfoxe and ten pounds, No-
naginta libræ.

The fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A fourm, Forma, æ, f. 1 Mon.
951. 2 Mon. 729.

F O W.

A fowler, Auceps, cupis, c. 2.
A fowler's call (or whistle) Fi-
cula aucupatoria.
A fowling piece, Sclopus, i, m.
To go a fowling, Aucupor, ari.

F O X.

A fox, Vulpes, is, f.

F O Y.

Foy people (in Cornwall) Faw-
ences.

F R A.

A fragment (or piece) Fragment-
tum, i, n.

A fragment (or scrap) Frustum,
i, n.

Fragrant, Fragens, ntis, adj.

A frail (as for figs or raisins)

Fiscella, æ, f. Quasillus, i, m.

To frame (or form) Forme, are.

A frame, Framea, æ, f. Fabri-
ca, æ, f.

A framing (or making) Fabrica-
tio, onis, f.

A framer, Fabricator, oris, m.

A franchise (or liberty) Franche-
ga, æ, f.

Frances (a woman's name) Fran-
cisca, æ, f.

F R.

Francis (a mans name) Fran-
ciscus, ci, m.

Frank (or free) Francus, a, um.

Frank Almoin, Libera Elec-
mosyna.

Frank bank (or free bench) Fran-
cus Bancus, Brac. 309.

Frank chase, Libera chasea.

Frank fee, Feudum francum seu
liberum.

Frank firm, Firma libera.

Frank law, Libera lex.

Frank pledge, Franciplegium, ii,
n. Francus. plegius, Frideburgus,
i, m.

View of frank pledge, Visus Franci
Plegi. Spel. 296.

Frankfold, Faldagium, ii, n.
Spel. 248. Lex. 53. Fald-soca, æ, f.
i. e. The setting up sheepfolds in
any fields.

Fraud (or deceit) Fraus, dis, f.

Fraw or Frome river (at Dor-
chester) Varia.

F R E.

Frederick (a mans name) Fre-
dericus, i, m.

Free, Francus, a, um. Liber,
a, um.

A free-man, Liber homo, A
man may be a Free man in Lon-
don three ways, 1. By Service, as
he who hath served his Appren-
ticeship. 2. By Birth-right, as he
which is the son of a Free man
of London. 3. By Redemption,
that is, allowance of the Court
of the Mayor and Aldermen, Co.
8. Rep. Case of the City of London.

Freed, Liberatus, a, um, Fran-
chilatus, a, um.

Free

F R.

Free born, Franc bordum, i, n.
Mon. 241. Lex. 60. (i. e.) the
 space of two feet more or less,
 beyond ones fence.

Free bords, Fensurz, i. Fo.
 146.

To free (enfranchise or make free)
 Libero, are. Manumitto, ere.

Free cost, Gratuitus, a, um.

Free chapel, Libera capella.

Free hold, Liberum Tenementum.

Of free hold, Libera Tenura.

To freight, Carco, are. Ry. 26.
 891. 184.

To un freight, Discarco, are. Ry.
 26.

Freighted, Carcatus, a, um. Ry.
 26. 891. 184. *Pry. 112. Affre-*
status, a, um. Ra. Ent. 409.

A freightment, Affrextamentum,
 i, n. *Ra. Ent. 24. Pry. 402.*

French, Lingua Francia vel
 Gallica.

Frequent, Frequens, ntis, adj.

To frequent, Frequento, are.

Fresh, Friscus, a, um.

Freshmarsh (the family) De
 Frisco Marisco.

Fresh marsh, Mariscus friscus.

Land lying fresh and fallow, Ter-
 ra jacens frisca & ad warectum.
Spel. 300. Lex. 60. 163.

Fresh disseisin, Frisca disseisina.

Fresh suit, Recens Insecutio,
 Although the prisoner which e-
 scapeth be out of view, yet if
 fresh suit be made, and he be ta-
 ken in *recepti insecutione*, he shall
 be in Execution, for otherwise at
 the turning of a corner, or by
 entry into a house, or by other
 means the prisoner may be out
 of view. *Cook 3. Rep. Rigeway's*
Case.

Frevil (the family) De Frevilla.

F R.

F R I.

A friction, Frictio, ontis, f.

Frideswide (a womans name)
 Frideswida, x, f.

A discovery frigor, Catafcöpi-
 um, ii, n.

A frith (or bedge) Haia, x, f.
Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n.
Brac. Engl. Preced. 24.

A fritter, Frictilla, x, f. Laga-
 num, i, n.

Friualqus (or vain) Frivolus,
 a, um.

Frize, Phryxium, ii, n.

F R O.

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.

From (if from a place) Abinde.

From thence, Exinde.

From thence (if from a time) Ex
 tunc.

From thence next ensuing, Ex
 tunc proxime sequens.

From thence forth for ever, Ex
 tunc deinceps (or de cetero) Im-
 perpetuum.

From out to out, Ab extra ad
 extra.

Frome river (at Bristol) Fro-
 mus.

Frome river (in Dorsetshire)
 Fromus.

A front, Frontispicium, ii, n.

*A frontlet (or frontail for a wo-
 mans bead)* Frontale, is, n.

F R U.

Fruit, Fructus, us, m.

A fruit chamber, Oporotheca,
 x, f.

A fruit.

F U.

A fruiterer, Arborator, oris, m.
Fruitful (or fertile) Fertilis, le,
adj.

Frumenty (pottage made of wheat)
Farraceum, ei, n.

To frustrate (or deceive) Frustrō,
are.

F R Y.

A frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n.
Sartago, inis, f.

F U E.

Fuel, Focale, lis, n. Pry. 217.

F U G.

A fugitive (or runaway) Fugi-
tivus, a, um.

Fugitives goods, Bona fugitivo-
rum, Be the proper Goods of him
that flieth upon felony, which af-
ter the flight lawfully found do
belong to the King, Cook vol. 6.
fol. 109. B.

F U L.

Full, Plenus, a, um.

To fulfill (accomplish or perform)
Perficio, ěre. Consummo, are.

To full a piece of cloath, Fullo,
are.

Fulham (in Middlesex) Volucrum
domus, Volucrum amius.

Fulk (a mans name) Fulco, o-
nis, m.

A fuller (or tucker) Fullo, o-
nis, m.

F U.

A fulling mill, Fullonia, z, f.

A fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.

A fullers shop, Fullonicum, ai, n.

A fullers craft, Ars Fullonica.

Fullers earth, Terra fullonum.

Belonging to a fuller, Fullonicus,
z, um.

Fulvius (a mans name) Fulvi-
us, ii, m.

F U M.

A fumigation, Fumigatio, onis, f.

F U N.

A function, Functio, onis, f.

The fundament, Sedes, is, f.

A funeral, Funus, eris, n. Fu-
nerale, is, n.

Funeral ceremonies, Exequiz, a-
rum, f. pl.

Funeral rites, Justa, orum,
n. pl.

A funnel (through which Liquors
are poured into Vessels) Infundibu-
lum, i, n.

F U R.

A furlong, Furlongus, i, m. Spel.
302. Lex. 61.

A furnace, Furnus, i, m. For-
nax, acis, f.

To make a furnace, Furneo, are.

To take out of the furnace, De-
furno, are.

A small furnace, Fornacula, z, f.

To furnish (or supply) Admini-
stro, are.

Furniture, Furnitura, z, f. Co.
Ent. 13.

Travelling furniture, Equitatura,
z, f. Reg. 100. 2. Ro. 160.

Furr,

Furr, Pellicium, ii, n.
Furr, Furrura, x, f. Cometh of the French *Fourer* (i. e.) *Pellicare*, to line with skins. Of *Furr* we find strange kinds in the Statute Anno 24. H. 8. cap. 13. as of *Sables*, which is a rich *Furr* of colour black and brown, being the skin of a beast called a *Sable*, of quantity between a *Pole Cat*, and an Ordinary *Cat*, and of fashion like a *Pole Cat* bred in *Russia*, but most and the best in *Tartaria*. 2. *Lucerns*, which is the Skin of a Beast so called being near the bigness of a *Wolt*, of colour between red and brown something mailed like a *Cat*, and mingled with black spots, bred in *Muscovy* and *Russia*, and is a very rich *Furr*. 3. *Genets*, that is, the Skin of a Beast so called, of bigness between a *Cat* and a *Wesel*, mailed like a *Cat*, and of the nature of a *Cat* bred in *Spain*, whereof there be two kinds, black and gray, and the black the more precious *Furr*, having black spots upon it hardly to be seen. 4. *Foines*, is a fashion like the *Sable*, bred in *France* for the most part, the top of the *Furr* is black, and the ground whitish. 5. *Martern*, is a Beast very like the *Sable*, the skin something courser, it liveth in all Countries, that are not too cold, as *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and the best are in *Ireland*. 6. *Miniver*, is nothing but the Bellies of *Squirrels*, as some mentay, others say it is a little *Vermin* like unto a *Wesel*, milk white, and cometh from *Muscovy*. 7. *Fisch*, is that which we

otherwise call the *Polecat* here in *England*. 8. *Shankes*, are the skin of the Shank or leg of a kind of *Kid*, which beareth the *Furr* that we call *Budge*. 9. *Calaber*, is a little beast in bigness about the quantity of a *Squirrel*, of colour gray, and bred especially in high *Germany*.

A furrier, Pellio, onis, m. Pelliculator, oris, m.

A furred gown, Toga pellicuylata.

Furred caps, Pilei pellicei.

To furr gowns, Pelliculo, are.

Of furr, Pelliceus, a, um.

A furr (or hairy skin) Pellis, is, f.

Furious, Furialis, le, adj.

Furiously, Furiosè, adv. Furiatèr, adv.

A furrow, Sulcus, ci, m.

A water-furrow (to convey water from the corn) Lacuna, x, f. Colliquia, x, f.

Furrow by Furrow, Sulcatim, adv.

Under furrowed, Subaratus, a, um.

Fury (madness) Furor, oris, m.

Furze (or gorse) Jampnum, i, n. Lex. 70.

Of furze, Jampnorum.

Fustian, Fustanum vel Fustagnum, i, n. Xylinum, i, n.

Futwe (which will be) Futurus, a, um.

A Gabardine (a rough Irish mantle, or horse mans coat) Læna, x, i.

A gabel (or custom upon lands)
 Gabella, x, f. Gablum, i, n.
Agable end of a house, Gabalum, i, n. Fastigium, ii, n.
Gabriel (a mans name) Gabriel, elis, m.

G A G.

Gage, Vadium, ii, n. It signifieth with us a pawn or pledge. Use hath turned the G. into a W. so as it is often written Wage, as to wage deliverance, that is to give security that a thing shall be delivered, for if he that distreined, being sued, have not delivered the Cattle that were distreined, then he shall not only avow the distress, but Gager deliverance, i. e. put in surety that he will deliver the Cattle distreined, *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 Kings, appointed to examine all Tunns, Hogsheds, Pipes, Barrels, and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a mark of allowance before they are sold in any place, and because this mark is a Circle made with an Iron Instrument for that purpose, it seemeth that from thence he taketh his name, of the French *Gausbir*, that is, to wrie or turn.

Of this Office you may find Statutes, the first whereof is *Anno 27 Edw. 3.* commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Purveyors, *cap. 8.*

A gagg to set open the mouth, Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

G A L.

The gall, Fel, fellis, n.

A gall (gall nut. or oak apple)
 Galla, x, f.

A gall (a chafe or galling) Intertrigo, inis, f.

A gallery, Galeria, x, f. Pergula, x, f. Porticus, us, f. Ambulacrum, i, n.

A small gallery, Porticula, x, f.

An open gallery (or walk) Paradromis, idis, f.

An arched gallery, Macrena, x, f.

Around gallery, Peribolatorium, ii, n.

Agally, Phafelus, i, m. & f. Galea, x, f. Pry. 14. 134. 213. Actuarium, ii, n. Navis actuaria.

Gallimawfry, Tucetum, i, n.

A gally-pot, Alveolus, i, m. Cullullus, i, m.

A gallon, Galo, onis, f. Galona, x, f. Spel. 305. Lagena, x, f. Co. Ent. 370.

Galloway (in Scotland) Gaelwallia, Galweia, Gallovidia.

One that has been condemned to the gallows. Furcifer, i, m.

A place where a gallows stands (any place of execution) Gloaistowum, i, n.

A gallows (or gibbes) Gabalus, i, m.

Galba

G A.

Galba (a mans name) *Galba*,
z, m.
Galen (a mans name) *Galenus*,
i, m.
Galfred (a mans name) *Gal-*
fredus, i, m.
Galtres forest (in *Yorkshire*) *Ca-*
laterium nemus.
Galway bay (in *Ireland*) *Ansö-*
ba, Auföba.

G A M.

Game, *Præda*, z, f.
Agame keeper, *Custos ferarum*.
A gammon of bacon, *Perna*, z,
f: *Petafo*, *onis*, m.

G A N.

Agangreen, *Gangrena*, z, f.

G A O.

A gaol (or *prison*) *Gaola*, z, f.
A goaler (or *keeper of a gaol*)
Gaolarius, ii, m. *Custos Gaolz*
vel *Prilone*.
A gaolers fee, *Carcerativum*,
i, n.

G A P.

A gap, us of a *bedge* or *wall*,
Diruptio, *onis*, f.

G A R.

To garbage (or *take out the en-*
trails of any thing) *Exentero*, arc.

G A.

To gard (or *defend*) *Stipo*, arc.
A gard (or *one that gardeneth the*
person of a prince) *Stipator*, *oris*,
m. *Regii corporis custodes*. *Cu-*
stodia Regis.
Gard, *Custodia*, z, f.
A garden, *Gardinum*, i, n. *Hor-*
tus, i, m.
A kitchen garden, *Olitorium*,
ii, n.
A garden of pot herbs, *Olitori-*
us, ii, m. *Herbuletum*, i, n.
A gardiner, *Hortulanus*, i, m.
The art of gardening, *Horticul-*
tura, z, f.
Belonging to a garden, *Horten-*
sis, e, n.
Agardian, *Gardianus*, i, m. *Cu-*
stos, *odis*, m. It signifieth gene-
rally him that hath the charge
or custody of any person or thing,
but most notoriously him that hath
the Education or Protection of
such People as are not of suf-
ficient discretion to guide them-
selves and their own Affairs, as
Children and Ideots, being in-
deed as largely extended as
being Tutor and Curator a-
mong the Civilians. For where-
as Tutor is he that hath the
Government of a Youth, un-
til he come to 14 years of Age,
and Curator is he that hath the
disposition and ordering of his
substance afterward, until he at-
tain 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 bet-
ter understanding of our Com-
mon Law in this thing, you
must know that as Tutor is ei-
ther, *Testamentarius* or a *prætoris*
datus

Legit ex h. Atilia, or lawfully Legitimate, so we have three sorts of Guardians in England, one Ordained by the Father, in his last Will, another appointed by the Judge afterward, the third cast upon the Minor by the Law and Custom of the Land. Touching the first, a man having Goods and Chattels never so many, may appoint a Guardian to the Body or Person of his Child, by his last Will and Testament, until he come to the Age of 14 years, and so the disposing and ordering of his substance until what time he thinketh meet, and that is most commonly the Age of 21 years. The same he may do, if he have Lands to never so great a value, so they hold not in Capite of the King, nor of any other Lord by Knights service, but by a late Statute in Ch. Seconds time Liberty is given to devise the Protection of the Child till 21. And in the former case, if the Father appoint no Guardian to his Child, the Ordinary may appoint one to order his Moveables and Chattel until the Age of 14 years, at which time he may chose his Guardian himself, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one rule with the Civilians in this Case: And that is, *Invito Curator non datur*, and for his Lands, if he hold any by Copy of Court Roll, commonly the Lord of the Fee appointeth him a Guardian, until he come to the Age of 14 years, and that is one next of Kin to the Minor of that side that can hope for least profit by his Death. If

he hold by Charter in Socage, then the next of Kin on that side by which the land cometh not, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is said here of Socage seemeth to be true likewise in *Perth Soccage*, Anno 28. Ed. 1. Stat. 1. And the reason of this *Forfeiture* giveth in his Book, intituled, a *Commentation* 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. Forfeiture in Litera F.* If he hold of a Common Lord, it is either of one alone or more. If of one only, then is he Guardian of both Person and Lands, if of more, then the Lord of whom he holdeth by the elder Tenure, is Guardian of the person, and every one of the rest hath the Custody of the Land holden of himself. If the Priority of the Tenure cannot be discerned, then he is Guardian of the Person that first happeth him, *Trens of the Law and Statowford*, which fol. 19. maketh mention of *Gardein in feit*, and *Gardein in Droit*, that is in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (or gargle to wash the mouth and throate) *Gargarizo*, &c.

A gargarism, *Gargarismus*, i, n. A sanative gargarism, *Gargarismus sanativus*.

A garland, *Garlanda*, z, f. *Spel.* 67. *Corolla*, z, f.

Garlick, *Allium*, ii, n.

A bed

- A bed of garlick*, Alliārium, ii, n.
A clove of garlick, Nucleus Allii.
A garment, Vestis, is, f. Vestitus, ūs, m. Vestimentum, i, n.
A garment made of hair, Cilicium, ii, n.
A coarse garment, Racana, x, f.
A garment of cotton, Vestitus Xylinus.
A garment of leather, Vestitus coriaceus.
A garment of linen, Vestitus lineus.
A garment of skins, Vestitus pelliceus.
A garment of silk, Vestitus Sericus.
A garment of woollen, Vestitus laneus.
Garments all embroidered with gold, Rigentes auro Vestes.
A garment with many plaits, Multiplicia, arum, f.
A branched garment, Stauracina vestis.
A garment buttoned on both sides, Amphibulis, is, f.
An upper garment, Superula, x, f.
A furred winter garment, Māstruca, x, f.
A garment for the loins, Lumbare, is, n.
A kind of garment girt about the navel, Cincticulus, i, m.
A garment fitted to half the body or breast, Præcinctus, ūs, m.
Old and worn garments, Scrutorum, n.
The hem or border of a garment, Periclysis, is, f.
The gard (or fringe of a garment) Lacinea, x, f.
The skirts of a garment, Peniculamentum, i, n.

- A priests garment*, Alba, x, f. Spel. 27.
Garneley Isle, Sarnia.
A garner, Granarium, ii, n. Cella penuaris.
Garnished with divers pictures or colours, Variegatus, a, um.
A garret in the top of a house, Cœnaculum, i, n.
A garrison, Præsidium, ii, n.
A garrison about a city, Taxidium, ii, n.
A garter, Garterium, ii, n. Spel. 310. Genuale, lis, n. Fasciola, x, f.
An hose garter, Ligula cruralis.
A Knight of the garden, Prænobilis ordinis Garterii miles.

G A T.

- A gate*, Porta, x, f. Janua, x, f.
A gate-house, Domus portuaria.
Gates-head (near Newcastle upon Tyne) Gabrocentum, Gabrosentum, Capræ Caput.
To gather, Colligo, ere.
To gather together into one, Coaduno, are.
To gather goods or treasure, Thesaurizo, are.
To gather corn, Frumentor, ari.
To gather grapes in harvest, Vendemio, are.
Gate-hote, Estovium, Januarium, ii, n.

G A U.

- Gaunlets a rivulet (in the Bishoprick of Durham)* Vinduglessus.
A gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel militaris.
Gauntlets for the arms, Brachialia ferrea.
Gauntlets for the shoulders, Humeralia ferrea.

Gaunt-

G E.

Gauntlets for the thighs, Femoralia ferrea.
Gaunt (the family) De Gandavo, & Gandavenfus.

G A W.

Gawin (a mans name) Gawinus, i, m.

G E L.

To geld, Castro, are.
Agelding (or gelded horse) Canterius five Cantherius, ii, m.
Spado, onis, m.
Agelly, Gelatina, x, f.

G E M.

A gem (or precious stone) Gemma, x, f.

G E N.

A genealogy, Genealogia, x, f.
General, Generalis, le, adj.
A general, Prxtor castrensis, Dux Primarius.
A generation (or procreation) Generatio, onis, f. Genitura, x, f.
A gentleman, Generosus, i, m.

G E O.

Geodesie (or the art of measuring land) Geodæzia, x, f.
A geodesian (or measurer of land) Geodætes.
Geography, Geographia, x, f.
A geographer, Geographus, i, m.
Geometry, Geometria, x, f.
A geometrician (or measurer of

G I.

the earth) Geometra, x, m.
George (a mans name) Georgius, ii, m.

G E R.

Gerald (a mans name) Geraldus, i, m.
Gerard (a mans name) Gerardus, i, m.
German (a mans name) Germanus, i, m.
Gerrude (a womans name) Gertruda, x, f.
Gervase (a mans name) Gervasius, ii, m.

G I B.

Agibbet, Gabalus, i, m.
Gibbeted (staked) Asturcillatus, a, um.
To hang on a gibbet, Furcillo, are.

G I D.

Giddy beaded, Vertiginosus, a, um.
Giddiness, (or dizziness) of the head, Vertigo, inis, f.
Gideon (a mans name) Gideon, onis, m.

G I F.

A gift (or present) Donum, i, n.
A new years gift, Strena, x, f.
A voluntary gift of the Subjects to the King, to maintain the charge of the Government, Benevolentia, x, f.

G I L.

To gild, Auro, are. Inauro, are.
Agilder, Inaurator, oris, m.
A gilding, Inauratura, x, f.
Gilt, Inauratus, a, um.
Gilbert (a mans name) Gilbertus, i, m.

R

Gilt

G L.

Gildable (liable to pay tax or tribute) *Gelabilis*, le, adj.

Giles (a mans name) *Egidius*, ii, m.

Agill, *Hemina*, æ, f. *Emina* potus, 2 *Mon.* 727. 730.

Land held by paying a gilliflower, *Gilliflorata terræ*.

G I N.

Ginger, *Gingiber*, ëris, n. *Zinziber*, ëris, n.

A ginn (or snare) *Laqueus*, ei, m. *Pedica*, æ, f. *Aucipula*, æ, f.

G I R.

To gird, *Cingo*, ere.

Girded (or girt) *Cinctus*, a, um.

A girdle, *Cingulum*, i, n. *Zona*, æ, f.

A sword girdle, *Baltheus*, ei, m. *Zona militaris*.

A little girdle, *Cingillum*, li, n. *Zonula*, æ, f.

A womans girdle, *Cinctus*, ùs, m.

A girdle about the loins, *Renale*, is, n.

Of a girdle, *Zonarius*, a, um.

A girdler (or girdle maker) *Cingularius*, ii, m. *Zonarius*, ii, m.

A girdle (or girdling) *Præcinctura*, æ, f.

A girding, *Cinctura*, æ, f.

To gird about, *Circumcingo*, ere.

Girders, *Girdaria*, orum, n. *Junctoria*, orum, n.

A girl, *Puella*, æ, f.

A girth, *Cingula*, æ, f.

G L A.

Glamorganshire, *Glamorgania*, *Glamorgantia*.

Glanvil (the family) *de Glanvilla*.

G L.

Glass, *Vitrum*, i, n.

A glass maker, *Vitrarius*, ii, m.

Vitriarius, ii, m.

A looking glass, *Speculum*, i, n.

A drinking glass, *Cyathus*, i, m.

Caucalium, ii, n. *Baucalium*, ii, n.

A prospective glass, *Telescopium*, ii, n.

A magnifying glass, *Microscopium*, ii, n.

Burning glasses, *Specula urentia*.

A glass furnace, *Fornax vitraria*.

A vessel of glass, *Vitramen*, ïnis, n. *Vas vitreum*.

Glass bottles, *Ampullæ vitreæ*.

A glass case, *Hyalotheca*, æ; f. *Theca vitrea*.

Quarrels of glass, *Rhombi vitri*.

A glass house, *Officina vitraria*.

Of glass, *Vitreus*, a, um.

A glazier, *Specularius*, ii, m. *Fenestrarius*, ii, m. *Hyalurgus*, i, m.

To glaze with glass, *Invitro*, are.

Glasgow city (in Scotland) *Glasca*.

Glastenbury (in Somersetshire)

Avallonia, *Glasconia*, *Glastonia*,

Glestonia, *vitrea Intiula*.

Of Glastenbury, *Glastonienſis*, *Glastingenſis*.

G L E.

To glean, *Spicas colligere*, *Spicilegium facere*.

A gleaner (or leaser of corn) *Spicilegus*, i, m. *Spicarum Collector*.

Glen river (in Lincolnshire) *Glenus*.

Glebe, *Gleba*, æ, f.

Glebe land, *Terra Glebalis*, *Ra. Ent.* 671. *Spel.* 318. (i. e.) Land belonging to the Church.

G L I.

G O.

G L I.

Aglistēr, Clyster, ēis, m. E-
nema, x, f.

G L O.

Gloucester city, Claudia, Cle-
vum, Claudiocestria, Glavorna,
Glevum, Glocestria, Glovecastria,
Glovernia.

Gloucestershire, Glavornensis Pro-
vincia, Claudiana provincia.

Bishop of Gloucester, Episcopus
Glocestrensis.

A glove, Chirothēca, x, f.

The finger of a glove, Digitale,
is, n.

A pair of gloves, Par Chirothe-
carum.

Gloved, Manicatus, a, um.

A glover, Chirothecarius, ii, m.

A glovers trade, Chirothecaria,
x, f.

G L U.

Glue, Gluten, inis, n. Gleatus,
i, m.

To glue, Conglutino, are.

G O A.

A he-goat, Caper, pri, m. Hir-
cus, si, m.

A she goat, Capra, x, f.

A wild goat, Rupicapra, x, f.

A goat herd, Capriarius, ii, m.

Caprarum Custos vel Pastor.

A stable for goats, Ægen, onis.

A herd (or market of goats) Æ-
polium, ii, n.

A goat house, Caprile, is, n.

G O B.

A goblet, Crate; ēis, m.

G O.

G O D.

A god-daughter, Baptista, x, f.
Filia spiritualis.

A god-father, Susceptor, oris, m.
Pater initialis.

A god-mother, Susceptrix, icis, f.
Matrina, x, f.

A god-son, Lustricus, ci, m. Fi-
lius initialis.

Godmanchester (in Huntingdon-
shire) Gumicastrum, G. micafter.

Godmanham (in Yorkshire) Del-
govitia.

Godfrey (a mans name) Godfri-
dus, i, m.

Godstow (in Oxfordshire) Dei
locum.

G O L.

Gold, aurum, i, n.

The making and finishing of gold,
Aurificium, ii, n.

A gold mine, Aurifodina, x, f.

Gold threads, Stamina aurea.

Vessels of gold, Vasa aurea.

A gold beater, Braſteator, oris,
m. Petalurgus, i, m.

A goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m.
Aurifex, icis, m.

A goldsmiths shop, Aurificina, x, f.

A gold stealer, Aurifur, ūris, m.

Goldcliff (in Monmouthshire) Ru-
pis aurea.

Golden vale (in Herefordshire)
Aurea vallis.

G O O.

*Good bearing (or good behavi-
our)* Bonus gestus.

Good country, Bona patria.

Goods, Bona, orum, n.

*Goods belonging to the person of
the Wife, which she has after her*

Husbands death besides her Dower,
Paraphernalia, orum, n.

R 2

Goodwich

Goodwich castle (in Herefordshire) Goderici castrum.
 Goodwin sands (in Kent) Lomea.
 A goose, Anser, éris, m.
 A wild goose, Vulpanser, éris, m.
 Goose giblets, Acrocolia anseris.
 A goose house, Anserarium, ii, n.

G O R.

A gorget, Armatura pro collo.
 A gorget (or neckerchief, or such thing worn about the neck) Mammillare, is, n. Strophium, ii, n.
 Gormanchester (in Huntingdonshire) Durolipons, Durosipons.
 Gornay (the family) De Gorniac.

G O S.

A goss hawk, Auster, is, m. Austurcus, i, m.

G O U.

To govern, Gubernare, are.
 The gout, Arthritis, idis, f.
 The gout in the hands, Chiragra, z, f.
 The gout in the hip, Sciatica, z, f.
 The gout in the knees, Gonagra, z, f.
 The gout in the feet, Podagra, z, f.

G O W.

A gown, Toga, z, f. Vestis pellicea.
 A long sleeved gown, Toga manicata.
 A loose gown, Stola, z, f.
 A womans gown, Palla, z, f.
 Toga muliebris.

G R A.

Grace (a womans name) Gracia, z, f.

A graduate, Graduat, i, m. (i. e.) A Scholar that has taken degrees in the University, 8. Co. 113.

To graff, Infero, ere.
 To graff Cyons, Inferere Surculos.
 A graff, shoot, &c. Infutum, i, n. Surculus, li, m. Clavola, z, f.
 Grafted, Infutus, z, um.
 A graffer, Infitor, oris, m.
 A grafting, Infutus, us, m.
 A grain (the eighth part of an ounce) Granum, i, n.

A grain, Granum, i, n.
 A granary, Granarium, ii, n.
 Grains, Brasium madefactum.
 Grand distress, Magna distressio, It is a distress taken of all the Lands and Goods that a man hath within the County or Bailiwick, whence he is to be distrained. This word is used Anno 5 i. H. 3. cap. 9.

A grandfather, Avus, i, m.
 A great grandfather, Proavus, i, m.
 A grand mother, Avia, z, f.
 A great grandmother, Proavia, z, f.

A great grand daughter, Pronep-tis, is, f.

Grandison or Grandisson (the family) De Grandifono & Grandifono.

A grange (or farm) Grangia, z, f. Spel. 322. Grangia, is a house or building not only where Corn is laid up, as Barns be, but also where there are stables for Horses, stalls for Oxen and other Cattle, sties for Hogs, and other things necessary for Husbandry, Lindwood.

A grant, Grantum, i, n. Glan. 64. Cow. 132. Concessio, onis, f.
 A grantor, Concessor, oris, m.
 A grantee, Concessus, us, m.
 Grant river (in Cambridgehire) Granta.

Grantz-

Grantzbain (*a crooked mountain in Scotland*) *Grampius mons.*

Gramcheſter (*ſee Cambridge*)

A grapple of a ſhip, *Harpago, inis, f.*

A Graſier, *Pecorarius, ii, m. (i.e.)*

one that buyeth Cattle and keepeth and fatteth them at graſs to ſell again.

Grass, *Gramen, inis, n.*

A graſs plot, *Viridarium, ii, n.*

A ſwath of graſs, *Serticulum, i, n.*

To grate, *Frio, are.*

A grater (to grate bread) *Radula, x, f.*

Grated on a grater, *Tritus ſuper Radulam.*

A grate (of iron or wood) *Crates, is, f. Clathrus, i, m.*

Gratis (freely, for nothing) *Gratis, adv.*

Gratitude, *Gratitudo, inis, f.*

To grave, *Cælo, are.*

Graved (carved) *Sculptus, a, un Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.*

A Graver (or carver) *Sculptor, oris, m. Sculptor, oris, m.*

A graving (or carving) *Sculptura, x, f. Sculptura, x, f.*

Gravel (or coarſe ſand) *Glarea, x, f. Sæbulum, i, n.*

A gravel pit, *Sæbiletum, i, n.*

Graveſend (in Kent) *Greva, Graveſenda, limes pratorius.*

G R E.

Greafe, *Adeps, ipis, c. g.*

Hogs greafe, *Axungia, x, f. Porcinus adeps.*

Great, *Grandis, e, adj. magnus, a, um.*

Great with young, *Gravidus, a, um.*

Green, *Viridis, de, adj.*

The green cloath at court, *Viridis pannus Hoſpitii Domini Regis.*

The name of a Court of Juſtice continually ſitting in the Comp-

ting houſe within the Court of the King, whereat do ſit theſe Officers following, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treafurer, the Comptroller and Cofferer of the Kings Houſhold with the Maſter of the Houſhold, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Comptrollers. 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 Kings Court Royal for matter of Juſtice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 miles diſtance whereſoever the ſaid Court be, and within the ſaid Houſe the Power of Correction over all the Servants therein with the Oeconomical charge of making Proviſions, Payments and Accounts for all expences incident to the ſaid houſe. It is called Green-cloath, of a Green-cloath, at which they always ſit, whereon is embroidered the Kings Arms, under which they ſit, and on each ſide thereof of the Arms of the Compting-houſe, bearing *verte*, a Key and a Rod, or White Staff *Argent faulty*, ſignifying their power to reward and correct, as men for their great Wiſdom and Experience, thought fit by his Maſteſty, to exerciſe both theſe Functions in his Royal Houſe. The name of the Compting houſe where the Court of Green cloath is kept, is *Domus Computi*. Unto this Compting houſe, for the keeping of the place, for this Court of Green-cloath, are further allowed a Sergeant,

G R.

geant, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the same.

Greendon (the family) De Grendona.

Greenvil (the family) De Greenvilla.

Gregory (a mans name) Gregorius, ii, m.

A grey bound, Leporarius, ii, m. Canis Leporarius.

Greenwich (in Kent) Grenovicum, Grenovicus, Greenwicum, Viridusinus.

G R I.

A gridiron, Craticula, x, f.

Griffith (a mans name) Griffithus, i, m.

To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo, ere.

A grinder, Acuaris, ii, m.

A grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A grinding-house, Molens domus.

A grindstone, Molens lapis, Coticula, x, f. Allo, onis, m.

Griest, Far, rris, n. Molutura, x, f.

Grizel (a womans name) Grizelda, x, f.

G R O.

A grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m. Aromatopola, x, m.

A grocers shop, Aromatopolium, ii, n.

Grocery wares, Aromata, orum, n.

The groin (or lower part of the belly) Hypogastrium, ii, n. Inguen, inis, n.

A groom, Valectus, i, m. Valectus, i, m. Cow. 132. Gromettus, i, m. 1. Co. 29.

Groom of the stable, Gromettus stabuli.

The groom porter, Aleatorum arbiter.

G U.

A grove, Grova, x, f. Plo. 269. Co. Ent. 111. Lucus, i, m. Arbutum, i, n.

A little grove, Grovetta, x, f.

A grover of mines, Metallarius, ii, m.

Ground, Fundus, i, m.

Pasture ground, Fundus pasturalis, pastura.

Meadow ground, Fundus pratensis, pratum.

Wood ground, Fundus boscalis.

Heath ground, Fundus brucalis.

Rusby ground, Juncaria, orum, n.

To break up ground, and bestow the first tilling of it, Pracolo, ere.

A Tiller of the ground, Ruricola, x, m.

A ground work, Fundamentum, i, n.

A ground pinning (or under pinning) Substructura, x, f.

Grosmount or Gromount (the family) De Magroomonte.

Grosvenour, corruptly (or Grave-nor, the family) Grandis venator.

A gros, Grossa, x, f. 1. Mon. 118. Grossum, i, n. Ry. 408.

Gross, Grossus, a, um.

Seised, as of any thing in gros, Seisitus ut de uno grosso.

Gros or thick trees, Arbores grossæ, Ry. 408.

Selling by the gros, Venditio in Grosso, Ry. 400.

G R U.

De Grund-beof (the family) De Fronte Bovis.

G U E.

Aguest, Hospes, itis, m.

G U I.

G U.

G U I.

A guide, Ductor, oris, m.

Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n.
Guadagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money given to a guide for safe conduct in a strange place.

A guild (brotherhood or company incorporate) Guilda, x, f. 8 Co. 125. Gilda, x, f. Sodalitium, ii, n.

The guild-ball, Guihaldā, x, f. Guildhaldā, x, f. (i. e.) the Common Hall of a City, a Town-house.

Guild-ball, Gildæ aula.

The Guild-ball of the high Dutch or Easterly Merchants in London (called the Stilliard) Guildehalla Teutonicorum.

Guildford in Surrey, Geldefordā, Guld eforda, Neomagus, Noiomagus, Noviomagus.

G U L.

The gule of August (or first day of August) Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, Gula augusti.

Gulf Island, Lisia.

G U M.

Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.

The gums of the moutb, Gingiva, x, f.

G U N.

A gun, Gunna, x, f. *Spel.* 101. *Pace Regis* 36. *Canna*, x, f. *Bombarda*, x, f. *Tormentum*, i, n.

The cock of a gun, Serpentina, x, f.

A gunner, Bombardius, i, m. *Murifragus*, i, m. *Sclopetarius*, ii, m.

A gun shot, Murifragium, ii, n.

H A.

A kind of gun, Burchetā, x, f. *Gun-powder*, Pulvis Bombardicus.

G U T.

A gutter, Guttera, x, f. *Rg. Ent.* 129. *Reg.* 127. 199. 5. *Co.* 100. *Guttura*, x, f. *Rg. Ent.* 10. *Co.* 141. *Canalis*, is, m. *Colluvarium*, ii, n.

A gutter tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

G U Y.

Guy (a mans name) Guido, onis, m.

G Y P.

A gyppse, Ægyptianus, i, m.

H A B.

A *Habberdasher of small wares*, Minutarius, ii, m. *Mercularius*, ii, m.

A babberdasher of bats and caps, Pileo, onis, m.

An habergeon, Habergeutum, i, n. *Ry.* 53. *Lorica*, x, f.

Habeas corpus, Is a Writ, the which a man indited of some Trespass, before Justices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchise, and upon his apprehension being laid in Prison for the same, may have out of the Kings Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the Cause there, &c. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 250. *H.* and the order in this Cause, first

H A.

first to procure a *Certiorari* out of the Chancery, directed to the said Justices for the removing of the Indictment into the Kings Bench, and upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff for the causing of his body to be brought at a day, *Reg. Judic. fol. 8 i.* where you may find divers cases wherein this Writ is used.

Habeas corpora, Is a Writ that lieth for the bringing in of a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire facias*, for the Trial of a Cause brought to Issue.

A scholars habit (or garment) Epitogium, ii, n.

An habitation (or dwelling) Habitation, onis, f. Mansio, onis, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

Habitable, Habitabilis, e, adj.

H A D.

A bade, or bade of land, Hada, x, f.

H A F.

A bast (or bundle) Manubrium, ii, n. Capulum, i, n. Ansa, x, f.

H A I.

The hair of the head, Capillus, i, m.

The hair of the body, Pilus, i, m.

False hair, Galericum, ci, n.

An hair lace, Vitta, x, f.

H A K.

An bake, Bombarda, x, f.

H A.

H A L.

A balbert, Framea, x, f. Biperinis, is, f. Securis Amazonia.

Half. Dimidius, a, um.

A ball, Anla, x, f.

A ball (or mansion house) Halla, x, f.

A common ball (or dining room) Refectorium, ii, n.

A great porch ball, Paganica Pila.

Hallifax (in Yorkshire) Olicana, Sacra Sylva, Sacra Bosco.

Halm or hulm (the stem or stalk of corn from the root to the ear) Culmus, i, m.

A halster (he which baleth and draweth a ship or barge along the river by a rope) Helciaricus, ii, m.

And halser (a rope wherewith Barks or boats are towed or baled along some channel or river) Helcium, ii, n.

A halter (or head-stall) Capistrum, stri, n.

H A M.

A hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n. Hamleta, x, f. Spel. 330.

A hammer, Malleus, ei, m.

A little hammer, Malleolus, li, m.

A copper smiths hammer, Marculus, i, m.

A masons hammer, Asciculum, li, n.

A hammer (to knock at a door) Manulus Ostii, Annulus Ostii, Aut marculus ferreus quo pulsantur fores.

The hamper in the Chancery, Hanaperium, ii, n. Cow. 135. Spel. 331. Lex. 30.

A Ham-

H A.

A Hamper made of Twigs or Bull rushes, Scirpiculum, i, h.
Hampton Court. Avona. Avondunum.

H A N.

A hand, Manus, ūs, f.
The right hand, Dextra, x, f.
The left hand, Sinistra, x, f.
The palm of the hand, Palma, x, f.
The back of the hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.
The hollow of the hand, Vola, x, f.
An hands breadth, Palma, x, f.
A handfull Palmata, x, f. Lex. 93. Manipulus, li, m. *A handfull is four Inches by the Standard*, anno 33. H. 8. cap. 5.
A hand Gun, Sclopus manualis.
A handicraft (or manual occupation, the Craft or Trade of the hand). Ars mechanica.
An handicrafts-man, Mechanicus, ci, m.
A handkerchief, Muccinium, ii, n. Sudarium, ii, n.
Ones own hand writing, Autographum, i, n.
A hand-saw, Serrula, x, f. Serra manuaria.
To handle, Tracto, are.
A handler, Tractator, oris, m.
A handling, Tractatio, onis, f.
A hand-gyve, Chiromanica, x, f.
To hang Pendo, ere.
To hang down before Præpendeo, ere.
A hanger (or short Sword) m. Ensis falcatus.

H A.

A wood-mans Hanger Culter venatorius.
A hang-man (or Executioner) Carnifex, icis, m.
Hangings, Pistromata camera-rum. aulæa, orum, n.
Hangustald, or Hexham, (in Northumberland) Hagustaldunum. Hangustaldunum.
Of Hangustald, Hagustaldensis.
Hannah (a womans Name)
Hanna, x, f.
Hans River (in Staffordshire)
Hansus,
Hanton (the Family) D'Hanton.
Hantsshire, Hantonia.

H A P.

To happen, Fortuño, are. Co: Entr. 4. 8. 3:
By happ (or Chance) Fortè, adv. Fortuito, adv.

H A R.

A harbinger (one that goeth before and provideth Lodging) Mansionarius, ii, m. Prodrumus, i; m. He is an Officer of the Princes Court, that allot-teth the Noble men and those of the Household their Lodgings in the time of Progress.
Hard, Durus, a; um.
To harden (or obdurate) Duro; are.
To wax hard or Brown, to be hardened by Long use. Callo, ere.
A hardning Obfirmatio, onis, f.
A hardner, Obfirmator, oris,
A hare, Lepus, oris, m.
 A a A hare-

H A.

A hare-pipe, Harepipa, z, f. Ra. Ent. 405. Leporicipala, z, f.

A hare Warren, Logotrophium, ii, n.

A harlot, Pellex, icis, f. Scortum, i, n. Pröfeda, z, f.

A young harlot, Scortillum, i, n. To haunt or keep Company with Harlots, Scortor, ari.

Harman (a mans name) Harmanus, i, m.

Harkley, (the Family) D' Harcla.

Harmless, (Lossless and Indemnified) Indempnis, Innocuus, & Indempnicatus.

Harmony, Harmonia, z, f.

Harness, Harnesia, z, f. Harnesia, z, f. Fitz. herb. Nat. brev. 94. Ry. 302. Fle. 78. Pry. 21.

An harness-maker, Franarius, ii, m.

Harold (a mans name) Haroldus, i, m.

A harp, Lyra, z, f.

A Jews Harp, Crembalum, li, n.

A harper, Lyricen, inis, m. Citharista, z, m.

A harrow, Oeca, z, f.

Harrowed, Occatus, a, um.

A harrower, Occator, oris, m.

A harrowing, Occatio, onis, f.

To harrow, Occo, are, Hercio, ire. Lex. 68.

Harshets Offæ penitz. Extra porcella.

A hart (or Stag) Cervus, i, m.

Hartlepool (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Cervi Insula.

H A S.

An hasp. Haspa, z, f. Co. Lit.

H A.

48. Spel. 331. Brac. 40. Hassey (the Family) De Hofata & Hofatus.

Hastings (in Sussex) Hastingsæ.

H A T.

A hatch of a Door, Anticum, ci, n.

To hatch flax, Carmino, are. Pectino, are.

A hatchell (the Iron Comb wherewith the Flax is dressed) Pecten, inis, m.

The hatches of a Ship. Fori, orum, m.

A hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m. 4 Inst. 313. asciola, z, f.

Hatred (ill will) Hatia, z, f. Odium, ii, n.

A hat. Gaelrus, i, m.

A Beaver hat. Fibrinus Galefus.

A Hat-band, Spira, z, f. Redimiculum Pilei.

An hat block, Globus Ligneus.

An hat and hat case, Galerus & Theca eundem Galerum continens.

A batter (or maker or seller of Hats) Pileo, onis, m. Pilo-pæus, i, m.

Hatfield, or Hantfield (in Hertfordshire,) Campus altus.

H A U.

To have and to hold (if Inritance or Freehold, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & Tenendum.

To have and to hold (if a Lease for years, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & occupandum.

But

H A.

*But in all Cases in the Kings
Bench: Habendum & Tenendum.*

*A haven (or Port) Baia,
x, f. Heda, x: f. Portus us, m.
A little haven (or Hyth) Hi-
tha, x, f.*

H A W.

*A hawk, Accipiter, ris, m.
A reclaimed hawk, Accipiter
Reclamatus.
A hawk's hood, Capitium, ii, n.
A hawk's bell, Tintinnabulum,
i, n.
An Airey of hawks, Aeria Ac-
cipitrum: Fle. 92.
Hawking, Aucupium, ii, n.
To hawk, Aucupor, ari.
A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter hu-
mipeta.
A goshawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.*

H A Y.

*Hay (the Family) De Haia.
Hay-bote, Estoverium, ii, n.
Co. Lit. 41. E.
Hay, Foenum, i, n.
Hay in swathes or Cocks, Foe-
num in Tassis.
An hay cock, Meta Foeni.
An hay-mow, loft or stack.
Foenile, is, n. Strues Foeni.
A bottle of hay, Fasciculus Foe-
ni. Batellus Foeni.
A truss of hay, Trussum Foeni.
Hay-harvest Foeniscium, ii, n.
An hay (or net to take Co-
nies) Cassiculus, i, m. Indago,
inis f. Tendicula, x, f.
An hayward Bedellus, i, m.
Gre. 347. Custos agri.*

H E.

H E.

*He, Ipse, a, um. Ille, Illa, Il-
lud, adj. Ille, ista, istud, adj.*

H E A.

*The head, Caput; itis, n.
The fore part of the head. Sin-
ciput, itis, n.
The hinder part of the head,
Occiput, itis, n.
The crown of the head, Vertex,
icis, m.
A little head, Capitulum, li, n.
Capitellum, i, n.
The head-ach. Cephalalgia,
x, f.
An arrow head (or head of a
dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus
Sagittæ.
A broad arrow head. Uncinus,
i, m.
An headborow, Capitalis plegi-
us. Spel. 333.
Headlong, Præceps, ipis & ipi-
tis.
An head-piece, Capillum fer-
reum. Ry. 53. Callis, idis, f. Cal-
fida, x, f.
A head-land (or Hade Land)
Forera, x, f.
An headship, Præfectura, x, f.
The headstall of a Bridle, Au-
rea, x, f.
To heal (or cure) Sano, are,
Curo, are.
Healed (or Cured) Sanatus,
a, um. Curatus, a, um.
An healing, Sanatio, onis, f.
Curatio, onis, f.
Health (or healthfulness) Sa-
nitas, atis, f. Satis, utis, f.*

A 3 2

Healthy

H E.

Healthy (or healthfull) Saluber, a, um.

Healthfully, Salubriter, adv.

To heap up, (or gather in heaps) Cumulo, are. Acervo, are.

An heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acervus, vi, m.

Heaped Cūmūlātus, a, um.

A heaping up, Cūmūlātiō, oris, f.

A heard of Cattel, Armentum, n, p.

A beardsman, Armentarius, ii, m. Pecorarius, ii, m.

A cow-heard, Vaccarius, i, m.

A neat heard (or keeper of Oxen) Bubulcus, ci, m.

A swine-heard (or hog-heard) Porculator, oris, m. Porcarius, ii, m.

A shepheard, Opilio, oris, m.

To hear, Audio, ire.

Hearing, Auditus, ūs, m.

An hearse (or Monument of the dead) Cenotaphium, ii, n.

A hearse-cloath, Brandeum, ci, n.

The heart, Cor, dis, n.

The heart strings (or the film of the heart) Præcordia, orum, n, pl.

An hearth, Hertha, æ, f. Foculus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.

Of a hearth, Focarius, a, um.

To heat, Calefacio, ere.

Heath, Erix, icis, f. Erica, æ, f.

A heath, Ericetum, i, n. Bructa, æ, i.

An heath (or ground over run with Fern) Filicetum, i, n.

To heave (or lift up) Allevō, are.

Heavy (or weighty) Ponderosus, a, um.

H E.

H E B.

Hebe (a womans name) Heba, æ, f.

H E C.

A heckle (or Brake) for Hemp, Linibrium, ii, n. Hamus, i, m.

Hector (a mans name) Hector, oris, m.

H E D.

A dead hedge, Sepes, is, f.

A quick set-hedge, Haia, æ, f. Reg. 105. bis. Spel. 128. Sepes viva.

A hedge or Pale before a Gate, Hercus, i, m.

To hedge, Sepio, ire. *To hedge or Fence round*, Circumsepio, ire.

To hedge in or divide by a Hedge, Intersepio, ire.

To hedge up Gaps, Contexere Interrupta.

Hedge Boot, Estoverium Claudendi.

Hedge-wood, Bufca, æ, f.

H E E.

A heel, Calx, icis, m, and, f.

H E L.

An heifer, Juvenca, æ, f.

An heir, Hæres, edis, c. 2. Although the word is borrowed of the Latin, yet it hath not altogether the same signification with us, that it hath with the Civilians. For whereas they call him

him *Hæredem, qui ex Testamento Succedit in univcrsum jus Testatoris*: The Common Lawyers call him heir that succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in Fee, for there is nothing passeth with them, *jure Hæreditatis*, but only Fee. Moveables or Chatels immoveable, are given by Testament, to whom the Testator pleaseth, or else are at the disposition of the Ordinary.

Cassaneus in Consuetud Burg. pag. 509. hath a distinction of *Hæres*, which in some sort well accordeth with our Common Law. For he saith, there is *Hæres Sanguinis*, and *hæres hæreditatis*. And a man may be *hæres 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, implyeth that he is, justis nuptiis procreatus, for hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant, And is he to whom Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the Act of God, and right of blood do descend, of some estate of Inheritance. Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect 1. Hæres dicitur ab Hærendo, quia qui hæres est hæret, id est, proximus est Sanguine illi cujus est hæres.

Every Heir is either a Male or Female, or an Hermaphrodite, that is, both Male and Female, and an Hermaphro-

dite (which is also called *Androgynus*) shall be heir, either as Male or Female according to that kind of the Sex which doth prevail, *Hermaphroditum, id est masculo quam femina comparatur, secundum prævalentem sexum intalescentis.* and accordingly it ought to be baptized, *Id. Ib. Hæres 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.

3. *Jure propinquitatis*, as *propinquus excludit remotum, and remotus remotiorem.* Cook 3. Rep. Ratcliffs Case.

4. *Jure sanguinis*, so the daughter of the first venter shall Inherit before the Son of the second.

5. *Ratione Doni*, so the half blood shall Inherit, as if a Gift be made to one and the heirs of his body, and he hath Issue a Son, and a Daughter by one venter, and a Son by another venter. The Father dies, and the Eldest Son enters and dies, the young Son shall Inherit *per formam Doni*, for he claims as heir of the Body of the Donee, and not generally as heir of his Brother: otherwise where Land cometh by Descent, the Rule is, *Possesso fratris de feodo Simplici facit sororem esse hæredem*, but the brother ought to be in actual Possession of the Fee

and Frank Tenement; either by his own possession, or the Possession of another, to make his Sister heir, and the reason is, because of all hereditaments in Possession, he which claimeth as heir, ought to make himself Heir by him that was last actually seized. *Id. Ib. Soror est heres facta*, therefore some act must be done to make her heir, and the younger brother is *hære natus*, if no act be done to the contrary. But if the King by his Letters Patents 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*. *Cook ubi supra* and on *Lit. lib. 1. c. 1. Sect. 8.*

In case of the Descent of the Crown, the half blood shall Inherit, so after the decease of King Edward the sixth, the Crown fell to Queen Mary, and from her to Queen Elizabeth, both which were of the half blood, and yet Inherited not only the Lands which King Edward or Queen Mary purchased, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown also. *Cook Rep. Lib. 7. Calu. cast.* and on *Lit. lib. 1. c. 1. Sect. 8.*

Hæres est pars antecessoris; therefore if Land be given to a man and his heirs, all his heirs, are so totally in him, as he may give the Lands to whom he will; one cannot be Heir till the

death of his Ancestor; he is called *hæres apprensus*, Heir apparent.

Every heir having Land, is bound by the binding acts of his Ancestors, if he be named; *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & incommodum sine Onus*. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. Sect. 1.*

A man by the Common Law cannot be heir to Goods or Chattels; for *hæres dicitur ab hereditate*. If a man buy divers Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond and dieth; in this case the heir shall have them, and not the Executors; but they shall goe with the Inheritance, because they were as Liberty, and could not be gotten without Industry, as by Nets and other Engines; and otherwise it is if they were in a Trunk. Likewise Deer in a Park, Conies in a warren, and Doves in a Dovehouse, young and old shall goe to the Heir. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. Sect. 1.*

An heir-loom, *Principalium*, ii, n. *Lex. 67.* It seemeth to be compounded of Heir and Loom, that is, a Frame, namely to weave in. The word by time is drawn to a more general signification than at the first it did bear, comprehending all Implements of household, as namely Tables, Presses, cupboards, Bedsteads, wainscots, &c. which by the custom of some Countries, having belonged to a house certain descents, are never Inventoried after the decease of the

H E.

the Owner, as Chatells, but accrew to the Heir with the house it self.

H E L.

The helm (the Rudder of the Ship) Ansa gubernaculi. Pars summa clavis.

A helmet, Galea, *z, f.* Cassis, *is, f.* Calpes, *is, f.* Sila, *z, f.*

Held in common, not divided, Indivisus, *a, um.* Lex. 74.

Helidorus (a mans name) Helidorus, *i, m.*

Hellen (a womans name) Helena, *z, f.*

The crest of an helmet, Conus, *i, m.*

Help, Auxilium, *ii, n.*

To help, Juvo, *arc.*

Helped, Auxiliatus, *a, um.* Adjutus, *a, um.*

An helper, Adjutor, *oris, m.*

An helping, Auxiliatio, *ionis, f.* Juvatio, *onis, f.*

The Helve of an Ax, Securis manubrium.

H E M.

A hem or welt of a Garment, Limbus, *i, m.* Fimbria, *z, f.* vestis extremitas.

To hem (or welt) Fimbrio, *arc.*

That hath a hem, Frimbriatus, *a, um.*

A hemming, Prætextura, *z, f.*

Hemp, Cannabis, *is, f.*

A course part of hemp, Stupa, *z, f.*

Of hemp, Cannabaceus, *a, um.* Cannabinus, *a, um.*

H E.

A hempcroft (or Place to lay hemp in) Linarium, *ii, n.*

Hemp set on a Distaff, Scameh, *inis, n.* Pendum, *i, n.*

A hemp cord, Tomex, *icis, f.*

H E N.

A hen, Gallina, *z, f.*

A brood hen, Ovipara gallina, Gallina incubans.

One that keeps hens, Gallinari- us, *ii, m.*

A hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.

Of a hen, Gallinaceus, *a, um.*

Hence, Hinc, *adv.*

Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.

Hangist (a mans name) Hen- gista, *i, m.*

Henly on Thames (in Oxford- shire) Henlega.

Henley hundred (in Oxford- shire) Ancalites.

Henry (a mans name) Hen- ricus, *i, m.*

H E R.

Herbage, Herbagium, *ii, n.* It signifieth in our Common Law the fruit of the Earth provided by nature for the birth or mouth of the Cattel. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a man hath to feed his Cattel in another mans ground, as in the Forest &c. *Crompt Jurisdic: fol. 197.*

An herb, Herba, *z, f.*

Fruitful in herbs, Herbifer, *a, um.*

Full of herbs, Herbosus, *a, um.*

Of herbs, Herbarius, *a, um.*

Of (or feeding) on Herbs, Herbilis, c.

All kind of pot herbs, Lachanum, i, n.

The herb market, Lachanopodium, ii, n.

A seller of herbs, Lachanopoles, x, m.

An herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.

An herbalist (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a mans name) Herbertus, i, m.

An bevald, 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 Gentlemens arms, they marshall 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. Stowes annals, pag. 384. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their solemnities, and to marshall the solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in Plowden, casu Reniger & Fogassa, is found, that Edward the Fourth granted the Office of the King of Herald, to one called Garter, cum feudis & proficiis ab antiquo, &c. fol. 12. b.

is, to marshall and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires thorough the Realm of the South side of Trent.

The Third is Norroy or Northroy, whose Office is the same on the North-side of Trent, that Clarentius hath on this side, as may well appear by his name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North parts, Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes &c. in Martial Executions, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor.

Lastly there are 4 others called Marshals or Pursuyvants at Arms, reckoned after a sort in the number of Herald, and doe commonly succeed in the place of the Herald, as they die, or be preferred, and these are Blew Mantle, Rouge cross, Rouge dragon, and Percullis.

Hereafter, Ex tunc. Imposterum.

Hercules (a mans name) Hercules, is, m.

Hereditary,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The next is Clarentius, ordained by Edward the fourth, for attaining the Dukedom of Clarence by the death of George his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of Clarence, a King at arms, and called him Clarentius. His office is, to marshall and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires thorough the Realm of the South side of Trent.

The Third is Norroy or Northroy, whose Office is the same on the North-side of Trent, that Clarentius hath on this side, as may well appear by his name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North parts, Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes &c. in Martial Executions, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor.

Lastly there are 4 others called Marshals or Pursuyvants at Arms, reckoned after a sort in the number of Herald, and doe commonly succeed in the place of the Herald, as they die, or be preferred, and these are Blew Mantle, Rouge cross, Rouge dragon, and Percullis.

Hereafter, Ex tunc. Imposterum.

Hercules (a mans name) Hercules, is, m.

Hereditary,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

H E.

Hereditary, Hæreditarius, a, um.

Hereditaments, Hæreditamenta, orum, n. It signifieth all such things, as a man may have to himself and his Heirs, by way of Inheritance, or not being otherwise bequeathed; doe naturally and of course descend to him which is our next heir of blood, and fall not within the Compass of an Executor or administrator, as Chatels doe.

Heretofore, Præantea, ante tunc, olim, adv.

Hereunto or thereunto requested, Adinde, or ad hoc, or ad illud requisitus.

Hereford City, Herefordia, Herefordia.

Herefordshire, Herefordiæ Comitatus.

Bishop of hereford, Episcopus Herefordiensis.

Hermione (a womans name) Hermione, es, f.

An Hermitage (or solitary place) Hermitagium, ii, n.

A Chapel belonging to a Hermitage, Hermitorium, ii, n.

An Hermite, Eremita, æ, m.

An heresie, Hæresis, is, f.

The ring-leader of an heresie, Hæresiarcha, æ, and chus, i, m.

An heretick, Hæreticus, ci, m.

Heretical, Hæreticus, a, um.

Heretically, Hæreticè, adv.

A herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

An heriot, Heriotum, i, n. Cow. 135. 8. Co. 103. It is the best Beast a Tenant has at the time of his death due to the Lord, whether it be horse, Ox or any such like.

H E.

An heritage or inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f.

Herod (a mans name) Herodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadium { Rubrum.
Corvinum.

Hertfordshire, Hertfordiæ Comitatus.

Herty-point (in Devonshire) Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Isle near Scotland (as some conjecture) Ocetis.

H E W.

To hew (or hack) Ascio, are. Dolabro, are.

A hewer of stones, Lapidia, æ, m.

A hewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexham (in Northumberland) Axelodunum.

Of hexham, Hangustaldensis.

H I D.

Hideage, 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

H I

it is an hundred Acres. By *Beda* (who calleth it *Familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a Family. *Crompton* saith, that it consisteth of an hundred acres, and eight Hides contain a Knights Fee.

Hide, or heth (in Kent) Porrus Hintinus.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.

A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n.

A raw hide of a beast, Scortum, ti, n.

Made of hides, Pelliccus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

An hierarchy, Hierarchia, a, f.

H I L

Hilary (a mans name) Hilarius, ii, m.

A hill, Collis, is, m.

A hillock (or little hill) Colliculus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.

An hilt, (hast or handle) of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manubrium, ii, n.

H I N

An bind, Cervæ, a, f. Biffa, a, f. Spel. 99.

To hinder, Impedio, ire.

A hinge of a door, Cardo, inis, d. g. Gumphus, i, m.

Hinksey (near Oxford) Hinchefega.

H I P

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.

Hippocrates (a mans name)

H O

Hippocrates, is, m.

Hippolyte (a womans name)

Hippolyta, a, f.

H I R

To hire (take to hire) Conduco, ere.

To let, or set to hire, Eloco, are, abloco, are.

An hireling, Mercenarius, ii, m. Stipendiarius, ii, m.

H I S

His (or his own) Suus, a, um.

A history, Historia, a, f.

An Historian (or Historiographer) Historiographus, i, m. Historicus, i, m.

A writing of history, Historiographia, a, f.

Historical, Historicus, a, um.

H I T

Hitchingham, (in) Vicanium.

Hithe, Hitha, a, Lex. 70. i. e. a small haven to land wares out of Vessels or Boats. New Book of Entries, fol. 3. colum. 3.

Hitherto, Hactenus, adv.

H I U

A bee-hive, Alveare, is, n.

H O B

Hobelers, Hobelarii, Spel. 354. i. e. certain men that by their Tenure are tied to maintain a little light nag for the certifying of any Invasion made by Enemies,

H. Q.

Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Sea side, as Ports, mouth, &c. of these you may read, Anno 18. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & anno. 25. eisdem, Stat. 5. cap. 8.

H. O. D.

A hodge-podge, Farraginata, orum, n.

Hodney River (in Buckinghamshire) Hódneius.

H. Q. G.

A hog, Porcus, i, m.

An-hogshead, Dolium, ii, n.

Hogs flesh, Caro Suilla.

The belly piece in a hog, Sümen, inis, n.

The bristle of an hog, Sera, x, f.

Hogs-dung, Succerda, x, f.

An hogs trough, Aqualiculum, i, n.

An hogssty, Porcarium, ii, n.

Porcile, is, n. *Suile*, is, n. *Hara*, x, f.

H. O. L.

Holdernes, (in Yorkshire) Cavæ diræ peninsula.

A hole, Foramen, inis, n.

Holland (a part of Lincolnshire)

Hollandia. Houlandia. Hoylandia.

Hollow, Cavus, a, um.

To make hollow, Tunulo, are.

First holyroad day (the third of May) Inventiois sanctæ Crucis.

Second holyroad day (the fourteenth of September) Exaltationis sanctæ Crucis.

H. Q.

H. O. M.

Homage, Homagium, ii, n. Spel. 356. Cow. 138.

Homicide (Manlaughter) Homicidium, ii, n. *Hyping*, Replegiandus, is a writ to Replevy, or deliver a person out of prison.

Homer (a mans name) Hermerus, i, m.

H. O. N.

Honey, Mel, llis, n.

A honey comb, Favus, i, n.

Honour, Honor, is, m. also great Lorfhips, including other Mannors and Lordships.

H. Q. O.

A hood, Cucullus, i, n. Capitiuum, ii, n.

A Graduate hood of the University, (or such a hood as these of the Companies doe wear) Humeralis, is, n.

A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.

A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.

Briding hood, Balliolum, i, n.

Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.

A hoof of a horse or beast, Ungula, x, f.

A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.

A hook to cut withal, Falcis, f.

A flesh hook, Fuscina, x, f.

A hook to pull down houses on Fra. Hama, x, f.

Of a hook, Hamætilis, le. adi.

hooked

H O.

Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Hämārus, a, um.

A Hooker (Catcher) Hämātor, oris, m.

To weed with a hook, Sarcūlo, arc.

A hoop, Circulus, li, m.

Twig hoops, Circuli Viminei.

An Iron hoop, or band, such as Chests are bound withall, Stegestris, is, f.

H O P.

Hop (or Hops) Lüpūlus, i, m.

An Hop merchant, Lupularius, ii, m.

H O R.

Horace (a mans Name) Horatius, ii, m.

A horn, Cornum, i, n.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for Horned Beasts, Horngel-da, x, f.

A Shooe-horn, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horse, Equus, i, m. Caballus, i, m.

An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, asturco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A Trotting horse, Succussator, oris, m.

A Stone-horse, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horse, Sarcinarium jumentum, vel Clitellarium.

A War-horse, Equus agminalis.

H O.

A Sumpter horse, Equus Sarcinarius vel Clitellarius.

A Wincing horse, Calcuro, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admissarius.

A Hackney horse, Equus conducticius. Equus Tolutarius, Equus meritorius.

A broken winded horse, Equus Suspiriosus.

A mill horse, jumentum molarium.

A light horse, veredus, i, m.

A saddle horse, Equus vectarius.

A cart horse, Jumentum plaustrarium.

A hobbie (or Irish horse) Equus Hybernicus.

A post horse, Veredus, i, m.

A light horse man, Veredarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed Restiff horse, Equus Refractorius.

The crupper of an horse, Subtela, x, f.

A breed (or store) of horses, Restaurus Equorum, Ry. 253.

Of the races or breed of horses, Decimæ de araciis equorum, 2 Mon. 967.

A stud or race of horses, Equitium, ii, n.

A horse stable, Equile, is, n.

A horse Courser, Mango equorum.

A horse man, Equestris, is, m. Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse litter, Vehiculum cameratum, Lectuarium gestatorium.

A horse rider, or breaker, Equiffo, onis, m.

A horse

H O.

A horse keeper, Equipastor, oris, m.

Horse harness, Phalaræ Equinæ.

Horses harnessed, Finales Equi.

An horse cloath, Dorsuale, is, n.

A horse shooe, Solea Equina.

Horse bread, Panis Equinus.

To shooe an horse, Affigere Soleas Equo. Calceo, are.

A Smiths Buttress to pare horse Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horses reins, Laximina, orum, n.

A horse load, Summagium, ii, n. Röl. 103. Cow. 250, Pry. 184. Ry. 104, 105. Lex. 114. 120.

Barnacles for a horses Nose, Postmodis, dis, f.

A troop of horse, Equestre agmen.

The art of horsemanship, ars Equestris.

An Horse race, certamen Equestre.

A drench for an horse, Salivatum, i, n.

He that gives a drench to a horse, Salivarius, ii, m.

The master of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis.

A horse to saw wood on, Catherius, ii, m. Equus durateus.

Horn Church (in Essex,) Cornutum Monasterium.

Hortensia. (a Womans name) Hortensia, æ, f.

H O S.

A hose, Hosa, æ, f. Caliga, æ, f.

H O.

Hosea (a mans name,) Hoseas, æ, m.

A Hosier (one that maketh or selleth hose or stockings,) Caligarius, ii, m.

Ankle-hose, Caligæ talaræ.

Hose tops, Summitates caligarium.

Hose garters, Fasciæ crurales.

Pertaining to hose, Caligarius, a, um.

Hosed, Caligatus, a, um,

An Hospital, Hospitalium, ii, n.

An Hospital for Poor Children, Epitrophium, ii, n.

An Hospital for Sick people, Valectudinarium, ii, n.

Hospitality, Hospitalitas, a, tis, f.

An Hostage (or Pledge in war) Obses, idis, c. 2.

An Host, which receiveth Strangers, Hospes, icis, m.

An Hostler (or Inn-keeper) Hostellarius, ii, m. anno 9. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 11.

An Hostler that keepeth a stable, Stabularius, ii, m.

H O T.

A Hot house, Vaporarium, ii, n. Sudatorium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Houel or Shed, wherein Husbandmen set their Ploughs and Carts, out of the Rain or Sun, Mandra, æ, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood hound, Canis Sagax.

An

- An *Hostler*, *Theca pro Scolo-*
 po.
 An *Hour*, *Hora*, *z*, f.
 An *hour-glass*, *Horarium*, ii, n.
Clepsydra, *z*, f.
 Half an *hour*, *Semihora*, *z*, f.
 Dying an *hour*, *Hortulus*, *z*,
 um.
 A *house*, *Domus*, i, or, *is*, f.
 A *dwelling house*, *Domus Man-*
fonialis. *Haga*, *z*, f.
 A *little house*, *Domuticula*, *z*, f.
Domitulum, ii, n.
 A *cow-house*, *vaccaria*, *z*, f. n.
 Cow 267. Ry. 341. i. Mon.
 527.
 An *ox-house*, *Boveria*, *z*, f. *z*, f.
 Lex. 21. 2 Mon. 210.
 A *hay-house*, *Pocille*, *is*, n.
 A *gate-house*, *Domus portaria*.
 Co. Ent. 656.
 Front-houses, *Frontana messua-*
gia. *Domus frontalis*.
 A *Tail-house*, or *Heard-house*,
Barcaria, *z*, f. Ra. Ent. 69.
 597.
 A *wood-house*, *Lignile*, *is*, n.
 A *sheep-house*, *Ovile*, *is*, n.
 A *goat-house*, *Caprile*, *is*, n.
 A *lamb-house*, *Agnile*, *is*, n.
 A *cart-house*, *Domus Caruca-*
ria.
 A *Cart-hovel* (or *Wain-house*),
Domus Plaustraria.
 A *goose-house*, *anserarium*,
 ii, n.
 A *poultry-house*, *Aviarium*,
 ii, n.
 A *fattening-house*, *Saginarium*,
 ii, n.
 A *coal-house*, *Domus Carbo-*
naria.
 A *treasure-house*, *Aerarium*,
 ii, n.
- A *Council-house*, *Contiliabulum*,
 i, n.
 A *store-house*, *Repositorium*,
 ii, n. *Reconditorium*, ii, n.
 A *Malt-house*, *Braicorium*,
 ii, n.
 A *Brew-house*, *Pandoxatorium*,
 ii, n.
 A *Work-house*, *Domus opera-*
ria.
 A *Milk-house*, *Domus Lactea-*
ria.
 A *Dairy-house*, *Lactarium*, ii.
 A *Bake-house*, *Pistrinum*, i, n.
 A *Slaughter-house*, *Laniena*,
z, f.
 A *Wash-house*, *Lavatrina*, *z*, f.
 A *Pent house*, *Comphurium*,
 ii, n. *Imbricamentum*, i, n.
 House and Land sufficient to
 maintain one Family, *Castatum*,
 i, n.
 The freedom of a man's own house,
Hamora, *z*, f.
 A *Summer or country house*, *Sub-*
urbanum, i, n.
 A *Summer-house*, *Sellio*, *onis*,
 m.
 A *Sunning house*, *Heliocama-*
nus, i, m.
 The Stories of an house, *Tat ū-*
lata, *orum*, n.
 The back side of an house, *Pos-*
ticium, ii, n.
 A *Thatched-house Top*, *Culmen*,
inis, n.
 The jetting out of an house where
 it joyns to another, *Proectum*,
 i, n.
 The house caves, *Subgrunda*,
z, f.
 A *making of house caves*, *Sub-*
grundatio, *onis*, f.

Living

H U.

Living in the same house, Homocapnus, a, um.

Pertaining to a house, Domesticus, a, um. Oeconomicus, a, um.

Household stuff, Supellex, stilis, f. Utensilia, bona mobilia. Penates, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.

A place where household stuff is sold, Arctorium, ii, n.

Household, Domestici, orum, m. *To make a floor of a house,* Paviclo, arc.

House-bote, Esto verium Aedificandi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Erac. 407.

It is necessary Timber that the Lessee for Years, or for Life, of common right may take upon the Ground, to repair the houses, upon the same ground to him Leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease, and although it be a Lease paroll, by words without deed. But if he take more than is needful, he may be Punished by an action of Waste.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) Howerdus, Havertus.

Howel (a mans name) Howchus, i, m.

H O Y.

Hoyes (Catches, Mongers) Navigiola, a, f.

H U B.

Hubert (a mans name) Hubertus, i, m.

H U.

H U C.

A Huckster, Propola, a, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutesium & clamor. Spel 370. Cow. 141. Lex 70. *Hue and Cry is derived of two French words, Huyer and Cryer, both signifying to Shout or Cry aloud. In Legal understanding, Hue and Cry is all one. See Cook 3. part of Institutes, c. 52.*

This Hue and Cry, may be by Horn and by voice. He that goeth not at the Commandment of the Sheriff or Constable, upon Hue and Cry, shall be grievously Fined and Imprisoned. Cook 52. part of his Institutes, c. 9.

It signifies a pursuit of one having committed Felony by the High-way, for if the party robbed, or any in the Company of one murdered or robbed, come to the Constable of the next Town, and will him to raise Hue and Cry, or to make pursuit after the offender, describing the Party, and shewing as near as he can, which way he is 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 warning, 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 *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 5. Smith de Repub. angl. Lib. 2. cap.*

H U.

20. and the Stat. Anno 13. Ed.
1. Stat. of Winchester cap. 3. &
anno 28. Ed. 3. cap. 11. & an-
no 27. El. cap. 13. Crompt. Ju-
stice of Peace. fol. 160. B.

H U G.

Hugh (a mans name) *Hugo*,
onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship Broad
and Great) *Sclata*, æ, f.
Hull River (in Yorkshire)
Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, *Humanus*, a, um.
Humanity, *Humanitas*, atis, f.
Humber River (in Yorkshire,)
Abus Æstuarium, *Humber*, *Hum-
bra*, *Uمبر*.
Humidity (or moistness) *Humi-
ditas*, atis, f.
Humble River (over against
the Isle of Wight,) *Homelea*.
Humphrey (a mans name) *Hum-
phridus*.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a shire,)
Hundredum, i, n.
An hundreder, *Hundredarius*,
ii, m. Spel. 364. Reg. 174.
A hundred (in number,) *Cent-
ena*, æ, f.
On hundred of Fish, *Centena
Piscium*. Pry. 303.
One hundred of hides (or skins)
Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

H U.

One hundred weight, *Centena*,
æ, f. *Pondus unius Centenæ*
Ra. Ent. 3.

A hundred weight of madder,
Centena de madder, Kit. 252.
Pry. 185.

Hündredeskelde, *Centum Fon-
tes*.

A hundred, *Centum*, adj. in-
decl.

A hundred times, *Cencies*,
adv.

A hundred fold, *Cüntüplex*,
icis, adj. *Centüplus*, a, um.

Two hundred, *Ducenti*, *Ducen-
tus*, a, um.

Two hundred fold, *Ducentuplus*,
a, um.

Two hundred times, *Ducencies*,
adv.

Of two hundred, *Ducenarius*, a,
um.

Three hundred, *Trecenti*.

Three hundred times, *Trecen-
ties*, adv.

The three hundredth, *Trecen-
tenus*, a, um.

Of or concerning three hundred
Trecenarius, a, um.

Four hundred, *Quadriginti*.

Five hundred, *Quigenti*.

Five hundred (in weight, num-
ber or age) *Quingenarius*, a, um.

The five hundredth, *Quingen-
tēsimus*, a, um.

Five hundred times so much,
Quigentüplus, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred
Pounds; *Quingentilibrālis*, le, adj.

Six hundred, *Sexcenti*.

Six hundred times, *Sexcenties*,
adv.

The six hundredth, *Sexcentēsi-
mus*, a, um.

Seven

H U.

Seven hundred, Septingenti.
The number of seven hundred, Septingēnārius, a, um.
Of or belonging to seven hundred, Septingentārius, a, um.
The seven hundredth, Septingentēsīmus, a, um.
Seven hundred times, Septingenties, adv.
Seven hundred fold, Septingentūplus, a, um.
Eight hundred, Octingenti.
Containing eight hundred, Octingēnarius, a, um.
The eighth hundredth, Octingentēsīmus, a, um.
Eight hundred times, Octingenties, adv.
Eight hundred fold, Octingentūplus, a, um.
Nine hundred, Nongenti.
Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongentārius, a, um.
The nine hundredth, Nongentēsīmus, a, um.
Nine hundred times, Nongenties, adv.
Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. caret.
To hunt, Venor, ari.
To go a hunting, Ire venatum.
A Hunter (or Huntsman) Vēnātor, oris, m.
A Huntress, Vēnatrīx, icis, f.
A hunting, Vēnatio, ōnis, f.
Gotten with hunting, Venaticius, a, um.
Of, or belonging to, or serving for hunting, Venatorius, a, um.
A kind of hunting by taking stands at several places, Trīsta, æ, f.
A hunting staff, Venabulum, i, n.
A hunting horn (a Bugle), Cornu venatorium.
Hunting-nets, Plagæ, arum, f. sing. caret.
Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Venantodunum.

H U.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdonensis comitatus, vel ager Venantodunensis.
Hungerford (in Berkshire) Hungerforda.
Hunfdon (in Hertfordshire) Hunfdēna. Hunfdona.

H U R.

A Hurdle, Crates Lignea.
Hurds, Lini floccus. Stupa, æ, f.
Hovels or hurdles, Gurgustia, orum, n.
Made of Reeds, Rods or Sticks in manner of a hurdle, and daubed with loam or clay, Cratitius, a, um.
To cover with hurdles, Cratio, ere.
To hurt, Noceo, ere. Lædo, ire.
Hurt, Læsus, a, um.
Hurt (or annoyed), Offensus, a, um.
Hurt (or marred), Corruptus, a, um.
Hurt (or mischief), Mahum, i, n.
Nocumentum, i, n.
Hurt (or Injury), Maleficium, ii, n.
Hurt, (Loss, or damage) Damnum, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n.
A hurt, Læsura, æ, f.
A hurting, Læsiōnis, f.
Hurtfulness, Noxietas, atis, f. hence comes the word Annoyance.
Hurtful (or that hurteth) Nocuus, a, um. Noxius, a, um.
Hurtful (or mischievous) Perniciosus, a, um.
Hurtful (or that causeth hurt or Loss) Dispendiosus, a, um.
Hurtful (or noisom) Maleficus, a, um.
Very hurtful, Noxiosus, a, um.
Hurtfully, Nocenter, adv.
Hurtfully (or mischievously) Perniciosè, adv. Malitiosè, adv.
 B b Hurt.

H Y.

Hurtfully (or against Profit) Dam-
nosè, adv. Incommodè, adv.

Hurst Castle (in Hantshire) Hur-
stamum castellum.

Hursteley (in Hantshire,) Hur-
stelega.

H U S.

A husband, Māritus, i, m. Con-
jux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.

A husbandman, Agricola, æ, c. 2.
Agricolator, oris, m. Agricultor,
oris, m.

In husband-like manner, More
Colonico.

Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. *Ra.*
Ent. 162. 421. *Dyer.* 35. *Agri-*
cultura, æ, f. *Agricolatio,* onis, f.

Implements of husbandry, Imple-
menta husbandriæ.

To practise husbandry, Rusticor,
ari. Villico, are.

The husk (or hull of Grains,) Fol-
liculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.

Hustings, Hustingum, i, n. *Spel.*
369, (i.e.) the chief Court in the
City of London, anno 11. H. 7. cap.
21. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 23. anno 9.
Ed. 1. cap. unico.

H U T.

A butch (or Bin) to keep Bread
in, Mastra, æ, f. *Cardopus,* i, m.

H Y P.

Hypsipile, (a Womans name) Hyp-
sipila, æ, f.

H Y R.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A.

J A C.

Jacinth (a precious Stone) Hya-
cinthus, i, m.

A jack, Veruverforium, ii, n.

*A jack (ancient, or colours hang-
ed out of a Ship,)* Aplustrum, i, n.

A jacket (Coat) Jackettus, i, m.
Supertunica, æ, f. *Exomis,* Idis, f.

Exuvis, is, f.

A short jacket, Colobium, ii, n.

A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f.
Tunicella, æ, f.

Jacob (a mans name) Jacob, In-
decl.

J A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, æ, f. *Incifura,* æ, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloăca, æ, f. *Senti-*
na, æ, f. *Forica,* æ, f. *Lătrina,*
æ, f.

A jakes Farmer (or Gold finder)
Foricarius, ii, m. *Coprophorus,*
i, m.

J A M.

James (a mans name) Jaco-
bus, i, m.

Jambes (Cheeks, or side posts of
adoor, Antæ, arum, f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.

Janus (a mans name) Janus, i, m.

Jane (a Womans name,) Jana, æ, f.

J A R.

A little jar (or Pot) Seriola, æ, f.
Jars of Oyl, Seriz oleares.

Farrow

Farrow (in the Bishoprick of Durham,) Ingrimum.

Farsey Iste, Cæsarea.

J A S.

Jafon (a mans name,) Jafon, onis, m.

Jasper (a mans name,) Gasparus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Hasta, x, f. Lancea, x, f. Pilum, i, n.

A little javelin, Hastula, x, f.

A javelin, with a barbed head, Tragula, x, f.

He that beareth a Javelin, Lanccarius, ii, m.

The shaft and steel of a Javelin, Hastile, is, n.

The Jaundice, Icterus, i, m.

That is sick of the Jaundice, Ictericus, a, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or gum wherein the Teeth are set, Gingiva, x, f.

The Jaws, Faucis, is, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, x, f. Maxilla, x, f.

Belonging to the Jaw bone, Mandibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Icborrow (in Norfolk,) Icianis, Irianos.

I D E.

Identitate nominis. Is a writ that lyeth for him who is upon a *Capias* or *Exigent*, taken and committed to Prison, for another man

of the same name, whereof see the form and further use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 267. Regist. Orig. fol. 154.*

The Ides of every month, Idus, um, f. pl. Sing. caret.

An Ideot (or fool,) Ideota, x, m.

An Ideot and he that afterward becometh of Insane memory, differeth in divers cases. *Cook fol. 154. b. lib. 4.*

Ideota Inquirenda vel examinanda. Is a writ that is directed to the Escheator or the Sheriff of any County, where the King understanding that there is an Ideot, naturally born, so weak of understanding, that he cannot govern or manage his Inheritance, to call before him the Parties suspected of Ideocie, and examine him: and also to enquire by the Oaths of twelve men, whether he is sufficiently witted to dispose of his own lands with discretion or nor, and to certifie accordingly into the Chancery. For the King hath the Protection of his subjects, and by his Prerogative the Government of their Lands and substance, that are naturally defective in their own discretion. *Stat. de Prerogativa Regis editum anno. 17. Ed. 2. cap. 8. Stawford Prerog. cap. 9. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 231. Regist. Orig. fol. 267.* The Author of the new Terms of Law, saith thus. An Ideot is he that is a fool naturally, from his birth, and knoweth not how to account or number twenty pence, or cannot name his Father or mother, nor of what age himself is, or such like easie or common matters. But if he have so much knowledge that he can read, or learn to read, or can measure

I E.

an Ell of Cloth, or name the days of the week, &c. then (saith he) it appeareth such a one is no Ideot.

I D L.

Idle, Otiosus, a, um.

Idleness, Otium, ii, n.

Idleton (in —) Segelocum. Segelogum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, x, f. Coactum, i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a mans name) Jenkinus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or *Facket*) Tunicula, x, f.

A jerkin of Leather, Colobium Scorteum.

A Frize jerkin used in Winter, Endromis, is, f.

A jerkin with sleeves, Succintorium, ii, n.

Jerom (a mans name) Jeronymus, i, m.

J E S.

Jesses, for *Hawks*, Lemnisci, orum, m.

A Jester, Jocator, oris, m. Mimus, i, m.

J E T.

A jetting out, Projectus, us, m.

A jetty, Projectura, x, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, x, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

I L.

Jewels, Jocalia, orum, n. Pry. 142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. Fle. 347.

A jewel to hang about ones Neck. Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.

A jewel hanging at the Ear, Inauris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.

A jewel for the Arms, Armilla, x, f.

A jewel for the hands, Annulus purus.

A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

I F.

If, Si, conj.

I G N.

Ignoramus, is a word properly used by the Grand Inquest, Impanelled in the Inquisition of causes, criminal and publick, and written upon the Bill, whereby any Crime is offered to their consideration, when as they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. The effect of which word so written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that party for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, x, f.

Ignorance of art, Inficitia, x, f.

Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.

Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

I L A.

Ila Isle, (near Cantire in Scotland,) or *Cantire it self*, Caledonium, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.

I M.

I L L.

Ill-street (in *Cheshire*) Mala Platea.
Ill-will (hatred) Atia, x, f. *Vid.*
West. de Odio & Atia.
Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.
Illegitimate, Illegitimus, a, um.
Illiterate, Illiteratus, a, um.
To illustrate, Illustro, are.

I M A.

An Image (form or likeness)
Imago, inis, f.
An Image of Metal, Ivory, or Stone, Statua, x, f.
Images bearing up Posts or Pillars in Building, Telamones, f. pl.
The place where Images are sold, Hermopolium, ii, n.
The Craft of Carving Images, Statuaria, x, f.
A Carver (or maker) of Images, Statuarius, ii, m. Hermoglyphus, i, m.
He that maketh Poppets (or little Images,) Coroplathus, i, m.
He that maketh images of Wax, Ceroplastes, is, m. Cerarius, ii, m.
He that beareth an Image, Signifer, a, um.
Full of Images, Imaginosus, a, um.
Of or belonging to images, Statuarius, a, um.
To imagine, Imagino, are. Imaginor, ari.
Imaginary, Imaginarius, a, um.
Animagination, Imiginatio, onis, f.
A Crafty and Subtile imagination, Machina, x, f.

I M B.

To Imbark (or Embark) Ascendere seu Conscendere navem, Navigo, are.
Imbecility, Imbicilitas, atis, f.

I M.

To imbecil, Imbecilo, are. -Ra. Entr. 186. 446. Plo. 118.
An imbeciling, Imbecilatio, onis, f.
To imboss (or cut in Plates) Lamino, are, Cœlo, are.
An imboss (or imbossment) Dejectus, us, m.
Imbossed work, in Metal or Stone, made with bosses or bunches, Torcumma, x, f. Torcumapum, i, n. Opus cœlatum.
An imbosser of Plate, Toreutes, is, m.

I M M.

Immaculate, Immaculatus, a, um.
Immediately, Immediate, adv.
Immedicable, Immedicabilis, le, adj.
Immemorable (or not worthy to be remembred,) Immemorabilis, le, adj.
Imminent (at hand, or hanging over, ready to fall) Imminens, tis, part.
Immoderate, Immoderatus, a, um.
Immoderately, Immoderate, adv.
Immunity, Immunitas, atis, f.
Immutable, Immutabilis, le, adj.

I M P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.
Imparlance, Interloquia, Licentia interloquendi. It is a Petition made in Court, upon the account of the Demandant by the Tenant, or Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth respite, or another day to put in his answer, that is a day to parle or speak about his answer.
Impatience, Impatientia, x, f.
To impeach, Impeto, ere.
An impeachment (or hindrance) Impetio, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.

I M.

Impediment of Waste, Impetio vasti, (i. e.) A Restraint from committing of Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

An impediment, Impedimentum, i, n.

Impentirable, Impenitabilis, le, adj.

Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.

Imperfectly, Sèlne, adv.

Impertinent, Impertinens, tis, adj.

Impetuous, Impetuosus, a, um.

To implant, Implanto, are.

To implead, (sue, to Prosecute)

Implacito, are.

Impléments within a house, Implemèta, oram, n.

Implements (or Tools) Instrumèta, orum, n.

To imple (or import) Implico, are. Importo, are.

To implore, Imploro, are.

Importance, (Importantia, a, f. Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.

Importunate, Importunus, a, um.

Importantly, Importunitas, atis, f.

Importunately, Importunè, adv.

To be employed, Implicandum. 1 Fol. 252.

In the hands and employment, In manibus & usu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impose, Impono, are.

Impossible, Impossibilis, le, adj.

Impost, Vectigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It signifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for such merchandize 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,

I N.

An impostume (or Course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body,) Apostema, atis, n. Abscessus, as, m.

Opening Impostumes, Aperibens abscessus.

An impostor (or cozenor,) Impostor, oris, m.

Imposture, Impostura, a, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or put into a Pound) Imparcamentum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119. Spel. 373.

Impression, Impressio, onis, f.

Imprest-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Imprison, Imprisono, are.

An imprisonment, Imprisonamentum, i, n.

Hardship of imprisonment, Duricia Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Improprie, adv.

Improper, Impropius, 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.

An improvement, Appruamentum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 Mon. 255. Appruatio, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a, um.

Imprudence, Imprudentia, a, f.

To impugnè, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulsio, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impunitas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or ascribe, Imputo, are.

I N.

In as much, In quantum.

I N A.

Inaccessible, Inaccessibilis, le, adj.

I N C.

I N.

I N C.

An incendiary (or setter of houses on Fire) Incendiarius, ii, m.

To Incense, Incendo, ere. Stimulo, are. Incito, are.

Incessantly (or continually) Indefinenter, adv.

An inch, Pollex, icis, m. Stat. de admenfuratione terræ.

Inch-Keith Isle, near Scotland, Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj. It signifieth a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal: for example, A Court Baron is so incident to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-powder to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant, for if a Mannor or Fair be granted, these Courts cannot be reserved, *Kitchin fol. 36.*

An incision, Incisio, onis, f.

To make an incision, Incido, ere.

To incite, Incito, are.

To incline (or bend to) Inclino, are.

To inclose, Includo, ere.

An inclosure, Inclausura, æ, f. Clausus, us, m.

An income, or revenue, Proventus, us, m. Reventio, onis, f.

An income (or Fine) Landa, æ, f. Landicinia, æ, f.

Incommodious, Incommodus, a, um.

Incomparable, Incomparabilis, le, adj.

Incompatibility of Benefices, Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum. Is when Benefices cannot stand one with another, if they be with Cure, and of Eight pound value in the Kings book, or above. *Whitlocks Reading, Pag. 4.*

Incongruity, Incongruentia, æ, f.

I N.

Inconvenient, Inconveniens, tis, adj.

To incorporate, Incorporo, are.

Incorrigible, Incorrigibilis, le, adj.

Incredible (or not to be believed)

Incredibilis, le, adj.

Incredulous (or hard of belief)

Incredulus, a, um.

To incroach, Incrochio, are, Spel.

375. Cow. 143.

An incroachment, Incroachmentum, i, n.

To inculcate (or repeat often one thing) Inculco, are.

Inculpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

An incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

To incumber, Incombro, are.

An incombrance, Incombrantia,

æ, f. 1 Ro. 536. Incumbramentum, i, n. Brac. 261. 392.

An incurring, Incurramentum, i, n. Ry. 204, 205.

I N D.

Indeed, In factò.

Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le,

adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.

Indepted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indefecible, Indefecibilis, le, adj,

Co. Ent. 64. 83.

To Indemnise, Indempnem conservare.

An indenture, Indentura, æ, f.

Indicavit. Is a writ or prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court Christian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this case the suit belongeth to the Kings Court, by the *Stat. Westm. 2. cap. 5.* wherefore the Patron of the defendant

I N.

pendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowzen, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court Christian, hath this means to remove it to the Kings Court. *Regist. Orig. fol. 35. b. Old Nat. brev. fol. 31. The Register fol. 35. & Britton Cap. 109. fol. 260. A.*

To indite, Indictio, 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. *Kitobin fol. 241.* in these words, he holdeth *pro Indiviso*, &c.

To indorse (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorso, are.

An indorsement (a writing on the backside) Indorsamentum, i, n.

Indorsed. Indorsatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. (i. e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Imperfonatus, a, um.

(i. e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, æ, f.

I N E,

Inequality, Inæqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inæstimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

I N F.

Infallible. Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, æ, f.

I N.

Infamous (also absurd, unlikely, improbable) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant (a person under the age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, tis, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feoffo, are, (i. e.) grant in Fee.

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferiour, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation; Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influentia, æ, f.

Informatus non Sum. Is a formal answer, or of Course made by an Attorney that is commanded by the Court, to say what he thinketh good in the defence of his Client, by which he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so Judgment passeth for the adverse party. See the new book of *Entries, Titulo, non sum informatus*, and Judgment, 12.

To inform, Informo, are.

An informer, Informator, oris, m.

He is an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, Kings Bench, and Common Pleas, that complaineth of those that offend against any Penal Statute. They are otherwise called Promoters, but the men do blush at this name. These among the *Civilians* are called *Delatores*.

Infortunate, Infortunatus, a, um.

To infringe, Infringo, ere.

An infusion; infusio, onis, f.

I N G.

To ingage, Suscipio, cre.

I N.

An ingot (a small Mass or Wedge of Gold) Palacra, æ, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, inis, f.

Ingrailed, Engrallatus, a, um.

Mon. 930.

An ingredient, or going in, a beginning (in Physick) when a medicine is made) one of the Simples put into the Medicine compounded, Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingress, Egress, and Regress, Ingressus, Egressus & Regressus.

To ingross, Ingrosso, are, (i. e.) to buy in great Quantities of Provisions and Victuals; also to write in great hand.

An ingrosser, Ingrossator, oris, m. Cow. 145. Spel. 382. Lex. 30. It signifieth in the Common Law, one that buyeth Corn growing, or dead Victual, to sell again, except Barley for Mault, Oats for Oatmeal, or Victuals to retail, badging by Licence, and buying of Oils, Spices and Victuals, other than Fish or Salt. Anno 5. Ed. 6. cap. 14. anno 5. Eliz. cap. 14. anno 13. Eliz. cap. 25. these are Mr. West's words, part. 2. Symbol. Titulo, Indictments. Sect. 64. yet this definition rather doth belong to unlawful Ingrossing; than to the word in general.

I N H.

To inhabite, Inhabito, are.

Inhabitable, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.

An inhabitant, Habitor, oris, m.

To inherit, Hæredito, are.

An inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f. It is a perpetuity in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs. Littleton, cap. 1. Lib. 1. and it is to be understood, that this word

I N.

(Inheritance) is not only understood where a man hath Inheritance of Lands and Tenements by descent of heritage, but also every Fee simple, or Fee tail, that a man hath by his purchase, may be said Inheritance, for that his heirs may Inherit him.

Several Inheritance, is that which two or more hold severally; as if two men have Land given them, to them and the heirs of their two Bodies, these have Joynt Estate during their Lives, but their heirs have severall inheritance. Kitchen fol. 155. See the new Terms of Law, verbo Inheritance.

A man may have an Inheritance in Title of Nobility and Dignity three manner of ways. That is, first by Creation, Secondly by descent, Thirdly by Prescription.

By Creation two manner of ordinary ways. First, by Writ. Second, by Letters Patents. Creation by writ is the ancients way; yet that by Letters Patents is the surer. If he be generally called by a writ to the Parliament, he hath a Fee-Simple in the Barony without words of Inheritance. But if he be created by Letters Patents, the State of Inheritance must be limited by apt words, or else the Grant is void; but a man must not only have the writ delivered to him, but sit in Parliament, to make him noble that way; and thereupon a Baron is called a Peer of Parliament: Therefore a Duke, Earl, &c. of another Kingdom are not to be sued by these names here, for they are not Peers of our Parliament. Cook on Lit. L. 1. c. 1. Sect. 9.

Some

I N.

Some have an Inheritance, and have it neither by descent, nor properly by Purchase, but by Creation; as when the King doth Create any Man a Duke, a Marquess, Earl, Viscount, or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, *Id. Ib.*

A Demanding of an inheritance, Perheredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exhereditatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibeo, ere.

An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.

I N L.

An injection, Injectio, onis, f.

A Restricting Injection, Restrictingens injectio.

An injunction, Injunctio, onis, f. It is an Interlocutory Decree out of the Chancery, sometime to give Possession unto the Plaintiff, for want of appearance in the Defendant, sometime to the Kings ordinary Court, and sometime to the Court Christian, to stay proceeding in a Cause upon Suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is against Equity and Conscience in that case. *West. part. 2. Symb. Titulo, Proceeding in Chancery, Sect. 25.*

To injure (or wrong) Injuriar, ari.

Injury, Injuria, a, f.

Injustice, Injustitia, a, f.

I N.

I N K.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n. Cornugraphium, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum vel Fuliginum.

I N L.

Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Restitution of one out-lawed, to the Kings Protection, and to the benefit or Estate of a Subject. *Braff. Lib. 3. Traff. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton cap. 13.*

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, um. Brac. 131. 421. Spel. 382. (i. e.) one that is in Franckpledge, and lives under the Protection of the Law.

The Inland or Demesnes of a Lord, or the Outland were the Tenancies, Inlandum, i, n.

An enlargement, Inlargiamentum, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

I N N.

An Inn, Diverforium, ii, n.

An inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diverforiarius, ii, m. Hospitator, oris, m.

An inn-holder his Wife, Hospita, a, f.

Inner or more within, Interior, us, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Conclave, is, n.

Innerlothy, (in Scotland) Innerlothea.

Innerness (in Scotland) Innerneffus.

Inno-

I N.

Innocent (a mans name) *Innocentius*, ii, m.

To innovate, *Innovo*, are.

Innovation, *Innovatio*, onis, f.

Innuendo, a word used in declarations to ascertain the person, or thing that was doubtful before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the Kings advantage, which in what cases it lyeth, (See the Regist. Orig. fol. 72. 85. 124. 265. 266. 179. 267.

An inquisition, *Inquisitio*, onis, f. 8. Co. 108.

An inquest, *Inquestum*, i, n.

An inquest (or *Fury*) *Duodena*, æ, f. *Jurata*.

I N R.

To inroll, *Inrotulo*, are.

An inrollment, *Inrotulatio*, onis, f. *Inrotulamentum*, i, n. Cow. 145. Spel. 387.

I N S.

To insinuate, *Insinuo*, are.

To insist, *Insisito*, ere.

In so much, *In tantum*.

Inspection, *Inspectio*, onis, f.

To install, *Installo*, are.

An instalment, *Installagium*, ii, n. 2 Mon. 26. Ry. 333.

An instance (or *particular example*) *Instantia*, æ, f.

An instant (or *present time*) *Instantans*, tis, *Articulus temporis*.

Instantly, *Instantèr*, adv.

To instigate, *Instigo*, are.

To instill, *Instillo*, are.

To institute, *Instituo*, ere.

Institutes, Lord Coke's Books of Law.

To instruct, *Instruo*, ere.

An instrument to doe or make any thing with, *Instrumentum*, i, n.

I N.

A Kitchen instrument, wherewith the Pot is removed, *Toryna*, æ, f.

Insufficient, *Insufficiens*, tis, adj.

An insurer, *Asscurator*, onis, m.

An insurrection, *Insurrectio*, onis, f.

I N T.

An intail, *Feodum talliatum*.

Intacks (or *Cattle taken in to be fed*) *Animalia introcapta*. Spel. 383.

To intercommon, *Intercommuni-co*, are.

Interchangeably, *Alternatim*, adv. *Mutualitèr*, adv.

To interdict, *Interdico*, ere.

An interdiction, *Interdictio*, onis, f.

Interest of money, also an interest in any thing, *Interesse*.

An interest in a Term not begun, *Interesse Termini*.

Interledged, *Consertus*, a, um.

Intermission, *Intermissio*, onis, f.

To intermit, *Intermitto*, ere.

Interposition, *Interpositio*, onis, f.

An interpreter, *Interpres*, etis, c. 2.

To interrogate, *Interrogo*, are.

An interrogation, *Interrogatio*, onis, f.

To interrupt, *Interrumpo*, ere.

Interruption, *Interruptio*, onis, f.

To intervene, *Intervenjo*, ire.

Intestate (or *dying without a will*) *Intestatus*, a, um.

Intricate, *Intricatus*, a, um.

Introduction, *Introductio*, onis, f.

To intrude, *Intrudo*, ere.

In truth, *Revera*.

I N V.

To invent, *Invenio*, ire.

J O.

An inventory, Inventorium, ii, n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n. Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (i.e.) An account and value set down in writing of the Goods of a Person deceased.

To invest, Investo, ire, Cow. 146. Spel. 385.

An investiture, Investitura, z, f. Investatio, onis, f. West, Sect. 565.

Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj. An inundation: (or deluge) Inundatio, onis, f.

To involve, Involvo, ere.

To inure, Opero, arc. Operor, arj.

An invoice, Nora Onerationis.

J O A.

Joan (a Womans name) Joanna, z, f.

J O B.

Job (a mans name) Job, Indecl.

J O C.

Joceline (a mans name) Jocelinus, i, m.

J O E.

Joel (a mans name) Joel, lis, m.

J O H.

St. Johns day, Festum, Sancti-Johannis Evangelistæ.

J O I.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.

J O.

Jointure, Junctura, z, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant

whereby the Husband, or some other Friend in his behalf, affu-
reth unto his Wife, in respect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwise. See West part 2. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Covenants, Sect. 128. It is called

a Jointure, either because it is granted *ratione junctura* in Matrimo-
nio, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. Cook. Lib. 3. Rep. the Marquess of Winchesters case, fol. 3. a. b.

J O N.

Jonah (a mans name) Jonas, z, m.

Jonathan (a mans name) Jonathan, Indeclin.

J O R.

Forval (in Yorkshire) Urival-
lis.

J O S.

Joseph (a mans name) Josephus, i, m.

Joshua (a mans name) Joshua, z, m.

Josiah (a mans name) Josias, z, m.

J O U.

A Journal (or Day-book) Diari-
um, ii, n.

A Jour-

J R.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, n.
A days Journey, Dieta, æ, f. Diurnata, æ, f.
To go, or take a Journey, Itinoror, ari.

J O Y.

Foyce (a Womans Name) Jocosæ, æ, f.
To joynt, Jungo, ere.
To joynt together, Conjungo, ere.
A joyner, Junctor, oris, m. Adjūgator, oris, m.
A joynt, Articulus, i, m.
A putting out of joynt, Luxatio, onis, f.
Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, um.
To put out of joynt, Luxo, are. Ex-articulo, are.
To set Limbs out of joynt, Repone-re locis suis membra luxata.
Joynts in Timber, Jugamenta, orum, n.
Joysts, Asseres, m. pl.

I P R.

De Ipres (the Family) De Ipra.

I R E.

Ireland, Bernia, Hibernia, Ibernia, Jerne, Jernis, Insula Britannica, Inernia, Iris, Inernis, Juverna, Ogygia, Vernia.
Of Ireland, Hybernicus, a, um.

I R O.

Iron, Ferrum, ri, n.
An iron Mine, Ferraria, æ, f.
A branding iron, Cauterium ii, n.
Dog irons, Sustentacula ferrea.
Cramp irons, Ansæ ferreæ.
To sear with a hot iron, Cauterio, are.

I S.

A searing iron, Cauter, ēris, m.
A scalping iron, for a Chirurgeon, Scalprum, i, n.
A marking iron, Tudicula, æ, f.
Iron-work, Ferramentum, i, n.
A dog of iron, Catellus ferreus.
Iron-wire, Filum ferrum, Ferrum netum.
Dressed with iron, Ferratus, a, um.
Old iron, Ferramenta detrita, vel rupta.
Of iron, as hard as iron, Ferreus, a, um.
An iron (or black) Smith, Faber Ferrarius.
An ironmonger, Ferramentarius, ii, m.
Irregular, Irregularis, re, adj.
Irreparable, Irreparabilis, le, adj.
Irrevocable, Irrevocabilis, le, Adj.

I S L.

An island, Insula, æ, f.
An islander, Insulanus, ei, m.

I S S.

To issue forth, Exeo, ire.
An issue, Fluxio, onis, f.
An issue in the body, Fontanella, æ, f.
An issue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ūs, m. It hath divers applications in the Common Law, sometime being used for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, sometime for profits growing from an amercement or Fine, or expences of Suit, sometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. West 2. anno 13. Ed. 1. cap. 39. Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the parties

J U.

parties join and put their Cause to the Trial, of the Jury, and this is called *Junctio Exitum*. 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 mans offence, is the effect of his Transgression, the Point referred to the Trial of twelve Men, is the effect of Pleading or Process.

*Ithancester (in Essex) Ad an-
sam, Othóna.*

I T I.

An Itinerary, Itinerarium, ii, n. (i. e.) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; also the Kalendar of Miles, with the distances of Places, and the time of abode in every Place, like to the Guests of Princes.

J U D.

*To Judge (or give Sentence) Ju-
dico, arc.*

*Leisurely to consider and Judge,
Sentio, arc.*

A Judge, Judex, icis.

Judgment, Judicium, ii, n.

*Strict judgment according to the
Letter of the Law, Acribodicum,
zi, n.*

*A judgment place (or Seat) Tri-
bunal, lis, n.*

*Judicial (or pertaining to judg-
ment) Judicialis, le, adj.*

Judicious, Judiciosus, a, um.

*Judith (a Womens name) Ju-
ditha, a, f.*

J U.

J U G.

*A jug to drink in, Cantharus, i,
m.*

*A jugler, Præstigiator, oris, m.
Circulator, oris, m. Piliſidius,
ii, m.*

J U I.

*Juice, Succus, i, m.
Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbu-
tici.*

J U L.

*A Julep, Julepus, i, m.
A Cordial julep, Potio corrobora-
rans.*

*Julia (a womans name) Julia,
x, f.*

*Julian (a womans name) Ju-
liana, x, f.*

*Julianus (a mans name) Julia-
nus, i, m.*

*Juliet (a womans name) Ju-
lietta, x, f.*

*Julius (a mans name) Julius,
ii, m.*

July (Month) Julius, ii, m.

J U N.

June (Month) Junius, ii, m.

J U O.

Ivory, Ebur, oris, n.

Made of Ivory, Eboreus, a, um.

*Overlaid with ivory, Eboratus,
a, um.*

*Set with small pieces of ivory, E-
burneölus, a, um.*

*Covered with ivory, Eböratus, a,
um.*

A wor-

A worker in ivory, Eburarius, ii, m.

Of ivory (as white as ivory) Eburneus, and nus, a, um.

J U R.

A jury, Jurata, z, f. Cow. 147. Spel. 397. Lex. 73. It signifieth in our Common Law, a Company of men, as 24 or 12 sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence, as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in Question, of which Trial you may, and who may not be Empanelled. Vid. Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 165. D.

For better understanding of this point, it is to be known. That there are three manner of Trials in England. One by Parliament, another by Battle, and the third by Assize or Jury. Smith de Re-pub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 5, 6, 7. Vid. Combat, & Parliament. The Trial by Assize or Jury (be the action Civil or Criminal, Publick or Private, Personal or Real) is referred for the Fact to a Jury, and as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

Jurata, *Juratores*, and *Jury*, are so called, a *Jurando*, they are called in *legibus antiquis*, *Sacramentales à Sacramento præstando*. There are divers sorts of Jurors, according to the variety of ancient matters, and the nature of the Courts, of which there are two sorts more especially eminent, viz.

1. *Jurata delatoria*, is which inquires out offenders against Law, and presents their names together with their offences to the Judge. *Ut in examen vocati juris subeant Sententiam, Sive ad condemnatio-*

nem, Sive ad deliberationem, and this is called an Inquest, and is twofold.

1. *Major*, cui totius Comitatus lustratio, ut in assisis, & sessionibus pacis, nec non in Curia Regii tribunalis demandatur, and is called the *Grand Jury*, or *Grand Inquest*.

2. *Minor*, cui minor jurisdictio, ut unius Hundredi in sessionibus pacis creditur.

2. *Jurata judiciaria*, Is that Jury which determineth *de summa litis*, or the matter of Fact in issue before the Judge, doth *punire de jure*, and this *Jurata*, or Jury is also two-fold.

1. *Civilis*, which takes Cognizance of Civil actions between Subject and Subject.

2. *Criminalis*, which takes Cognizance of actions Criminal *de vita & membris*, and is always betwixt the King and the Subject, commonly called the Jury of Life and Death.

This Jury though it appertain to most Courts of the Common Law, yet it is most notorious, in the half Year Courts of the *Justices Errants*, commonly called the Great assizes, and in the Quarter Sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a Jury: And that in Civil causes, whereas in other Courts, it is oftner termed an *Inquest*, and in the Court Baron the *Homage*. Vid. *Homage*.

In the General assize, there are usually many Juries, because there are store of Causes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tryed, whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the rest *Petit-Juries*, whereof there should be one for every

every Hundred. *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4. cap. 3. pag. 384.*

The Grand Jury consisteth ordinarily of twenty four Grave and Substantial Gentlemen, or some of them Yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *Billa vera*, or disallow by writing *Ignoramus*, such as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment, are upon their allowance, without more adoe, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an Higher Court by *Certiorari*, in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to the Higher. *Lambert. Eiren. Lib. 4. cap. 7.*

And presently upon the allowance of this Bill by the *Grand-Inquest*, a man is said to be Indicted. Such as they disallow, are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury consisteth of twelve men at the least, and are Empanelled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as aforesaid.

The Determination of the Jury is called sometimes *Duodecim virorum iudicium*, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the most part but twelve, which custom for the tryal of matter of

Fact is very ancient, and was used amongst the Saxons. *Ut e L. L. Etbeldredi in frequenti Senatu apud Panatingum editis cap. 4. refert Lambertus. In Singulis (inquit) Centuris Comitia sunt, atque libera conditionis viri duodeni etate superiores una cum proposito sacra tenentes iurento se adeo virum aliquem innocentem, haud damnaturos, sontemve absoluturos.* The like to which memorial is in *consulto de Monticulis Wallie sub aeo ejusdem Etbeldredi, cap. 3. de pignore ablato, viri duodecim jure consulti (seu legales) Anglis et Wallis jus dicunt, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem*, which we call *medietas lingue*, which is a Privilege or Courtessie 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 Aliens own Country-men, if so many can be found, if not Aliens of any other Country, who by League are capable. The office of the Jury is to find *Veritatem facti*, and of the Judge to declare *Veritatem juris*.

It is a Maxim in the Law, Quod ibi semper fieri debet triatio, ubi juratores meliorem possunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called veredictum, quasi dictum veritatis. Cook 4. Rep. Cases of appeals and Indictments.

By the Law of *England*, a Jury after their evidence given upon the Issue, ought to be kept in some convenient Place, without meat or drink, fire or candle, which some books call an Imprisonment, and without Speech with any

any unless it be the Bailiff, and with him only if they be agreed. *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 366.*

After they are agreed, they may in Causes between Party and Party give a Verdict, before any of the Judges of the Court, and then they may eat and drink, and the next morning, in open Court they may either affirm or alter their private Verdict, and that which is given in Court shall stand.

If the Jury after their Evidence given unto them at the Bar, do at their own Charges eat or drink either before or after they be agreed on their Verdict, it is finable, but it shall not avoid the Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict, they eat or drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be given for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the Defendant it shall not avoid it, *& sic e converso.* But if after they be agreed on their Verdict, they eat and drink at the Charge of him for whom they do pass, it shall not avoid the Verdict.

If A. be Appealed or Indicted for Murder, *viz.* that he of Malice prepenfed, kills J. A. pleadeth that he is not Guilty, *modo & forma,* yet the Jury may find the Defendant guilty of Man-slaughter without Malice prepenfed, because the killing of J. is the matter, and malice prepenfed is but a circumstance. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 484.*

A sufficient man (or a good man of the Jury) Legamannus, i, m.

A Fury man in an Assize, Recognitor, oris, m.

A Furor (or person sworn on a Jury, Jurator, oris, m.

A supply, or addition of men to a jury, Tales. *Tales de circumstantibus,* A Tales of the By-standers.

Furis utrum, Is a writ that lyeth for the Incumbent, whose Predecessor hath alienated his Lands or Tenements: the divers uses of which writ, *See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 48.*

Jurisdiction (or authority to Minister and execute Laws) Jurisdictionis, f.

J U S.

Just, Justus, a, um.

Justice (or Equity) Justitia, z, f.

A Justice, Justiciarius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) one that has the Kings Commission to do Justice. They are called Justices *per Metonymiam Subjecti,* because they do or should do Law and Justice, *Cook on Lit.* All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. *Facturi quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem, & consuetudinem Anglia.*

Lord Chief Justice of England. Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege Tenenda assignatus.

His Office especially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity and Peace of the King, as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c. which you may see in *Braeton Lib. 3. Tract. 2. per totum,* and in *Stawford's Pleas of the Crown,* from the first Chapter to the fifty first of the first book. But either it was from the beginning, or by time it is come to pass, that he with his Assistants, hear-

C c

eth

eth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them. *Crompt. Jurisdi. fol. 67, &c.* This Court was first called the Kings Bench, because the King sat as Judge in it, in his Proper person, and it was moveable with the Court. *Anno 9. H. 3. cap. 11.* Of the Jurisdiction you may see more in *Crompton ubi supra.* Vide also Kings Bench.

A Justice of the Kings Bench, *U-nus Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.*

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco.*

He with his assistants did Originally hear and determine all Causes at Common Law, that is, all Civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which causes it was called the Court of Common Pleas, in opposition to the Pleas of the Crown, or the Kings Pleas, which are special, and pertaining to him only. Of this Court and the Jurisdiction hereof *Vid. Cromptons Jurisdiction, fol 91.* This Court was always settled in a Place, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno 9. H. 3. cap. 11.*

Justice of the Forest. *Capitalis Justiciarius itinerans omnium Forrestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam.* He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the Kings 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 chief-

est part of their Jurisdiction, consisteth upon the Articles of the Kings 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. Manwoods 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. 8. c. 35.*

Justices of Assise, *Justicarii ad capiendas Assisas*, are such as were wont by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was offered) into this or that County to take Assises: The Ground of which Policy was the ease of the Subjects. For whereas these actions pass alway by Jury, so many Men might not without great hindrance be brought to *London*, and therefore Justices for this purpose were by Commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. When they come to this Dignity, they give over Practice. *Anno 8. Ric. 2. cap. 3.* But this alway to be remembered, that neither Justice of either Bench (nor any other) may be Justice of Assise in his own Country, *Anno 8. Ric. 2. cap. 2. & anno 33. H. 8. cap. 24.*

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, *Justicarii ad audiendum & terminandum*, were Justices deputed upon some especial or extraordinary

nary occasion, to hear and determine some or more Causes. *Fitz-Herb.* in his *Nat. Brev.* saith the Commission, *D' Oyer and Terminer*, is directed to certain persons upon any great Assembly, Insurrection, heinous Demeanour, or Trespas committed. And because the occasion of granting this commission should be maturely weighed, It is provided by the Statute, *anno 2. Ed. 3. cap. 2.* that no such Commission ought to be granted, but that they shall be dispatched before the Justices of the one Bench or other, or Justices Errants, except for horrible trespasses, and that by the especial favour of the King. The form of this Commission, see in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Justices in Eyre, Justiciarii Itinerantes. The use of these in ancient time, was to send them with Commission into divers Countries to hear such causes especially, as were termed the Pleas of the Crown: and therefore one may imagine they were so sent abroad for the ease of the Subjects, who must else have come to the Kings Bench if the Cause were too high for the County Court. They differed from the Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, because they (as is above said) were sent uncertainly, upon any uproar or other occasion in the Country, but these in Eyre, (as Mr. *Gwin* setteth down in the preface to his Reading) were sent but every seven Year once. These were Instituted by *Henry the Secound*, as Mr. *Camden* in his *Britannia* witnesseth.

Justices of Gaol delivery, Justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas, are

such as are sear with Commission to hear and determine all Causes appertaining to such, as for any Offence are cast into the Gaol part of whose authority is, to punish such as let to mainprise, those Prisoners that by Law are notailable, by the Statute *de Finibus, cap. 8. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 251. l.* These by Likelyhood, in ancient time, were sent to Countries upon several occasions. But afterward Justices of Assise were likewise authoris'd to this *anno 4. Ed. 3. cap. 3.*

Justices of Peace, Justiciarii ad Pacem. Are they that are appointed by the Kings Commission, with others, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell; of whom some upon special respect are made of the *Quorum*, because some business of importance may not be dealt in, without the presence or assent of them, or one of them; they are called of the *Quorum*, because the King in their Commissions thus chuseth or chargeth them. *Quorum vos A. B. C. D. E. F, unum esse volumus*, for the special trust in them reposed: They were called Guardians of the Peace, until the *36th. Year of King Edward the III. d. cap. 12.* where they be called Justices. *Lamb. Eirenarcha, Lib. 4. cap. 19. pag. 578. Sir Tho. Smyth de Repub. angl. Lib. 2. cap. 19.*

Justices of Peace within Liberties, Justiciarii ad Pacem infra libertates, be such in Cities and other Corporate Towns, as those others be of any County; and their authority or Power is all one within their several Precincts, *Anno 27. H. 8. cap. 25.*

C c 2 *Justices,*

Justicies, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwise he could not; it is called a *Justicies*, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff, *ad Justiciandum aliquem*, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. *Bract. Lib. 4. tract. 6. cap. 13. nu. 2.* maketh mention of a *Justicies* to the Sheriff of London, in a case of Dower, see the new book of Entries, *Justicies*.

To *Justify* or *make Just*, *Justification*, are:

Justification, *Justificatio*, onis, f. *Justin* (a mans name) *Justinus*, i, m.

Justinian (a mans name) *Justinianus*, i, m.

J U T.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, *Jutting* or *standing out further than the Residue*, *Projecta*, orum, n. *Prominentia*, arum, f. *Protecta*, orum, n. *Columna Meniana*.

J U V.

Juvenal (a mans name) *Juvenalis*, is, m.

K E E.

A *Keel*, (or bottom of a Ship) *Carina*, æ, f.

A *Keel*, a Vessel to Cool wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, *Labrum*, i, n.

To *keep*, *Servo*, are.

A *keeper*, *Custos*, ōdis, m.

Lord *keeper*, *Dominus custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ*. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Eng-

land; and is of the Kings 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 same and the like Place, Authority, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, and all other customs, commodities and advantages, as hath the Lord Chancellor of *England* for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Dominus Custos privati Sigilli Domini Regis*. Under his hands pass all Charters Signed by the King, before they come to the broad or Great Seal of *England*. He is also one of the Kings most Honourable Privy Counsel.

Keeper of the Forest, *Custos Forestæ*. He is also called Chief Warden of the Forest. *Manwood part 1.* of his Forest Laws, pag. 156, &c. and hath the Principal Government of all things belonging thereunto, as also the Check of all Officers belonging to the Forest. And the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, when it pleaseth him to keep his Justice Seat, doth forty days before, send out his General summons to him, for the warning of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day assigned in the Summons, *vid. Manwood ubi Supra.*

K E.

K E G.

A Keg of Sturgeon, Sturionarium, ii, n.
Turfionarium, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelnsay (in Yorkshire) Ocellum Promontorium.

K E N.

Ken river (in Scotland) Jena.
Kenchester (near Hertford) Ariconium.

Kendal (in Westmorland) Candalia.

Kendal Barony, Concangium.

Kened River (in Wiltshire) Keneta.

Kenelm (a mans name) Kenelmus, i, m.

Kenelworth Castle (in Warwickshire) Chinegliffi castrum.

A kennel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.

A kennel-raker, Lacunarius, ii, m.
Carinarius, ii, m.

Kenet River (in Wiltshire) Cunctio.

Kent, Cantia, Cantium.

Kentish Saxons, Cantuaritæ.

K E R.

A Kerchief for women, Rica, æ, f.
Calantica, æ, f.

A Kernel, properly in nuts, Nucleus, ei, m.

A Kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.

A kettle, (or kirtle) Supparus, i, m.

Kerry County (in Ireland) Kerriensis Comitatus.

K I.

K E S.

Kester (a mans name) Kesterus, i, m.

Kesteven a part of Lincolnshire, Kestevana.

K E T.

A kettle, Caldarium, ii, n.
Cacabus, i, m. Cöcülum, i, n.

K E W.

Kew (in Surrey) Cheva.

K E Y.

A key, Clavis, is, f.

A little key, Clavicula, æ f.

Of a key, Clavicularius, a, um.

A key (or wharf) Kaia, æ, f.

A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf) Kaiagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hædus, i, m.

A young kid, Hædulus, i, m.

A place where kids are kept, Hædile, is, n.

Of a kid, Hædinus, a, um.

A kidnapper, (one that steals Children) Laucus, i, m.

A kidney, Ren, renis, m.

K I L.

To kill, Occido, ere.

Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.

Of Kildare, Kildariensis.

Kildare Bishoprick, Darenfis Episcopatus.

Killair Castle (in Meath in Ireland) Laberus.

Killalo Bishoprick in Ireland, Laidensis Episcopatus.

Killage, Kallagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.

A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m. Cadiolus, i, m.

A kiln for lime (or lime kiln) Calcaria fornax.

Killigrew (the Family) Cheligrevus.

K I M.

Kimbolton Castle (in Huntingdonshire) Kinebantum castrum.

K I N.

The Kings Majesty, Dominus Rex. Regia Majestas. Rex, regis, m. The King hath in the Right of his Crown, many Prerogatives above any person whatsoever, be he never so Potent or Honourable, whereof you may read in *Stawford tract.* upon the Statute thereof made, Anno 17. Ed. 2. what the Kings Power is, *Vid. Braff. Lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1, and 2.*

Kings County (in Ireland) Regis comitatus.

Death of the King, Dimissio Regis.

The Kings Evil, Scrofula, x, f.

A Kingdom, Regnum, i, n.

Kings 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 Kings Household, and call'd *Cura 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. cap. 11. or rather by Mr. Gwin's opinion, was presently upon the Grant of the Great Charter severally Erected. This Court of the Kings Bench, was wont in Ancient times to be especially exercised in all Criminal matters and Pleas of the Crown, leaving the handling of private contracts to the County Court. *Glanv. Lib. 1. cap. 2, 3, 4. & L. 10. cap. 18. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 11.* and hath president of it, the Lord Chief Justice of England, with three or four Justices assistants, and Officers thereunto belonging. The Clerk of the Crown, a Protonotary, and other six inferior Ministers or Attorneys. *Camd. Britan. pag. 112.* How long this Court was moveable, I find not in any writer, but in Britons time, who wrote in King Edw. the first his days. It appeareth it followed the Court, as Mr. Gwin in his said Preface well observeth out of him.

Kingston upon Hull (in Yorkshire) Regiodunum Hullinum.

Kingston upon Thames (in Surrey) Regiodunum Thamesinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i, m.

Kin by Marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

A kinsman, Propinquus, i, m.

K I R.

K N.

K I R.

*Kirby (the Family) Chirchebe-
ius.*

*Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmorland)
Fanum Sancti Stephani.*

*Kirton (in Devonshire) See Cre-
diron.*

K I T.

*A kitchen, Culina, z, f. Coqui-
na, z, f.*

A kitchen boy, Puer culinarius.

A kitchen maid, Focaria, z, f.

*Of the kitchen, Culinarius, a,
um.*

K N E.

To knead, Depso, ere.

*A kneading Trough, Mactra, z, f.
Alveus pistorius.*

A knee, Genu, n. Indecl.

K N I.

A knife, Culter, tri, m.

A little knife, Cultellus, i, m.

*A child's bone-knife, Cicilicula,
z, f.*

*A chopping knife, Culter herba-
rius, Culter panarius.*

*A Butchers chopping knife, Clu-
naculum, li, n.*

*A scraping knife, Radula, z, f.
Radens Culter.*

A pairing knife, Culter sutorius.

A wood knife, Scrama, z, f.

*A Shoe-makers round cutting
knife, Smilium Sutorium.*

*A Pen-knife, Pennarius cultel-
lus.*

*Made sharp, like a knife, Cul-
tratus, a, um.*

K N.

Of a knife, Cultrarius, a, um.

*The back of a knife, Ebiculum,
i, n.*

*A grinder or whetter of knives,
Cotarius, i, m.*

A Knight, Miles, Itis, m.

*A Knight of the Garter, Præno-
bilis Ordinis Garterii Miles. It
signifieth with us, both in divers
Statutes and otherwise, one Espe-
cial Garter, being the Ensign of
a Great and Noble Society of
Knights, called Knights of the
Garter. This High Order as ap-
peareth by Mr. Camden and many
others, was first instituted by that
Famous King Edward the Third,
upon good Success, in a Skirmish
wherein the Kings Garter (I know
not upon what occasion) was used
for a token. But I know that Po-
lydore Virgil casteth in another sus-
picion 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 ex-
pulsed, and Don Pedro restored by
the Prince of Wales and Duke of
Aquitane, called the black Prince,
did upon no weighty occasion first
Erect this Order in anno 1350. viz.
he dancing with the Queen, and
other Ladies of the Court, took
up a Garter that happened to fall
from one of them, whereat some
of the Lords smiling, the King
said unto them, that ere it were
long, he would make that Garter
to be of high Reputation, and*

shortly after Instituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being richly deckt with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having these words written or wrought upon it, *Honi Soit qui mal y pense*. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. *Fearne* in his Glory of Generosity, agreeth with Mr. *Camden*, and expresseth sevrerly down the Victories, whence this order was occasioned. Whatsoever beginning it had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one saith, *Nobilitas sub amore jacet*, Nobility lies under love.

The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of *England* is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. *Segar's* book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib. 2. cap. 9. fol. 65.*

There are depending on this Honourable Order twenty six Poor Knights, that have no other Sustenance or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is given them in respect of their daily Prayer to the honour of God, and (according to the course of those times) of *St. George*.

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prelate of the Garter, which office is Inherent to the Bishop of *Winchester* for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register who is always Dean of *Windfor*. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black Rod*. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of *Windfor*, with the Chappel of *St. George*, Erected by *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-house in the said Castle.

Garter, signifieth also the Principal King at Arms among our *English* Heralds, created by King *Henry* the Fifth, *Vid. Stow. pag. 584.*

A Knight Baneret, Banerettus. Which dignity is more than an ordinary Knight, equal with that of King *James*, lately erected of Baronets, yet Inferior to a Baron. It was given at the first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to such Gentlemen that Valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charge. *Sr. Thom. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 1. c. 18.* Saith that a Baneret is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of the cutting of the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and they being before Batchelor Knights,

Knights, are now of greater degree, allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the Kings Army as Barons do. Of Creating a Knight Baneret, you may read more in Mr. *Segar Norrey* his Book.

Mr. *Camden* saith he cannot fetch the Antiquity of these Knights from farther, than King *Edward* the third, when *Englishmen* as he there saith, were renowned for Chivalry.

A *Knight of the Bath*, Miles Balnei. They are the Order of Knights made within the Lists of the Bath, girded with a Sword, in the Ceremonies of his Creation. These are spoken of *Anno 8. Ed. 4. cap. 2.* But I have heard that these Knights, were so called of a Bath, into the which (after they had been shaved and trimmed by a Barber) they Entred, and thence, the night before they were Knighted, being well bathed, were taken again by two Esquires commanded to attend them, dried with fine Linen Cloaths, and so apparelled in a Hermits gray-weed, with a Hood and a Linen Coif, and booted withal, and led through many Solemn ceremonies, viz. confessing their Sins, watching and praying all Night in a Church or Chappel, as though they would begin their Warfare, in employing their service for God especially, with many other, to the Order of Knighthood the next day.

Knight Marshal, Marescallus hospitii. Is an Officer in the Kings house, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the Kings House, and Verge; as also, all Contracts made within

the same, whereunto one of the House is party. *Regist. Orig. fol. 185. a. b. u. fol. 191. b.* whereof you may read there more at large.

Knights of the Shire, Milites Comitatus; otherwise be called Knights of the Parliament, and be two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen in *Pleno comitatu*, by the Free-holders of every County that can dispend forty Shillings, per annum, and be Resident in the Shire, *Anno 10. H. 6. cap. 2. & anno 1. H. 5. cap. 1.* upon the Kings writ to be sent to the Parliament, and there by their Counsel, to assist the common proceedings of the whole Realm. These when every man that had a Knights Fee, were customarily constrained to be a Knight, were of necessity to be *Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth 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 Expences, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire. *Anno 35. H. 8. cap. 11.*

Knight-hood, Militaris ordo.
To Knit, Necto, ere.

K N O.

A *Knot*, Nodus, i, m.
Full of knots, Condylomatus,
a, um. To

L A.

To know, Cognosco, ere.
 To cause to know, Scirefacio, ere.
 To show cause. 2. Inst. 473. Ry.
 52.

K N U.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i, m.

K R E.

Kreckbornwell (in —) Uxela.

L A B.

L Abour, Labor, oris, m.
 To labour, Operor, ari.
 To labour with Child (or to be in
 Labour or Travail) Parturio, ire.
 A labourer, Laborarius, ii, m.
 Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A lace (or riband) Astrigmen-
 tum, i, n. Tenia, x, f.
 Lace, Lacinia, x, f. Instita,
 x, f.
 Bone-lace, Tzniola, x, f.
 A Hair-lace, Fascia crinalis.
 A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.
 To lace, Constringo, ere.
 A lackey, Pedissequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, x, f. Climax,
 acis, f.
 A short ladder, Erifina, atis, n.
 A ladder-staff, Interscalare,
 is, n.
 Ladder-staffs, Scalæ gradus.
 A Lady, Domina, x, f.
 A little Lady, Dominula, x, f.

L A.

Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Be-
 ata virgo. Virgo Maria.

The Feast of the Annunciation of
 the Blessed Virgin, commonly called
 Lady day, always the 25th. of March.
 Festum Annunciationis beatæ Ma-
 riæ Virginis.

Lady-day in Harvest (or the as-
 sumption of our Lady) Festum assump-
 tionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The conception of our Lady, Fe-
 stum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ
 Virginis.

Ladings, Carcationes.

Unladings, Discarcationes, Ry.
 30.

Laden (overcharged) Onëratus,
 a, um.

A ladle, Cucchiara, x, f. Spa-
 tha, x, f. Capula, x, f. Futum,
 i, n.

L A E.

To laie (or one layeth a foundati-
 on) Loco, are.

To laie a part, Sepono, ere.

To laie aside, Repono, ere.

To laie down, Depono, ere.

To laie under, Sub-mitto, ere.

To laie out (Disburse or spend)
 Expono, ere.

Laid aside, Postpositus, a, um.

A-Laie-man, Laicus, i, m.

Lairwite (or Laberwite) Leger-
 gildum, i, n. (i. e.) a kind of
 Fine for Fornication or Adultery,
 4 Inst. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, us, m.

A little Lake, Lacunculus, i, m.

L A M.

L A.

L A M.

- A lamb, Agnus, i, m.
 A lamb newly yeared, Avilla, x, f.
 A little lamb, Agnellus, i, m.
 A lean lamb, Curiosus agnus.
 Lamb, Caro agnina.
 Lambard (the Family) Lambardus.
 Lambert (a mans name) Lambertus, i, m.
 Lambeth (in Surrey) Lamitha, Lomithis.
 Lammas day (the Gule or first day of August) Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gula Augusti.
 A lamp, Lampas, ädis, f.

L A N.

- Lancaster Town, Alion, Alione, Alone, Lancastria, Loncastria, Longovicum.
 Lancashire, Lancastrensis comitatus.
 Of Lancaster, Mediolanensis.
 A lance, Lancea, x, f.
 A lancier (one that serves on horse-back with a lance) Lancearius, ii, m. Doryphorus, i, m.
 A Chirurgeons lance or steam, (an instrument used in letting Blood) Scalprum, i, n.
 To lance, cut, or open a sore, Scarifico, are.
 To be lanced, Scarificor, ari.
 A lancing or opening of a Sore, Scarificatio, onis, f.
 Länd; Fundus, i, m.
 Fallow land, Vervactium, i, n.
 New broken land, Novale, is, n.
 Arable land, Arvum, i, n. Terra Arrabilis.

L A.

- Land covered with water, Terra aqua cooperta.
 A rood of land, Rodata, x, f.
 A ridge of land, Selio terræ.
 A neck of land, Isthmus, i, m.
 A hide of land, (100 acres) Hida terræ. Swolinga, x, f.
 A Teem of Land, Quadrugata terræ.
 A Yard-land (40 acres) Virgata terræ.
 Twelve acres of land, Solidata terræ.
 As much land as one Plough can till in a year, Sulinga & Solinga, x, f.
 A small piece of land, Frustum terræ.
 Land that may be tilled or ploughed, Excultabilis terra.
 Fresh land that hath not been long Ploughed, Terra frisca.
 A field or land to be manured, Terrenum, i, n.
 The crop or profits of land, Vestitura terræ, Vestitura Bosci. i Mon. 780.
 Going forth and Issuing out of land, Egrediens, & Exeuns e Terris.
 To levy (or raise money) on lands, Levo, are.
 Landaffe, Landava.
 Bishop of Landaffe, Episcopus Landavensis.
 A quarter of a yard land, Ferlingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdellum terræ Spel. 250.
 A lane, Venella, x, f.
 Langdon (the Family) De Langdona, & Landa.
 A lantern, Laterna, x, f.
 A dark lantern (or thieves lantern) Laterna Secreta.
 The lantern of a Ship or Gallly, also a great lantern on the top of a Tower to light & guide Ships into a Harbor, Pharus, i, m.

A lamp

L A.

A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i, m.

Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antivestium, Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum Prom.

L A O.

Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapidarius, ii, m.

Lapse, Lapsus; ſis, m. It is a slip or departure of a Right of Presenting to avoid a Benefice from the Original Patron, neglecting to present within six Months unto the Ordinary. For we say, that Benefice is in Lapse, or Lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunity. Anno 13. Eliz. cap. 12. This Lapse groweth 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. Eliz. cap. 12. in which cases the Bishop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In respect of things stolen, it is either great or small, Great Larcenie, is wherein the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods

L A.

stollen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. Vid. Stawford.

Lard, Lardum, i, n.

A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n.

Large (or broad) Largus, a, um.

To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ire ad Largum.

A hanging Larum with minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

A Last of Fish, Lasta vel Hascium Piscis. Ra. Entr. 161. Spel. 426. Lex. 78. Pry 25. A Last of Herring containeth ten Thousand, Anno 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2. A Last of Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes containeth fourteen Barrels, anno 32. H. 8. cap. 14. A Last of Hides, anno 1 Jac. cap. 33. containeth twelve Dozen of Hides or Skins.

A last for shoe-makers, Calus, i, m. Mustricula, a, f.

Lastage, Lastagium ii, n. (i. e.) a Custom in Fairs and Markets, paid for Carrying of things, or for wares sold by the Last, also the Ballast of a Ship.

L A T,

A latch of a door, Clostrum, i, n.

The latchet of a shoe, Corigia, a, f.

Late, Tardus a, um.

Lately, Nuper,

A lath

L A.

A lath (or little board) Assula, x, f. Asserculus, i, m.

A lath (or shingle) Scindula, x, f.

A lath (or great part of a County) Læstrum, i, n.

A lath (or part of a County, containing three or more hundreds) Leda, x, f.

The Latin tongue, Lingua Latina.

Latitat, is the name of a writ, whereby all men in Personal actions are called Originally to the Kings Bench, and it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better Expedition, a man is supposed *Latitare*, (i. e.) to Lurk and lie hidden; therefore being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day; therefore the form of this writ is after the Return. *Non est Inventus in Balliva, &c. Ut in curia nostra coram nobis sufficienter testatum est quod prædict. &c. latitat & discurrit in commitatu tuo. Idcirco tibi precipimus quod capias prædict. T. Si inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, & eum saluum custodias, ita quod habeas corpus ejus coram nobis apud Westm. die, &c. ad respond. &c.*

A lattise (or a window with bars) Transenna, x, f. Clathrus, i, m.

L A U.

A lavacre (or washing place) Lavacrum, i, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

Eauden, or Lothien (in Scotland) Laudenia, Laudonia.

To lavish, Absumo, ere.

A laundress, Lorrix, icis, f. Candidatrix, icis, f.

L A.

L A W.

A Law, Laga, x, f. Lex, legis, f. A by-law, Ordinatio plebiscitum.

To thwart the laws, Oblego, are.

A Doctor of law, Legisdoctor, oris, m. Legum Doctor.

A law-giver, Legifer, eri, m. Legislator, oris, m.

Lawful, Legitimus, a, um. Legalis, le, adj.

Law of arms, Jus militare. Is a Law that giveth precepts, and rules how rightly to Proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to set upon the Enemy, to retire, to punish offenders in the Camp, to appoint Soldiers their Pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide Spoils in proportion, &c. *Vide Martial Law, sub voce Martial.*

Law day, Dies Juridicus.

The civil Law, Jus civile.

Lawing of Dogs, Expeditio canum.

Mastiffs must be lawed every third year, Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 163.

A lawyer, Jurisconsultus, i, m.

A civil lawyer, Civilista, x, m. Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Legalis moneta angliz.

It shall and may be lawful, Libere & licitum foret, or Liceret alone, or licitum foret only.

A lawless person, Exlex, legis, c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawnd (or open field) Landa, x, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636. Landa, x, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (or fine linen cloth) Syndon, onis, f.

Lawrence

L E.

Lawrence (a mans name) Laurentius, ii, m.

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum, i, m.

L A Z.

Lazarus (a mans name) Lazarus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.

Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.

Red lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.

White lead, Cerussa, x, f. Plumbum album.

Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.

Full of lead (or mixt with lead) Plumbosus, a, um.

Lead ear, Plumbago, inis, f. Molybdena, x, f.

Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.

Soddering with lead, Plumbatura, x, f.

Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, inis, n.

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo-obductum.

A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina,

A pellet of lead, Plumbata, x, f. Glans plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or sodder together) Plumbo, arc. Plumbo conglutinare.

A sheet of lead, Charta Plumbea.

Leah (a womans name) Læa, x, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, ardis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartæ.

L E.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, x, f. 2 Mon. 853.

A league (or agreement) Fœdus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.

A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanness, Macies, ei, f.

A leaning stock, (as a rail, stay, or rest to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.

Learned, Doctus, a, um.

Learning, Doctrina, x, f.

A Lease, Læsa, x, f. Dimissio, onis, f.

Leased, Traditus, a, um. Dimissus, a, um.

A leash (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.

A leasowe, Læsura, 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, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of Leather, Scorteus, a, um. Coriaceus, a, um.

Covered with leather, Pellitus, a, um.

Utensils of leather, Corium tan- natum.

A leather dresser, Allutarius, ii, m.

A leather seller, Pellio, onis, m.

A leather sellers trade, Pelliparia, x, f.

To tan leather, Tanno, arc.

To dress leather, Concinnare Coria.

Upper leather, Obstragulum, i, n.

To leave, Relinquo, arc.

Leave (or permission) Permissio, onis, f.

L E.

To leavel at (or aim at) Colli-
mo, are.

To leavel (or make plain) Plano,
are: Complano, are.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, Infermentatus, a,
um.

*A leaver (or bar to lift, or bear
up Timber)* Palanga, æ, f.

Using a leaver, Vesticularius, a,
um.

*He that turns a wine-press with
a leaver, Vestarius*, ii, m.

A lewn or levy, Levina, æ, f. Af-
fessmentum, i, n.

L E C.

Lechlade (in Gloucestershire)
Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lathelada.

L E D.

Ledab (a womans name) Læda,
æ, f.

L E E.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Ca-
strum Lodanum.

*Lees (or Dregs) of Wine, Flo-
ces.*

*Lees (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces,
ium, f.*

A leet Court, Leta, æ, f. Reg.
134. Spel. 431. *Vifus francus
plegii.*

L E F.

Left, Relictus, a, um.

L E.

L E G.

*Legacester (in-) Legionum ci-
vitas. See Ifca.*

A legacy, Legatum, i, n.

Legal, Legalis, le, adj.

A legate (or ambassador) Lega-
tus, i, m.

The leg, Crus, cruris, n.

The calf of the leg, Sura, æ, f.

Legible (or to be read) Legibilis,
le, adj.

Legitimate, Legitimus, a, um.

L E I.

*Leicester town, Legacestria, Le-
gecestria, Leiceastria, Licestria,
Legoria, Leogoria, Ratz.*

*Leicester, or Lester, (the Fami-
ly) De Licestria.*

Leighlin in Caterlough (in Ireland)
Lechlinia.

Leith Town (in Scotland) Letha.

Leiton, in Essex (or near it) Du-
rolitum.

L E M.

Lemster (in Herefordshire) Leo-
fense & Leovense Coenobium, Le-
onis monasterium, Leonense coe-
nobium.

L E N.

Lenister province (in Ireland) Le-
genia.

Leueham (in Kent) Duroleum,
Durolevum.

Lenitives, Mitigatoria.

*Lent, or lent season, Quadrage-
sima.*

L E O.

L E.

L E O.

Leonard (a mans name) Leonardus, i, m.

Leominster (in) Fanum Leonis. Vide *Lempster*.

Leopold (a mans name) Leopoldus, i, m.

L E P.

The leprosie, Lepra, &, f.

L E S.

Leskard (in Cornwall) Sebastia altera Legio.

A lessee, Firmarius, ii, m. Terminarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m. Conductor, oris, m. (i. e.) he to whom the Lease is made for term of years, for Life or at will.

A lessor (or landlord) Locator, oris, m. Lessor, oris, m. (i. e.) he that leaseth or letteth Lands, &c.

L E T.

The lethargy (a sleepy disease) Lethargia, &, f.

A letter without a seal, Indicus, i, m.

A letter of attorney, Litera attorneyati. It is a writing authorizing an Attorney, that is a man appointed to do a lawful act in our Steads. *West part 1. Symb. Lib. 2. Sect. 559.* It is called in the Civil Law, *Mandatum* or *Procuratorium*. There seemeth to be some difference between a Letter of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is sufficient if it be sealed and delivered before

L E.

sufficient Witness, a Warrant of Attorney must be acknowledged and certified before such Persons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at least before some Justice or Serjeant. *West part 2. Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect. 1. F.* See the Statute, Anno 7. R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoria, vel Literæ Cambij.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentis. Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. *Anno 19. H. 7. cap. 7.* and they are so termed of their form, because they are Patents, (*i. e.*) open with the seal hanging, ready to be shewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will say, that Letters patents may be granted by common Persons, you may find to that effect in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 33. E.* Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common speech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitia.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Lettle (the Family) De Læto, Loco.

L E V.

Levant and Couchant, Levans & cubans. (i. e.) when Beasts or Cattle of a stranger, are come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, have Layen and Risen.

Levari facias, Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum

Sum of money upon Lands and Tenements, of him that hath forfeited a Recognizance, &c. *Regist. Orig. fol. 298. b. & 300 b.*

Levari facias damna de disseisitoribus. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levying of damages, wherein the Disseisor hath formerly been condemned to the disseised. *Regist. fol. 214. b.*

Levari facias residuum debiti. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levying of a remnant of a debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that hath in part satisfied before. *Regist. Orig. fol. 299.*

Levari facias quando vice-comes returnavit quod non habuit emptores. Is a writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Goods of the Debtor, which he hath already taken, and returned that he could not sell them, and as much more of the Debtors goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt. *Regist. Orig. fol. 300. a.*

A level, Levella, æ, f. Co. Entr. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendicularum, i, n.

By line and level; Ad Perpendicularum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendicularator, oris, m.

Leviable, Leviabilis, le, adj. Rd. Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire, or near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) Lanonius, Levinus.

Levie, Levare. It is used in our Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin fol. 180.* or to cast up, as to Levy a Ditch. *Old Nat. brev. fol. 110.*

or to gather and exact, as to Levy money, *Vide Levari facias.*

L E W.

Lewis Island, the largest of the Hebrides, Ebuda vel Hebuda Secunda, Hebuda occidentalior. Levissa.

Lewis (a mans name) Ludovicus, i, m.

Llewelin (a mans name), Leonellus, i, m.

Lewkin (the Family) Leuchenorius.

L E X.

Lexington (the Family) De Lexingtonina.

L E Y.

A ley, Terra Subcessiva.

L H E.

Lheyne Promontory (in Caernarvanshire) Canganum, Canganorum, Ganganorum, Ganganum, Langanum prom.

L I A.

Liabie (chargeable) Onerabilis, le, adj. Responsibilis, le, adj.

L I B.

A libel, Libellus, i, m. Lex. 80. It literally signifieth a little book, but by use it is the Original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law, *Anno 2. H. 5. cap. 3. & anno 2. Ed. 6. cap. 13.* It signifieth also a criminous or scandalous Report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully Published in

D d

writing

writing, but then for difference sake, it is called an Infamous Libel. *famosus Libellus*.

Libera Chasca habenda, Is a Writ Judicial granted to a man for a free chase belonging to his Manor, after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, *Regist. Judic. fol. 36, & 37.*

Liberal, *Liberalis*, *le*, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Issuing out of the Chancery to the Treasurer, 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. Teye D' Exchequer, num. 4. Regist. Orig. fol. 193. a. b.* or sometime to the Sheriff, &c. *Nat. brev. fol. 132.* for the delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeits of a Recognizance. It is also to a Goaler from the Justices for the delivery of a Prisoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiven. lib. 3. cap. 2.*

Libertas, Is a privilege held by Grant or prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject. Liberties Royal what they be, see in *Brañ. Lib. 2. cap. 5. Brook hoc Titulo.*

Libertatibus allocandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a Citizen or Burgees of any City, that contrarily to the Liberties of the City or Town whereof he is, is Impleaded before the Kings Justices, or Justices Errants, or Justice of the Forest, &c. that refuseth or deserreth to allow his Privilege. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 229.*

Liberty, *Libertas*, *atis*, *f.*

To set one at liberty, *Liberatio*, *arc.*

A liberty (or Franchise) *Socna*, *z*, *f.*

A library, *Bibliotheca*, *z*, *f.*

A library keeper, *Librarius*, *ii*, *m.* *Bibliothecarius*, *ii*, *m.*

Librata terra, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. *Skene de verb. Signif. verbo Bovata terra*, See *Farding Deal of Laud.*

L I C.

Lichfield (in *Staffordshire*) *Lichfeldia*, *Lychefeldia*.

Of *Lichfield*, *Leccfeldensis*, *Licetfeldensis*.

Licentia transfretandi, Is a writ or warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let some pass quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the Kings licence thereunto. *Regist. Orig. fol. 193. 6.*

Licentiosus, *Licentiosus*, *a*, *um*

A licking medicine, *Linctus*, *i*, *m.*

L I D.

Lidford (in *Devonshire*) *Lidforda*.

L I E.

Lie, made of *ashes*, *Lixivium*, *ii*, *n.*

Lieutenant, *Locum tenens*. It signifieth with us sometimes, him that occupieth the Kings Place, or representeth his Person, and then he is called the Kings Lieutenant, *anno 4. H. 5. cap. 6.* So it is used *anno 2. & 3. Ed. 6. cap. 2.* whence that Officer seemeth to take his beginning, you may read also in Mr.

L I.

Mr. *Manwood's* first part of *Forest Laws*, pag. 113. that the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, and the Chief warden also, have their Lieutenants in the Forest.

A lieutenant of a shire, Præfectus limitaneus, Custos limitis.

A liege-man, Ligeus, ei, m. Spel. 448. Lex. 8. Co. postnati. 2.

In lieu, In loco, compensatione.

L I F.

Life, Vita, æ, f.

Liffy river (in Ireland) Libnius.

To list up, Lèvo, arc.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie with) Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligeance, Ligeantia, æ, f. It sometimes signifies the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord; as anno 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 2.

Light horse-men, Equites levis armaturæ.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium, ii, n.

A lighter, Ratiaria, æ, f. Remulus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo, onis, f.

Ligon Isle on the coasts of France, Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, m.

Bird-lime, Viscum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus aucupatorius, virga, viscata, Festuca viscata.

Lime to make mortar, Calx, cis, f.

A lime Kill, Calcifurnium, ii, n. Spel. 116.

Lime pits, Foveæ calcariz.

L I.

A lime burner (or lime maker) Calcarius, ii, m.

Limitation of assize, Limitatio assise. It is a certain time set down by Statute, within the which a man must alledge himself or his Ancestor to have been seised of Lands, sued for by a writ of assize, vid. the Statute of Merton, cap. 8. anno 20. H. 3. and West. 1. cap. 38. and anno 32. H. 8. cap. 2. & anno 1. M. 1. p. c. 5.

A limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.

To limit (or set bounds) Limito, are.

Lime, or Limen (in Kent) Ad Portum Lemanis. Lemanis portus, Novus portus.

Lime-house near London, Lino domus.

Lime-hill. See Lime.

Limerick county (in Ireland) Limericensis comitatus.

To limn (or paint with colours) Miniculator, ari.

A limner, Miniculator, oris, m. Miniator, oris, m.

A limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

A limon, Malum limonicum Limones, num, m.

Limsie (the Family) De Limefi.

L I N.

Lin river (in Nottinghamshire) Linus.

A lineage (or stock) Prosapia, æ, f.

Lineal (as lineal descent successive) Linealis, le, adj.

A linck is the tenth part of a Pole, Longitudo & latitudo acæ terræ. Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincioit, Lincolina, Lindecolina, Lindecollina civitas.

L I .

civitas, Lindecollinum, Lidocoliſa, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.

Biſhop of Lincoln, Epifcopus Lincolnienſis.

Lindſey (a part of Lincolnſhire) Lindefia, Lindifi, Lindifgia.

A line (which Maſons or Carpenters uſe) Linea, x, f.

A line with a plummet, Perpendicularum, li, n.

A ſlope line, Hypothenuſa, x, f.

A plumb-line (or level) Amuſſis, is, f.

To line, draw, or ſquare out by line or level, Lævigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circumſcribo, etc.

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, Pannus ſubductitiuſ. Suffultura, x, f.

To link, Cateno, are. Concateno, are.

A link or Torch, Funale, liſ, n. Fax, acis, f.

Linen, Linteum, i, n.

Fine linen, Linteum tenue, Sindon, ðnis, f.

Linen wore next the ſkin, Intercula, x, f.

Clothed with linen, Linteatus, a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.

A linen wearer, Linteo, onis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.

Of linen, Linteus, a, um.

To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

Linne (the Family) De Linna.

Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.

Linſie-woolſie, Linoftema, atis, n. Veſtis ex Lino & Lana.

L I .

Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O .

A lion, Leo, ðnis, m.

A lioness, Leona, x, f.

Lionel (a mans name) Lionelus, li, m.

L I Q .

English liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.

Spanish liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Hispanica.

Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S .

A liſt (or line) Liſta, x, f. Spel. 119. 449.

L I T .

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.

Litter (or ſtraw for horſes, &c.)

Littera, x, f. Subſtramen, inis, n. I Fo. 141.

A horſe litter, Leſtica, x, f. Vehiculum cameratum.

Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m.

Little, Parvus, a, um.

A little white, Parum, adv.

By little and little, Paulatim.

Littleborough (in Nottinghamſhire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelogum.

L I U .

Livelihood (or way of living) Viſtus, ūs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi, Vitalitium, ii, n.

A living (or benefice) Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical, Viſtus Eccleſiaſticus, Beneficium.

The liver, Jecur, ðris, n. Hepar, atis, n.

Hardneſs

Hardness of the liver, Scirrhomia, *Atis*, n.

Of the liver, Hepaticus, a, um.

A livery of cloth, Liberatura, æ, f. Cow. 162. Spel. 445. Liberata, æ, f. West Indictments 183. Livery hath three significations. In one it is used for a suit of Cloth or other Stuff, that a Gentleman giveth in Coats, Cloaks, Hats or Gowns, with cognisance or without, to his servants or followers, Anno 1. Ric. 2. cap. 7. & anno 20. Ejsdem, cap. 1. anno 8. H. 6. & anno 8. Ed. 4. cap. 3. & anno 3. H. 7. cap. 1, &c.

In the other signification it becometh a delivery of Possession.

Livery in the third signification, is the writ which lieth for the heir to obtain the Possession, or seising of his Lands at the Kings hands, which see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 155.*

Livery of seisin, Liberatio seisinæ. Livery of Seisin, is a solemnity that the Law requireth for the passing of a Free-hold, or Lands or Tenements, by delivery of Seisin thereof. There are two kinds of Livery of Seisin, viz. a Livery in Deed, and a Livery in Law.

A Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer taketh the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivereth the same upon the Land to the Feoffee, in the name of Seisin of the Land.

A Livery in Deed may be two manner of ways, by a solemn act and words, as by delivery of the Ring, or hasp of the Door, or by a branch or twig of a Tree, or by a turf of the Land, and with these, or the like words, the Feoffer and Feoffee, both holding the

Deed of the Feoffment, and the ring of the door, hasp, branch, twig, or turff, and the Feoffer saying, Here I deliver you Seisin and Possession of this House, in the name of Seisin, and Possession of all the Lands contained in this Deed; or, Enter you into this House or Land, and have and enjoy it according to the Deed; or, Enter into the House or Land, and God give you joy; or, I am content you shall enjoy this Land, according to the Deed, or the like. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59.*

A Livery in Law, is when the Feoffer saith to the Feoffee, being in view of the House or Land (I give to you yonder Land, to you and your Heirs, and therefore enter into the same, and take Possession thereof accordingly) and the Feoffee doth accordingly in the life of the Feoffer enter; This is a good Feoffment, for *Signatio pro traditione habetur*. But if either Feoffer or the Feoffee die before the entry, the Livery is void, and delivery within the view is good; where there is no Deed of Feoffment: and such a Livery is good, albeit the Land lie in another County. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59. and 5. Rep. Sharps case.*

There is a diversity between the Livery of Seisin of Land, and the delivery of a Deed; for if a man deliver a Deed without saying of any thing, it is a good delivery; but to a Livery of Seisin of Land, 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 laying his hand on it, the Feoffer says to

L O.

the Feoffee, Here I deliver to you Seisin of this House, or of this Land, in the name of all the Land contained in this Deed, according to the Form and effect of the Deed; and if it be without Deed, then the words may be, Here I deliver you Seisin of this House or Land, to have and to hold to you for Life, or to you, and the heirs of your body, or to you and your heirs for ever. When one makes Livery of Seisin, this Livery shall be taken most strong against him.

And therefore if one give Land to a man *et heredibus*, this shall be a Fee-simple to him, although his be left out, and yet he gives not Fee-simple expressly, but because every Livery shall be taken most strongly against him that makes it. *Plowden, Colthrift against Beishin.*

Livia (a Womans name) Livia, x, f.

L I Z.

Lizard point (in Cornwall) Dammionium prom. Oerinum prom.

L O A.

A load (or burthen) Onus, eris, n.

A load to avoid water, Lada, x, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.

A loader, Onërator, oris, m.

A load-stone, Magnes, eris, m.

A loaf of bread, Unus panis. Collyra, x, f.

Loam (or mudwall) Lutamentum, n.

Loam tempered with Choyn straw, Lutum palcatum.

L O.

L O B.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antichalamus, i, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifieth in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example, The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitchin fol. 180.* And again in the same place:

An Action of Trespass for Battery, &c. is transitory and not local; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery should be set down as material, in the Declaration: or if it be set down, that the Defendant should traverse the Place set down, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and so avoid the Action. And again, *fol. 230.* The Place is not local, that is, not material to be set down in certainty; and the guard of the Person and of the Lands differeth in this, because the person being transitory, the Lord may have his Ravishment *de garde*, before he be seised of him, but not of the Land, because it is local, *Perkins Graunts. 30.*

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. *Fleta lib. 4. cap. 15. num. 1.*

Locii (the Family) De Lasey.

A lock of a door, Sera, x, f.

A spring-lock, Sera laconica.

The

L O.

The key of a spring-lock, Clavis laconica.

To lock, Serò, arc.

A lock-smith, Faber Serarius.

A lock (or flock) of wool, Flocus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i, m.

A curled lock of hair, Cincinnus, i, m.

Locks and Tresses, Capilli intorti.

L O D.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitor, ari.

A lodge, Logia, 2, f. 1 Mon. 759. 880. 2 Lon. 610. Logia, 2, f. Co. Ent. 71. Tugurium, ii, n.

A little lodge, Tuguriolum, i, n.

A lodge (or summer-house) Nubiliarium, ii, n. Suffugium Imbris & solis.

A lodging, Diversorium, i, n. 1 Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. 1 Fo. 63. Hospitium, ii, n. 1 Fo. 74. Hospitatio, onis, f.

Lodowick (a mans name) Lodovicus, i, m.

L O F.

A loft, Tabularum i, n.

An upper loft, Pifaculum, i, n.

L O G.

Logick (the art of reasoning and of Disputation) Logica, 2, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Luthea, or Louthea (in Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Loghor (in South-wales) Leucarum.

L O.

L O N.

London, Londinense oppidum, Londinia, Londinium, Londinum, Londonia, Lundinum, Lundonia, Lundonium.

Bishop of London, Episcopus Londoniensis.

Longchamp (the Family) De longo campo.

Longspee (the Family) De Longa Spatha.

Longuille (the Family) De longa Villa.

L O O.

A weavers loom, Jugum Textoris.

A loop hole for a button or such like, Transenna, 2, f.

To loose (or unty, or make loose) Solvo, cre.

L O P.

To lopp, (top, or shred trees) Amputo, arc.

Lopped, Loppatus, a, um. Pl. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

Lopping, Amputatio, onis, f.

L O R.

A 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 by Birth or Creation, which sort are otherwise called Lords of the Parliament. Also to the sons of a Duke, or the eldest Son of an Earl, &c. Sometime to men honourable by Office, as Lord Chief Justice, &c. and sometime to a

D d 4 mean

L O.

mean man that hath Fee, and so 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, Dominulus, li, m.
Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii.

Lordship (or Signiory) Dominium; ii, n.

A Lordship or Privileged place with Power to keep Courts, Soca, æ, f.

Lordly (or stately) Imperiosus, æ, um.

L O S.

Loss, Depeditum, i, n. Amissus, us, m.

Lost, Amissus, a; um.

L O U.

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.

A lover (or tunnel on the top of a roof or house to let out the smoke) Spiramentum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

Loves (the Family) Lupellus.

Loughborough (in Leicestershire) See *Lutterworth*.

L U.

Lough Corbes (in Ireland) Anfoba, Aufoba.

Lough der (in Ireland) Logia fluvia.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernus.

Lough longus (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.

Louth County (in Ireland) Luya. Luda.

L O W.

A low bell, Campanola, æ, f.

A low beller, Campanolator, oris, m.

L U C.

Lucan (a mans name) Lucanus, i, m.

Luce (a womans name) Lucina, æ, f.

Good luck, Faustitas, atis, f.

Luckily (happily) Faustè, adv.

Lucrece (a womans name) Lucretia, æ, f.

L U G.

Lug river (in Herefordshire) Lugus fluvius.

L U K.

Luke (a mans name) Lucas, æ, m.

St. Lukes day, Festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ.

L U M.

A lump (heap, or mass) Cumulus, i, m.

L U N.

M A.

L U N.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

L U R.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco onis, m.
Lurcherius, ii, m.

A lure for a hawk, Illubra, x, f.
Revocatorium accipitrum, Scapus pinnarum.

To lure a hawk, Affuefacere accipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lute, Testudo, inis, f. Barbiton, ti, n.

A lutanist, Barbitista, x, m.

A lute string, Chorda, x, f.

Lutterworth (in Leicestershire)
Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactodum, Lactorudum.

L Y C.

Lycaste (a womans name) Lycaste, es, f.

Lycurgus (a mans name) Lycurgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a womans name) Lydia, x, f.

L Y N.

Lyned, Duplicatus, a, um.

M A B.

MAbel (a womans name) Mabella, x, f.

M A.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, x, f. Gestamen, inis, n.

A serjeant at mace, Serviens ad Clavam.

Macegrieffs, Macherarii, orum, m. (i. e.) those that wittingly buy and sell stolon flesh. *Crompt. Just. Peace*, f. 193. a.

Mace (a spice) Macis, is, f.

Maclenith (in Montgomeryshire)
Maglova, Maglona.

M A D.

Mad, Insanus, a, um.

Madam (a title given to a Lady)
Domina mea.

Madness, Insania, x, f.

Made (or done) Factus, a, um.

A magician, Magus, i, m.

Magick, Magica, x, f.

Magdalen (a womans name)
Magdal na, x, f.

Magistracy (the Office of a Magistrate) Magistratus, us, m.

A Magistrate, Magistratus, i, m.

The chief Magistrate of a City, Major, oris, m.

Magisteries, Magisteria, orum, m. (i. e.) a Chymical Preparation.

Magna Charta, called in *Englisb*, the Great Charter, Is a Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first. The reason why it was termed *Magna Charta*, was either for that it contained the sum of all the written Laws in *England*, or else that there was another Charter call'd the Charter of the Forest, established with it, which in quantity was the lesser of the

the two. We have now no ancienter written Law than this, which was thought to be so beneficial to the Subjects, and a Law of so great Equity, in comparison of those, which were formerly in use, that King Henry the third was brought but hardly to yield unto it, and had the fifteenth penny of all the moveable goods, both of the Spirituality and Temporality throughout his Realm. *Holinshed in H. 3.* and though his Charter consist not of above 37 Chapters or Laws; yet it is of such extent, as all, or the most part of the Law we have, is thought in some sort to depend upon it. *Vid Polydorus, and Holinshed ubi supra.*

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, z, f.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago (a mans name) Mago, onis, m.

M A I.

A maid, Virgo, Inis, f.

Maid Isle (on the east of Scotland) Emonia.

A maid servant, Serva, z, f.

A chamber (or waiting) maid, Cubicularia, z, f. Ancilla Cubicularia.

Maidenhead (in Berkshire) Alaudinum.

Maidstone (in Kent) Madus vagabaz, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man loseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canonists call it *Membri Mutilatio* or *Obtruncatio*, as the eye, the hand, the foot, the

scalp of the head, his fore teeth, or as some say of any finger of his hand. *Glanvil lib. 14. cap. 7.* See *Braeton at large, & Brit. cap. 25.* & *Stawns. pl. cor. lib. 1. cap. 41.* and the Law Terms who saith thus; Maim is, where by the wrongful act of another, any Member is hurt, or taken away, whereby the Party so hurt, is made unperfect to fight; as if a Bone be taken out of the Head, or a Bone be broken in any other part, or a foot, or a hand, or finger, or joynt of a foot, or any 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 mans Body, by means whereof he is made the less able to defend himself, or offend his Enemy. But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or breaking of the hinder teeth, is no Maim, but rather a Deformity of body, than diminution of Strength; by a maim a member is hurt, or taken away, by reason whereof the Party is less able, and made unperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under all Felonies deserving death, and above all other inferiour offences, so as it may be truly said of it, that it is *inter crimina majora minimum* & *inter minora maximum*, *vita & membra sunt in potestate Regis*. The life and members of every subject are under the Protection of the King. *Cook on Lit.*

In my Circuit (saith Sir Edward Cook) in anno 11. Jacobi Regis, in the County of Leicestershire, one Wright, a young, strong, and lusty Rogue, to make himself Impotent, there by

thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himself to any Labour, caused his Companion to strike off his left hand, and both of them were indicted, fined, and ransomed therefore. *Cook on Lit. L. 2. c. 11. Sect. 194.*

The Party only shall recover damages in Maim. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fo. 155. Vide, the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord Coventry's Act. In some Cases it is made Felony.*

To maim, Mahemio, arc. Cow. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Murilo, arc.

Mainprise, Manuceptio, opis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, the taking or receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, and so upon security given for his forth coming at a day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manuceptor, opis, m. (i. e.) He that doth thus undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety, or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Manteneo, arc.

Maintenance, Manutenentia, & f. In our Common Law it is used in the evil part, for him that secondeth a Cause depending in suit between others, either by Lending of money, or making friends for either party towards his help. *Anno 32. H. 8. cap. 9.*

Maintenance is most usually done by the hand, either by delivery of money, or other reward, or by writing on the behalf of one of the parties, in a suit depending. *Cooks 2. part. of Instit. c. 28.*

When one labourerth the Jury, if it be put to appear, or if he in-

struct them to put them in fear, or the like, he is a mainpainer, and an action of maintenance lieth against him.

Manutenentia est duplex. 1. Curialis, in Courts of Justice, pendente placito. 2. Ruralis, to stir up and maintain complaints, suits, and parts in the County, other than their own, though the same depend not in Plea. Cooks 2. part of Instit. c. 28.

And when a mans Act in this kind is by Law accounted maintenance, and when not, *vid. Broke titula maintenance, and Kitebin fol. 202. Et seq. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 172. and Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 38.* The writ that lieth against a man for this offence is likewise called a writ of Maintenance.

A maintainer, Mantentor, opis, m. Lex. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr. 24. vid. Maintenance.

M A H.

To make good, Firmam facere. 2 Rot. 738.

M A L.

Malachy (a mans name) Malachias, & m.

A male (or satchel) Bulga, & f.

A malefactor, Malefactor opis, m.

Malice, Malitia, & f.

Malc on the river Shannon (in Ireland) Macolicum.

Maldon (in Essex) Colonia victricentis, Camalodunum, Camolodunum, Camulodunum, Camulodunum, Mealdunum.

A mal-

M A.

A malkin (an Instrument to make an Oven clean) Peniculus, i, m. Penicillus, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

A mallet, Tudes, is, f. Bufalia, x, f. Malleolus ligneus.

Malleure, commonly Mallyvery (the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Mallowell (the Family) Malus Lupellus.

Malmsbury (in Wiltshire) Bladunum; fortasse à noto nemore vicino. Maidulphi curia, Maidulphi urbs, Maldunense Monasterium, Malmesburium, Meldunum.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunensis.

Malpas (in Cheshire) Malus passus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mala Platea & De malo passu.

Malverne (in Worcestershire) Malvernia, Malvernium.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Parish, Sitheundus, i, m. Custos paganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardinatus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man slayer, Homicida, x, m.

Man-slaughter, Homicidium, ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is slain, Walletheria & Wallecheria, x, f.

The price of a mans Life, Wera, x, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man Island, Eubonia, Mannia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior (to distinguish

M A.

it from Anglesey) Monabia, Monœda.

Bishop of the Isle of man, Episcopus Menevensis.

Manasses (a mans name) Manasses, is, m.

Mancastle (in Lancashire) Mancium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire) Manduessedum.

Manchester (in Lancashire) Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administro, are.

A Manciple, Opsonator, oris, m. Ast. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth Victuals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, Is a writ that lies to restore a person put out of his Office.

Mandatum. Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, verbo Mandatum.

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a beast, Juba, x, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, wherewith Prisoners are bound by the hands) Manicæ, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, x, f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a, um.

A manger, Præsepe, is, n.

A manning (or mans days work) Manopera, x, f.

A Mannor or Lordship, Manerium, ii, n.

A mannor house, Domus Maneria-lis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A Free

M A.

A free manor, Alodium, ii, n.
A Lord of a manor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.
Mannours or Mannors (the Family) De Maneriiis.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.
A flowered Silk mantle, Loricum Sericum floratum.

Manual, Manualis, le, adj.
A manual (or small portable Volume, a book which may be carried in ones hand) Manuale, is, n.

Manumission, Manumissio, onis, f. (i. e.) a freeing of a slave or Villain from his slavery.

Manurance, Manurancia, x, f.

M A P.

A plank of maple, Molluscum, ci, n.

A map, for description of Countries or of the whole world, Tabula Cosmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) Marchia.
The month of March, Martius, ii, m.

Marble, Marmor, oris, n.
A slate of marble, a thin Pill crust, or cream, Crustula, x, f.

A march pane (or spice Cake) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Dulcarius.

A marching, Expeditio onis, f.
The marches or borders of Wales, Marchia Wallia, Cow. 168. Lex. 21. Pry. 33.

A Marchioness, Marchionissa, x, f.

Of the Marches (or March the Family) De Marchia.

Marcella (a womans name) Marcella, x, f.

M A.

A mare, Equa, x, f. Caballa, x, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, x, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, d. g.

A mariner, Nauta, x, f.

Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimus, a, um.

A mark (note or sign) Stigma, x, f. (i. e.) a mark made with a burning iron, such as Rogues are burned in the hand with, and horses on the buttock or foreshoulder to be known by.

A mark to shoot at, Meta, x, f.

A sea mark (or Beacon with a light, to direct ships into the Haven in dark night) Pharos, i, m.

A Mark of money in Silver, 13--s. 4 d. in Gold eight Ounces, Marca, x, f. We use ordinarily, Tredecim Solidos & quatuor Denarios, unless in translation of Deeds.

A Mark of Silver, Mancusa, x, f.

Mark (a mans name) Marcus, i, m.

St. Marks day, Festum sancti Marci Evangelistæ.

To mark upon the edge, Præfigno, arc.

A market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow. 169.

A fish-market, Piscaria, x, f. Macellum, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.

A market-woman, Foraria, x, f.

Money given for standing in the market, Mesiticum, ci, n.

To forestall the market, Præmercator, ari.

A forestaller of the Market, Præmercator, oris, m. Propola, x, m.

Margery (a womans name) Margeria, x, f.

Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cunetio, Marlebrigia.

Marle,

Marle; *Marlera*, z, f. *Carta de Forest.* Ra. Ent. 690. 697. *Marla*, z, f. *Lex.* 84. *Marlia*, z, f. *Reg. Indic.* 25. 25. *Tetra marlanda vel melioranda.* I *Mön.* 722. *Marga*, z, f.

A marle-pit, *Marleriuti*, ii, n. *Lex* 84. *Margarium*, ii, n.

Marmaduke (a mans name) *Marinducus*, i, m.

Marmalade, *Cotoneatum*, i, n. *Gelatina Cydoniorum.*

A Marquess, *Marchio*, onis, m. They are Lords of dignity, and are in Honour and account next unto Dukes.

A marquisee (or *marquisship*) *Marchionatus*, us m.

Marriageable (or *Marriageable*) *Nobilis*, le.

The Marriage bed, *Lectus jugalis*.

Marriage, *Maritajium*, ii, n.

A Marriage (or *wedding*) *Nuptiarum*, f.

A contract of marriage, *Pactio nuptialis*.

To marry, *Marito*, are.

Married, *Maritatus*, z, um.

A fine to the Lord for the marriage of a tenants daughter, *Marchetum*, i, n.

Marrow, *Medula*, z, f.

A marsh or watery ground, *Mariscus*, i, m.

Fresh marsh, *Mariscus friscus*.

Salt marsh, *Mariscus salus*.

Lord marshal of England, *Magnus Marefchallus Angliæ*. Mention is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marshal of England. *Anno 1. H. 4. cap. 7.* & *14. & anno 13. R. 2. ca. 2.* His Office consisteth especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof

you may read in *Lupinus*, and *Tilius*, *Lib. 2. ca. de Coneftabili, mariscallo, &c.* But he that will know the Office of our Lord Marshal, beside the few Statutes which concern him, must read his Commission, and also have access to the Heralds, who out of their Antiquities are able to discover much; that by prescription belongeth unto this Office.

A Vice-Marshal, *Vice-marefchallus*, i, m.

A marshals man that scourges offenders, *Lorarius*, ii, m.

March (the Family) *Marisca*.

Le marshal (the Family) *Marefcallus*.

The marshalsee, *Marefcallia*, z, f.

It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the seat of the Marshal, of whom see *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 102.* It is also used for the Prison in Southwark the reason whereof may be, because the Marshall of the Kings house was wont perhaps to sit there in Judgment. See the Statute *anno 9. R. 2. cap. 5.* & *anno 2. H. 4. ca. 23.*

Letters of mart or marque, *Litteræ reprisatoriz*.

Mart, *Litteræ prisales*.

Counter mart, *Reprisales*.

Martha (a womans name) *Marttha*, z, f.

Martin (a mans name) *Martinas*, i, m.

St. Martins day, *Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi*.

Martial Law, *Lex Martialis, Jus Militare*. Is the Law that dependeth upon the voice of the King, or the Kings Lieutenant in Wars; for although 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 Martinus) beef, Caro fumo durata, Caro infumata.

Mary (a Womans name) Maria, x, f.

M A S.

Masham bridge (in Yorkshire). Massamensis pons.

The mash (or mesh) of a net, Macula retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Masca, x, f. 1 Fo. 89. Larva, x, f.

Maslin (or meslin) Wheat and Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farrago, inis, f.

A mason, Coementarius, ii, m. Lapidica, x, m. Macerio, onis, m.

Masons, that work upon scaffolds, Machiones, m. pl.

A mass (or lump of any thing) but properly of Dough in the Kneading Trough, Massa, x, f.

The mast of a ship, Malus, i, m.

The top of the mast, (or scuttel of the mast) Carchesium, ii, n.

Mast of Oak, &c. Hogs meat, Glans, dis, f.

To feed bogs with mast, Masto, are. Pasch 9. H. 8. in C. B.

Feeding with mast, Mastatio, onis, f. ibid.

A master, Magister, tri, m.

A school master, Ludimagister, tri, m.

A master of arts, Magister artium, in artibus Magister.

*Master of the rolls, Magister Rotulorum Curiz Cancellarie Domini Regis. He is an assistant to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes there, and giveth Orders. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 41.* his Title in his Patents (as I have heard) is *Clericus parvæ bagæ, custos Rotulorum & domus conversorum.* This *Domus conversorum*, is the place where the Rolls are Kept, so called, because the *Jews* in ancient times, as they were any of them brought to Christianity, were bestowed in that house, separately from the rest of their Nation by King *Henry the third*, who erected this house. *Vid. Cambden*, and King *Edward the third* appointed it afterward for Rolls and Records. At this day it is still called the Rolls. *Sir Thomas Smith lib. 2. cap. 10. de Repub. Angl.* saith, that he might not unfitly be called *Custos archivorum.* He seemeth to bear the bestowing of the Offices of the six Clerks; anno 14. & 15. *H. cap. 8. Vid. Chancery.**

Masters of the Chancery, Magistri Cancellarii. They are assistants in Chancery to the Lord Chancelor, or Lord keeper of the Great Seal in matters of Judgment; of these there be some Ordinary, and some extraordinary. Of Ordinary, there are twelve in number, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; whereof some sit in Court every day of the term, and have committed unto them (at the Lord Chancelors discretion) the Interlocutory report, and some-

sometime the final determination of Causes there depending.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Magister Curia Wardi & Liberaturæ. He is the chief and Principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, named and assigned by the King, to whose Custody the Seal of the Court is committed. He at the entering upon his Office, taketh an Oath before the Lord Chancellor of *England*, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to Minister equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the best of his Cunning, Wit, and Power, diligently to procure all things, which may honestly and justly be to the Kings advantage and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, truly to use the Kings Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the uttermost of his Power, to see the King justly answered, of all such Profits, rents and revenues, and Issues, as shall yearly rise, grow or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with speed such as have to do before him, not to take or receive of any person any Gift or reward, in any case or matter depending before him, or wherein the King shall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loss, hindrance, or disherision, shall be or grow to the King, *Anno 33. H. 8. cap. 33.*

Master of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the Kings stable, being an office of high account, and always bestowed upon some Nobleman, both vaillant and Wise. The Matter of the Horse is mentioned *Anno 39.*

Eliz. cap. 7. & anno 1. Ed. 6. cap. 5.

Master of the Posts, (or Post-master of England) Magister curforum Angliz. Is an officer of the Kings Court, that hath the appointing, placing, and displacing of all such through *England*; as provide Post-horses for the speedy passing of the Kings Messengers, and other business, in the through fair Towns where they dwell; as also to see that they keep a certain number of convenient horses of their own, and when occasion is, that they provide others, wherewith to furnish such as have warrant from him to take Post-horses, either from or to the Sea, or other borders, or places within the Realm. He likewise hath the Care to pay them their wages, and make their allowance accordingly, as he shall think meet. This Officer is mentioned *Anno 2. Ed. 6. cap. 3.* but now altered by the late Statutes.

Master of the Ordinance, Magister Machinariorum Domini Regis. Is a great Officer, to whose care all the Kings Ordnance and Artillery is committed, being some great man of the Realm. *Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the Armory, Magister Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and oversight of his Majesties Armour, for his Person or Horses, or any other Provision or store thereof in any standing Armories; with command, and placing and displacing of all inferior Officers thereunto appertaining. Mention is made of him *Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the Kings Muster, Magister & Recensor Militum Domini Regis.

Regis. Is a martial officer, in all Royal Armies most necessary, as well for the maintaining the forces complete, well armed and trained, as also for prevention of such frauds, as otherwise may exceedingly wast the Princes treasure, and extreamly weaken the Forces. He hath the Oversight of all the Captains and Bands, and ought to have at the beginning delivered unto him by the Lord General, perfect Lists and Rolls of all the forces, both horse and foot, Officers, &c. with the rates of their allowances signed by the Lord General, for his direction and discharge, in signing warrants for their full Pay. This Officer is mentioned in the Statute Anno 2. Ed. 6. cap. 2. and Muster Master General, anno 35. Eliz. cap. 4. If you desire to read more of him, see Mr. Digs his *Stratoticos*.

Master of the Wardrobe, Magister Garderobæ Domini Regis. Is a great and Principal Office in Court, having his habitation and dwelling house belonging to that Office call'd the Wardrobe, near Puddle wharf in London; he hath the Charge and Custody of all former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, remaining in the Tower of London, and all hangings of Arras, Tapettry or the like, for his Majesties houses, with the bedding remaining in standing Wardrobes, as Hampton-Court, Richmond, &c. he hath also the charge and delivering out, of all either Velvet or Scarlet, allowed for Liveries to any of his Majesties servants of the Privy Chamber, or others. Mention is made of this Office, Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the Kings household, Magister Hospitii Domini Regis. Is in his Just Title called Grand Master or Great Master of the Kings Household, and beareth the same Office that he did, that was wont to be called Lord Steward of the Kings most honourable household, Anno 32. Hen. 8. cap. 39. whereby it appeareth that the name of this Office was then changed.

Master of the Jewel house, Magister Domus Jocalium Domini Regis. Is an Officer in the Kings household of great Credit, being allowed Bouge of Court, that is, closet diet for himself and the Inferiour Officers, viz. Clerks of the Jewel house, and a special Lodging or Chamber in the Court, having charge of all Plate of Gold, of Silver double or parcel gilt, used or occupied for the King or Queens board, or to any Officer of account, attendant in Court, and of all Plate remaining in the Tower of London, of chains and loose Jewels not fixed to any Garment, mention is made of this Officer, Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 7.

Master of the Mint, Magister Monetarii Domini Regis. Anno 2. Hen. 6. cap. 14. he is now called Warden of the mint, who is the Chief of the Officers belonging to the mint, and is by his Office to receive the Silver of the Goldsmiths, and to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest belonging to this Function, his Fee is a hundred Pounds per annum.

Master of the revels and masques, Magister Jocorum, Revellorum & Mascaram.

Master-ship, Magisterium, ii, n. The master of a ship, Patronus, i, m. E c The

M A.

The masters mate, Optio gubernatoris, Socius Magistri, Proreta, z, m.

One that runs from his master, Herifuga, z, m.

A mastiff dog, Molossus, i, m.

A mastiffs collar, made with leather and nails, Millum, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, Storea, z, f. Teges, itis, f.

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, n, n.

A match made of Brimstone, or like matter, and a card apt to take fire, Sulphuratum, i, n.

Materialled, Materiatus, z, um.

A matricide (one that killeth his own Mother, Matricida, z, m.

A matron, Matrona, z, f.

Matter (or substance whereof any thing is made) Materia, z, f.

It makes no matter, Nihilrefert.

Material, Materialis, le, adj.

Matthew (a mans name) Mattheus, i, m.

Matthias (a mans name) Matthias, z, m.

St. Matthews day, Festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli.

A mathematician, Mathematicus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) Marra, z, f. Bipalium, li, n.

Matrasal (in Montgomerishire) Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) Canistrum, i, n.

M E.

Mault, Brafium, ii, n.

Sweetish mault, Brafium dulciculum.

Maulting (or mault making) Granificium, ii, n.

A mault-house, Brafitorium, ii, n.

A mault kiln, Fumarium farrarium.

Mault, meal (or flour) Polenta, z, f.

A maulster, Brafiator, oris, m.

Mauley (the Family) De Malo Lacu.

Maurice (a mans name) Mauritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Mawd (a womans name) Matilda, z, f.

Mawllin (a womans name) Magdalena, z, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (a mans name) Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of may, Maius, i,

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i,

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

M E.

A *meal sieve*, Cribrum pollinarium.

A *meal-trough*, Farinarium, ii, n.

Mean (or mesne) Medius, ii, m.

Mean rates, Medix rata.

Mean profits, Media proficua.

The *measels (a disease)* Morbilli, orum, m.

A *meash-vat*, Vas Pandoxatorium.

A *measure*, Mensura, z, f.

A *measure of ten bushels*, Mitra, z, f.

Heaped measure, Cumulus, i, m.

To measure, Mensuro, arc.

To measure out by feet, Podifino, arc.

The measuring of solid things, Stereometrica, z, f.

Meat (food or victuals) Esculentia, z, f. Ry. 48.

Baked meat, Pifum, i, n.

Dainty meat, Daps, apis, f.

Roast meet, Assum, i, n. Assatura; z, f.

Boiled meat, Blixum, i, n. Caroclix.

A *mess of meat*, Gestarius, ii, m. Ferculum, i, n.

A *dish of several sorts of Meat*, Satura, z, f.

Dishes of meat, Vasa escharia.

White meats, made of milk, cream, butter, &c. Lactaria, orum, n. Lacticia, orum, n.

Blinced meat, Minuta, alis, n.

A *chop of meat*, Offa, z, f.

A *tid bit, meat well dressed*, Putpamentum, i, n.

To dress meat, Coquinor, ari.

A *dressing of meat*, Coctura, z, f.

M E.

One that brings in meat and sets it on the Table, Inferior, oris, m.

Meath county (in Ireland) Media, Media.

Of Meath, Midenfis.

Meaux Abby (in Yorkshire) Monasterium de Mella.

M E C.

Mechanical, Mochanicus, a, um.

M E D.

Medemenham (in —) Mediantis.

A *Medicine, Drug or Physick*, Medicina, z, f. Pharmacum, i, n.

Medway River (in Kent) Medegwaia, Medwegas.

A *meer, Mera*, z, f. Spel. 425. Lex. 21.

M E G.

The megrim (a pain in the Temples of the Head) Hemiplegia, z, f.

M E L.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in Scotland) Maleos.

Melchisedeck (a mans name) Melchisedecus, i, m.

Melinus inquirendo, Is a writ that lyeth for a second Inquiry, as what Lands and Tenements a man died seised of, where partial dealing is suspected upon the writ, Dicitur clausit extremam. Sit. nat. brev. fol. 255.

M E.

To melt (or make soft by Fire) Liqueſco, cre. Liquefacio, ere.

A melter, Fuſor, oris, m. Liquefactor, oris, m.

Melted, Fuſus, a, um. Liqueatus, a, um.

A melting, Fuſura, a, f.

A melting-house for metal, Uſtrina, a, f.

M E M.

A member (or part of the body properly) Membrum, i, n.

Memorable (or worthy of remembrance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Memorandus, a, um.

A memorial (sign or Monument of remembrance) Memorialis, lis, n.

M E N.

A mender (or repairer) Reſector, oris, m.

A mending (or repairing) Reſectio, onis, f.

A menial ſervant, Menialis Serviens.

Mention (or a mentioning of any thing) Mentio, onis, f.

Fit to be mentioned, Commemorandus, a, um.

To make mention, Memoro, are. Mentionem facere.

M E R.

Mercenary, Mercenarius, a, um.

A Mercer that ſelleth all kinds of ſmall wares by retail, Tabernarius, ii, m. Propola, a, m.

A Mercer that ſelleth Silks and Velvet, or in London, Mercerus, i, m. Mercaxarius, ii, m. Serico-pola, a, m.

M E.

Mercery, Mercimonia, a, f. Merceria, a, f. Pry. 157.

A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.

A merchant adventurer, Mercator & negotiator.

A merchant Taylor, Mercator ſciſſor.

To deal as a merchant (to ſell) Merchandizo, are.

A ſociety of Merchants, Hauſa, a, f.

Merchandize, Mercandiza, a, f.

Mercury (a mans name) Mercurius, ii, m.

Mercy, Miſericordia, a, f.

Merionethſhire (in Wales) Merionithia, Merwinia, Terra filiorum Canani.

M E S.

Meſapines (the Family) De Micenis.

The meſentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Meſenterium, ii, n.

A meſſage (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A meſs of pottage, Ferculum juſculi.

A meſſenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A meſnage, Meſuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling houſe, *West part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines Seſſ.* 26. But by the name of a meſnage may paſs alſo a Courtilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-houſe, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an houſe, as he himſelf confirmeth out of *Bract. Lib. 5. cap. 28. Seſſ. 1.* and *Plowd. fol. 199, 170, 171.* and of himſelf, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toft, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c. yet

M I.

yet they may be demanded by their single names.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Latten-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.

A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, is, f.

A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop) Metropolitanus, i, n.

M E W.

Mews (the Family) De Mel-fa.

M I C.

Michael (a mans name) Michael, lis, m.

Michaels mount (in Cornwall) Mons Michlaelis.

Michelney (in Somersetshire) Michelnia.

Michaelmas day, Festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.

The midriffe, separating the heart and lights from the other nether Bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle english-men, Mercii.

Middleham (in Yorkshire) Medio-laniam.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Mid-dletunensis, Mildetunensis.

Middlesex, Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Festum Nativita-tis Sancti Johannis Baptista.

M I.

A midwife, Obstetrix, icis, f. Um-bilifeca, z, f.

The midwives fee, Maotrum, i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a womans name) Mil-dreda, z, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. It is a quantity of a thousand paces, o-therwise described to contain eight furlongs, and every furlong to contain forty Lugges or Poles, and every Luge or Pole to contain sixteen foot and a half, Anno 35. Eliz. cap. 6.

Miles (a mans name) Milo, otis; m.

Military (or pertaining to War) Militaris, re, adj.

Milk, Lac, lactis, n. pl. ca-ret.

To milk, Mulgeo, ere.

Sowre milk, Lac acidum seu acetosum.

Butter-milk, Lac Butyraceum, Lac pressum, Lac agitatum.

Almond-milk, Lac Amygdali-num.

Turned milk (or milk turned to curds) Lac coagulatum.

A milk-house, vid. House.

A milk-maid, Lactaria, z, f.

A milk-pail, Mulstra, z, f. Sinum, i, n. Mulgarium vas.

Of milk, Lactarius, a, um.

A milk seller, Galactopola, z, m.

A mill, Molendinum, i, m.

A wind-mill, Mola alata. Molendinum ventriticum.

A water-mill, Mola aquaria. Molendinum aquaticum.

A hand-mill, Mola manualis vel Trāsātilis, Molectrina, z, f.

M I.

A horse or ass mill, Mola Asinaria, Mola Equaria.

An oyl-mill (or a mill for oyl) Trapectum, i, n.

A fulling mill, Molendinum Fulonicum, Multo, onis, m.

A sider-mill, Molendinum Pomarium,

A malt-mill, Molendinum Braetorium.

A corn-mill, Bladonicum Molendinum.

A smelting-mill, Molendinum plumarium,

A mill-house, Domus molendinaria.

The hopper of a mill, Infundibulum, i, n.

The upper mill-stone, Catillus, ii, n.

The under millstone, Meta, x, f.

A millstone, Mola pro Molendino Pry. 185. Saxum molare Lapis molaris.

A mill clapper, Crepitaculum molare, Taratantarium, ii, n.

A pair of mill clappers, Par Malteorum.

The site of a mill, Situs Molendini.

Ground or running Work, tackling for mills, Instrumenta currentia.

A mill door, Janua molendinaria.

Fenders belonging to a mill, Emiffaria, orum, n.

Locks belonging to a mill, Fluvialia, otum, n.

The trendle of a mill, Molucrum, i, n.

A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum, i, n.

A pond head belonging to a mill, Caput Stagni.

A mill dam, Castellum, i, n. Commatum, i, n.

M I.

A millete, Emiffarium, ii, n.

Mill-dust, Pollen inis, n.

Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molarius, a, um.

A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Molendarius, ii, m. Pollinator, oris, m.

A millers wife, Molirix, icis, f.

The millers toll, Multura, x, f.

Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.

Millicent (a womans name) Millicentia, x, f.

The milt, Lien, is, m.

Milford haven (in Wales) Alau-nicus portus.

A million (a thousand times) Decies centum millia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, x, f. Fodina, x, f.

A mine of gold, Aurifodina, x, f. Auraria, x, f.

A silver mine, Argenti-fodina, x, f.

A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2. Ro. 547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 last. 578.

A mine of brass, Aeraria, x, f. Aerifodina, x, f.

A mine of iron, Ferri-fodina, x, f. Ferraria, x, f.

A Mine, Cave or French digged under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City. Cyo. Cuniculus, li, m.

To undermines, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.

Undermined, Subrutus, a, um.

Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Mineralc, lis, adj. Fossilis, lc, adj.

To mingle (or mix together) Misco, ere.

A mi-

A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n.

A minstrell (or fidler) Menestrellus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Minstrellus, i, m. Tibicen, iais, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineriis.

A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the Kings 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, causeth 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, but according to the Pound weight. The third is the Controller, who is to see that the money be made the Just assize, to oversee the Officers, and control them, if the money be not as it ought to be, his Fee is 100 Marks per annum. The Fourth is the Master of the assay, who weigheth the Silver, and seeth whether it be according to Standard, his yearly Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifthly the Auditor to take the accompts, and make them up auditor-like. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the melting, who is to see the Silver cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the melter; which is after the As-

say master hath made tryal of it. Seventhly, the Clerk of the Irons who seeth that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. Eighthly the Graver, who graveth the stamps for the money. Ninthly the smelter of Irons, who after they be graven, smiteth them upon the money. Tenthly the melters that melt the Bullion, before it come to the Coyning. Eleventhly the Blanchers, who do aneal, boyle and cleanse the money. Twelfthly the Porter, who keepeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteen the Provost of the mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to oversee them. Lastly the Moniers, who are some to Sheer the money, some to forge it, some to beat it abroad, some to round it, some to Stamp or Coin it. Their wages is not by the day or year, but uncertain, according to the weight of the money coined by them.

M I R.

A miracle, Miraculum, i, n.

Miraculous, Miraculosus, a, um.

A Quag-mire (or bog) Palus, i, m.

M I S.

Mischief, Infortunium, ii, n. Pernicies, ei, f.

Mischievous, Perditus, a, um. Perniciosus, a, um.

To misconstrue, Detorqueo, ere.

A misdeed, Male-factum, i, n.

To misdo, Malefacio, ere.

A misdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.

Misery (or adversity) Miseria, a, f.

M O.

The misne (or misen Sail of a ship) Epidromus, i, m.

Misprison, Misprifio, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, neglect, or negligence, or oversight, Vid. *Stawns. pl. cor. Lib. 1. cap. 19.* which read at large. Anno 8. H. 6. cap. 15. Anno 14. Ed. 3. cap. 6. Stat. 1. Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 40. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments, Sect. 63, in fine, anno 14. Eliz. cap. 8. Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 238.

A mystery (or Trade) Mysterium, ii, n.

M I T.

A mitre (a Bishops attire of the head) Mitra, x, f.

Mittimus. A writ whereby Records are sent from one Court to another, West. part 2, Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 138. F. & 154. B. of divers other uses and applications of this mittimus. See Regist. Orig. in the Table of the Book.

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, x, f.

The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Alliaia, x, f.

M O D.

A model (or frame of any thing) Modulus, li, m.

To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderator, 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, where-

M O.

by 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 allegantur, esse vera.*

M O E.

Moelles (the Family) De Moelis.

M O I.

Le Moigne, or Monk (the Family) De Moña, Monachus.

A moiety (or half part) Medietas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A mole-catcher, Talpicideus, i, m.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.

To molest, Molesto, arc.

Molestation, Molestatio, onis, f.

Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

M O M.

A moment, Momentum, i, n.

M O N.

A monarch, Monarcha, x, f.

A monarchy (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, x, f.

A monastery, Monasterium, ii, n.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

A month, Mensis, is, m.

Monthly, Menstruatim, adv. Mensatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, x, f. Pecunia, x, f. Yet for moneys we commonly

monly use, *Denarii*, as *Possessionatus de decem libris in Pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis suis propriis.*

Advance money, *Pecunia preparatoria*.

Press-money, *Auctoramentum*, i, n.

Current money, *Pecunia ambulans*, æquæ à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, *Pecuniaz numeratz*, *Præsens pecunia*, *Argentum præsentaneum*.

In ready money, *In pecuniis numeratis*.

The right or art of coining money, *Monetarium*, ii, n.

One that maketh the Kings money, *Monetarius*, ii, m.

To pay ready money, *Numerare Pecuniam*.

Well monied, *Nummosus*, a, um.

Money lying unimproved, *Sterilis Pecunia*.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, *Æstimare pecuniaz*.

A money bag, *Sparteum*, ei, n. *Saccus nummarius*, *Theca nummularia*.

Moniers, *Monetarii*, orum, m. (i.e.) *Ministers of the Mint*, which make and Coin the Kings money. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. 6. & anno 1. Ed. 6. cap. 15.*

A monk, *Monachus*, i, m.

Monkery (the profession of a Monk) *Monachatus*, i, m. *Whitlocks* reading in the middle Temple, 2d. *August*, 1610, upon the *Stat. 21. H. 21. c. 13. de facultatibus Beneficiorum fo. 23. his verbis* — *Defectus*. 1. *Natalium*, as *Bastards*, *Villains*, &c. 2. *Morum*, ut *Criminosi Perjurii*. 3. *Scientia*, want of Learning. 4. *Civil capacity*, as *Monachatus*, *Utlaria*.

A monkey, *Cercopithecus*, i, m.

Monmouth (in Wales) *Monmuthia*, *Monumetha*, *Monumuthia*.

Of Monmouth, *Moumerchenfia*.

A monopoly (a sole buying or selling) *Monopolia*, æ, f.

Montacute (in Somersetshire.)

Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family) *De Monte acuto*.

Mont-eagle (the Family) *De Monte aquila*.

Montchensey (the Family) *De Monte Canisio*.

Montfichet (the Family) *De Monte Fixo*.

Montgomery (the Family) *De Monte Gomerico*.

Montgomery (in Wales) *Mons Gomericus*, *Montgomeria*.

Monthermer (the Family) *De Monte Hermerii*.

Montjoy (the Family) *De Monte Jovis*.

Mont-Pesson (the Family) *De Monte Pessonis*.

Mont-piffon (the Family) *De Monte Pifferio*.

Montrose (in Scotland) *Celurca*, *Mons rosarum*.

A monument, *Monumentum*, i, n.

M O O.

Moorish ground, *Mora*, æ, f.

To moor a ship (or to fasten her that she stick in the mudd) to tyne or bind her in some Creek or harbour with Cables, or great Ropes. *Navem continenti alligare*, *navem fistere in Portu*, *navem deducere*, *appellere ad Portum*.

A moot, *Mota*, æ, f. (i.e.) a Court or Convention, a Plea, also a Castle, also a Moat or Ditch of water.

M O R.

M O.

M O R.

Moral (or pertaining to manners) *Moratis*, le, adj.

Morgan (a mans name) *Morganus*, i, m.

The morning, *Aurora*, z, f.

A morsel (or bit) *Morsellum* i, n.

Mortal, *Mortalis*, le, adj.

Mortality, *Mortalitas*, atis, f.

Morter, *Intricum*, i, n. *Lutum*, i, n. *Cementum*, i, n.

White mortar, *Albarium*, ii, u.

A tray of mortar, *Qualus Cæmenti*.

To stop with mortar, *Lio*, arc.

A mortar, *Mortarium*, ii, n.

A mortar to pound spice, *Fracellium*, ii, n.

To bray in a mortar, *Pinso*, arc.

To pound in a mortar, *Pinso*, ere.

A morgage, *Mortgagium*, ii, n. *Ra. Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co. Lit. 205. Morganizand. Ra. Entr. 4.*

Mortuum vadium, It signifieth in our Common Law, a Pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing moveable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; and the Creditor holding Land or Tenement upon this bargain, is in the mean time called Tenant in Mortgage. The Cause why it is called Mortgage, is for that it standeth in doubt, whether the Feoffer or the borrower (as you may call him) will pay the money at the day appointed, or not, and if he fail to pay, then the Land which he laid in Gage upon condition of payment of the money, is gone from him for ever, and so dead to him upon Condition. But if he Pay the Money, then

M O.

is the Gage dead to the Feoffee or Tenant, and for this cause 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, untill he hath received the said sum of the Issues and profits of the Lands, so as in this case, neither Money nor Land dieth or is lost, and therefore it is called *Vivum vadium*. *Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Sect. 332.*

To mortgage, *Invadio*, arc.

A mortgaging, *Invadiatio*, onis, f. *1. Mon. 478. Ry. 272. Glan. 79. Lex. 73.*

Mortimer (the Family) *De Mortuo mari*.

A mortise, *Incastratura*, z, f. *Cubilia*, um, n. *Columbaria*, orum, n.

Mortmain, *Mantus 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 recompense of his personal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life time.

Morpit (in Northumberland) *Corstoptum*, *Corstoptum Curia*.

Morsby (in Cumberland) *Morbium*.

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 mans name) *Moses*, is, m.

A moß,

M O.

A mess, Mossa, z, f. 2. *Mon*
632. 636.

Mossy-ground, Mossietum, i, n.

M O T.

A mote round a house, Fossa, z, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

*A mother in law (my wives or
husbands mother)* Socrus, cri, f.

A mother in law (or a step mother)
Matrastra, z, f. *Materiastra*, z, f.

A grand-mother, Avia, z, f.

*The grand-fathers, or grand-mo-
thers Mother*, Abavia, z, f.

The mother tongue (or language)
Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Vernacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus, as,
m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

M O V.

*Movables (or any Goods that can
be removed from place to place)* Bon
na mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

*A mould (or Form, wherein any
thing is framed)* Modulus, li, m.
Proplasma, atis, n.

Moulds (or patterns) Forma-
menta, orum.

A moulding board for bread, Ta-
bula pistoria.

*The art of making moulds for Image
work of clay*, Proplastice, ea, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.

Mounds, Clausura.

A mountain (or mound) Mons
tis, m.

Mountains (in Ossery in Ireland)
Bladinz montes.

A mountebank, Medicafter, tri,
m. Circularor, oris, m.

Mountbault (the Family) De
Monte Alto.

M U.

Mountfort (the Family) DeMon-
te Forti.

A mouse trap, Muscipula, z, f.

A mousecatcher, Muscio, onis, m.

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) Orifi-
cium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semoventia.

2. Mon. 511. Some watches are
called movements.

M O W.

To mowe (or cut Corn, or Hay)
Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

*A mow (stack or pile of hay, corn,
&c.)* Tassa, z, f. Strues, is, f. Mo-
les, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mow-
braia.

A mower, Messarius, ii, m. Fal-
carius, ii, m. Foenifeca, z, m.

Mowings, Messura, arum, f.
Brac. 35.

To mow grass, Herbam falcare.

To mow or reap corn, Blada me-
tere.

M U E.

A mue for hawks, Mutatorium,
ii, n.

M U F.

A womans muffler, Focale, is, n.

M U L.

Mula Island, Maleos, Mula.

*The mul of Candire (a promontory
in Scotland)* Epidium, Epidiorum.

*The mul of Galloway (a promon-
tory in Scotland)* Novantuni Cher-
sonesus, Novantum Promonto-
rium.

A mule,

A mule, *Mulus*, i, m. *Mula*, z, f. (i. e.) a mule engendred of an ass and a mare.

A mule (engendred of a horse and she ass) *Bardo*, onis, m. *Hinnus*, i, m.

A muletier (or mule driver) *Mulio*, onis, m. *Mulicurius*, ii, m.

M U N.

Muncorn, *Qlicastrum*, i, n.

A muniment, *Munimentum*, i, n. (i. e.) a Deed or writing, whereby to defend an Estate.

A muniment house for the keeping of Records, &c. *Manimen*, inis, n.

A mungrel (Dog) *Hybrida*, z, m.

Munster (in Ireland) *Momonis*.

M U R.

Murage, *Muragium*, ii, n. It is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing of publick 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 gathering of money, toward walling of the same. *Anno 3. Ed. 1. cap. 30.*

To murder, *Murdero*, arc. *Ra. Entr. 11. Cow. 177. Brac. 134. Cov. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro*, arc.

Murder, *Murdrum*, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law a wilful and felonious killing of any other upon prepenfed Malice. *Anno 52. H. 3. cap. 25. West part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Self. 47.*

Heta saith that it was not murder, except it were proved that the party slain were *English*, and no stranger. But as *Stawford* saith. *Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2.* the

Law in this point is altered by the *Stat. Anno 14. Ed. 3. cap. 4.* and murder is now otherwise to be defined. When a man upon prepenfed malice killeth another, whether secretly or openly, it maketh no matter, whether he be an *Englishman* or a foreigner, living under the Kings Protection. And prepenfed malice is here either exprefs or implied: Exprefs when it may be evidently proved, that there was formerly some evil design implied; when one killeth another suddenly, having no time to defend himself; as going over a stile, &c. *Crompt. Justice of Peace in the Chapter of murder, fol. 19. B.*

If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his assistance come to suppress the Fray, and to preserve the Peace, and in doing their Office, the Constable or any of his assistants is slain, this is murder in the Law, although the murderer knew not the party which was killed, and although the affray was suddain, because the Constable and his assistants, came by authority of the Law to keep the Peace, and to prevent the danger which may ensue by breaking of it, and for this the Law adjudgeth it murder, and that the murderer had malice prepenfed, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. *Conk 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments. fol. 10.*

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a watchman be killed in doing his Office, this is murder.

The

The like is in *9. Rep. Mackallies Case*, and this reason given, for this is *contra potestatem Regis & Legis*.

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in resisting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepensed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. *Cook. 9. Rep. Mackallies Case.*

The Statute *1. Jac. Reg. c. 8.* hath well provided, that that party that stabbeth, or thrusteth any person (not having a weapon drawn, or that hath not first stricken him) so as he dye thereof within six months after, shall suffer death as a wilfull murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight, and after they meet suddenly and fight again, and B. killeth A. this seemeth murder, and malice shall be intended in B. upon the former hurt; but now if A. had killed B. this seemeth but manslaughter in A. for his former malice shall be thought to be appeased by the hurt he first did to B. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 163.*

If two fall out upon a sudden occasion, and agree to fight in such a field, and each of them go and fetch their weapon, and go into the field, and therein fight, the one killeth the other: here is no malice prepensed, for the fetching of the weapon and going into the field, is but a continuance of the sudden falling out, and the blood was never Cooled; (cave: this not Law now) but if they appoint to fight the next day, that is malice prepensed. *Sir Edward Cokes 3. part of Institutes c. 1.*

If A. put Poison in a pot of Wine, to the intent to Poison B. and lay it in a place where he supposeth B. will come and drink of it, and by accident one C. (to whom A. hath no malice) come and of his own head take the pot and drink off this, of which Poison he dies, this is murder in A. for he completh the Event with the Intention, and the end with the Cause. But if one prepare Ratsbane, to kill Rats and Mice, or other Vermine, and leave this in some place to this purpose, and with no ill intent; and one finding this, eat of it, this is not felony, because he which prepared the Poison, had no evil or felonious intent. *Cook. 9. Rep. Agnes Gores case.*

John Sanders had a purpose to kill his Wife, to the intent he might marry another whom he better affected, and opens his intent to *Alexander Archer*, and prays his aid and Counsel how he might effect it; he Counsels him to Poison her. And to this purpose the said *Alexander* buys the Poison, viz. Arsenick and Rose-acre, and gives this to *Sanders* to minister to his Wife; afterwards he gives his Wife this in a roasted Apple, and the Wife eats a little part of it, and gives the remnant to her young Child about three years old, and the said *John Sanders* seeing this, reprehends his Wife, and saith that apples were not good for such children, and she saith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the poisoned apple, which the Father permits to avoid suspicion; afterwards the woman recovers, and

and the Child dies of the said Poison. This was murder in *Sanders*, though he bore no malice to his Child, because he had an Intent to kill a person. Here *Sanders* was adjudged a Principal, and hanged; but whether *Archer* was necessary here, was a great doubt, for his offence was in Counselling; and procuring him to kill his Wife, and no other, for no mention was made of the Daughter. So if one lie in wait in a place to kill one, and another cometh to the place, and he which lies in wait mistakes him, and kills him; this is murder, being founded upon prepetrated malice, *Flourens Comment. Sanders Case*:

If a Peer of the Realm be Arraigned at the suit of the King, upon an indictment of murder, he shall be tryed by his Peers, that is Nobles; but if he be appealed of murder by a Subject, his Tryal shall be an ordinary Jury of twelve Freeholders, as appears 10. *Edw. 4. c. 33. Hen. 8. Cook. 9. Rep.*

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a murderer, *tempore diene*, although the murder was committed in the Town-field, or lane. *L. Dyer p. 210. B.*

If a man be arraigned of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods and Chattels. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 163.*

A murderer, Morditor, oris m.

The murrain, Morina, a, f. *Fle. 169.*

Murrey (in Scotland) Moravia; Murevia.

Murrey bay (in Scotland) Varar; Vararis aestuarium.

Muschamp (the Family) De Musco-campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m.

Musical, Musicus, a, um.

Musical instruments, Organa musicalia.

Musick, Musica, a, f.

The distance or time in musick, Intervallum, i, n.

A musician that composes or sets songs and Lessons, Componista, a, m.

A musk ball (or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief) Pastillus, li, m.

A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii, m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopeta peditis.

A musketeer, Sclopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.

Mustard, Sinapis, is, f.

A mustard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fricillum, i, n.

To-muster, Mustro, are.

A muster, Mustrum, i, n.

A muster master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Muster rolls, Rotuli Lustratorii.

A mustering, Mustratio, oris, f.

Musters (the Family) De Mustariis.

Mute, Mutus, a, um. Is one that will not plead, or that will not put himself upon his Countrey in a criminal Cause.

Mutton, Caro vervecina; Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.

A shoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.

A leg

N A.

A leg of mutton, Clunus ovina.
 A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-stall) Ficeclla, z, f.

N A G.

A Nag, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.

A saddle nag, Equus vectarius.

A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Ent. 225.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.

A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.

A little nail, Clavulus, li, m.

The nail of the fingers, or toes; Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.

To strip naked, Nudo, are. Vestes exuere.

A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in Law, Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.

The first name (or Christian name) Prænomen, inis, n.

A surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A nick name, Improperium, ii, n.

To name (or nominate.) Nominare, are.

N A.

One that knoweth the names of things, and calleth them by their several names. Nomenclator, oris, m.

Namptwich (in Cheshire) Vicus malhanus.

N A P.

The nape, neck or middle of the neck, Cervix, icis, f.

A napkin, Mantile, is, n. Mantelium, ii; n. Manipularium, ii, n.

A napkin to wipe the face, Facitergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, oris, f.

N A S.

Nasaret (a womans name) Nasaretta, z, f.

Naseby (in Northamptonshire) Navesbeia.

N A T.

Nathan (a mans name) Nathan, Indecl.

Nathaniel (a mans name) Nathaniel, lis, m.

A nation, Natio, oris, f.

Native, Nativus, a, um.

The feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, Festum nativitatis Beatz mariz virginis.

Nativity, Nativitas, atis, f.

To calculate ones nativity, Horoscöpo, are.

A caster or calculator of nativities, Horoscopus, i, m. Genethliacus, i, m.

Nature, Natura, z, f.

Natural,

N E.

Natural, Naturalis, lc, adj.
A naturalist, Physiologus, i, m.
Naturalization, Naturalizatio, onis, f.

N A U.

The nave of a cart wheel, Medium Rotz, Mediulus Rotz.
The navel, Umbilicus, i, m.
A navy, fleet or army of ships, Clafis, is, f.
Navigation, Navigatio, onis, f.
Navalis disciplina.

N E.

Ne admittor, Is a writ that lyeth for the Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit*, or him that hath an action of *Darein presentement* depending in the Common Bench, and fear-eth that the Bishop will admit the Clerk of the Defendant, during the suit between them, and this writ must be sued within six Months after the avoidance, because after the six months, the Bishop may presene by Lapse. *Regist. Orig. fol. 31. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 27.*

N E A.

Near, Propinquus, a, um.
Near at hand, In promptu.
Near to, Prope, adv.
Neath (in Glamorganshire) Nidum, Nidus.
Neats leather, Pellis bovina.

N E C.

Necessary, necessarius, a, um.
Necessity (or want), Necessitas, atis, f.

N E.

The neck, Collum, i, n.
A neckcloth, Strophium, ii, m.
A necklace, Torquis, is, d. g.
A necklace with three rows of Pearl, Triflum, i, n.
Necromancy (or divination by calling up deceased bodies) Necromantia, æ, f.
A necromancer, Necromanticus, ci, m.

N E E.

A neeze, Neptis, is, f.
A needle, Acus, us, f.
A little needle, Acutella, æ, f.
A needles eye, Foramen acus.
A needle case, Acutheca, æ, f.
Aciarium, ii, n.
A garment of needle work, Vestis acupicta, Vestis Phrygia.
The needle of a ship-mans compass, used in a ship, or of a dial, Versoria, æ, f.
A needle-maker, Acicularius, ii, m.

N E G.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.
A negative that implies an affirmative, a *Negative pregnant*, Negativum, i, n. *Negativa pregnantis*.
To neglect, Negligo, ere.
Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.
Negligence, Negligentia, æ, f.
Negligent, Negligens, tis, Part.
Negligently, Negligenter, adv.
A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.
Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, lc, adj.

The Neighbourhood, Vicinetum, i, n. *Cow. 238. 268. Co. Lit. 155. 11. Co. 25.*

N E P.

N E.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.
The nephews wife, Prōnūrus, ūs, f.

N E R.

Nero (a mans name) Nero, otis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. *Cassis*, is, m.

A sweep-net, or drag net to catch fish, Tragus, i, n. *Tragula*, æ, f.

Verriculum, i, n. *Sagena*, æ, f.

A casting net, Funda, æ, f.

A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. *Rete aucupatorium*.

A wheel or bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.

A small float net, Rete jaculum.

A hay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.

A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, æ, f.

A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n.

The arming or cross mashing a net, Semplagium, ii, n.

Cords or nets wherewith fowlers intangle birds, Restrictæ, arum, f.

A mash or hole of a net, Macula, æ, f.

An arming of a net, Epidromis, is, f. *Plagæ*, arum, f.

A net maker, Retiarius, ii, m.

Net-work, Reticulatum opus.

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.

Never after, Nunquam dehinc.

N E.

Nevertheless, Nihilo minus, tamē, conjunct.

Nevil (the Family) De Nova villa & de Nevilla.

Neuter (or Neutral) Neutrālis, le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.

To make new, Novo, arc. *Renovo*, arc. *Novello*, arc.

Newburgh (the Family) De Novo Burgo.

Newark (the Family) De Novo loco.

Newbury (in Berkshire) Nubiria Spiriz.

Newcastle upon Tine (in Northumberland) Monarchapol, Novum Castellum.

Newcastle (the Family) De Novo Castello.

New hall (a stately house in Essex) Locus. Nova aula.

Newenden (in Kent) Anderida. Noviodunum.

Newington (in Kent or near it) Durolevum.

Newmarket (in Suffolk) Novum forum, Novus mercatus.

Newmarket beath, Campus Novoforensis.

Newmarch (the Family) De Novo Mercatu.

Newnham (in Hertfordshire) Villa nova.

Newport, Novus portus.

Newport (in the Isle of Wight) Medena, Novus Burgus.

Newport Pagnel (in Buckinghamshire) Neoportus Paganellicus.

New years day, Festum Circumcisionis domini.

A News-monger, Famigerator, oris, m.

F f

To

N I.

*To forge or carry about news, Fami-
gigero, arc.*

N E X.

Next, Proximus, a, um.

Next after, Inde, deinde, adv.

N I C.

*Nicholas (a mans name) Nico-
laus, i, m.*

*Nicola (a womans name) Nico-
la, a, f.*

N I E.

*Niele or Neal (the Family) Ni-
gellus.*

N I G.

A night, Nox, tis, f.

A night guard, Excubitum, i, n.

To lodge all night, Pernocto, arc.

*A night cap, Galerulus, li, m.
Pileus nocturnus.*

To wax night, Noctesco, ere.

*Nightly (night by night) Noctua-
tim adv. West Indictments 239.*

*In the night, Noctanter. in In-
dictments.*

N I H.

*Nilil dicit. Is a failing to put
in answer to the Plea of the Plain-
tiff by the day assigned, which if
a man do omit, Judgment passeth
against him, as saying nothing
why it should not.*

N I N.

Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.

Nineteen, Novendecim, adv.

Nine times, Novies, adv.

Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.

N I.

*Nineteenth, Nonogefimus, a, um.
The ninth, Nonus, a, um.*

N I P.

*A nipple of the breast, Papil-
la, a, f.*

N I S.

*Nisi prius, Is a writ judicial,
which lyeth in case where the En-
quest is panelled, and returned be-
fore the Justices of the Bank, the
one party, or the other, making
Petition, to have this writ for the
ease of the Country. It is direct-
ed to the Sheriff, commanding that
he cause the men Impanelled to
come before the Justices in the
same County, for the determina-
tion of the Cause there, except it
be so difficult, that it need great
deliberation. In which case it is
sent again to the Bank. Anno 14.
Ed. 3. cap. 15. The form of the
Writ, see in old Nat. brev. fol. 159.
and in the Regist Indic. fol. 7. &
28. & 75. See the new book of
Entries, verbo, nisi prius. And it
is called nisi prius, of these words
comprised in the same, whereby
the Sheriff is willed to bring to
Westminster the men Impanelled at
a certain day, or before the Justi-
ces of the next Assizes: *Nisi die
Luna apud talem locum prius vene-
rint, &c.* whereby it appeareth
that Justices of Assizes, and Justi-
ces of nisi prius are differing. And
Justices of nisi prius must be one
of them, before whom the cause
is depending in the Bench, with
some other good man of the Coun-
ty associated unto him. Fitz. nat.
brev. fol. 240. E. which he taketh
from*

N O.

from the Statute of York, Anno 12. Ed. 2. See Westm. 2. cap. 30. anno 13. Ed. 1. & anno 27. ejusd. cap. 4. & anno 2. Ed. 3. cap. 17. & anno 4. Ejusd. cap. 11. & anno 14. Ejusd. cap. 16. & anno 7. Rich. 2. cap. 7. & anno 18. Eliz. cap. 12.

N O B.

Noble, Nobilis, le, adj. Illustris, tre, adj.

A noble (in money) Merca, x, f. Nobile, is, n.

.A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.

To make noble, Nobilito, arc.

Nobleness (or nobility,) Nobilitas, atis, f.

Nobly, Nobilitèr, adv.

N O C.

The nock in horn of a bow or arrow, Crena, x, f.

N O G.

A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) Diota, x, f.

N O M.

Nomination, Nominatio, onis, f.

Nominated, Nominatus, a, um.

N O N.

Nonage (or minority) Minoritas, atis, f. It is all the time of a mans age under one and twenty years in some cases, or fourteen in some, as marriage. See Brook Tit. Age.

Non Compos mentis, is a man of no sound memory, many times the Latin word explaineth the

N O.

true sense, and calleth him *Aments, Demens, Furiosus, Lunaticus, Fatuus, Stultus* or the like: but *non compos mentis* is most sure and legal.

Non compos mentis is of four Sorts. 1. *Ideota*, which from his Nativity by a perpetual Infirmitie is *non compos mentis*. 2. He that by sickness, grief or other accident wholly loseth his memory and understanding. 3. A Lunatick, that hath sometime his understanding, and sometime not, *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis*: and therefore he is called *non Compos mentis*, so long as he hath not understanding. *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 6. Sect. 405. & 4. Rep.*

Beverlies case, Lastly, he that by his own vicious act for a time depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as he that is drunken, but that kind of *Non Compos mentis* shall give no privilege or benefit to him or his heirs; and a descent shall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the want of understanding was perpetual.

So likewise if a man that becomes *Non Compos mentis*, by accident be disseised and suffer a descent, albeit he recover his memory and understanding again, yet he shall never avoid the Descent, and so it is *a fortiori* of one that hath *Lucida intervalla*. *Id. Ib.*

If an Ideot make a Feoffment in Fee, he shall in pleading never avoid it, saying that he was an Ideot at the time of his Feoffment, and so had been from his Nativity. But upon an Office found for the King, the King shall avoid the

Feoffment for the benefit of the Ideot, whose custody the Law giveth to the King; so it is of a *Non Compos mentis*, and so it is of him *qui Gaudet lucidis intervalis*, of an Estate made during his Lunacy; for albeit the parties themselves cannot be deceived to disabie themselves, yet twelve men upon this Office may find the Truth of the matter: But if any of them alien by fine or recovery, this shall not only bind himself, but his Heirs also.

Non Compos mentis cannot commit Felony, because he cannot have a Felonious intent. *Furiosus* (saith *Brasson*) *non intelligit quid agit, & animo & ratione caret, & non multum distat à brutis*. Neither can he commit Petty Treason. As if a woman *Non Compos mentis* kill her husband; but in some cases, *non Compos mentis* may commit High Treason, as if he kill, or offer to kill the King, for he is *Caput & salus reipublica, & à capite bona valetudo transit in omnes*; and for this cause their persons are privileged, that none ought to offer violence to them, but he is *reus criminis lese Majestatis, and percat unus ne pereant omnes*. *Cooks 4th. Rep. Beverly's Case.*

Of an Ideot which is so à *Nativitate* the King hath *Custodiam*, of *Non compos mentis* he hath only Provision. That is, of a natural Ideot, the King hath his Lands to his own use; but of *Non compos mentis*, he hath not to his own use, but shall with the Profits of the Land maintain him, his Wife, Children and Household. *Cooks 4th. Rep. Beverly's Case.*

Non distringendo, Is a writ comprising under it divers particulars, according to divers cases; all which you may see in the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo, Non distringendo*.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the general answer to an action of Trespass, 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 alledgeth 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 sit, quale sit*: This answer falleth under the first of the three; all other answers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general answer in an action of Trespass, that is, an action criminal 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 Entries. *Tit. non culpabilis, and Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. cap: 62.*

Non est Factum, Is an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is Impleaded. *Broke hoc Titulo.*

Non Implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi. Is a writ to inhibit Bayliffs, &c. from distraining any man without the Kings writ, touching his Free-hold. *Regist. fol. 171. B.*

Non omittas, Is a writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former

mer writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bayliff neglecteth to serve it, for in this case, the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bayliff, this shall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the Kings Commandment. *Old nat. brev. fol. 44.* Of this the *Regist. Orig.* hath three sorts, *fol. 82. b. & 151. & Reg. Judic. fol. 5. & 56.*

Non ponendo in Assisis & Furatis. Is a writ founded upon *Stat. Westm. 2. cap. 38.* & the *Stat. Articuli super chartas, cap. 9.* which is granted upon divers causes to men, for the freeing them from Assises and Juries. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 165.* See the *Regist. fol. 179. 100. 181. 183.*

Non residentia pro Clericis Regis. Is a writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk, employed in the Kings service, by reason of his Non-residence. *Regist. Orig. fol. 58. b.*

Non sana memoria, (not of sound memory) Is an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff or demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth his plaint or demand. And the Contents of this exception are, that the Party that did that act (being himself or any other) was not well in his wits, or mad, when he did it. See the new book of Entries, *Tit. non sana memoria,* and *dum non fuit compos mentis.* See also *Non Compos mentis.*

Non Term, Non Terminus. Is the time of vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the times or days of the

Kings Peace. *Lamb. Archaion. fol. 126.* and what these were in the time of King Edward the Confessor, see there.

None, Nullus, a, um.

The nones of every month, Nonz, arum, s, pl. Sing. caret.

Non suit, Non prosecutus est breve. Is a Renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar, to deliver their Verdict. *Anno 2. H. 4. cap. 7.* See the new book of Entries, *verbo Non suit.* The Civilians term it *Litis renunciationem.*

N O-O.

A nook of land, Noca terræ. 2. Mon. 254. bis, 331. Noka Terræ Lex. 90.

Noon, Meridies, ei, m.

N O R.

Norfolk, Nordovolca, Norfolcia, Norham (in Northumberland) Ubbanforda.

Norris (the Family) Norrisius. The north, Septentrio, onis, m. Boreas, z, m.

The north part, Pars Borealis. The north-east part, Pars Euroaquilonica.

North-west part, Borea Zephyralis.

The north pole (or pole arctick) Polus Arcticus.

Northampton town, Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Bennaventa, Isannavancia, Isannavaria, Isannavacia, Northamptonia.

Northamptonshire, Northantoniensis ager vel comitatus.

N O.

North-hall (in Hertfordshire)
Nerpus Boreale.

Northforeland (in Kent) Can-
tium Errom. Carion.

Norton hall (in Yorkshire) Nor-
tobricum.

Northumberland, Nordhumbria,
Northanimbria, Northimbria, Nor-
thumbria.

Norwick City, Norwicus, Nordo-
wicum, Venta.

Bishop of Norwick, Episcopus
Norwicensis.

Norwick (the Family) De Nor-
wico.

N O S.

The nose, Nafus, i, m.

The nostrils, Nares, ium, f.

N O T.

A notary, Nötarius, ii, m.

A notch (or slit) Crena, z, f.

Divisura, z, f.

To note (mark or observe any thing)

Nöto, are.

A note (or annotation) Nöta, z,
f. Annotatio, onis, f.

A note (mark or star in a book)
Stellula, z, f. Asteriscus, ci, m.

Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is
a Brief of a Fine made by the Chi-
rographer, before it is engrossed.
The form whereof, see in *West.*
part 2. symb. Tit. Fines. sect. 117.

Noted, Notatus, a, um.

Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.

Notice, Notitia, z, f.

To notify, Notifico, are.

A notion, Notio, onis, f.

Notorious, Notorius, a, um.

Nottingham, Nottinghamia.

Nottinghamshire, Nottinghami-
ensis ager vel comitatus.

Notwithstanding, Non obstante,

N U.

N O V.

The month November, November,
bris, m.

A novice, Novicius, ii, m.

Nourished, Nutritus, a, um.

A nourisher, Nutritor, oris, m.

A nourishing, Nutritio onis, f. Nu-
tricio, onis, f.

Nourishment, Nutrimentum, i, n.
Alimentum, i, n.

To nourish, Nutrio, ire.

N O W.

Nowres (the Family) De Nodo-
riis.

N U L.

To null, Nullo, are. Adnullo.

N U M.

A number, Numerus, i, m.

To number, Numero, are.

Of number, Numeralis, le, adj.

N U N.

A Nun, Monacha, z, f.

A Nunnery, Absterium, ii, n.

N U R.

A nurse, Nutrix, icis, f. Alum-
na, z, f.

A nursery, Alimoniarium, ii, n.
Nutriciarium, ii, n.

A nursery of trees, Seminarium
ii, n.

N U S.

Nusance, Nocumentum, i, n. It
signifieth in our Common Law not
only a thing done, whereby ano-
ther

N U.

ther man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but especially the assise or writ lying for the same. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 183.* And this writ *de Nocumento*, or of Nufance, 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 Nufance 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 Nufance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nufance, 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 punished a hundred times for one and the same cause. But if any particular person after the Nufance made, hath a more particular damage than any other, for this particular injury he shall have a particular Action upon the Case. *Cooks 5th. Rep. Williams Case.*

N U T.

- A nut, *Nux, nucis, f.*
- A hazel nut (or filberd) *Avellana, x, f. Corylum, li, n.*
- A wall-nut, *Juglans, dis, f.*
- A nutmeg, *Nux moschata vel Myristica,*

O A.

- A nut-cracker, *Nucifrangibulum, i, n.*
- A place where nuts grow, *Nucetum, i, n.*

O A K.

- A Oak, *Quercus, us, f.*
- An grove of oaks, *Quercetum, i, n.*
- Oaken (of oak) *Quercus, a, um.*

O A R.

- The oar of a ship or boat, *Remus, i, m.*
- An iron oar, *Strictura, x, f.*
- The handle of an oar, *Manubrium, ii, n.*
- The broadest part, or blade of the oar, *Palmula, x, f. Tonfa, x, f.*
- A round piece of wood whereat the Oars do hang by a Leather thong, *Sealmus, i, m.*
- Oar of a mine, *Ora, x, f. 2 Inst. 579. Ura, x, f. F. b. p. 1. part Second Edition fol. 337. Quadam venez five mineræ & Plumbagines Sive Metallacupri, aurum vel argentum in se continentes Anglice dicta. Mines and Oars of Copper, containing in themselves Gold or Silver. Plowd Com. fo. 310. Infor. pur Mynes.*
- Lead oar, *Ura plumbea.*
- The space between the oar in a Galley, *Intersealmium, ii, n.*

O A T.

- Oats, *Avēna, x, f.*
- Of oats, *Avenacēus, a, um. Avēnarius, a, um.*
- Wild oats, *Bromus sterilis. Fēstucago, inis, f. Lolium, ii, n.*
- Oat-meal, *Farina avenacea.*

F f 4

An

O B.

An oaten field, Avenarium, ii, n.
An oath, Affidavit, idem per omnes casus. n. Sacramentum, i, n.
 Depositio, onis, f. juramentum.

O B E.

Obedience, Obedientia, æ, f.
An obeliske, Obeliscus, ci, m.
The ground work of an obelisk,
 Crepidines Obelisci.

O B I.

To object (or lay against) Objicio, ere.
An object, Objectum, i, n.
An objection, Objection, onis, f.
Objected, Objectus, a, um.

O B L.

An oblation (or offering) Oblatio, onis, f.

An obligation, Obligatio, onis, f. Obligation is a word of his own Nature, of large extent, but it is commonly taken in the Common Law, for a Bond containing a penalty, with condition for payment of money, or to do or suffer any Act or thing, and a Bill is most commonly taken for a single Bond without Condition. *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 1. Sect. 259.*

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. c. 5.*

If a man be bound to Pay twenty Pound at any time at a Place

O B.

certain, the Obligor cannot tender the money at that place when he will, for then the obligee should be bound to perpetual attendance, and therefore the Obligor in respect of the uncertainty of the time, must give the Obligee Notice, that on such a day at the place limited he will Pay the money, and then the Obligee must attend there to receive it; for if the Obligor pay the money, he shall save the Penalty of the Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 340.*

Whereas a man is bound to pay ten Pound at such a day and place, if the Obligee accept a less sum at the same day and place, this appears to the Court to be no satisfaction of the greater, but acceptance of the less at a day before it is due, or at another place, or of some other thing (as of an horse) may be a satisfaction, *Cooks 5th. Rep. Pinnels Case.*

When any act to be done by Condition, is to be done by the Sole act, or Labour, or Industry of a Stranger, which act in no manner concerns the Obligor, Obligee, or any other person, and no time is limited when this shall be done, it sufficeth the Obligor, if the act be done in the Life of him which ought to do this. As if I am obliged to you on Condition, that J. S. shall go to Rome or Jerusalem, or that such a Student in Divinity at the University shall preach at Pauls, 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. *Cooks 6th. Rep. Bothies Case.*

Obligatory

O D.

Obligatory (obliging or binding)
Obligatorius, a, um.
To oblige (or bind by obligation)
Obligo, are.
To obliterate (blot out or abolish)
Oblitero, are.
To observe (or mark diligently)
Observo, are.

An obstacle, **Obstaculum**, li, n.
Obstinate (or wilfull) **Obstinatus**, a, um.

Obstruction, **Obstructio**, onis, f.

To obtain, **Obtineo**, ere.

To obtain by request, **Impetro**, are.

To obtrude, **Obtrudo**, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, **Occasio**, onis, f.

An occupation (or using) **Occupatio**, onis, f.

To occupy (or use) **Occupo**, are.

An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happened by chance)
Occurrentia, a, f.

The ocean sea that compasseth the world, **Oceanus**, i, m.

O C K.

Ock river (in Devonshire) **Ockus**.

Ockhampton (in Devonshire) **Ockhamptonia**.

O C T.

The month of October, **October**, bris, m.

O C U.

An Oculist, **Ophthalmicus**, i, m.

O D O.

Odoriferous, **Odoriferus**, a, um.

O F.

O E C.

Oeconomy (or administration of a Family) **Oeconomia**, a, f.

Oeconomical (belonging to Government of a house) **Oeconomicus**, a, um.

O F F.

Of, De, **Præp.**

Offal (of any thing sifted or searfed)
Excretum, i, n.

Offal (or refuse cut off) **Refegmen**, inis, n.

Offal (or refuse) **Palca**, a, f.

An offence, **Offensa**, a, f.

Charged with an offence, **Rectatus**, a, um. **Arrestatus**, a, um. **Lex. 9. Ry. 85. Rettum, Restatus, Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2. Inst. 42. 151. 1 Mon. 763.**

To offend, **Offendo**, ere.

Offending (going against) **Contraveniens**. **Ra. Ept. 467.**

To offer (or present) **Offero**, erre.

An office, **Officium**, ii, n.

An officer (a minister of a Court)
Officiarius, ii, m.

An officer belonging to the King, that provides Oats for his horses, **Avenator**, oris, m.

To be prickt down or appointed for an Office (or for Pay) **Adpunctor**, aris.

A Jack out of Office, **Ethronus**, i, m. **Officiperda**, a, m.

An official (Commissary or Chancellor to a Bishop) **Officialis**. **Official** in our Statute and Common Law, signifies him whom the Archdeacon Substituteth in the executing of his Jurisdiction, as appeareth by the Statute, **Anno 32. H. 8. cap. 15.**

Officious, **Officiosus**, a, um.

An

O I.

An offspring (or progeny) Soboles, is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc. Sobolcs.

O F T.

Oftēn, Szpē, frequenter, adv. When and as oftēn, Quando & quoties.

Tben and so oftēn, Tunc & toties. So oftēn as, or as oftēn as, Toties quoties.

Very oftēn, Szpiusculē, Szpissimē, adv.

Very oft (or frequent) Szpissimus, a, um.

Oftentimes, Szpenumero, adv.

O G I.

An ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, circlet or round band in architecture) Corona, z, f. Præcinctura, z, f. Projectura, z, f.

O I L.

Oil, Oleum, i, n.

To oil (or. anoint with oil) Ungere Oleo.

An oil seller (or oil maker) Olearius, ii, m.

A penninorth of oil, Denarata Olei. Spel. 198.

An oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d. g.

Made or mixed with oil, Oleatus, t, um.

Oiled, Oleo unctus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Olcorfus, a, um.

D'oily (the Family) De Oilcio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oilet hole (or button hole) Fibularium, ii, n.

O L.

O I N.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n. He that maketh or selleth ointments, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Unguentaria, z, f.

O I S.

An oister, Ostrea, z, f.

An oister-pit, Ostrearia, z, f.

An oister-man, Ostrearius, ii, m.

An oister-woman, Ostreatrix, icis, f.

Full of oisters, Ostreosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oisters, Ostrearius, a, um.

O K E.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Ufocona, Ufocona.

Oker that painters do use, Ochra, z, f.

O L D.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. z.

An old woman, Anus, ūs, f.

To be old (or wax old) Seneco, ere. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senecta, z, f.

Old Carlile (See Burghupon Sands.)

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.

Old Radnor, Magz, Magi, Magnz,

Magni, & Magnis. Old town (in Herefordshire) Bleffium.

O L E.

Oleron isle (in France) Ulecarus.

O L I.

O R.

O R.

O L I.

O R A.

Olive (a womans name) Oliva, *z*, f.
Oliver (a mans name) Oliverus,

i, m.

An oration, Oratio, *onis*, f.
Oratory (or belonging to an Ora-
tor) Oratorius, *a*, um.

An Orator, Orator, *oris*, m.

O M I.

Ominous, Ominosus, *a*, um.
An omission, Omissio, *onis*, f.
To omit (or let pass) Omitto, *ere*.

O R B.

An orb (a sphere, or round com-
pass) Orbis, *is*, m.

O N E.

One, Unus, *a*, um.
Of one, Unalis, *le*, adj.

O R C.

An orchard, Pomarium, *ii*, n.
A young orchard, Plantarium, *ii*, n.

O P E.

Open law, Lex manifesta, Lex ap-
 parens. It is making of Law,
 which by *Magna Charta*, cap. 28.
 Bayliffs may not put men unto,
 upon their own bare assertions, ex-
 cept they have witnesses to prove
 their Imputation.

Operation (or working) Operatio,
onis, f.

O R D.

To ordain (or appoint) Ordino,
are.

An ordaining. (or ordination) Or-
 dinatio, *onis*, f.

The tryal by ordel, Ordalium, *ii*,
 n. *Judicium ignis & aquæ.*

Order, Ordo, *inis*, m.

Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinatim, *adv.*

An ordinance (law, decree or sta-
tute) Decretum, *i*, n. Statutum, *i*, n.
 Edictum, *i*, n.

Ordinary (or usual) Ordinarius,
a, um.

An ordinary, Ordinarius, *ii*, m.
 Ordinary, is he that hath ordinary
 Jurisdiction in causes Ecclesiastical,
 immediate to the King and his
 Courts of Common Law, for the
 better execution of Justice; as
 the Bishop or any other that hath
 exempt and immediate Jurisdicti-
 on in Causes Ecclesiastical. It is
 derived *ab ordine* to put him in
 mind of the Duty of his Place, and
 of that Order and Office that he
 is called unto. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3.*

O P P.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, *atis*, f.
To oppose (or object) Oppono, *ere*.
An opposite (contrary or Antago-
nist) Oppositus, *us*, m. Antago-
 nista, *a*, m.

To oppress, Opprimo, *ere*.

Opprobrious, Opprobriosus, *a*, um.

O R.

Or, Aut, vel, five, seu. (aut)
 should be used in the beginning of
 a Sentence. (*vel*) in Connexion
 of words. (*five, seu*) in further
 proceeding of a thing pleaded,
 seldom using the same word twice
 together.

c. 11,

O R.

c. 11. Sect. 641. *Cooks 2 part of Institutes. cap. 19.*

Ordinarily, Ordinariè, adv.
Ordnance, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.

Ore river (in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

An organ (or musical instrument)
Organum, i, n.

Organ pipes, Cantes, f. pl.

The keys of the organ, Epitoniorum manubria.

An organ player (or organist) Organista, x, m.

O R I.

The orifice (mouth or brim of any thing) Orificium, ii, n.

Origen (a mans name) Origenes, is, m.

The original (or first pattern)
Archætypum, i, n.

An original (or beginning) Origo, inis, f. Principium, ii, n.

Originally, Originalitèr, adv.

O R K.

Orkeney islands (on the coasts of Scotland) Orcades Insulæ. Orchadia.

Orkeney island, Orkencia.

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 T.

O R P.

An orphan (or fatherless child)
Orphanus, i, m.

Orpington (in Kent) Dorpendunum.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, x, f.

Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, x, f.

O R Y.

Orythia (a womans name) Orythia, x, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a mans name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Ostentation (or vain boasting)
Ostentatio, onis, f.

O S W.

Oswald (a mans name) Oswaldus, i, m.

O T F.

Oxford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwise, Aliquo secius, adv.

Otho (a mans name) Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

O U.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfurnium, ii, n.

To heat an oven, Infurno, are.

To make an oven, Furneo, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven) Furnaceus, a, um.

Over or crosses a bank, Extransverso Ripæ. Ry. 552.

Over or crosses a valley, Extransverso vallis. 2 Mon. 649.

Over or crosses the water, Extransverso aquæ. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 616.

Over or crosses a way, Extransverso viæ. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo intransverso usque ad 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancashire) Calacum, Brementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superfusus, a, um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.

The overmost part (or surface of any thing) Superficies, ei, f.

To over reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

To oversee, Inspicio, ere.

A overseer (as he that overseeth workmen) Inspector, oris, m. Antistitor, oris, m.

The oversight (of workmen, &c.) Oversightio, onis, f.

An oversight (or Error) Error, oris, m.

To overthrow (or cast down) Diruo, ere. Evertio, ere.

Overthrown (or turned up side down) Dirutus, a, um. Evertus, a, um.

O U.

Overthrown (or destroyed) Profligatus, a, um. Confernatus, a, um.

An overthrowing, Everasio, onis, f. Subversio, onis, f.

An overthrower, Everfor, oris, m.

To over-weigh, Superponero, are.

To overwhelm, Obruo, ere.

O U G.

It ought (or it behoveth) Oportet, debet.

O U I.

Ovid (a mans name) Ovidius, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciata, æ, f. Uncia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium unius Unciæ.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarteria unius unciæ.

O U R.

Our. Noster, a, um.

O U S.

Ouseburn, Ifiburna.

Ouse river (in Yorkshire) Ousa.

Ouse river (in Buckinghamshire)

Ufa.

Ouseford (or Oxford.) Ifidis vadum.

Ousefney or Osney (near Oxford) Ifidis Insula.

O U T.

An out cry, Vociferatio, onis, f.

An out cry of goods to be sold, Auctionio, onis, f.

An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.

An

O X.

An outlawry, Utlagaria, z, f. It is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject, that is of the Kings Protection and the Realm. Heretofore none could be outlawed but for felony, the Punishment whereof was death, but now 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 hateful beast might. *Diffus utlagatus quasi extra legem positus.* Leigh. *Phil. Com. fol. 175.*

Outlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Uclagatio, onis, f.

The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the Law, Inlagatio, onis, f.

An out-standing, Podium, ii, n.

The outward, Externus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Debeo, ere.

Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

To pay money that is owed, Creditus solvere pecunias.

An owing, Debitum, i, n. Debitio, onis, f.

Owen (a mans name) Owenus, i, m.

O W N.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

A part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

An other mans own, Alienus, a, am.

O X E.

An ox, Bos, ovis, m.

Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.

A yoke of oxen, Celznia, z, f.

A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.

O Y.

An ox-house: See house.

An ox-stall, Bovellium, ii, n.

Oxe-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m, plur. Monast. Anglic. part 1. fo. 1021.

An Oxgang of land, Bovata terræ Spel. 104. It is as much Land as one Ox can Plow. By the Grant of an Oxgang of Land may pass Meadow and Pasture. *Le Phil. Com. fo. 174.*

A piece of ground containing four Oxgangs, Librata terræ.

About four Oxgangs of land, Mafura terræ.

O X F.

Oxford City, where is also the most famous University in the World, Bellofitum, Isidis vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium.

Bishop of Oxford, Episcopus Oxoniensis.

O X N.

Oxney isle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

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 one or more Causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection in any place. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 131, & 132.* See the Statute of Westm. 2. cap. 29. anno 13. Ed. 1. who might grant this Commission, and See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100,* for the form and occasion of the writ, as also to whom it is to be granted

P A.

granted and whom not. See *Broke Tit. Oyer and determiner.*

P A C.

A Pace, Passus, ūs, m. Gradus, ūs, m. Vestigiūm, ii, n.

A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Passus major.

A pace of two feet and a half, a step, which is the distance from the heel of the hinder foot, to the toe of the forefoot, Passus minor.

To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Sarcina, z, f. Sagma, z, f.

A small pack, Sarcinŭla, z, f.

To make packs, Sarcino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sarcinālis, le.

A pack-cloth, Segestria, z, f.

Involucrum mercium.

A pack-horse, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack-saddle, Sagma, atis, n.

Clitellæ, arum, f. Dorfuarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Paccum merceria. Pry. 197.

Packbread, Filum Sarcinarium.

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mon. 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcio, onis, m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92, 156, 177. Affle-

cia, z, m. Pedissequus, i, m.

A page of a book, Pagina, z, f.

A pageant, Castellulum, li, n.

P A.

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Sitŭla, z, f.

A milk-pail, Mulstrum, i, n.

A wreath under a pail, Cesticil-
lus, i, m.

Pain, Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Poena fortis & dura. It is a punishment for those arraigned for Felony that stand mute.

Painels (the Family), Pagenelli.

To paint, Pingo, cre.

To paint out, Delineo, are.

Painted, Pictus, a, um.

Half painted, Semipictus, a, um.

Painted colours, Pigmentum, i, n.

A maker (or seller) of painted colours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.

A painter, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, onis, f. Pictio, onis, f.

Of or for painting, Pictorius, a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or womens painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, āris, m.

P A L.

A palace (or court of a King) Palatium, ii, n. Regia, z, f.

Palace at Greenwich built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Placentia.

A county palatine, Comitatus Palatinus. Spel. 168.

A pale, Palus, i, m. Pry. 383. Ra. Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 420.

To pale (or hedge in with pales) Vallo, are.

A palfrey (Horse) Palafredus, m.

Palfredus, i, m. Palefridus, i, m.

A pal-

A palfrey-keeper, Agafo, onis, m.
Equiso, onis, m.

Pallas (a womans name) *Pallas*,
 adis, f.

A pallet-bed, *Palea*, x, f. *Stratum*,
 i, n. *Grabatus*, i, m.

The palm of the hand, *Palma*, x, f.
Canum manus, *Vola manus*.

A palm in measure the breadth of
four fingers, *Palmus*, i, m.

Palm Sunday, *Dominica palmarum*.

The palmer (or *seruler*) *Ferula*,
 x, f.

A palmister (or *diviner by the*
palm of the hand) *Chirömantes*,
 is, m.

Palmistry, *Chiromanzia*, x, f.

The palsy, *Pärälýsis*, is, f.

Sick of the palsy, *Paraliticus*, a,
 um,

P A M.

A pamphlet, *Pampletum*, i, n.

P A N.

A pan, *Patella*, x, f.

A warming-pan, *Calefactorium*,
 ii, n. *Thermoclinium*, ii, n.

A dripping-pan, *Degutturium*, ii, n.

A frying-pan, *Sartago*, inis, f.
Frictorium, ii, n.

A close-stool-pan, *Lasanum*, i, n.

A chafing-dish-pan, *Ignitabulum*,
 i, n.

A pancake, *Lägänum*, i, n. *Panis*
testuaceus.

The panch (or *lower part of the*
belly) *Abdomen*, inis, n. *Alvus*,
 i, f, & m. *Omasum*, i, n.

A pane of glass, *Quadra vitrea*.

A pane of wainscot, *Quadra lignea*.

A Pannel, *lanellum*, 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 entred their
 names into the Pannel, or little piece
 of Parchment, in *Pannello assise*.
Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. c. 2. Sect. 234.

The pannel of a horse, *Dorsuale*,
 lis, n. *Stratum*, i, n.

A pannier, *Fiscina*, x, f. *Canistrum*,
 i, n. *Panarium*, ii, n.

Pant (river in Essex) *Pente fluvius*.

A pantler, *Panarius*, ii, m. *Panitorius*,
 ii, m.

A pantry, *Panarium*, ii, n. *Paniftra*,
 x, f. *Cerealium*, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, *Papyrus*, i, f. *Charta*,
 x, f.

Fine paper, *Charta augusta*.

Paper imperial (or *royal*) *Charta*
Claudiana, *Charta Regia*, vël
Imperialis.

Blotting, *sinking paper*, *Charta Bibula*.

Brown (or *cap*) *paper*, *to wrap*
wares in, *Charta Emporetica*.

Paper not written on, *Charta pura*.

Wast paper, *Schediasma*, atis, n.

A sheet of paper, *Scheda*, x, f.

A leaf of paper, *Schedula*, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, *Scapus*,
 i, m.

A coronet of paper used by Grocers,
Cuculium, ii, n.

A small piece of paper, *Chartula*,
 x, f.

Paper mills, *Chartariæ officinæ*.
A maker

A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.

A paper merchant, Chartularius, ii, m.

A seller of paper, Păpyröpöla, x, m. Chartöpöla, x, m.

Made of paper, Chartaceus, a, um.

Belonging to paper, Chartarius, a, um.

A pap, Mamma, x, f.

Pap castle (in Cumberland) Apiacum, Epeiacum, Epiacum.

P A R.

A paradox (or matter contrary unto common opinion) Paradoxum, i, n.

A paragraph in writing, whatsoever is contained in one sentence, Paragraphus, i, m.

A parapet, Lorica, x, f. Valium paris pectori altitudinis.

A paraphrase (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphrasis, is, f.

A paraphrast, Paraphrafta, x, m.

To parboil, Semicooko, ere.

Parboiled, Semicookus, a, um.

A parcel, Parcela, x, f. Particula, x, f.

To parcel out, Parcello, arc. Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatini, adv.

Parcenary (or joint tenancy) Paragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.

Parchment (or vellum) Pergamēna, x, f. Membrana, x, f.

A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, x, f.

A parchment maker, Membranarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the place where parchment is sold, Membranaria, x, f.

Ofor belonging to parchment, Membranaceus, a, um.

Parco Fracto. Is a writ that lyeth against him that violently breaketh a Pound, and taketh out Beasts thence, which upon some trespass

done upon another mans ground, are lawfully impounded. *Regist. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100.*

To pardon, Pardonō, arc.

A pardon, Pardonatio, onis, f. Pardonatio, onis, f. It is the forgiving of an offence against the King.

To pare, Decortico, arc.

To pare or clipp, Reseco, arc.

To pare or scrape away, Abrado, ere.

A parent (father or mother) Patrens, tis, c. g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parentela, x, f.

To parget (or plaister) Crusto, arc.

To new parget (or white lime) Interpolo, arc.

Parget (or plaister) Cimentum, i, n.

Marble parget, Crusta Numida.

Pargeted (covered with thin slates of marble thin shelled) Crustatus, a, um.

A pargeter (or plaisterer) Cimentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.

A pargeting of walls, Incrustatio, onis, f.

A paring (shred, or that which is pared off) Resegmen, inis, n.

A parish, Parochia, x, f.

A parishioner, Parœcus, ci, m. Parochianus, i, m.

A park, Parcus, i, m.

The keeper of a park, Parcarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 75. Placit. Cor. 18. Stat. de Malefactoribus in Parcis.

The game of a park, Venaria Parc. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i, n. It is the Assembly of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, viz. The Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and Commons, for the debating of matters touching the Common wealth, and especially the

G g making

making and correcting of Laws, which assembly or Court is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority, as you may read in Sir Thomas Smith de Rep. Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 1. Cambd. Brit. and Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 1. & seq. The institution of this Court Polydor. Virgil. lib. 11. of his Chronicles, referreth after a sort to Hen. 1. yet confessing that it was used before, though very seldom. See more of the course & order of this Parliament, in Crompt. Jurisdikt. fol. 1. & seq. and Powel alias Hooker in his book purposely written of this matter.

A *parlour* (or inner-room) Parloria, 2, f. Conclavium, ii, m. Gœnaculum, li, n.

A *waiter in the parlour*, Triclinarius, ii, m.

Parnel (a womans name) Petrobella, 2, f.

Parole, Loquela, 2, f. It is a French word, signifying as much as *Distio*, *Allocutio*, *Sermo*, *Vox*. It is used in *Rivolin fol. 193.* for a Plea in Court. It is also some time joyned with Lease, as Lease parole, that is Lease per parole, a Lease by word of mouth.

A *parricide* (a killer of his father or mother) Parricida, 2, m.

A *parson* (or rector of a Church) Persona, 2, f.

A *parsonage*, Personatus, 2s, m.

A *partner in a parsonage*, Porcornarius pro portionaris.

Partable, Partibilis, 1e.

To *partake* (of part and take) Participo, are.

A *part* (piece or share) Pars, rtis, f.

A *small part* (or portion) Portioncula, 2, f.

Parted, Particus, a, um.

Parthenia (a womans name) Parthenia, 2, f.

Partial, Partialis, 1e, adj.

Particular, Particularis, re, adj.

A *partition*, Partitio oris, f.

A *partition wall which belongeth to two rooms*, Paries intergerinus.

Partitio faciendo: is a writ that lyeth for those that hold Lands or Tenements pro indiviso, and would sever to every one his part, against him or them that refuse to join in partition, as Coparceners, and Tenants in Gavel kind. *Old nat. brev. fol. 142. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 61. Regist. Orig. fol. 76. 316. and Regist. Judic. fol. 80.* and the new book of Entries verbo Partition.

A *partlet* (or neckerchief) Mamillare, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A *partner* (or a complice) Particeps, ipis, adj. Partiarus, ii, m.

A *joint partner with an other in office and duty*, Jugales.

Part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

Party-peers, Columnæ partibiles.

P A S.

Paschal (a mans name) Paschalis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co. Ent. 521. Brac. 163. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 258. 344. Lex. 94. It signifieth in our Common Law, the hire that a man payeth for being transported over Sea. Anno 4. Ed. 3. cap. 7. or over any river. West. 2. cap. 25. anno 13. Ed. 1.

Safe passage (guidage) Guidagium, ii, n.

To *pass* (or go by) Prætereo, ire. Transmeo, are.

To *pass at present till further examination*, Debere esse.

To *pass*, Passio, are.

A *passenger* (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A *passenger*, Vector, oris, m.

Past (or dough) Massa, 2, f.

Puff-past, Crustulata, 2, f.

Stationers

P A.

Stationers pass, Colla, x, f.
The pasterns of a horse, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of pastery work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, x, f.

A pasty or pye, Artocreas, atis, n.
Minutal dulciarium, Crustulacum, i, n.

A pastler (or maker of cakes), Crustularius, ii, n. Cupedinarius, ii, m.

A pastry, Artocrearium, ii, n.

A grazing or pasturing of cattle, Pascuagium, ii, n.

Pasturing, Pasturatio, onis, f.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To pasture, Pasturo, are.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

Pasture ground, Pascuum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentés. (i. e.)

Grants made by the King under the Great Seal.

A patentee, Concessus per literas patentes.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

A path (or foot way) Semita, x, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Patriarcha, x, m.

Patrick (a mans name) Patricius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Patrimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkshire) Prætorium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. Is one that hath the advowson or Präsentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii, n.

A patten (or wooden shoe) Calopodium, ii, n. Cuspis, i, m. Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave (or make pavements) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, are. Stra-

P A.

tumino, are. Pavimentum Ster- nere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum, i, n.

Paved, Pavimentatus, a, um. Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Persterno, ere.

Paved all through, Perstratus, a, um.

Paving (or of canseys and ways) Pavimentatio, onis, f. Stratura, x, f.

Money for paving of streets (or highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paving Beetle or such like thing wherewith they trim pavements. Pavicula, x, f. Fistuca, x, f.

To pave the floors, Ruderate Pavimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.

A pavilion (or tent) Pavilio, onis, f. Pry. 196. Sæpe. Tentorium, ii, n. Papilio, onis, f.

A pavillion (or canopy over a bed) Conopeum, ei, n.

Pahl (a mans name) Paulus, i, m.

The conversion of St. Paul, Festum conversionis Sancti Pauli.

To paunch (or unbewel) Exca- tero, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnshire) Pantonem.

To pause (or rest) Pauso, are. Spatium interponere.

A pause, Pausa, x, f.

P A W.

A paw (or foot of a beast) Ungula, x, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, tris, & oris, n.

To pawn, Oppignero, are. Pignero, are.

A pawning, Oppignatio, onis, f.

Laid to pawn, Pignoratitius, a, um.

A Pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m. Pignoratitius creditor. Pignoratator, oris, m.

P A Y.

To pay, Paio, are. 2 list. 456.

P E.

A soldier's pay (or wages) Stipendium, ii, n.

A pay-master, Director, oris, m.

Payment, Paiagia, x, f. Ry. 555. Solutio, onis, f.

A payment of corn to the King by way of purveyance, Coragium, ii, n.

P E A.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Păcifico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, m. Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacificatio, onis, f.

A Peach, Malum Persicum.

A Peacock, Pavq, onis, m.

A Pea-ben, Pava, x, f.

A Pearch (for a Hawk or Bird) Ames, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.

A Katern Pear, Pyrum crustumium.

A Pear Apple, Melapium, ii, n.

A Pear Tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Choke-Pear-Tree, Piraster, tri, m.

A Pearl, Margarita, x, f.

A Necklace of Pearls, Monile Margaritarum.

A Seller of Pearls, Margaritari-
rius, ii, m.

Pease (a kind of Pulse) Pisum, i, n.

P E B.

A Pebble-Stone, Calculus, li, m.

P E C.

Peche (the Family) De Peccato.

A Peck, Modiolus, i, m.

Peckirk near Cromland, Pegelandia.

Peculiar (or proper) Peculiaris, re, adj.

Peculiarly (or properly) Peculi-
iter, adv.

P E D.

The half round elevations upon the pedestal, Scamilli impares.

P E.

*A Pedler (he that maketh mer-
chandice of little things)* Cocio,
onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivo-
larius, ii, m. Perpola, x, m.

*A Pedlers trade in going from
town to town to sell wares*, Vellatu-
ra, x, f.

Pedlers Packs, Ægina, orum, n.

P E E.

A Peel to set bread in the oven,
Infurnibulum, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, x, f.

*A Peer or Lanterne by the shore
side*, Pharus, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realm)

Pares. (i. e.) those that be of
the Nobility of the Realm, and
Lords of the Parliament. See Stawn-
ford Pl. Cor. Lib. 3. cap. Trial per
les Peers, The Reason whereof is,
because there is a distinction of
Degrees in our Nobility, yet in all
publick actions they are equal: as
in their voices in Parliament, and
in passing upon the Trial of any
Nobleman, &c. We have no set num-
ber of them, because the number of
our Nobles may be more or less as
it pleaseth the King.

P E I.

Peirce (a mans name) Piercius,
ii, m.

To peirce (or bore) Foro, are.
Perforo, are.

A peircer (or wimble) Terebra, x, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) Frustum, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of any thing)
Fragmentum, i, n. Pecia, x, f.

To peice one thing with another,
Assuo, ere.

To pull in peices, Discerpo, ere.

A Fowling peice (or hand Gun)
Avium Bombarda.

Peiton (the Family) De Pavillia-
no. Pietonus.

*A peitrel (or breast leather of a
horse)*

P E.

horse) Antilena, α , f.

P E L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) Palfra, α , f.

A Pellet (or Plummet) Glans, dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata, α , f.

Pellets of bread or past, wherewith Capons or other Fowls are crammed, Turunda, α , f.

Pelt, Pellicea, α , f.

A Pelt (or Hide) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n. Melota, α , f.

A Pelt-man, Pelliparius, ii, m. Pellio, onis, m.

A Pelt-mans trade, Pelliparium, ii, n.

P E N.

Penance, Pœnitentia, α , f. Pœna, α , f.

A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.

Pendants, Penfilia, ium, n.

Penelope (a womans name) Penelope, Indecl.

A Pen to write withal, Penna, α , f. Calamus, i, m.

A Pen-case, Pennarium, ii, n. Calamarium, ii, n. Forulus, i, m.

A Pen-man, Librariolus, li, n.

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i, n.

Of a Pen, Pennarius, α , um.

A Penny, Denarius, ii, m. Denariolus, i, m. 2 Inst. 172.

A Pension (or ordinary Payment) Pensio, onis, f.

A Pensioner, Pensionarius, ii, m.

A Penthouse (to keep off rain) Subgrunda, α , f. Imbricamentum, i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Stillarium, ii, n. Appendix, icis, f.

A Pentice (or shed covered with boards) Penticia, α , f.

Penury, Penuria, α , f.

P E O.

People of Aflinshire (in Scotland) Cerones.

People of Atterith or Athery (in

P E.

Ireland) Auterii.

People of Belgium about Monstreul, Morini.

People of Berkshire, *ſyc.* Attrebatii.

People of Britain, Britanni, Britones.

People of Britany (in France) Veneti.

People of Buquhan (in Scotland) Taizali.

People of Buckingham, Bedford and Hertfordshires, Cattidudani, Caticuclani, Cathiccludani, Catucllani, Caticuechlani.

People of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.

People of Caermarthenshire, Muredunenses.

People of Carriſt (in Scotland) Novantes.

People of Cathneſt (in Scotland) Catini.

People about Cork (in Ireland) Vodiz & Udiz, Corionci.

People of Cheſhire, or adjoining to it, Cangi, Ceangi, Conganii.

People of Donegal or Tyrconel (in Ireland) Rhobogdii, Vennicni.

People of Cumberland, Cumbri.

People of Deſmond (in Ireland) Ibernii, Outernii.

People of Cluidesdale (in Scotland) Damnii.

People of Dorſetſhire Dorotenses, Durotriges, Murotriges, Sumotriges.

People of Gaſloway in Scotland and Cunningham, Novantæ, Novantes.

People of Conaght (in Ireland) Gangani.

People of Devonſhire and Cornwall, Damnonii, Danmonii, Dumnonii, Dunmonii, Oſtzi, Oſtiones.

People of Eſkedale, *ſyc.* (in Scotland) Horeſti, Horreſti.

People of the Fennes, Giryii.

People of Fermanagh (in Ireland) Erdini.

People of France towards the British Sea, Ofisini, Ofismii.

People of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, Dobuni, Boduni.

People of Hantsire, Meandari.

People of Holderness (in Yorkshire) Parisi.

People of Ireland, Cauçi, Chauçi, Eblani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni, Uterni.

People of Lancashire, &c. Brigantes.

People of Lennox (in Scotland, &c.) Canovaci, Carnonacæ.

People of Liddesdale, &c. (in Scotland) Elgovæ, Selgovæ.

People of man island, Mannenses.

People of Meamborow, East and West Meon (in Hampshire) Meanvarii

People of Merneis (in Scotland) Vernicones.

People of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, &c. Trinoantes, Trinobantes, Tribovantes.

People of Munster (in Ireland) Concani.

People of West Munster, Luceni, Velabri,

People of Murrey (in Scotland) Vacomagi.

People of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincoln, Derby and Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Coritavi.

A Petty People in Northumberland or adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.

People of Northumberland, Hyrnbrionenses, Meata, Nordhumbri, Northanimbri, Northimbri, Ottadini, Ottadini, Taizales, Vernicones.

People of north Wales. Geminii, Ordevices, Ordolucæ, Ordovices,

People of Radnorshire, Magelseæ.

People of Ross in Scotland Canvæ.

People of Scotland, Secoi, Daculionii, Vecturiones,

People of Scilly Islands, Melanchlani.

People of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, Belgæ, Somerfeti.

People of South-Wales, Silures, People of Staffordshire, Cornavii, Mediterranei angli.

People of Strathnaverne (in Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.

People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshires, Icenii, Cenimagni, Iceni.

People of Surrey and the Sea coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienfes.

People of Teindale, Twedale, &c. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulster (in Ireland) Voluntii, Darni.

People of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, Cornavii.

People of waterford, Kilkenny, and of Wexford (in Ireland) Brigantes.

People of West-Wales, Demetæ, Dimetæ.

People of Worcestershire, Wiccii, Hwiccii.

People of Yorkshire, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Brigæ, Jugantes.

People of Wiltshire, Wilfati, Wilfenses.

People over against the Isle of Wight, Geviffi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The Common People, Vulgus, gi, m. & n.

P E P.

Pepper, Piper, &ris, n. plur. caset,

P E R.

Peradventure, Fortè, adv.

A perch or pole (a measure) Pertica, æ, f. Stat. de Ferris mensurand. Pertica 16. Pedum. 2 Mon.

1012. 15. Pedum & dimidium. 2
 Mon. 157. 18. Pedum. 2. Mon.
 157. 18. Pedum & dimidium
 1. Mon. 828. 20. pedum. 2. Mon.
 21. 204. Ry. 349. 24. pedum. 2.
 Mon. 608. 25. pedum. 2. Mon. 1007.

A perch of land, Pertica vel Perticata terræ.

Perdition (or destruction) Perditio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Utlagarie. Is the form of Pardon for him, that for not coming to the Kings Court is Outlawed, and afterwards of his own accord yieldeth himself to Prison. *Regist. Judicial. fol. 28.*

Peregrine (a mans name) Peregrinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, a, um.

Perfekt (exact or compleat) Perfektus, a, um.

To perfekt (or make perfekt) Perficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To perform, Performo, are.

Performance, Performatio, onis, f.

To perfume, Odoro, are. Suffumigo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum, i, n. Odoramen, iais, n.

Perfumed, Suffucus, a, um. Odoratatus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odorarius, ii, m. Suffitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfumes) Unguentarius, ii, m. Sepulchriarius, ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerra, æ, f. Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere. Is a dispensation granted to a Clerk, that being defective in his Capacity to a Benefice, or other Ecclesiastical Function, is *de Facto* admitted unto it, and it hath the Appellation of the words which make the faculty as effectual to the party dispensed with at the time of his admission.

To perish, Perco, ire.

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Pertrianæ, Voredæ.

To perjure, Perjuro, are.

Perjured, Perjuratus, a, um.

Perjury, Perjuratio, onis, f. Perjurium, ii, n. If a man swear to one that he will pay to him twenty Pound which he oweth him at a certain day, and at the day faileth of the Payment, he may not be sued in the Spiritual Court for the Perjury, because an action of debt lyeth at the Common Law for the Principal. But 34. H. 6. It is said, That if a man buy a horse for five Pound, *Solvendum*, such a day, and swear eth to make Payment at the day, but when the day is come, faileth of Payment, an action of debt lyeth at the Common Law, and another at the Spiritual Law, *pro Læsione fidei*. If a man calleth another Perjured man, he may have his Action upon his Case, because it must be intended contrary to his oath in a Judicial Proceeding: but for calling him a forsworn man, no action doth lie, because the forswearing, may be Extra judicial. *Cooks 3. part of his Instit. c. 74.*

To permit (suffer, or let) Permitto, ere. Sino, ere.

It is permitted, Licet, licuit, and Licitum est.

Permutation, Permutatio, onis, f. Permutacione Archidiaconatus & Ecclesia eidem annexa, cum Ecclesia & prebenda, Is a writ to an Ordinary commanding him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon Exchange made with another. *Regist. Orig. fol. 307. A.*

Pernicious (or very hurtful) Perniciosus, a, um.

A perpendicular (or plumb-line)
Perpendiculum, li, n.

Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.

Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.

Perplexity, Perplexitas, aris, f.

A person, Persona, æ, f.

Persons cast away at Sea, Naufraga corpora.

Personable, Personabilis, le, adj.

One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, *qui habet 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 signifieth any Corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, be it quick or dead. So it is used in *West Part 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect. 58.*

in these words. Theft is an unknown felonious taking away of another mans moveable personable Goods, and again *fol. 61.* Larceny is a felonious taking away of another mans moveable personal Goods. And *Kitchin fol. 139.* in these words where personal things shall be given to a Corporation; as a Horse, a Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs, or other Goods, &c. *Stawns. pl. Cor. fol. 25. Contrebatio rei aliena* 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) Perswadeo, ere.

To peruse (or over-look) Recog-nosco, ere.

A perwig (or perrimig) Galericulum, li, n. Capillamentum factitium. Coma Adoptiva.

P E S.

A pessary or other suppository of soft wool, Pessus, i, m.

A pestle (or pounder) Pistillum,

i, n. Praestillum, i, n. Testatrum,

i, m. Tritorium, li, n.

To beat or pound with a pestle, Pingo, ere. Tero, ere.

P E T.

Peter (a mans name) Petrus, i, m.

St. Peters chair, Festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.

St. Peter, and St. Pauls day, Fe-

stum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli Apostolorum.

Peterborow, Petriburgus, Petro-polis.

Bishop of Peterborow, Episcopus Petriburgensis.

A peticoat for a woman, Indusium, ii, n. Subucula muliebris.

Petit Larceny, Parvum Larcinium.

Petit Treason, Parva Proditio.

In true French, is *Petite Trahaison,*

(i. e.) *Proditio minor,* Treason in a lesser or lower kind; for where-

as Treason in the Highest Kind, is an Offence done against the security of the Common-wealth. *West*

part 2, Symb. Tit. Inditements. Sect. 63. Petit Treason is of this

nature, though not so expressly as the other. Petit Treason is a Kill-

ing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Servant to

kill his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father

or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary,

to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience. *Stawns. Pl. cor. Lib. 1. c. 44.*

If a Servant procure another to

kill his Master, and he kill him in his Servants presence, this is Petty

Treason in the Servant, and murder

P E.

der in the other; but if it be in his absence, the Servant is only accessary to the Murder, because the Principal is not a Traytor, and the Accessary should not be in worse condition than the principal. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 229. 230.*

A maid conspired with a stranger to rob her Mistress, and in the night time let him in at the door, and led him to her Mistress's bed with a Candle, and the stranger killed her, the servant saying or doing nothing but holding the Candle, this was Petty Treason in her. *L. Dyer Ter. Hil. Anno 2. & 3. P. & M. See Crompt. Justice of Peace, fo. 2. where he addeth divers other Examples to those of Stawford for the Punishment of Petty Treason. See also the Statute anno 22. H. 8. cap. 14.*

Petition, Petitio, onis, f. It hath a General Signification, for all Intreaties, made by an inferiour to a Superiour, and especially to one having Jurisdiction; but most especially it is used for that remedy, which the Subject hath to help a wrong done by the King: For the King hath it by Prerogative, that he may not be sued upon a writ, *Stawford prerog. c. 15.* whom also read *cap. 22.* And a Petition in this Case, is either general or special. It is called General of the General Conclusion, set down in the same, *viz.* that the King do him Right and Reason, whereupon followeth a General Indorsement upon the same, let Right be done to the parties. Petition special is where the Conclusion is special for this or that; and the Indorsement to that is likewise special. See the *next Chap. 22.*

P H.

Peto (the Family) De Pictavia, & Pcto.

P E W.

A pew in a Church, Podium, ii, n. Subsellium remplorum, Sedile, lis, n.

Pewter, Plumbum argentarium vel candidum. Stannum, i, n.

Pewter vessels, Vasa Stannea.

A pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.

A pheasant, Phasianus, i, m.

A pheasant hen, Phasiana, x, f.

He that keepeth or breadeth pheasants, Phasianarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a pheasant, Phasianus, a, um.

P H I.

Philibert (a mans name) Philibertus, i, m.

Phillida (a womans name) Phillida, x, f.

Philip (a mans name) Philippus, i, m.

Philip (a womans name) Philippa, x, f.

St. Philip and Jacobs day, Festum Sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi Apostolorum.

Phillis (a womans name) Phillis, is, f.

Philomela (a womans name) Philomela, x, f.

Philosophy, Philosophia, x, f.

A philosopher, Philosophus, i, m.

Phineas (a mans name) Phineas, x, m.

P H L.

Phlebotomy (or letting of blood) Phlebotomia, x, f.

P H Y.

Physick, Medicina, x, f. Ars medica.

To minister physick, Potiono, arc. Curo, arc.

A doctor of physick, Medicinz Doctor.

A phy-

A physician, Medicus, i, m.
A physicians fee, Sostum, tri, n.
Picage, Piecagium, ii, n. (i.e.)
 Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking ground to set up Booths or Standings.
Apick-ax, Marra, æ, f. Rutum, i, n.
Anear-picker, Auriscalpium, ii, n.
A tooth picker, Dentiscalpium, ii, n.
Pickle (or Brine) Salsilago inis, f.
Salsugo, inis, f. Liguamentum Salsum, Salsamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Conditura, æ, f.

Pickle (or sauce) Condimentum, i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ioe. Muria five Salsugine condire.

One that sells pickles, Liguamina-rius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii m.

Pickle for fish, Tharia, æ, f.

Pickled herrings, Hales muria durata, five Conditanea, Hales Muratica.

Serving for pickle, Condimenta-rius, æ, um.

A picture, Pictura, æ, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Picturo, are. Delineo, are.

The first draught of a picture, Car-
tagraphe, es, f.

A picture drawer, Delineator, oris, m.

Adorned with pictures, Picturatus, æ, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

Picts (a people of Britain) Picti.

Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.

Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Ma-
rus picticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pecia, æ, f.

Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It signifieth a Court held in Fairs, for the Redress of all disorders committed within

them: which because it is Summa-ry, *De plano & sine figura iudicii*; It hath the name of dusty feet, which we commonly get by sitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens dusty shoes, of this see *Crompt. Jurifa. fol. 221.* Of this Court read the Statute anno 17. Ed. 4. cap. 2. The stile of the Pie-powder Court held in the Close of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, near *West Smithfield London*, with the Licence granted by the Steward of that Court, for selling meat and drink during three days, is thus. *Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tertia infra præcinclum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Feria ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia festi Sancti Bartholomei, in festum Sancti Bartholomei, & in crastino die post festum prædictum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Anglia, &c. Undecimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petiit licentiam Curia pro venditione Esculentis & Potulentis infra jurisdictionem Feria pro tempore prædicto, & super se bene habendam ei conceditur, &c. per. Cur.*

To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.

Pierced, Penetratus, æ, um.

A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.

A piercing, Penetratio, oris, f.

Pierpont (the Family) De Petra Ponte.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.

A pigeon house, Columbarium, ii, n.

A pig (or little young swine) Por-
culus, i, m. Porcellus, i, m.

A sow pig, Súcilla, æ, f.

A boar pig, Verres, is, m.

A shot or pig, Nefrens, tis, m.

A pigs trough, Lapista porcina.

A pigstall, Pightellum, bi, n:

Fo.

Fo. 144. Lex. 9. Pistellum, i, n.
(i. e.) a Pingle or little Clofe.

P I K.

A pike (or spear) Lanca, z, f.
Hasta, z, f.

A pike-man, Hastatus, i, m. Lan-
cearius, ii, m.

P I L.

A pile (or heap) of wood, Moles,
is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lignorum.

A pile, Sublica, z, f. Pila, z, f.

The piles (or emeroids) in the
Fundament of a man, Hæmorrhoids,
idis, f.

A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, onis, f.

To pill (or take off the bark) De-
cortico, are.

A pill (in physick) Pillula, z, f.

A pillar, Columna, z, f. Pila, z, f.

A little pillar, Columella, z, f.

A little pillar set on a greater,
Epythilium, ii, n.

A chief pillar, or buttress, Ante-
ris, idis, f. Erisimæ, arum, f.

Chief pillars, Antes, ium, m.

A square or flat sided pillar, Ste-
lia, z, f. Pila, z, f.

The foot of a pillar that sustaineth
any thing, Basis, is, f.

The place between two pillars,
Intercolumnium, ii, n.

The shaft of a pillar between the
Chapiter and the Base, Scapus, i, m.

The nether part of a pillars foot
bearing the form of a four square tile
stone, Plinthis, is, f.

The blunter part of a pillar, in the
very top like a goats nose, Sima, z, f.

Those parts in furrowed pillars
which stand up higher than the fur-
rows or gutters, Srix, arum, f.

The rundle in the bottom of a pil-
lar, Scotia, z, f.

The border above the Chapiter of
a pillar (the Freeze) Zophorus, i, m.

The footstool of a pillar, Stylaba-
z, f.

The main body of the pillar, Hy-
potrachelium, ii, n.

A part of a pillar whereon an arch
standeth especially, Incumba, z, f.

The pillar of a stair-case, Scapus,
i, m.

A place set about with pillars,
Circumcolumnium, ii, n.

A kind of pillars so graven that
the carved work resembleth the row-
ling waves, Cymatium, ii, n.

The making of pillars small towards
the top, Contractura, z, f.

The part of a Chapiter of a pillar
which is cut and graven like Teeth,
Denticulus, li, m.

Building or proping with pillars,
Columnatio, onis, f.

Pillar by pillar, in close order,
Pillatim, adv.

A pillion, Dorsuale, is, n.

A pillory, Pillorium, ii, n. Stat.
de Collistrigio, vet. Entr. 107. Pil-
loria, z, f. Ra. Entr. 259. 340.
Collistrigium, ii, n.

Belonging to a pillory, Pilloralis,
le, adj. Bract. 101. Co. Lit. 287.

A pillow to lay the head on, Pul-
vinar, aris, n. Pulvinus, i, m.
Pulvinarium, ii, n. Cervicale, lis,
n. Pulvinarium de down Ra. Entr.
53.

A pillober, Theca pulvinaria.

A pilot (or conductor of a ship)
Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m.
Nauclerus, i, m. Naustrologus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, z, f. Spinula, z, f.

A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus,
Impages.

A pin that keepeth on the wheel of
the axle-tree, Humerillus, i, m. Em-
bolium, ii, n.

A Rowling-pin used to make pic-
lids, Artopta, z, f.

Pins or wedges wherewith one piece
of

of wood is fastned to another, Epigri.

A pin of wood or ivory to trim or crisp the hair with, Calamistrum, i, n. Discerniculum, i, n.

A pin of a beam, Clavus trabalis.

The pin of a table book, Stylus, i, m.

A pin-case, Theca acicularis. Acicularium, ii, n. Spicularium, ii, n.

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, Forceps, ipis, m. Forcivola, x, f.

Pincers to draw teeth with, Odontagra, x, f. Dentarpagra, x, f.

A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda, x, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnace or swift ship) Liburna, x, f. Actuariolum, li, n. Celo, onis, f.

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n. Fastigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.

Laced pinners, Frontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, x, f. 1 Fo. 259.

P I O.

A pineer (or underminer) Cunicularius, ii, m.

P I P.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, x, f. It is also a Roll in the Exchequer. Anno 37. Ed. 3.

A pipe of wine, Pipa vel butta vini, Ra. Entr. 168. Spel. 114. Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, x, f. Fists, x, f.

A short pipe with a small sound, Cingria, x, f.

A bag pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aquæductus, us, m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tûbus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tûbûlus, li, m.

A pipe to convey water into houses, Paragogia, x, f.

A water pipe of a small size, so made that the water may mount aloft, Euripus, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe, Tubulatus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fistulator, oris, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A pipkin (or little pot) Ollula, x, f. Chytra, x, f.

P I R.

A pirate (or Sea robber) Pirata, x, m. Pireca, x, m.

An arch pirate, Archipirata, x, m.

A pirates ship, Navis prædatoria.

A place where Pirates resort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, x, f.

P I S.

Piscary, Piscaria, x, f. (i. e.) a Liberty of fishing in another mans water.

A pipot, Matula, x, f.

A pistol (or pistolet) Bombardula, x, f. Sclopus, i, m.

P I T.

A Pit (or deep hole made in the ground) Putcus, ci, m. Fossa, x, f. Lactina, x, f.

A little pit, Putcolus, li, m.

A pit or ditch to avoid water, Agoga, x, f.

A pit where potters clay is digged, Argilletum, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, ii, n.

A bird-lime pit, Viscarium, ii, n.

A pitch-fork, Furca, x, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur. caret.

To pitch, or cover over with pitch,

Pico, are. Oppico, are.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, x, f.

Having pitch hanging to it, Piceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um.

To pitch tents (or pavillions) Castrametor, ari. Tentoria figere.

A pitcher (or pot) Sicula, x, f. Haustum, i, n. Urna, x, f. Hydra, x, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Culullus, i, m.

A little pitcher, Urceolus, i, m.

A dresser or other board to set pitchers or pots on, Urnarium, ii, n.

A pitfall (or trap) Dēcipūla, x, f. Fōvea, x, f.

A pittance (or small repast) Pitan-
cia, x, f. Dimensum, i, n.

P L A.

A placard of a Prince, Placitum, i, n.
vid. Patent and Letters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A secret place, Abditum, i, n.

An open place to walk in, Subdia-
le, is, n.

A little place (a piece or parcel)
Placitum, i, n.

A place where Lawyers meet in
afternoons to moot, or to talk with
their Clients, or as some, a Court or
Yard before a Palace, Pervisus, i, m.

A place of Land, Placea terræ.
Ra. Entr. 145. 155. 539. 618.

The plague, Pestis, is, f.

To plaight, Plico, are. Compli-
co, are.

Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.

A plain (down or Champion ground)
Plāncies, ei, f.

A Joyner's plain, Rādūla, x, f.
Planula, x, f. Dolabra, x, f.

A little plain, Dolabella, x, f.

To plain with a plain, Deplanare
planula. Plano, are. Cutello, are.

To shave with a plain, Runcino,
are.

Plained, Dedolatus, a, um. Com-
planatus, a, um.

A plaint (or pleynt) Querula, x, f.

To plaister, Gypso, are. Trullif-
so, are.

To plaister, rough cast, cover with
thin slates of Marble, Crusto, are.

Plaister (Plaistering or Parget-
ting) Piastra, x, f. Gypsum, i, n.
Intriturum, i, n. Incrustatio, onis, f.

A plaister (or salve) Emplastrum,
i, n.

Plaistering (rough casting) Trul-
lissatio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n.
Cœmentatio, onis, f.

Plaistered, Tectoriatus, a, um.

A plaisterer (or pargeter) Cœ-
mentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.

A plaisterers brush, Penicillum
tectorium.

A plank (or board) Planca, x, f.
Assamentum, i, n. Tabula, x, f.

Joynts of planks, Assamentorium
commisuræ.

To plank a house, Tabulo, are.

To plank or joyn planks and boards,
Coasso, are.

Overtwart boards or planks laid
a cross, Transversaria, orum, n.

A planking, Coassatio, onis, f.

A plant, Planta, x, f.

To plant, Planto, are.

A plate of metal, Lamina, x, f.
Bractea, x, f.

A plate (or plate trencher) Scu-
tella, x, f. Orbis, is, m.

A plate of iron, Lamina, x, f.

To plate with iron, Lamino, are.

Plate, Argentum factum, Ar-
gentum escarium.

Well wrought plate, benefactum
argentum.

A platform, Ichnographia, x, f.

A platter (or dish) Patina, x, f.
Catinus, i, m. Discus, ci, m. Scu-
tula, x, f.

A little platter, Patella, x, f. Ca-
tillus, i, m.

A platter maker, Patinarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a platter, Patellari-
us, a, um.

Plato

Plato (a mans name) *Plato*, onis, m.
A Stage player, *Histrion*, onis, m.
Scenicus, ci, m.

A playing the whore, *Putagium*, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, *Placitum*, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in *French*, from the Conquest until *Edward* the Third, who ordained them to be done in *English*, Anno 36. cap. 15. All pursuits and actions (we call them in our *English* Tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) *Placita*, taking the name abusive, of the definitive Sentence, which may well be called *Placitum*. The *French* call it *Arrest*, in which word after their custom, they do not found s. but we call *Placitum* the Action, not the Sentence: and *Placitare* barbarously for to plead, in *English* *agere*, or *litigare*. Vid. *Smiths* 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 Kings name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. *Stawnsf. M. cor. cap. 1.* or against his Crown and Peace. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 9.* and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge *Stawnsford* mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common persons, They are *Communia placita*, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. *Cooks 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. *Cooks 4th. part of Instit. cap. 4.*

Plea may further be divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alledged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bastardie 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, m.

A pledge (an earnest) *Arrha*, æ, f.

One that is in Frank-pledge and lies under the protection of the Law, *Inlagatus*, a, um.

Plegius acquietandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a surety, against him for whom he is surety, if he pay not the money at the day. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 137. Regist. Orig. 158. a.*

Plenty, *Plentitudo*, inis, f.

Plevin (or Replevin) *Plevina*, æ, f. *Lex. 97. 109. Placit. Cor. 45. Brac. 363. bis.*

The pleurisie (an inward shooting pain) *Pleuritis*, Idis, f.

P L O.

A plough, *Aratrum*, i, n.

Ploughings (or earings) *Araturum*, f.

A ploughman, *Arator*, onis, m.
Glebarius, ii, m.

He

P L.

He that holdeth the plough, *Stivarius*, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, *Subator*, oris, m.

The plough tail (or handle) *Stiva*, z, f. *Bura*, z, f.

A plough-share, *Vomer*, eris, m. *Dens aratri*.

A beam of a plough, *Temo*, onis, m.

A plough-staff, *Rallum*, i, n.

Plough-bote, *Estoverium arandi*.

Co. Lit. 41. B.

A plough-wright, *Aratrifaber*, bri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plough, *Taurus aratro adjungere*.

To plough, *Aro*, are.

To plough over a field, *Petaro*, are.

Ready to plough, *araturus*, a, um.

He that driveth the plough drawn with Oxen, *Jugarius*, ii, m.

Ploughed, *Aratus*, a, um.

The heads of ploughed lands, *Chervisæ*, arum, f.

Ploughed throughout, *Peraratus*, a, um.

A plough-land, *Caruchata*, z, f. also a wain Load.

Ploughing and Harrowing, *Arrura*, z, f. *Aratura*, z, f.

P L U.

A plummer (or plumber) *Plumbarius*, ii, m.

A plummers shop, *Shopa Plumbaria*.

A plume of feathers, *Costa*, z, f.

A plum, *Prunum*, i, n.

A plummet, *Plumbata*, z, f.

A plummet or weight of Lead that leapers or dancers on Cords, hold in their hands to countervail their weight, *Halter*, eris.

A plummet and line let down into the water to sound the depth thereof *Böllis*, idis, f.

A plummet (or plumb rule for Masons and Carpenters) *Libella*, z, f.

P O.

Perpendicularum, li, n. *Amuffis*, is, f.

To plunder, *Prædor*, ari.

Plunder, *Prædatorum*, i, n.

A selling plundered goods by outcry, *Haltarium*, ii, n.

A plunderer, *Prædator*, oris, m.

Depopulator, oris, m. *Prædo*, onis, m.

A plundering, *Prædatio*, onis, f.

Depopulatio, onis, f.

Pluries, Is a writ that goeth out in the third place, for first goeth out the Original *Capias*, which if it speed not, then goeth out the *sicut alias*, and if that fail, then the *Pluries*. See *Old. nat. brev. fol. 33.* in the writ *de Excom. capiendo*. See in what diversity of Cases this is used in the Table of the *Regist. Orig.*

P O C.

A pocket, *Sacculus*, li, m. *Loculus*, li, m. *Sacculus*, li, m.

P O E.

A poet, *Poeta*, z, m.

P O I.

The point of a weapon, *Cuspis*, idis, f.

A point or tittle, *Punctus*, li, m.

A point to truss withal, *Ligula*, z, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, *Cuspido*, are.

A point maker, *Corigiarius*, ii, m.

A poise (or weight) *Peisa*, z, f.

To poison, *Imponono*, are. 2. Inst. 634.

P O L.

A polcat, *Putorius*, ii, m. *Martes*, is, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, *Pola*, z, f. *Lex. 46.* *Pertica*, z, f.

The pole which Ropedancers use, *Halter*, eris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross way, *Longurius*, ii, m. To

To pale up, Palo, arc.
Policy (or civil government) Politia, z, f.

To polish, Polio, ire.
 Polished, Politus, a, um.

P O M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapasma, atis, n.

A pomegranat, Malum aut Pomum Granatum.

P O N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.

A fish pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex. 130. 2 Inst. 100.

Pone is a writ whereby a Cause depending in the County Court is removed to the Common Bank. *Old nat. brev. fol. 2.* It is also a writ to the Sheriff to take security of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diversity of Cases it is used, in the Table of the *Register Original.* Of this writ, see five sorts in the Table of the *Regist. Judic. verbo Pone per vadium.*

Ponendis in Assisis, Is a writ founded upon the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 38.* and upon the Statute *Articuli Super Chartas cap. 9.* which Statutes do shew, what persons Vicounts ought to Impanel upon Assises and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should Impanel upon Juries and Inquests. Which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 178. a,* and in *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 165.*

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a writ whereby to Will a Prisoner held in Prison to be committed to Bayl in cases Bayleable. *Regist. Orig. fol. 133. b.*

Ponendo 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 Plaintiffs Declaration by the Defendant.

Pontage, Pontagium, ii, n. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-edifying of Bridges. *Westm. 2. cap. 2. anno 13. Ed. 1.* It may be also Toll taken to this purpose of those that pass over the Bridges. *Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 24. anno 1. H. 8. cap. 9.* and see the Statute *anno 22. H. 8. cap. 5.*

Pontibus reparandis. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. *Regist. Orig. fol. 153. b.*

P O O.

The poop or hindeck of a ship, Puppis, f.

Pool (the Family) Polus.

Poor (or needy) Pauper, eris, adj.

Poorness (or poverty) Paupertas, atis, f.

P O P.

Popularity, Popularitas, atis, f.

Populous (or full of people) Populosus, a, um.

P O R.

A porch (or Gallery) Porticus, us, f.

A Church porch, Vestibulum, i, n. Pronaus, i, m. Limes Sacrum.

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Osa.

A pestle of pork, Petafo, onis, m.

A port or haven, Portus, us, m.

Portchester, Caer peris.

A portcullis, Cataracta, z, f.

A porter (or burden bearer) Bajulus, li, m. Porritor, eris, m. Corbulo, onis, m. Gestor, eris, m.

Porters fare (or carriers hire) Commistrum, i, n.

A porter (or door keeper) Janitor, oris, m. Ostiarius, ii, m. Pataginarius, ii, m.

The place of porter, Porteria, x, f. 8. Co. 47.

A port town, Villa portum habens. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo. 64.

A porringer (or little dish) Cautulus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgreivus, ii, m. Spel. 68.

A portmantle (or cloak bag) Hipopera, x, f. Mantica, x, f.

A portion (or part) Portio, onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hampshire) Magnus portus, Portesmutha, Portus ostium.

Portland Isle, Portlandia, Portuna.

Portmuck, Ifannium, Ifanium, Ifannium.

P O S.

A position, Positio, onis, f.

A posnet, Ollula, x, f.

To possess, Possideo, ere.

A possession, Possessio, onis, f.

A possessor, Possessor, oris, m.

Postea, The return of the Justices of assises, made on the Record of *Nisi prius*, and called so from the word *Postea*, wherewith it begins.

Post diem, Is a return of a Writ after the day assigned for the Return, for the which the *Custos brevium* hath four pence, whereas he has nothing, if it be returned at the day, or it may be the Fee taken for the same.

Post disseisin, *Post disseisina*, x, f. Is a writ given by the Sature of *Westm. 2. cap. 26.* and lyeth for him that having recovered Lands or Tenements by (*præcipue quod reddat*) upon default, or reddition, is again disseised by the former disseisor. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 190.*

See the writ that lyeth for this, in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 208. a.*

Post fine, Is a Dury, belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court, which is paid by the Cognizee after the Fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. The Rate thereof is so much, and half so much, as was payed to the King for the Fine, and is gathered by the Sheriff of the County where the Land, &c. lyeth, whereof the Fine was Levved to be answered by him into the Exchequer.

Postterminus, *Post Term*, is a return of a writ, not only after the day assigned for the Return thereof, but after the term also, which may not be received by the *Custos brevium*, but by the Consent of one of the Judges. It may be also the Fee which the *Custos brevium* taketh for the Return thereof, which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) *Postis*, is, m.

A post (or prop) *Statumen*, inis, n.

The side post on which the door turns, *Scapus Cardinalis*.

A post (or Messenger in hast) *Veredarius*, ii, m. *Angarius*, ii, m.

A post (or messenger between parties) *Commeator*, oris, m.

A post horse, *Veredus*, i, m. *Equus viatorius*, *Equus decursorius*. *Pegasus*, i, m. *Noy 114.*

A post-master, *Magister Curforum*, *Veredarius*, ii, m.

Posteriority, *Posterioritas*, atis, f. Is a word of Comparison and relation in Tenure, the Correlative whereof is priority, For a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holdeth of his Antienter Lord by Priority, and of his

latter Lord by Posteriority, &c. *Stawf. Prerog. fol. 10 and 11.* When one Tenant holdeth of two Lords, of the one by Priority, of the other by Posteriority, &c. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 94.*

Posterity (or off-spring) Posteritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

A postern gate, Posticum, ci, n.

Posthumus (a mans name) Posthumus, i, m. One so called that is born after his fathers decease.

P O T.

A drinking pot (or pot to drink in) Poculum, li, n.

A pot to seeth meat in, Olla, x, f.

A garden (or watering pot) Clepsydra, x, f. Harpagium, ii, n.

An earthen pot, Carinus tuscus.

A brass pot (or kettle) Ahenum, i, n. Incostilis, le.

A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n.

A brass pot, Olla xrea.

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.

To stir or lade the pot seething, Truo, are.

A little pot, Chytridium, ii, n.

Pot-bangers (or pot-hooks) Cremathra, x, f. Climaster, ris, m.

Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.

A pot-lid, Aular, aris. Operculum, li, n.

A pot seller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytröpöla, x, m.

A potter, Figulus, li, m. Urnarius, ii, m.

A potters trade, Figulina, x, f.

A potters wheel, Rota figulina.

Belonging to a potter, Figlinus, a, um.

Potters clay, Argilla, x, f.

Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex.

A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m.

P O U.

A pouch, Pera, x, f. Pungium, ii, n.

A poudring tub, Cupa, x, f. Alveus, ci, m.

A poulters, Cataplasma, atis, n.

A poulturer, Pullinarius, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarius, ii, m.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticæ. Pulletria, x, f.

Poultry compter (or a prison in London) Computatorium in Pulletria. Co. Entr. 345.

Poultney (the Family) Foultenius.

A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, x, f.

A pound weight, Librata, x, f.

Half a pound, Dimidium unius libratæ.

A quarter of a pound, Quarterium unius libratæ.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratæ.

Poundage (or a payment of twelve in the pound) Pondagium, ii, n. Davis. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinfor, oris, m.

Pounded (bruised) Pinfus, a, um.

To pour (spill or shed) Fundo, ere. Effundo, ere.

Pourparty, Propars, tis, f. Pro-partia, x, f. Lex. 98. Ra. Entr. 447. 515, 516, 517. It is contrary to (*Pro indiviso*) for to make Pourparty, is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Partners, which before Partition they hold jointly, and *pro indiviso*. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 11.*

Pourpresture, Pourprestura, x, f. Porprestura, x, f. Paraprestura, x, f.

A Pourveyour, Provifor, oris, m. It signifieth an Officer of the King, Queen, or other Great Personage, that provideth Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. See *Magna Charta. cap. 22. & 3. Ed. 1. cap. 7. & 31.*

Ⓞ

By anno 28. *ejusdem. Articuli super Chartas.* 2. and many other Statutes gathered by *Rastal* under this Title.

P O W.

Powder, Pulvis, eris, m, vel f.

Gun powder, Pulvis tormentarius vel Bombardicus, Pulvis Nitri. us.

Power of the county, Potestas comitatus. By Mr. *Lamberts* opinion in his *Eirenarch*, lib. 3. cap. 1. fol. 309. containeth the aid and attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices, and Villains. And likewise of Wards, and of other young Men about the age of fifteen Years, within the County, because all of that age are bound to have harness by the Statute of *Winchester*. But women, Ecclesiastical Persons, and such as be decrepit, or do labour of any continual Infirmity, shall not be compelled to attend; for the Statute 2. H. 5. cap. 8. (which also worketh upon the same ground saith) that Persons sufficient to travel shall be assistant in this Service.

A *Pownd*, Parcus, i, m. It signifieth a Place of strength to restrain Cattel, being distrained or put in for any Trespasts done by them, untill they be Replevied or Redeemed; and in this signification it is called a *Pownd Overt* (i. e.) *apertus* or open *Pownd*, being builded upon the Wast of some Lord, within his Fee, and is called the Lords *Pownd*, for he provideth it to his use, and the use of his Tenants. See *Kitch. fol.* 144. It is divided into *Pownd open* and *Pownd close*. *Pownd open* or *Overt*, is not only the Lords *Pownd*, but a *Back-side*,

Court, *Yard*, *Pasture* or else whatsoever, where the Owner of any Beasts Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Trespasts to any other, and there the Cattel must be sustained at the Peril of the owner.

Pownd Close or *Covert*, is as if one Impownd the Cattel in some part of his House, or Close, and then the Owner cannot come unto it, to the purpose aforesaid without Offence, but the Cattel are to be sustained with Meat and Drink at the peril of him that distreineth, and he shall not have any satisfaction therefore.

If a man distrein Cattel for damage Feasant, and put them in the *Pownd*, and the owner that had Common there make fresh suit, and find the door unlocked, he may justifie the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of *a Parco facto*. If the owner break the *Pownd*, and take away his Goods, the party distraining may have his Action *de Parco facto*, and he may also take his Goods that were distreined wheresoever he find them, and Impownd them again. *Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 58.*

Powis (a part of *Wales*) *Powisa*.

P R A.

To practise, Practizo, are.

Practice, Practica, æ, f. *Praxis*, eos, f.

P R E.

To preach, Prædico, are.

A preacher, Prædicator oris, m.

A preaching, Prædicatio, onis, f.

A preamble, Præambulum, li, n. *Præludium*, ii, n. *Proœmium*, ii, n.

A prebend, Præbenda, æ, m. It is the Portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church

receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, Prebendarius, ii, m. Lex. 98.

A preceder, Præcedens, is, part.

A Precept (or Instruction), Præceptum, i, n. Precept is diversely taken in the Common Law, sometime for a Commandment in writing sent out by a Justice of Peace, or other, for the bringing of a Person, one or more, or Records before him. There are divers Examples of this in the table of the Register Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stamf. v. Cor. fol. 105.*

Bracton calleth it *Præceptum* or *Mandatum* lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 19, whence a Man may observe three diversities of Offending in Murder. *Præceptum*, *fortia*, *consilium*, *Præceptum* being the Instigation used before hand. *Fortia* the Assistance in the Fact, as help to bind the party Murdered or Robbed. *Consilium*, advice either before or in the Deed. The *Civilians* use *Mandatum* in this case, *vid. Angelus in tractat de Maleficiis. vers. Sempronium mandatorem.*

A precinct, Præinctus, is, m.

Precious, Preciosus, a, um.

Præcipe quod reddat. Is a writ of great diversity, touching both the form and use. This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Possession. *Old nat. brev. fol. 13. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5.* and it is called sometime a writ of Right close, as a *Præcipe in Capite*, when it Issueth out of the Court of Common Pleas for a tenant holding of

the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor. *Regist. Orig. fol. 4. b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5. f.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issueth out of any Lords Court, for any of his Tenants desforded, against the deforcer, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the first Chapter.

A precipice (or break-neck) Præcipitium, ii, n.

To precipitate, Præcipito, are.

A predecessor, Antecessor, oris, in, *Prædial tithes*, tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. growing out of the earth, *Prædiales decimæ.*

Pre-eminence, Præ-eminentia, 2, f.

De præ (the Family) De Præclis, De Prato.

A preface, Præfatio, onis, f.

To prefer (or advance) Præfero, ere.

Preferment, Præferamentum, i, n. Co. Entr. 30. Præferementum, i, n. i Co. 78.

Preference, Præferentia, 2, f. Co. Entr. 664. i Co. 161.

To prefix, Præfigo, ere.

The prescription or assigning of a day, Præscriptio diei.

Prejudice, Præjudicium, ii, n.

A prelate, Prælatas, i, m.

Prelacy, Prælatia, 2, f. 14. H. 4. 10.

To premeditate, Præmeditor, ari.

Pramunire. Is taken either for a writ, or for the Offence whereupon the writ is granted. Whosoever sueth, for any thing to Rome, or in any Spiritual Court, for that Cause or Action which may be Pleaded in the Temporal Court of the Realm, by an old Law of England, he falleth into a

Pramu-

Præmunire, that is, forfeiteth all his Goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in Prison, during the Princes pleasure, and not that only, but the Judge, the Scribe, the Procurer, and the Assessor or Abettor which receiveth, or maintaineth that usurped Pleading doth incur the same danger. *St. Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 9.*

Some Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as namely the Statute *Anno 1. Eliz. cap. 1.* upon him that denyeth the Kings Supremacy the second time, &c. and the Statute *anno 13. cap. 2.* upon him that affirmeth the Authority of the Pope, or that refuseth to take the Oath of Supremacy. And the Statute *anno 13. Eliz. cap. 1.* Such as be seditious talkers of the Inheritance of the Crown, or affirm the Kings Majesty to be an Heretick.

Some hold an Opinion that the Writ is so called a *Præmunire*, because it doth fortify *Jurisdictionem juris regionum coronæ suæ*; the Kingly Laws of the Crown against Foreign Jurisdiction, and against the Usurpers upon them, as by divers acts of Parliament appear. But in truth it is so called of a word in the Writ are, *Præmunire facias præsum A. B. quod tunc sit coram nobis.* where *Præmunire* is used for *Præmonere*, and so do divers Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Law use it, for they are *Præmuniti* that are *Præmoniti*. *Cook on Lit. lib. 2 cap. 11. Sect. 199.*

So odious was this offence of *Præmunire*, that a Man that was attainted of the same, might have

been slain by any Man without danger of Law, because it was provided by Law, that a Man might do to him as to the Kings Enemy, and any man may Lawfully kill an Enemy. But Queen Elizabeth and her Parliament, liking not the extreme and Inhumane rigour of the Law in that Point, did provide, that it should not be Lawful for any Person to slay any Person in any manner attainted, upon any *Præmunire*, 5. of *Eliz. c. 1.*

If a man kill one which is attainted by a *Præmunire*, this is not Felony for he is out of the Kings Protection, but it is contrary if one kill another, that is attainted of Felony, and Judged to die, but now by the Statute of *Eliz.* It is Felony, to kill one attainted by a *Præmunire*. *Brooks abridg. fol. 181. B.*

Præmunire, Is to be adjudged out of the Kings Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, *Cook on Lit.* and Preface to the 7th. *Rep.*

To premonish (or warn before hand) *Præmoneo*, ere.

To prepare, *Præparo*, arc.

Prepared, *Præparatus*, a, um.

Preparatory, *Præparatorius*, a, um.

Preposterous (out of order) *Præposterus*, a, um.

Prerogative, *Prærogativa*, æ, f. *Lex. 99.*

To prescribe, *Præscribo*, ere.

A prescription, *Præscriptio*, onis, f. *Lex. 100.* A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, *Præbyteratus*, us, m. *Flæ. 211.*

P R.

The chamber of presence in a Princes Court, Præsentia Majestatis, Solum Majestatis.

In ones presence, In Præsentia.

To present, Præsentio, arc.

A present (or token) Xenium, ii, n.

Presents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, Opteria, orum, n.

A presentation, Præsentatio, off's, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confestim.

Things preserved (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salgama, orum, n.

To preserve and keep from corruption, Condip, ire.

Preserved, Condititius, a, um. Conditus.

To preserve (or keep) Præservo, arc.

Preserved, Præservatus, a, um.

A president, Præsidens, tis, m. Ra. Entr. 443. Præses, idis, c. 2.

Lord president of the council, Dominus Præsidens privati concilli Domini Regis. Anno 22. H. 8. cap. 3. & 14.

To press (or squeeze) Premo, ere.

Pressed, Pressus, a, um.

A wine press, Torculum, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Pluteus, ei, m.

A press where apparel is laid, Vestiarium; ii, n. Pressorium, ii, n. Zaberna; æ, f.

A printers press, Impressorium, ii, n. Prælum, i, n.

A presser, he that works at a press, Torcularius, ii, m.

A pressing, Pressura, æ, f.

A pressing board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.

A pressing iron, Ferramentum pressorium.

Press money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia præparatoria.

P R.

To press Soldiers, Auctionor, ar. Conscribere vel Colligere milites.

To presume, Præsumo, ere.

Presumption, Præsumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætextus, ūs, m.

By pretence of an Attornment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.

To prevent, Prævenio, ire.

A prevention, Anticipatio, onis, f. Præoccupatio, onis, f.

A prey (or booty) Præda, æ, f.

P R I.

Price (or value) Præmium, ii, n.

Valor, oris, m.

To set a price upon, Apprecio, arc.

A priest, Presbyter, ri, m. Sacerdos, oris, c. 2.

Priesthood, Sacerdotium, ii, n.

Primacy, Primatus, ūs, m.

A primate, Primas, atis, m.

A Prince, Princeps, ipis, c. g. Is

taken with us diversly, some time for the King himself, but more properly for the Kings Eldest Son, who is Prince of Wales; as the Eldest Son of the French King is called Dauphine, both being Princes by their Nativity. Mr. Fearn in the Glory of Generosity pag. 138. for Edward the First to appease the tumultuous Spirits of the Welchmen, who being the Antient Indigene of this Land, could not in long time bear the Yoke of us who they call Strangers; sent his Wife and Queen, being with Child into Wales, where at Carnarvan she was delivered of a Son, thereupon called Edward of Carnarvan, and afterward asked the Welchmen, seeing they thought much to be governed by Strangers, if they would be quietly rul'd by one of their own Nation, who answering, him, Yea. Then (saith he) I will appoint you one of your own Country-

try-men that cannot speak one word of *English*, and against whose Life you can take no just exception, and so named unto them his Son born in *Carnarvan* not long before; from which time it hath continued that the Kings Eldest Son (who was before called Lord Prince, *Stawns. Prærog. c. 22. fo. 75.*) hath been called Prince of *Wales*, *Stows Annals pag. 303.* See *Anno 27. H. 8. c. 26.* and *Anno 28. ejusd. c. 3.*

Principality, Principallitas, atis, f.
To print, Imprimis, ere.

Printed, Impressus, a, um.

A printer, Impressor, oris, m.
Typographus, i, m.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum vel Impressorium.

A letter cast to print with, Typus, i, m.

Printers ink-balls wherewith they beat the letters in the form lying upon the Press, Tudes, itis, m.

Printing, Impressio, onis, f.
Typographia, æ, f.

Priority, Prioritas, atis, f.

Prisage, Prisagium, ii, n. Lex. 100.

It is that custom or share that belongeth to the King, out of such Merchandize as are taken at Sea by way of Lawful Prize. *Anno 31. Eliz. cap. 5.*

Prise, Prisa, æ, f.

A prison, Prisons, æ, f. Every suffering of a Prisoner to escape is a breach of Prison. If a man Arrest one for Felony, and after let him go at large whether he will, if he be Arrested for Felony, it is Felony; if for Treason, it is Treason: if for Trespas, it is a Trespas; & sic de Singulis. *Stawns. Lib. 1. c. 26.* Imprisonment is the putting of any person from his own liberty, into the Custody of the

Law, to answer to that which is Objected; and therefore to break the Prison is to fly from the Tryal of the Law, and is adjudged a Publick Felony, if he were imprisoned for Felony, otherwise not, as the *Stat. de frangent prisonam. Lamb. Just. of Peace.*

Out of this one fact, there groweth sometime a treble offence and felony, viz. 1. in the Prisoner himself, which is most properly called the breaking of Prison: 2. another in him that helpeth the Prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescuis: 3. in the Officer or party whatsoever, by whose wilful 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 & arcta custodia*, and by the Law ought not to go out though it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet Imprisonment must be *custodia non pœna*, for *Carcer ad homines custodiendos, non ad puniendos dari debet.* *Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 7. Sect. 438.*

He which is Imprisoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in *Salva & arcta custodia*, *Salva* because he ought to be in a Prison so strong, that he cannot escape, and *arcta* in respect that he ought to be kept close without conference with others, or Intelligence of things at large, *Cook Lechfords Case 8. Rep.*

A prisoner, Prisonarius, ii, m.

Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv.

Privity, Scientia, æ, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum.

Is a Seal that the King useth some

time 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 or credit of other things written upon occasions more transitory, and of less continuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. *Vid.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Sub voce* Keeper.

A *Privy* (or house of Office), *Latrina*, *z. f. Forica*, *z. f. Cloaca*, *z. f.*

A *Cleaner of Privies*, *Foricarius*, *ii, m.* *Coprophorus*, *i, m.*

Privilege, *Privilegium*, *ii, n.* It is *Jus 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. Edm. 3.* See the new book of Entries, *verbo Privilege*.

Pro Indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements, belonging to two or more persons, whereof none knoweth his several portion, as Coparceners before partition. *Brac. lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 7.*

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ for the partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Regist. Orig. fol. 316.*

Probable (or like to be true) *Probabilis*, *le, adj.*

Probability (or likely-hood) *Probabilitas*, *atis, f.*

Probat of Testaments, *Probatio Testamentorum*. Is the Producing and Insinuating of dead Mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the Place, where the Party dieth. And the Ordinary in this case is known by the quantity of the Goods that the party deceased hath out of the diocess where he departed, for if all his goods be in the same Diocess, then the Bishop of the Diocess, or the Arch-Deacon (according as their composition or prescription is) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed in divers Diocesses, so that there be any sum of Note (as five pounds ordinarily) out of the Diocess where the party led his Life: Then is the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the Ordinary in this case by his Prerogative; for whereas in old time the Will was to be proved in every Diocess, wherein the Party deceased had any Goods: it was thought convenient both to the Subject, and to the Archiepiscopal See, to make one Proof for all before him, who was and is of all, the General Ordinary of his Province. But there may

may be anciently some Composition between the Archbishop and an Inferiour Ordinary, whereby the sum that maketh the Prerogative, is above five pound.

This Probate is made in two sorts, either in common form, or *per testes*, the proof in common form, is only by the Oath of the Executor, or party exhibiting the Will who sweareth upon his credulity, that the Will by him exhibited, is the Last Will and Testament of the party deceased. The proof *per testes*, is when over and beside his Oath, he also produceth witnesses, or maketh other proof, to confirm the same, and that in the presence of such as may pretend any interest in the Goods of the deceased, or at the least in their absence, after they have been lawfully summon'd to see such a Will proved, if they think good; and the latter course is taken most commonly where there is fear of strife and contention between the kindred and friends of the party deceased about his Goods. For a Will prov'd only in common form, may be called into question any time within 20 Years after by common Opinion, before it work prescription.

A probationer, Probaticus. Is one that is to be approved and allowed of in the College for his Doctrine and Manners before they choose him Fellow, and this in some Colleges is 12 Months proof, or *trial*; in some 6, and in others more or less, according to their Customs.

A Chirurgeons Probe, Csheter, ēris, m.

To proceed (or go forward), *Procedo*, *ēre*;

Procedendo. Is a Writ, whereby a Plea, or cause formerly called from a base Court, to the Chancery, Kings-Bench, or Common-Pleas, by Writ of Privilege, or *Certiorari* is released; and sent down again to the same Court, to be proceeded in there, after it appeareth that the defendant hath no cause of Privilege, or that the matter comprized in the Bill, is not well proved. *Brook hoc Titulo*, and terms of Law, *Cook vol. 5. fol. 690 a.* See *anno 21. R. 2. cap. 11. in finali*. See in what diversity it is used in the Table of the *Orig. Regist.* and also of the *Judicial.*

Processe, Processus, *ūs*, m. It is called *Processus*, because it proceedeth (or goeth out) upon former matter, either Original or *Judicial*.

This word *Processus* hath two significations. It is largely taken for all proceeding in all Real and Personal actions, and in all criminal and Common Pleas, and *Processus derivatur a: Procedendo usque ad finem*. 2. For the proceeding after the Original is Plea before Judgment. See the Table of *Act. nat. brev. verbo Processus*, and *Brooks abridgement hoc Titulo*. And whereas the writings of our Common-Lawyers sometime call that the *Processus*, by which a man is called into the Court, and no more. The reason thereof may be given, because it is the beginning or the Principal part thereof, by which the rest of the business is directed.

The difference between *Processus* and the precept or warrant of the Justices. The Precept or warrant is only to attach and convey the Party before any Indictment or Conviction, and may be made either

ther in the name of the King or of the Justice. Process is always in the name of the King, and usually after an Indictment found, or other Conviction; and because the King is a party, it must also be with a *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem*. *Cooks 8th. Rep. Blackmores Case.*

Divers kinds of Process upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in *Crompt. Justice of Peace*, fol. 133. b. 134, 135. but for Orders sake, I refer you rather to Mr. *Lambert* in his Treatise of Processes adjoined to his Eirenarchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Process, either into Process touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Process touching inferiour offences. The former is usually a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, and *Exigi facias*. The second is either upon Indictment, or Presentment; or Information: That upon Indictment or Presentment, is all one, and is either general, and that is a *venire facias*, upon which if the party be returned sufficient, then is sent out a *Distringas* infinite untill he come. If he be returned with *Nihil habet*, then Issueth out a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, *Capias pluries*, and lastly an *Exigi facias*. The Special Process is that, which is especially appointed for the offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th. Chapter of his 4th. book, being very different.

A processio, *Processio*, oris, f.

Processum continuando. Is a writ for continuance of a Process, after the death of the Chief Justice, in the writ of Oyer and Terminer. *Regist. Orig. fol. 128. a.*

To proclaim (or make a proclamation) *Proclamo*, are.

A proclamation, *Proclamatio*, oris, f. It signifieth a notice publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertize his Subjects. So it is used *anno 7. R. 2. cap. 6.*

Proclamation of Rebellion is a publick notice given by the Officer, that a man not appearing upon a Subpœna, nor an Attachment in Chancery, shall be reputed a Rebel, except he render himself by a day assigned. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 92.*

Proclamation of a fine, *Proclamatio Finis*. It is a Notice openly and solemnly given at all the assizes that shall be holden in the County within one Year after the Ingrossing of the Fine, and not at the four General Quarter Sessions. And these Proclamations be made upon transcripts of the Fine, sent by the Justices of the Common Pleas, to the Justices of Assize, and the Justices of Peace. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines. Sect. 132.* where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 85. C.* that the Kings Proclamation is sufficient to stay a subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. *Anno 31. H. 8. cap. 8.* New book of Entries, *verbo* Proclamation.

A proffor, *Procurator*, oris, m.

Proffors of the Clergy, *Procuratores Cleri*.

To procure, *Procuro*, are.

To produce, *Produco*, ere.

Proffer, *Profrum*, i, n. It is the time appointed for the accòmpts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the

the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year. Anno 51. H. 3. Stat. 5. and it may be gathered also out of the Regist. fol. 139. in the writ *de attornato vicecomitis pro proffro faciendō.*

To profess, Profiteor, eri.

Profession, Professio, onis, f.

A professor (or a publick Reader of Lectures in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.

Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.

Proffit, Profectus, us, m. Utilitas, atis, f.

To profit, Proficio, ere.

Profuse (or wastful) Profusus, a, um.

Profusely, Profuse, adv.

A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.

The progenitors, Progenitores, m, pl.

To prognosticate, Prognostico, are.

Prognostication, Prognosticon, c. n. Praesagium, ii, n.

A progress, Progressio, onis, f.

To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibitio de vasto directa parti. Is a writ Judicial directed to the Tenant, and Prohibiting him from making wast upon the Land in Controversy, during the suit. *Regist. Judic. fol. 21.* It is sometime made to the Sheriff, the example whereof you have there next following.

Prohibition, Prohibitio, onis, f.

It is a writ framed for the forbidding of any Court, either Spiritual or secular, to proceed in any Cause there depending, upon suggestion, that the Cognition thereof belongeth not to the said Court. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 39.* but it is most usually taken for that writ which lyeth for one which is Impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Tempo-

ral Jurisdiction, or the Cognizance of the Kings Court, whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himself, and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause: for that it appertaineth to the disinheriting of the Crown of such right as belongeth 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 Kings writ at every Parliament, and as there are two Houses of Convocation, so there are two Prolocutors, one of the Higher house, the other of the Lower house, who presently upon the first assembly, is by the motion of the Bishops, chosen by the Lower house, and presented to the Bishops for their Prolocutor. That is the man by whom they mean to deliver their Resolutions to the Higher house, and to have their own house especially ordered and governed. His Office is to cause the Clerk to call the names of such as are of that house, when he seeth cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the suffrages, and such like.

Promiscuous (one with another)

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 pro-

A *promontory* (or brow of a hill hanging over the Sea) *Promontorium*, n. i. n.

A *promoter*, *Inquisitor*, oris, m. *Promoters*, *Promotores*, m. pl.

Are those which in popular and penal actions do desert the names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their Reward, they belong especially to the Exchequer, and the Kings Bench. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14.*

A *prong* (or pitch fork) *Merga*, 2. f.

A *proof of Instruments before playing*, *Incentivum*, i. n.

To *prove* (or try) *Probo*, are.

A *proof* (or trial) *Probatio*, onis, f.

Proper, *Proprius*, a. um.

A *property* (or propriety) *Proprietas*, atis, f.

To *inherit the property of a thing* belongs, *Proprietarius*, a. um.

To *proportion*, *Proportio*, are.

Proportion, *Proportio*, onis, f.

Proportionable, *Proportionabilis*.

Re. ad. Co. Ent. 5.

Proportioned, *Proportionatus*, a. um.

A *proposal* (or proposition) *Propositio*, onis, f.

To *propose*, *Propono*, ere.

To *prop*, *Sustineo*, ere. *Fulcio*, ire.

A *prop*, *Sustentaculum*, li. n. *Fulcimentum*, i. n. *Fulcrum*, i. n. *Admuniculum*, li. n.

Propped, *Fultus*, a. um.

A *vine prop* (or hop pole) *Ridica*, 2. f.

Proprietary, *Proprietarius*, a. um.

A *prorogation*, *Prorogatio*, onis, f.

Prorogued, *Prorogatus*, a. um.

A *prosecutor*, *Prosecutor*, oris, m.

A *prospect*, *Prospectus*, us, m.

To *prosper* (or make prosperous) *Prospero*, are.

Prosperity, *Prosperitas*, atis, f.

To *protect*, *Protego*, ere.

Protection, *Protectio*, onis, f.

Guardia, 2. l.

To *protest*, *Protestor*, ari.

A *protestant*, *Protestans*.

Profession, *Profectio*, onis, f.

A *Prothonotary of the Common*

Pleas, *Unus Prothonotariorum Curia Domini Regis De Banco*. There

are three of them in the Common

Pleas, *Anno 5. H. 4. cap. 14.* He is

termed the chief Clerk of that

Court. His Office is to enter and

Inroll all manner of Declarations,

Pleadings, Assizes, and judgments,

and all Actions, the same term that

the appearance is made. He also

makes out all Judicial writs, *venire*

facias, after issues joined, and *ha-*

beas corpus for the bringing in of

the Jury, after it is returned upon

the *venire facias*. He also maketh

forth writs of Executions, and of

Seisin, writs of *Superedeas* for ap-

pearance to Exigents, as well as

the Exigents, and writs of *Privi-*

leges, for removing of Causes

from other Inferiour Courts of Re-

cord, in Case where the party

hath cause of Privilege. Also

writs of *Procedendo*, of *scire facias*, in

all cases, writs to enquire of dama-

ges, and all Process upon *Prohibi-*

tions, and upon writs of *quarta*

querela and false Judgment. Fi-

nally, he Inrolls all Recognizances

acknowledged in that Court, and

all Common Recoveries, and may

make exemplifications of any Re-

ords the same Term, before the

Rolls are delivered from them.

A *Prothonotary of the Kings*

Bench, *Protonotarius de Banco*

Regis, Is an Officer in the Kings

Bench that recordeth all Actions

Civil

Civil sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown Office doth all *controversial* Causes.

Provender, *Præbenda*, *z*, *f*. *Lex*. 37. 49.

To *provide*, *Provideo*, *ere*.

A *province*, *Provincia* *z*, *f*.

Provided, *Proviso*. 1 Co. 109.

Provision, *Provisio*, *onis*, *f*.

Proviso. Is a condition inserted into any deed, upon the Observance whereof the Validity of the deed consisteth, which form of condition, seemeth to be borrowed from France for (*Pourveu Gallicum*) *semper conditionem inducit*. Or rather from the *Lat. Provideo*. Our Common Lawyers say, that it sometime significeth but a Covenant, whereof you have a large dispute in the second Book of the Lord Cook's Reports, in the Lord Cromwell's case.

It hath also another signification in matters judicial: as if the Plaintiff or defendant desist in Prosecuting an Action, by bringing it to a Trial, the Defendant or Tenant may take out the *venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath it in these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this end, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon them both. See *Old Nat. Brev. in the Writ Nisi Prius. fol. 159.*

Provocation, *Provocatio*, *onis*, *f*.

To *provoke*, *Provoco*, *are*.

A *provost*, *Præpositus*, *i*, *m*.

The *provost* of a *provostship*, *Præpositus præposituræ*, 2. H. 5. 9.

A *provost martial*, *Præfectus*, *i*, *m*.

The *pror* (or *fore-castel*) of a Ship, *Prora*, *z*, *f*.

P R U.

Prudence, *Prudentia*, *z*, *f*.

Prudhom or *Prodhom* (*Castel in Northumberland*) *Procolitia*. *Protolitia*.

To *prune* (or *lop*) *trees*, *Puto*, *are*.
Pruned, *Putatus*, *a*, *um*, *Sarptus*,
a, *um*.

To *prune young flats* with a *pruning book*, *Scalpro putare germina*.

A *prune* (or *plum*) *Prunum*, *i*, *n*.

A *pruning iron*, *Scirpicula*, *z*, *f*.

Of or for *pruning*, *Putatorius*, *a*, *um*.

P S A.

A *psaltery*, *Pfalterium*, *ii*, *n*.
Nablum, *ii*, *n*.

P U B.

Publick, *Publicus*, *a*, *um*.

To *publish*, *Publico*, *are*. *Pro-*
mulgo, *are*.

Published, *Promulgatus*, *a*, *um*.

A *publisher*, *Promulgator*, *oris*, *m*.

A *publishing*, *Promulgatio*, *onis*, *f*.

P U C.

Pucelage (or *maiden-head*) *Put-*
cellagium, *ii*, *n*.

P U D.

A *pudding*, *Fartum*, *i*, *n*. *Botu-*
lus, *i*, *m*.

A *dry pudding* (or *dumpling*) *Glo-*
bulus, *li*, *m*.

A *black pudding* (or *bludding*) *A-*
pexabo, *inis*, *f*. *Faliscus*, *ci*, *m*.

A *bag pudding*, *Fundulum*, *li*, *n*.
Farreum, *ci*, *n*.

A *hasty pudding*, *Fugetatio*, *onis*, *f*.
Maza, *z*, *f*. *Massula*, *z*, *f*.

A *pan pudding*, *Minural*, *lis*, *n*.
Libum Testulaceum.

A *pudding maker*, *Fartor*, *oris*, *m*.
Offarius, *ii*, *m*.

Pudsey (the Family) *De Putecoo*.

P U L.

A *pullet* (or *young hen*) *Pullastra*,
z, *f*. *Bulletra*, *z*, *f*. *Gallina Mi-*
nulcula.

A *pulley* wherein a cord runneth to
draw any thing, *Trochlea*, *z*, *f*. *Or-*
biculus, *li*, *m*. *Artemon*, *onis*, *m*.

A *pulpit*, *Pulpitum*, *i*, *n*. *Subfel-*
litium, *i*, *n*. *Lectrum*, *i*, *n*. *Suggestum*,
i, *n*. *Analogium*, *ii*, *n*. *Pulse*

P U.

Pulse (or Beans and Pease) Legumen, inis, n.

The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulsus, us, m.

P U M.

A pumice stone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice stone Pumicatus, a, tum.

To pumice (or make smooth with a pumice stone) Pumico, arc.

A pump to draw water with, Antlia, x, f.

To pump, Exantlo, arc.

The pump of a ship, Sentina, x, f.

To pump water out of a ship, Senti-
no, arc.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To punish, Punio, ire,

Punished, Punitus, a, um.

A punishment, Poena, x, f.

P U R.

Parcels (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purchase, Perquiro, ere.

A purchase, Acquisitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adqui-

situm, i, n. 2. Mon. 380. Perquisitio,

onis, f. Purchasia, x, f.

Purchased, Perquisitus, a, um.

A purchaser, Perquisitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, x, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Purpresture, Purprestura, x, f. Ra. Ent. 135. Co. Lit. 277.

A surprize, Purprisa, x, f. Purprisum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 533.

A purport, Purporta, x, f.

Purporting, Purportans, Co. Ent. 196. 35. 1. Mon. 754.

A purse, Bursa, x, f. Crumena, x, f. Perula, x, f.

Q U.

A little purse, Burfella, x, f.

The strings of a purse, Astrigmen-
ta Burfx.

A purse bearer, Burfarius, ii, m.

A purse maker, Crumenarius, i

m. Marsupiaris, ii, m.

A pursivant, Apparitor, oris, m.

A purveyor, Provisor, oris, m.

Q U A.

A *Quacksalver (or pedling physi-
cian)* Mediculus circumfo-
raneus. Circulator, oris, m.

Quacksalvery, Medicina unguen-
taria.

A quadrangle (having four corners)

Quadrangulus, li, m.

Quadrangular (four square) Qua-
drangularis, re adj.

*The Quadrant (a Mathematical
Instrument)* Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrante (or four square) Qua-
dratus, a, um.

*A quadrante (or geometrical Instru-
ment) whereby the distance and height
of a place is known a far off, by look-
ing through a certain little hole there-
in*, Dioptra, x, f.

Quadrupartite (or of four parts)
Quadrupartitus, a, um.

To quadruplicate, Quadruplico, arc.

Quadruple (or four fold) Quadr-
plus, a, um.

Qua plura. Is a Writ that lyeth
where an inquisition hath been
made by the Escheatour in any
County, of such Lands, or Tene-
ments as any man died seized of.
and all that was in his possession
be not thought to be found by the
Office. The form whereof see in
the Regist. Orig. fol. 293. and in
Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 255. It differ-
eth from the writ called *Melius In-
quirenda*

quirendo as *Fitz-herbert* there saith, because this is granted where the Escheatour formerly proceeded by vertue of his Office, and the other, where he found the first Office by vertue of the writ called *Diem clausit extremum*. See the new book of Entries, *verbo que plura*.

Qua servitia. Is a Writ Judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lyeth for the Cognizee of a Mannor, Seignory, chief rent or other services, to compel him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of note of the Fine levied, to Attorne unto him. *West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 826*. To the same effect speaketh the *Old Nat. brev.* fol. 155. See the new Book of Entries: *verbo Per qua servitia*.

Quare non invenit Plegium. Is a return made by the Sheriff, upon this Condition inserted. *Si A. fecerit B. Secutum de Loquela Sua prosequenda, &c.* *Fitz. Nat. brev.* fol. 38. O.

Quale Jus. Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth where a man of Religion hath Judgment to recover Land, before Execution be made of the Judgment, for this Writ must be between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheatour, to enquire whether the Religious Parson hath right to recover, or the Judgment is obtained by Collusion, between the Demandant and the Tenant, to the intent the true Lord be not defrauded. See *Westm. 2. cap. 32. Cum Viri Relig. &c.* The form of this Writ you may have, in the *Regist. Judic.* fol. 8. 16, 17. & 46. and in *Old Nat. brev.* fol. 161. See the new Book of Entries *verbo Quale Jus*.

To *qualife*, *Qualifico*, are. *Qualified*, *Qualificatus*, a, um. *Quality*, *Qualitas*, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, *Antipathia*, æ, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, *Habitus*, ùs, m.

A quality or degree, *Gradus*, ùs, m.

Of what quality, *Qualis*, le, adj.

A quantity, *Quantitas*, atis, f.

Of what quantity, *Quantus*, a, um.

Quantum meruit. An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum. Is a Writ that lyeth for a Lessee in case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firma*, because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Lease made, in feoffeth another, which ejecteth the Lessee. And the *Ejectione Firma* lyeth against any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term. See *Fitz-herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 197*. See the *Reg. Orig. fol. 227*. and the new Book of Entries *verbo Quare Ejecit infra terminum*.

Quare impedit. Is a writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Affisa ultima presentationis*, because that lyeth where a man or his ancestors, formerly presented, and this for him that is the Purchaser himself. See the expositor of

of the Terms of Law, and Old Nat. brev. fol. 27. *Bract. Lib. 4. tract. 2. cap. 6. Brit. cap. 92. and Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 32. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 30.* where it is said that a *Quare impedit* is of a higher nature than *Affisa ultimæ præsentationis*; because it supposeth a Possession and a Right. See at large the new book of Entries verbo *Quare impedit*.

Quare non permittit. Is a Writ that lyeth for one that hath Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary. *Fleta, Lib. 5. cap. 16.*

Quare non admittit. Is a Writ that lyeth against a Bishop refusing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Adowson, the further use whereof see, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 47. and Regist. Orig. fol. 32.* See the new Book of Entries verbo *Quare non admittit*.

Quare Obstruxit. Is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Servitude to pass through his Neighbours ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the owner hath so straitned it, *Fleta Lib. 4. cap. 26.*

A *quarentine* (or quantity of Land containing 40 perchcs.) *Quarentena terra. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 555.*

A *quarentin*, *Quarentena*, *z, f.*

Quarentina Mullieris, Lex 104. Brac. 60. Stat. De Merton. It is a benefit allowed by the Law of England to the Widow of a Landed Man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage (or chief Mansion House) by the space of forty days, after his decease. Of this see *Brac. Lib. 2. c. 40.* And if the Heir, or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ *de Quarentina habenda.* *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 161. Regist. Orig. fol.*

175. Anno 9. Hen. 3. cap. 7. and Anno 20. cap. 1. and Brit. cap. 103. Mt. Skene, de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Viduatum, deriveth this word from the French, *Quaresme, (i. e.) Lent 45 days,* who also have this Custom, called *Le Quaresme des vesues,* granted to Widows after the decease of their Husbands: as he proveth out of *Pappon in his Arrests, Lib. 15. Tit. des dotes. cap. 7. Lib. 10. Tit. Substitutiones cap. 30.* Of this read *Fleta also, Lib. 5. c. 23.*

A *quarrel* or *strife*, *Querela, z, f. Briga, z, f.* This properly concerneth Personal Actions, or mixt at the highest, for the Plaintiff in them is called *Querens*, and in most of the Writs it is said *Queritur.* And yet if a man Release all Quarrels (a mans deed being taken most strongly against himself) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions Real and Personal are Released. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 511. Litis nomen actionem significat sive in rem sive in Personam.*

To *quarrel*, *Litigo, arc. Cavillor, arc.*

A *quarreller*, *Cavillator, oris, m. Quarrellous, Litigiosus, a, um.*

A *quarrell* of glass, *Rhombus vitri, vitrum quadratum fenestræ.*

A *quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine, Cætopularium pilum.*

A *quarry* of stones, *Quarera, z, f. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. 2 Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, z, f. Lapidicina, z, f. Latumia, z, f.*

A *quarry* of whet-stones, *Cotaria, z, f.*

A *quarry-man* (or he that worketh in a quarry) *Lapidida, z, m. Latomus, i, m.*

QU.

A Quart measure, *Quarta*, on whereof how far it extendeth
a, f. Ves. Instr. 178. Quartarius, ii, m.

Quartain, *Quadrinus, a, um.*

A Quartain Fever, *Quartana, a, f. Febris quartana.*

He that hath such a Fever, *Quartanarius, a, um.*

A Quarter (or eight Bushels) *Quarterium, ii, n.*

A Quarter or fourth part of any thing, *Quarta, a, f.*

A Quarter of Wheat, *Quarterium Tritici, Brac. 35.*

Of a Quarter, *Quarterialis, le, adj. Quarteriatus, a, um. Spel. 51.*

Quarterly, *Quarteriatim, adv.*

A Quarter (a Piece of Timber four Inches Thick) commonly four Square, as it wear a quarter or fourth Part of a Beam, *Trabs quadrata. Trientalis materia.*

A Quarter of a Foot, *Quadrans pedis.*

A Quarter of a Year, *Trimestre Spatium, tempestas anni.*

Quarters for Soldiers, *Stativa, a, f.*

Quarters or Rafter cross a Transome, *Transumfaria.*

A double Quarter, *Trabs crassior.*

A Quarter Master, *Metator oris, m. Campometator, oris, m. Quartus Magister.*

Quarter Sessions, *Generalis Quarterialis Sessio pacis.* Is a Court held by the Justices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter. The Jurisdicti-

K k

QU.

is to be learned out of *Lamb. Eirenar.*

Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19. But to these you must add the late Statutes of the Realm, for their Power daily encreaseth. Originally it seemeth to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace. But in these days it extendeth much further.

That these Sessions should be held Quarterly was first of all Ordained (so far as I can learn) by the Statute *Anno 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 1 Cap. 8.* Of these read *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4* where he setteth them out, both Learnedly and at large.

To Quarter (or Dismember) *Deartuo, are. Artuo, are. Dissecuo, are.*

Quartered, *Exartuatus, a, um. Excornificatus, a, um. Dissectus, a, um.*

To Quash, *Quasso, are, Casso, are.* It signifieth in our Common Law to overthrow. *Bract. Lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 3. num. 4.*

QUE.

A Queen, *Regina, a, f. Domina Regina.* Is either she that holdeth 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

the other signification she is Inferiour, and a Person exempt from the King, for she may sue and be sued in her own Name: Yet that she hath, is the Kings; and look what she loseth, so much departeth from the King. *Stammf. Prærog. cap. 2. fol. 10. in fine. Kitchin fol. 1. b. Cook, Lib. 4. Copy-hold Cases, fol. 23. b.*

Quem Reditum reddit. Is a writ Judicial, that lyeth for him, to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Lived in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land, that refuseth to atturn unto him, thereby to cause him to atturn. See *Old Nat. Brev. fol. 156. and West part 2. Symbol. Tit. Fines, Sect. 125.* See the New Book of Entries verbo, *Quem redditum reddit.*

To Quench (or Extinguish) *Extinguo, ere.*

Quenched (or put out) *Exinctus, a, um.*

A Quenching, *Extinctio, onis, f.*

A Quencher, *Extinctor, oris, m.*

Querela coram Rege, & Consilio discutienda & terminanda, Is a Writ, whereby one is called to Justifie a Complaint of a Trespas made to the King and himself, before the King and his Council, *Regist. Orig fol. 124. b.*

A Quepister (or Choirester) *Chorista, a, m.*

A Quern (or hand Mill) *Moletrina, a, f. Mola manualit.*

A Pepper Quern (or Mustard Quern) *Mala Piperaria. Fraxillus, li, m.*

A Querry for the King's Horses, *Stabulum Principis.*

A Quest (Inquest or Inquisition) *Duadema, a, f. Inquisitio, onis, f. Duodecemviratus, i, m.* Thereof in London, in the Christmas Holidays, the Citizens in every Ward hold a Quest, and a Quest-House, as they call it, to Enquire and be informed, what Misdemeanors or Annoyance is made or done within the Ward.

A Quest (or the Office of a Questor) *Questura, a, f.*

A Question (or demand) *Questio, onis, f.*

A Dark, or subtle Question, *Enigma, aris, n.*

Questionless (without all Question) *Indubius, a, um. Indubitatus, a, um. Indubitanter adv.*

To Question, or ask a Question, *Questionor, aris. Questionem agere.* To call one in Question, *In Crimen vocare.*

A Questioner (or Examiner) *Questionarius, ii, m. Questus est Nobis, &c.* is the form of a Writ of nuisance, which by the Statute, *Anno 13. Ed. 1. cap. 24.* lieth against him, to whom the House or other thing that breedeth the Nuisance, is alienated, whereas before that Statute, this Action lay only against him that first levied the thing, to the hurt of his Neighbour. See the Statute.

Q U I.

Quia Improvide, seemeth to be a Superfeudas granted, in the behalf of a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court, in the Common Pleas, and pursued to the Exigend. See *Dyer*, fol. 33. n. 18.

Quickgrass, *Gramen caninum*.

Quick (or lively) *Vivificus* a, um. *Agilis*, le, adj.

Quickness, *Celeritas*, aris, f. *Agilitas*, aris, f.

Quickly, *Cito*, *Celeriter*, adv.

Quicklands, *Sabulum vivum*, *Insidæ & rapaces arena*. *Syrtes*, f.

A Quick-set Hedge, *Sepes viva*, *Sepimentum virgultum*.

Quicksilver, *Hydrargyrum* i, m. *Argentum vivum*.

Quid pro quo, Is an Artificial Speech in the Common-Law, signifying a mutual Profection or Performance of both Parties to a Contract: As a Horse and ten Pound between the Buyer and the Seller. *Kitch.* fol. 184. but used in our common Speech one for another, as to render one *Quid pro quo*, (i. e.) to give him as good as he brings.

Quid Juris clamat. Is a Writ Judicial, issuing out of the Record of the Fine, which remaineth with the *Custos Brevium* of the Common-Pleas, before it be Ingrossed (for afterward it cannot be had) and it lieth for the Grantee of a Reversion or remainder, when the partic

K k 2

ular Tenant will not atturn. *West part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines*, *Sett.* 218. whom see further. see the *Register Judicial* fol. 36, 37. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo*, *Quid Juris clamat*.

Quiet, *Quietus*, a, um.

A Quill, *Calamus*, i. m. *Calamus penna*.

A Quill (or bow to play on the Harp, Rebeck or Dulcimer) *Plectrum*, i, n.

A Quilt, (or quilted counter-point, or covering for a Bed) *Culcitra*, a, f. *Stragulum*, li, n.

A little Quilt of many Pieces, *Centunculus*, li, m.

A Quilt made of Leather, *Salganum*. i, n.

A Quilt maker for Beds, *Plumarius*, ii, m.

Quilted, *Culcitratu*s, a, um.

A Quill-turn (i. e.) that turns the Quills or Spoiling Wheel, *Harpedone*, is, f. *Rota Glomeratoria*, *quæ fila rotando conglomerantur*.

A Quince (a kind of Fruit) *Malum cotoneum*, *Cydonium malum*.

Quinborough (in *Kent*) *Regis Burgus*.

The Quinsey (a Disease in the Throat) *Angina*, a, f. *Synanche*, is, f.

Quintane, *Quintana*, a, 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,

Quintus (a Man's Name) *Quintus*, i, m.

A Quire or **Choire** in a Church, *Chorus*, i, m.

The **Master** of the **Quire**, *Phonascus*, ci, m. *Magister Chori*.

To Quit (or discharge) *Quieto*, are. *Exonero*, are.

A Quit-claim (or Release) *Quieta clamantia*.

Quittance, *Quietantia*, a, f.

Quit-Rent, *Quietus redditus*.

A Quiver of Arrows, *Pharetra*, a, f. *Solemarium*, ii, n.

Wearing a Quiver, *Pharetratus*, a, um.

any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm, *Perkin's Grants* 5. for he supposeth, that by the Breach of the Vendee, he is disabled to pay the King his Rent.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ that lieth against him, which usurpeth any Franchise or Liberty against the King, as to have Wayf, Stray, Fair, Market, Court Baron, or such like without good Title, *Old Nat. Brev. fol. 149*. Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, *Bract. Lib. 4. Tract. 1. cap. 2. num. 3*. See *Brook hoc. Tit.* read also *Anno 18. Ed. 1. Stat. 2.* and *3. Anno 30. Ejusdem*, and the new Book of Enteries, *Quo Warranto*.

QUO.

Quo Jure, Is a Writ that lieth 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 Jure*.

A Quoif, *Capital, alis, n*.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that lieth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Wast, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *Old Nat. Brev. fol. 148*. Terms of Law, see *Brook hoc titulo, Kitchen*, fol. 178. b. This Writ also lieth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he selleth

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for a Clerk, which by reason of some Land he hath, is made, or in doubt to be made, either Bayliff, Beedle or Reeve, or some such like Officer, See *Regist. Orig. fol. 187*. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 175*.

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, &c. Is a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution, toward the proffers of the Clergy in Parliament, *Regist. Orig. fol. 261*.

Quod ei deforciat, Is a Writ that lieth for the Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Term of Life, having lost by the default, against him that recovered, or against his Heir, exposition of Terms, see

See *Brook, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol. 171.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, Quod ei deforciat.*

Quod permittat. Is a Writ that lieth for him, that is disseized of his common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor being Dead. Terms of Law, *Brit. cap. 8.* saith, that this Writ lieth for him, whose Ancestor dyed disseized of common of Pasture, or other like thing annexed to his Inheritance, against the Deforceor, see *Crook, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol. 155.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, Quod permittat.*

Quod personæ nec prebendarii, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for Spiritual Persons, that are distrained in their Spiritual Possessions, for the payment of the fifteenth with the rest of the Parish, *Fixz. not. brev. fol. 176.*

A Quoit, *Discus, ei, m.*

A Quoit Caster, *Discobolus, li, m.*

Quotidian (or daily) *Quotidianus, s. mm.*

To Quote (or Cite) *Allego, are. Cito, are.*

A Quoting, *Citatio, onis, f.*

Q U U.

Quunster (in Ireland) *Hultonia.*

R A B.

A Rabbet (or Young Cony) *Cuniculus, li, m.*

K k 3

R A C.

A Race, Stock or Lineage, *Prosapia, a, f. Progenies, ei, f.*

A Race (or Course) *Cursus, us, m.*

A Race place (or Course) *Hippodromus, i, m.*

Rachel (a Woman's Name) *Rachel, lis, f.*

To Rack, *Torguo, are.*

A Rack (or Manger) *Crates pabularis.*

A Cheese Rack, *Crates casearia.*

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the Broach in at the Fire, *Cratenterium, ii, n.*

A Rack for a Cross-Bow. *Harpago, inis, f.*

A Rack (or Wooden Horse) *Equuleus, ei, m.*

The Racks or sides of a Chariot, *Lorica plaustris.*

A Racker of Wine, *Saccellator, aris, m.*

A Racking of Wine, *Saccellatio, onis, f.*

A Racker to play with at Tennis, *Reticulum, li, n.*

Racline Isle, one of the Hebrides, the least and next to Ireland, *Ricina, Ricluna, Ricnea, Riduna.*

R A D.

Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordshire) *Radcotanus Pons.*

Radigund (a Woman's Name) *Radigunda, a, f.*

Radnor (in Radnorshire) *Radnoris.*

Radnorshire,

R A.

Radnorshire, *Radnorica comitatus*.

Old Radnor, *Mage, Magi, Magne, Magnis*.

R A F.

A Raft, *Ratis, is, f.*

A Rafter, *Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.*

Rafters set a Cross; *Transversaria lignea*.

A little Rafter, *Tigillum, i, n.*

The Raftering of an House, *Contignatio, onis, f.*

The space between the Rafterers, *Intertignium, ii, n.*

A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, *Inmissum, i, n.*

Belonging to a Rafter, *Tignarius, a, um.*

R A G.

To Rage, *Furo, ere, Seroio, ire.*

A Rag, *Panniculus, li, m.*

A linen Rag, *Lintecolum, li, n.*

Rags, *Pauni, orum, m. Frustra pannorum.*

R A I.

A Raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver or other Metal, *Bractea, a, f. Bracteola, a, f.*

To Rail, *Maledico, ere.*

A Railer, *Maledicus, a, um. Maledicor, oris, m. Rabula, lega, a, m.*

A Rail of fine Linen, *Ralla, a, f. Anabolagium, ii, n. Amisorium, i, n.*

R A.

A Rail or Stake to bear up a Vine, *Cantherium, ii, n.*

A Rail whereupon the Vine runneth, made like an Arbour, *Pergula, a, f.*

A Rail or Railsto inclose any thing, *Vastrea, a, f. Tigillum, i, n.*

Rails on each side of a Gallery, *Lorica, a, f.*

To set with Rails *Longius circumdare.*

Rain, *Pluvia, a, f.*

The Rem (or Rein of a Bridle) *Hubena, a, f.*

A Raifing-Piecc, *Pecia fruens.*

A Raisin, *Uva passa.*

R A K.

A Rake, *Rastrum, i, n. Sarculus, li, m.*

An Iron Rake, or an Iron Tool serving to Rake, *Scalpratum ferramentum.*

A Rake with two Teeth wherewith they pull up Weeds and Herbs by the Root, *Irpex, cis, m.*

A Rake for an Oven, called a Cole-Rake, *Rutabulum, li, n.*

A little Rake, *Rastellum, i, n.*

To Rake, *Sarrio, ire.*

A Raking, *Sarritio, onis, f.*

R A L.

Ralegh (in Essex) *Ragancia. Ralegh (the Family) De Ra-*

Ralph (a Man's Names) *Ra-dulphus, i, m.*

R A M.

R A.

R A M.

A Ram, *Aries, ætis, m.*
 A Rammer, *Fistuca, a, f. Pavicula, a, f. Trudes, is, f.*
 To Ram, (or beat in Stones) *Fistuco, are.*
 To Ram in Piles, *Depango, ere.*

A Ramming of Piles, *Oppactio, onis, f.*

A Ramming of the Ground, *Fistucatio, onis, f.*

Ramesbury (in Wiltshire) *Ramesburia.*

Ramsley (in Huntingdonshire) *Ramesia.*

Ramsley Island, *Lixnos, Siliunus.*

Rams-head (a Promontory in Ireland) *Vennicium Promont.*

A Rampire (Trench or Bulwark) *Munimentum, i, n. Agger, tris, m.*

A Rampire made of Wood, *Vallum, i, n.*

To Rampire a City round about, *Circumvallo, are, Vallo, are.*

The making of a Rampire, *Circumaggeratio, onis, f. Aggestio terra.*

R A N.

Randolph (a Man's Name) *Randolphus, i, m.*

A Range of Land, *Rengia terra, 1 Mon. 515.*

Ranges of Butchers Stalls, *Rengi famellorum Carnificum, 1 Mon. 113.*

To Range, (as Meal through a Sieve is Ranged) *Cribo, are. Succerno, ere.*

K k 4

R A.

Ranged, *Ordinatus, a, um. Dispositus, a, um.*

A Ranging Sieve. *Subcerniculum, li, n. Cribrum rarum.*

A Range or Beam, between two Horses in a Coach, *Limo, onis, m.*

A Ranfome, *Redemptio, onis, f.*

R A P.

A Rape, *Rapa, a, f. Raptus, us, m.* also apart of a Shire.

Raphael (a Man's Name) *Raphael, lis, m.*

R A S.

To Rafe (Cancel or Cross out) *Deleo, ere. Erado, ere.*

Rafed (or put out) *Erafus, a, um, Cancellatus, a, um.*

Rafing (or Crossing out) *Abolirio, onis, f.*

A Rafour (such as Barbers use) *Növacula, a, f. Culter Raforius vel tonsorius.*

A Rafour-case, *Xyröbēca,*

A Rasp (or File) *Scöbina, a, f. Radula, a, f.*

R A T.

A Rate, *Rata, a, f. Ratum, i, n. Dyer 82.*

Rating, *Ratando, Ra. Entr. 505.*

To Rate, *Arrento, are.*

A Rate (or Rent) *Arrentatio, onis, f. Reg. 252. 254. 255. Ry. 302. Stat. de Marl. cap. 11. Stat. de Prærogativa, cap. 7.*

A Rat-catcher, *Masfarius, ii, m.*

Ratoby

R A.

Rateby (in) *Raga, Ragi.*
 Ratification, *Ratificatio, onis,*
f. Is used for the confirmation
 of a Clerk in a Prebend, &c.
 formerly given him by the Bi-
 shop, &c. where the Right of
 Patronage is doubted to be in
 the King. Of this, see the *Regist.*
Orig. fol. 304.

To Ratify, *Ratum facere*
Rationabili parte bonorum. Is
 a Writ that lieth for the Wife,
 against the Executors of her
 Husband, denying her the third
 part of her Husbands Goods, af-
 ter Debts and funeral Charges
 defrayed, *Fitz.nat.brev.fol. 222.*
 who there citeth *cap. 18. of mag-*
na charta. And *Glanville*, to prove
 that according to the Common
 Law of England, the Goods of
 the deceased, his Debts first
 paid, should be divided into
 three parts, (whereof his Wife
 to have one, his Children the se-
 cond, and the Executors the
 third, *Fitz* saith also, that this
 Writ lieth as well for the Chil-
 dren, as for the Wife, and the
 same appeareth by the *Regist.*
Orig. fol. 142. but I take it that
 this Writ, hath no use but in
London, and where the Custom
 of the Country serveth for it.
 See the new Book of Entries,
Verbo, Rationabili parte & Ra-
tionabili parte bonorum.

R A V.

To Ravish (or force a Wo-
 man) *Rapio, ere.*
 Ravished, *Raptus, a, um.*
 A Ravisher, *Raptor, oris, n.*
Stuprator, oris, m.

R E.

R A Y.

A Ray (or Water-Lock)
Caya, a, f.

R E A.

To Reach, *Porrigo, ere. Ex-*
porrigo, ere.
 Reached, *Porrectus, a, um.*
 To Read, *Lego, ere.*
 To Read over, *Perlego, ere.*
 A Reader, *Lector, oris, m.*
 A Reader in Schools, *Profes-*
or, oris, m.
 A Reader to Scholars, *Præ-*
lector, oris, m.
 A Reading, *Lectio, onis, f.*
Lectura, a, f.
 Ready (or present at hand)
Promptus, a, um. Paratus, a,
um.
 Reading (in Berkshire) *Pontes-*
Readingum.
 Readily, *Promptè, adv.*
 Real (or that is indeed) *Rea-*
lis, le, adj.
 Really, *Realiter, adv.*
 A Realm, *Regio, onis, f.*
Regnum, i, n.
 To Reap, *Meto, ere. Tondea,*
ere.
 A Reap-hook, *Falx Messoria.*
 Reaped, *Messus, a, um.*
 A Reaper, *Messor, oris, m. Fal-*
cator, oris, m.
 A Reaping, *Falcatio, onis,*
f. Brac. 35. Messio, onis, f.
 Pertaining to Reaping, *Mes-*
sorius, a, um.
 A Reason, *Ratio, onis, f.*
 Reasonable, *Rationabilis, le,*
adj.

Reasonable

R E.

R E.

Reasonable Ayd, *Rationabile Auxilium.*

Reattachment *Reattachi-mentum, i, n.*

Reather-Hithe, *Nauticus si- nus.*

R E B.

Rebecca (a Woman's Name) *Rebecca, a, f.*

To Rebel, *Rebello, are.*

Rebellion, *Rebellio, onis, f.*

Rebellio, *Breue 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 in the understanding of the Common Law, the action of the Heir by the Warranty of his Ancestor, and this is called to Rebut, or Repel, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 12.*

A Man giveth Land, which he hath to him and the Issue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty: And the Donee leaseth out this Land to a third for Years: The Heir of the Donor Impleadeth the Tenant, alledging, that the Land was entailed to him, the Donee cometh in, and by vertue of the Warranty made by the Donor repelleth the Heir, because though the Land were intailed to him, yet he is Heir to the Warranty likewise: And this is called a *Rebutter*, see *Brook, Tit. Barre Numb. 13.*

And again, If I grant to my Tenant to hold, *Sine impetitione vasti*, and afterward I implead him for wast made, he

may debar me of this Action, by shewing my Grant, and this is likewise a *Rebutter*, *Idem, eod. num. 25.* see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rebutter.*

R E C.

To Recant, *Recanto, are.*

Reclamo, are.

A Recantation, *Recantatio, onis, f.*

Recaption, *Recaptio, onis, f.*

Recaptio, Breue Recaptionis,

A Writ of Recaption which lies where a Second distress is taken pending a Suit for a former.

To Receive, *Recepto, are. West. Indict. 81. Recipio, are.*

Received, *Receptus a, um.*

A Receiving (Entertaining or Harboursing) *Receptamentum, i, n. Reg. 80. 2. Inst. 645. Bract. 157. Fla. 57.*

A Physicians Receipt, *Receptis, is, f.*

A Receiver, *Receptor, oris, m. Receptor, oris, m.*

A Receptacle (a Place to receive, a Store-House, or Ware-House, *Receptaculum, is, n.*

To Recite, *Recito, are.*

Reciting, *Recitando.*

To Reckon, *Supputo, are. Computo, are.*

Reckonings, (accounts) *Raciocinia, Reconsones, Calculi, Computi.*

A shot, or Reckoning, *Commissa, e, f.*

Reckoned, *Recensus, a, um. numeratus, a, um.*

That may be Reckoned, *Computabilis, is, adj.*

A Recognizance, *Recognitio*, *anis*, *f.* (i. e.) an Obligation acknowledged of Record: Also an acknowledgment.

Recognitores, *Recognitores*, Is a Word used for the Jury impaneled upon an assize, the reason why they are so called may be, because they acknowledge a Disseisin by their Verdict, see *Bract. Lib. 5. tract. 2. cap. 9. num. 2.* and *lib. 3. tract. 1. cap. 11. num. 16.*

To Recommend, *Recommendo*, *ab, are.*

To Reconcile (or requite) *Recompense*, *are.*

To Reconcile, *Reconcilio*, *are.*

A Record, *Recordum*, *i, n.*

To Record, Vide to Register, *Recordare Facias* Or *Recordari facias*, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to remove a cause depending in an Inferiour Court to the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, as out of a Court of Ancient Demesne, Hundred or County, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 71. b.* Out of the County Court, *Idem*, fol. 46. B. or other Courts of Record, *Idem*, fol. 71. C. and 119 K. But if you would learn more exactly, where, and in what Cases this Writ lieth, read *Brook* in his Abridgement, *Titulo, Recordare & pone.* It seemeth to be called a *Recordare*, because the form is such, that it commandeth the Sheriff to whom it is directed, to make a Record of the Proceeding by himself and others, and then to send up the Cause. See *Regist. verbo, Recordare*, in the Table of the Original Writs.

A Recorder, *Recordator, aris*, *m.* (i. e.) a Judge of a Town Court of Record. He is one whom the Mayor, or other Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate, having Jurisdiction, or a Court of Record within their Precincts by the King's Grant doth associate unto him for his better direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

A Recorder (or Flute) *Tibia Sarrana Recordo & processu mittendis*, Is a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cause, out of one Court into the King's Bench, which see in the Table of the *Regist. Orig.* how diversly it is used.

To Recover, *Recupero*, *are.*

Recovery, *Recuperatio*, *anis*, *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 Feigned.

A true Recovery, Is an actual or real Recovery, of any thing or the value thereof, by Judgment, as if a Man sued for any Land, or other thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

A Feigned Recovery is (as the Civilians call it) *Quadammodo fictio Juris*, a certain form or course set down by Law, to be observed, for the better assuring of Lands or Tenements to us.

For the better understanding of this, read *West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Recoveries*, Sect 1. who saith

saith that the end and effect of a Recovery, is to discontinue and destroy Estates, Tails, Remainders, and Reversions, and to bar the former Owners thereof, and in this formality, there are required three Parties, *viz.* the Demandant, the Tenant, and the Vouchee. The Demandant is he, that bringeth the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he, against whom the Writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoveeree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, *West ubi supra*, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, saith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that

brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut off by Judgment hereupon given, for that he is pretended to have no Power to entail that Land, whereunto he had no just Title, as now it appeareth: Because it is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery, is by good Opinion, but a snare to deceive the People, *Doff. & Stud. cap. 32. dial. 1. fol. 56. a.*

This feigned Recovery is also called a common Recovery, and the reason of that Epitheton is, because it is a beaten and common path to that end, for which it is ordained, *viz.* to cut off the Estates above specified, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Recovery.*

A True Recovery is as well of the value, as of the thing: For the better understanding whereof, know, that (in value) signifieth as much as (*Illud quod Interest*) with the Civilians; for Example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, which Land a third Person afterward by Suit of Law recovereth against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much other Land by way of Exchange.

Fitz.

Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 134. K. To recovery a Warranty, *Old nat. brev.* fol. 146. is to prove by Judgment, that a Man was his Warrant against all Men for such a thing.

To Recourse (or have recourse) *Recurro, ere.*

Resto, Is a Writ called in *Englisch*, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, that whereas other Writs in real actions, are only to recover the Possession of the Land or Tenements in Question, which have been lost by our Ancestors or our selves, this aimeth to recover both the Seisin, which some of our Ancestors or we had, and also the Property of the thing, whereof our Ancestors died not seized, as of Fee: And whereby are Pleaded and tried both the Rights together: *viz.* as well of Possession as Property. Infomuch, as if a Man once lose his cause upon this Writ, either by Judgment, by Assize, or Battel, he is without all Remedy, and shall be excluded (*per exceptionem rei Judicatae*) *Bract.* Lib. 5. tract. 1. cap. 1. & seq. where you may read more at large concerning this Writ. It is divided into two Species, *Restum patens*, a Writ of Right patent, and *Restum Clausum*, a Writ of Right Close. This the Civilians call *Judicium petitorium*.

The Writ of Right Patent is so called, because it is sent open, and is in Nature the highest Writ of all others, lying

always for him, that hath fee simple in the Lands or Tenements sued for, and not for any other, and when it lyeth for him that Challengeth fee simple, or in what Cases, see *Fitz. nat. brev.* fol. 1. C. whom see also fol. 6. of a special Writ of Right in *London*, otherwise called, a Writ of Right according to the Custom of *London*. This Writ is also called, *Breve magnum de Resto.* *Regist. Orig.* fol. 9. A. B. and *Fleta*, Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect 1.

A Writ of Right Close, is a Writ directed to a Lord of Ancient Demesne, and lieth for those which hold their Lands and Tenements by Charter in Fee simple, or in Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, if they be ejected out of such Lands, &c. or disseized. 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

hereafter follow. Of these see also the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo Recto*. This Writ is properly tried 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. *Glawile* seemeth to make every Writ, whereby a Man sueth for any thing due to him, a Writ of Right, *Lib. 10. Cap. 1. Lib. 11. Cap. 1. Lib. 12. Cap. 1.*

Recto de Dote, Is a Writ of right of Dower, which lieth 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.* and *Fitz nat. brev. fol. 7.* *E. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.* and the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Droyt.*

Recto de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right, which lieth in case, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assured no Dower to his Wife, and she thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir, or his Guardian, *Old nat. brev. fol. Regist. Orig. fol. 170.*

Recto de Rationabili parte, Is a Writ that lieth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Sisters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Nieces, and for Land in Fee simple, for Example. If a

Man lease his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sister entring upon all the Land, and so deforcing the other, the Sister so deforced, shall have this Writ to recover her part, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 9. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.*

Recto quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ of Right, which lieth in case, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seignery of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwise at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant, shall send to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the cause thither for that time (saving to him another time the Right of his Seignery) then this Writ Issueth out for the other party, and hath this Name from the Words therein comprized, being the true occasion thereof. This Writ is close, and must be returned before the Justices of the Common Bank, *Old nat. brev. fol. 16. Regist. Orig. fol. 4.*

Recto de Advocatione Ecclesie, Is a Writ of Right lying where a Man hath Right of advowzen, and the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger presenteth his Clerk to the Church, and he not having moved his Action of *Quare Impedit*, nor *Darrein presentment*, within six Months, but suffered the Stranger to Usurp upon him, and this Writ he only may have, that claimeth the Advowzen, to himself and to his Heirs in Fee, and

R E.

and as it lieth for the whole Ad-
vowzen, so it lieth also for the
half, the third, the fourth part,
Old nat. brev. fol. 14. Regist.
Orig. fol. 29.

A Rector, *Rector, oris, m.*
Rector Ecclesia parochialis.

A Rectory, *Rectoria, a, f.*

A Rectory Improprate, *Re-*
ctoria Improprata.

Rectus in Curia, Is he that
standeth at the Bar, and hath
no Man to object any Offence
against him, *Smithe de Repub.*
Angl. Lib. 2. Cap. 3. see Anno
6. R. 2. Stat. 1. Cap. 12.

Reculver (in Kent) *Reculsum.*
Regulbium.

Red, *Ruber, bra, brum.*

Redbridge (in Hampshire)
Arundinis vadum,

Redburn (in Hertfordshire) *A-*
qua rubra, Darocobriue.

Redcliff (near London) *Ruber*
clivus.

Reddendum, The Clause in a
Lease that Reserves the Rent.

Reddition, *Redditio, oris, f.*

Reddisseisin, *Reddisseisina, a, f.*

Reddisseisina, Is a Writ lying
for a Reddisseisin, *Regist. Orig.*
fol. 206, and 207.

To Redound, *Redundo, are.*

To Redress, *Emendo, are.*

Reformo, are.

To Reduce, *Reduco, ere.*

Redvers or Rivers, (the Fami-
ly) *De Redveris, De Ripariis,*
Rigidii. De Riperin.

R E E.

To Reedify, *Reedifico, are.*

A Reel to wind Yarn or

R E.

Thread on, *Girgillus, li, m.*

Rhosibus, vi, m. Alabrum, i, n.

To Reel Yarn, *Alabro, are.*
Glomero, are.

A Realing, *Alabratio, oris, f.*

A Reeler of Yarn, *Alabra-*
tor, oris, m.

Reeled (or wound up) *Ala-*
bratus, a, um.

To Re-enter (to take Possessi-
on again) *Re-entro, are.*

A Reeve of a Mannor, *Præ-*
fectus Manerii, Grevius Ma-
nerii.

Re-extent, *Re-extentum, i, n.*

It is a second Extent made up-
on Lands or Tenements, upon
complaint made, that the for-
mer Extent was partially per-
formed, *Brook. Tit. Extent. fol.*
313.

R E F.

To Refer, *Refero, ferre.*

To put a thing into a thirds
hand, to refer it to him, *Intersio,*
are.

To Refine, *Fino, are. Ple.*
320.

A Refiner (or Purifier of
Metals) *Aurifex, icis, m.*

Refined (Racked) *Fecatus,*
um.

A Refuge; *Refugium, ii, n.*
Sepedium, ii, n. Perfugium, ii, n.

To Refuse, *Recuso, are. De-*
tracto, are.

The Refuse, *Recrementum,*
i, n. Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, *Regardum, i, n.*

Rewardum, i, n. 3. Bul. 91.

Regardum

Regardum Forestæ, Ry. 2. 24. 651. *Rewardum Forestæ*, Ry. 2. 1. *Mon.* 513. 2. *Mon.* 631. (i. e.) the Compass of a Regarders Ground in a Forest.

A Regarder, *Regardator, onis*, m. Is an Officer of the Forest, who is to view it and inquire into Offences.

Regarding, *Regardans, tis*, adj. *West Indid.* 239.

A Regiment, *Regimentum*.

A Register, *Registrarius, ii*, m. *Lex.* 108.

The Register, *Registrum, i, n*. *Lex.* 108.

A Regrater, *Regratarius, ii*, m. *Stat. de Collistrigio.* Ry. 248. One who buys and sells in the same Market or Fair.

Regular, *Regularis, re*, adj.

Regularly, *Regulariter, adv.*

R E. I.

To Reject (or cast off) *Rejicio, ere. Rejecto, are*.

Rejected, *Rejectus, a, um*.

To Reign (or Rule) *Regno, are*.

The Reins, *Renes, um, m*.

To Reinseoffe, *Refoffo, are*. *Co. Entr.* 191.

A Rejoinder, *Rejunctio, onis*, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, as much as *Duplicatio* with the Civilians, that is, an Exception to a Replication. For the first answer of the defendant to the Plaintiffs Bill, is called an Exception, the Plaintiffs answer to that, is called a Replication, and the Defendants to that, Duplication in the Civil Law, and a Rejoinder with us, especially in Chance-

ry, *West par.* 2. *Symb. tit.* *Chancery, Sect* 16. where he citeth these words out of *Spigelius. Est autem rejunctio seu duplicatio, allegatio, quæ datur reo ad infirmam etiam replicationem actoris, & confirmandam actionem rei.*

R E. L.

A Relapse into Sickness, *Recidivatio, onis, f*.

A Relation (or rehearsing) *Relatio, onis, f*.

To Release, *Relaxo, are*.

A Release, *Relaxatio, onis*, f. It is an Instrument whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are sometime extinguish'd, sometime transferred, sometime abridged, and sometime enlarged, *West, part. 1. Symb. Lib. 2. Sect. 10.*

Release is the giving or discharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth against another, or his Land. *Laxare* is properly to put Prisoners in Fetters at Liberty, and *Relaxare* is to do this often, and *Metaphorice relaxare* is to put at Liberty fettered Estates and Interests, and to make them absolute, *Cook's 10. Rep. Hampet's case.*

There is a Release in Fact, and a Release in Law, *Perk. Grants* 71. A Release in Fact, seemeth to be that, which the very words expressly declare. A Release in Law, is that which doth acquit by way of consequent or intendment of Law, an Example whereof you have in *Perk ubi Supra*. Of these how they be available,

available, and how not, see *Littleton* at large, *Lib. 3. Cap. 8. fol. 94.* Of divers sorts of these Releases, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Release.

Relief, *Relevium, ii, n. (i. v.)* a kind of fine paid by the Heir at a Tenant's Death.

To Relieve, *Relevo, arc. Eri-ge, ere.*

Religion, *Religio, onis, f.*
Religious, *Religiosus, a, um.*

R E M.

A Remainder, *Remanere, ii, n. Co. Lit. 49.* The Remainder of an Estate.

Remainders, *Remaneria.*

To Remain, *Remaneo, ere.*

Remarkable, *Notabilis, le, adj.*

A Remedy, *Remedium, ii, n.*

To Remedy, *Remedio, arc. Reg. 80.*

Remedied, *Remediatus, a, um. R^o. Extr. 24.*

Be it Remembered, *Memorandum.*

A Remembrance, *Remem-brancia, a, f. Memoranda.*

A Remembracer, *Rememora-tor, oris, m.*

To Remit, *Remitto, ere.*

Remission, *Remissio, onis, f.*

Remote (or far distant) *Re-motus, a, um.*

To Remove (withdraw or put aside) *Removeo, ere*

Removeable, *Amotibilis, le, adj. Bract. 12. Sepe.*

R E N.

To Render (give or Pay-back) *Reddo, ere.*

A Rendering, *Redditio, onis,*

To Renew, *Renovo, arc.*

Renet, *Coagulum, li, n.*

To Renounce, *Renuncio, arc.*

Rent, *Redditus, us, m.* It

cometh of the French Rent,

(i. e.) *Veltigal, pensitatio annua.*

And signifieth with us, a sum of

Money, or other consideration,

issuing Yearly out of Lands or

Tenements, *Plowden casu Browning, fol. 132. b. and fol. 138.*

a. and 141. b.

There are three sorts of Rents

observed by our Common Law-

yers, that is Rent Service, Rent

charge, and Rent seck. Rent

Service is where a Man holdeth

his Land of his Lord by Fealty,

and certain Rent; or by fealty,

Service, and certain Rent, *Lit-*

let. Lib. 2. Cap. 12. fol. 44.

or that which a Man, making

a Lease to another for Term of

Years, reserveth Yearly to be

paid him for the same. Terms of

Law, *verbo* Rents, who giveth

this Reason thereof, because it is

in his Liberty, whether he

will distrain, or bring an Acti-

on of Debt.

A Rent Charge is that, which

a Man, making over an Estate

of his Lands or Tenements to

another, by deed indented either

in Fee, or Fee tail, or for

Term of Life, reserveth to him-

self by the said Indenture, a

summ of Money Yearly to be

paid to him with Clause of dis-

stress, or to him and his heirs,

see *Littlet. Ubi supra.*

A Rent seck; otherwise a dry Rent, is that which a Man, making over an Estate of his Land or Tenement, by Deed indented, reserveth Yearly to be paid him without Clause of distress mentioned in the Indenture, *Littl. Ubi supra*; and Terms of the Law, *verbo Rents*. See the new Expofitor of Law Terms, see *Plowden casu, Browning, fol. 132. b.* See the differences between a Rent and an Annuity; *Doff. & Stud. Cap. 30. Dial. 1.* Tenure by Rents is called, *vivi redditus*; because the Lord's and the Owners thereof, do live by them, *Cook on Lit.* A Feme sole Lessee for Life rendering Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere; the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wives Life time, yet because the Baron took the profit, he is still chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, for *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & Onus*, *Wom. Law.*

For Rent payable at a Day, the party hath all the Day till Night to pay it, but if it be a great sum, as five hundred or a thousand Pound, he must be ready as long before the sunset, as the Money may be told: For the other is not bound to tell it in the Night, *Cook's fifth Rep. Wade's Case.*

A Penny Rent, *Denarata Redditus*, *Reg. 1.*

A Rent payable by, and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands, *antimus redditus*.

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, *Alba firma*.

Rent is demanded by the Name of *sex libratas, decem soliditas, sex denariatas, & unam obolatam redditus*.

A Rent (or Tatter) *Sciffura, a, f. Ruptio. onis. f.*

To Rent (or Tear) *Frango, ere. Lanio, are. Lacro, are.*

A Rental (or an account of Rents in Writing) *Rentale, is, n. Ra. Entr. 209. Co. Entr. 146.*

A Rent Master (Collector or Bailly) *Quaestor ararius. Praefectus ararii.*

R E P.

To Repair, *Reparo, are. Restituro, are.*

Repassage. *Repassagium, is, n. Ra. Entr. 335.*

To Repeal, *Repello, ere.*

Repealed, *Repellatus, a, um. 2. mon. 702.*

A Repealing, *Repellatio, onis, f. Co. Entr. 204. Repellum, i, n.*

Repleader (*Replacitare*) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, *Rassal Tit. Repleader*, see the New Book of Entries, *Verbo*, Repleader.

Replegiare de averiis, Is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are distrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, *anno 7. H. 8. cap. 4. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 68. see the Regist. Orig.*

Orig. of divers sorts of this Writ called *Replegiare*, in the Table, *verbo eodem*. See also the *Regist. Judic.* fol. 58. and 70. See also the *New Book of Entries*, *verbo*, *Replevin*, *Dyer* fol. 173. num. 14.

A *Replevin*, *Replegiamentum*, *i, n.*

To *Replevin*, *Replegio*, *arc.* *Reg.* 180.

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 Civilians, *De Replicationibus*, *Lib. 4. Instit. Tit. 14.*

To *Reply*, *Replico*, *arc.*

A *Report*, *Reportus*, *i, m.* *Cow.* 226. *Dyer* 166. It is in our Common Law a Relation or repetition of a Case debated or argued, which is sometime made to the Court, upon reference from the Court to the Reporter, sometime to the World, voluntarily as *Plowden's Reports*, the *Lord Cook's Reports*, &c.

To *Report*, *Reporto*, *arc. Ra.* *Entr.* 14 *Ry.* 259. *Pry.* 420.

To *Reprehend*, *Reprehendo*, *eri.*

A *Reprehension*, *Reprehensio*, *onis, f.*

To *Repress*, *Reprimo*, *ere.*

A *Reprise*, *Reprisal*, *a, f. Lex.* 110.

A *Reprisal*, *Reprisale*, *is, n.* *Cow.* 226. 10. *Cow.* 123.

Reprises (charges to be deducted) *Reprisal*, *arum, f.*

To *Reprive*, *Reprendo*, *ere.*

To *Reproach*, *Exprobro*, *arc.* *Infamo. arc. Inculpo, arc.*

A *Reproach*, *Probrum*, *i, n.* *Contumelia, a, f.*

Reproachful, *Contumeliosus*, *a, um.*

Reproachfully, *Contumeliosè*, *adv.*

To *Reprove*, *Reprobo*, *arc.*

Reptacester, *Richberg*, *Richborow* near *Sandwich* (in *Kent*) *ad Portum Rutupis*, *Rhutubi Portus*, *Rhutupia Statio*, *Rbitupus portus*, *Rutupinus portus*, *Rutupinum Littus*, *Rhutupia Trutulensis portus*, *urbs Rutupina.*

Repton (in *Darbyshire*) *Ripadium*, *Repandunum.*

A *Repulse*, *Repulsa*, *a, f.* *Repulso*, *onis, f.*

Reputation, *Reputatio*, *onis, f.*

R E Q.

To *Request* (or *require*) *Requiro*, *ere. Peto, ere.*

A *Request*, *Requesta*, *a, f.*

Requisite, *Requisitus*, *a, um.*

The *Rereward* of an Army, *Retrogardia*, *a, f. Kit.* 208. *Retaguardia*, *a, f. Tergum exercitus.*

R E S:

Resceit, *Receptio*, *onis, f.*

Resceit is in the Civil Law called, *admissio tertiæ Personæ pro interesse*, In our Law when one is sued, whose Estate is so weak

weak that he cannot defend full suit, then is another who is better able admitted upon Prayer: Sometimes Resceit is Sur Resceit, this is against Rule, as a Wife being Tenant for Life, is received upon the default of her Husband, and after makes default, he in Reversion shall be received; so if Baron and Feme be received; and after Baron make default, the Feme shall be received, 2. p. of *Instit. fol. 245.* If a Tenant for Term of Life, or Tenant for Term of Years bring an Action, he in the Reversion cometh in, and prayeth to be received to defend the Land, and to Plead with the Demandant, *vid. Terms of Law*; many more you may have in *Brook Tit. Resceit, fol. 205.* see *Perkin's Dower 448.*

Resceit is also applied to an admittance of Plea, tho' the controversy be but between two only, *Brook Estoppel.* in many Places.

Rescous, *Rescussus, i, m.* It is an Ancient French Word, coming from *Rescourrer*, that is, *Recuparare* to take from, to rescue or recover. 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 Rescous in deed, and a Rescous in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A Rescous in Law is when a Man hath taken a distress, and the Cattel distressed, as he is driving of them to the Pound, do go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a Rescous in Law.

L 1 2

It is also used for a Writ which lieth for this Act, called, *Breve de Rescussu*, whereof you may see both the form and use, in *Fitz, nat. brev. fol. 101.* and the *Regist. Orig. fol. 125.* see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rescous.* This Rescous in some cases is Treason, & in some Felony, *Crompt. Justice, fol. 54. b.*

To Rescue, *Recupero, are.*

A Rescuer, *Rescussus, i, m. Lex 109. Co. Lit. 160.*

A Rescuer, *Rescussor, oris, m.*

To Reseise, *Reseiso, ire.*

Reservation, *Reservatio, onis, f.*

To Reserve, *Reservo, are.*

Residence (or Abode) *Residentia, a, f. Resantia, a, f. Reseantisa, -, f. Brac. 337.*

To Reside, *Resido, ere. Lex. 130. Cow. 227.*

A Resiant (or Tenant to a Mannor) *Resians, tis, m. Plo. 119.*

The Residue, *Residuum, ni, n.*

Resignation, *Resignatio, onis, f.*

To Resist, *Resisto, ere.*

To Resolve, *Resolvo, ere.*

Resolution, *Resolutio, onis, f.*

To Resort, *Resorto, are. West. Indi. 199.*

The Right did Resort, *Resortebatur Jus. Ra. Entr. 29. bis.*

Resort (the Authority of a Court) *Resortum, i, n.*

To Respect (or have respect) *Respicio, ere.*

A Respect, *Respectus, us, m.*

Respight of Homage, *Respectus Homagii.*

A Respight (Pause or Stop) *Spatium, ii, n. Intervallum, i, n.*

The Rest and Residue, *Remanere & Residuum.*

A Resting place, *Quietorium, ii, n.*

Restitution, *Restitutio, onis, f.*

To

To Restore, Restituo, ere. Reddo, ere.

To Refrain, Restringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.

To Resume, Resumo, ere.

Resummons, Resummonitio, onis, f. It is a second Summons, and calling of a Man to Answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated by any occasion, as the Death of the Party or such like, *Brook, Tit. Resummons, fol. 214.* See of these four sorts, according to the four divers cases in the Table of the Regist. Judicial, fol. 1. See also the new Book of Entries *verbo*, re-attachment and resummons.

Resumption, Resumptio, onis, f.

R E T.

Retail, Retailium, ii, n. Retailia, æ, f. *Reg. 184. Ry. 400.*

To retail, Renumero, are.

A retailer, Propola, æ, m.

To retain, Retineo, ere.

Retained, Retentus, a, um.

A Retaining, (or keeping back) Retenementum, i, n. Retentio, onis, f.

A retinue, Retinentia, æ, f. *Pry. 309.*

To retire, Retiro, are. *West. Indict. 74.*

Retraxit, It is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Non-suite before Trial, *Brook, Tit. departure in despite, and Retraxit, fol. 216.* See also the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Departure, and *verbo*, Retraxit. The difference

between a Non-suit and a *Retraxit*; a *Retraxit* is ever when the Demandant or Plaintiff is present in Court. A Non-suit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demandant or Plaintiff should appear, and he makes default, *Cook on Lit. l. 2. c. 11. sect. 288.*

A *retraxit*, is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inferiour Nature, *Qui semel assimens renunciauit, amplius repetere non potest.* But regularly Non-suit is not so, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he hath mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or mistook the Day, or the like, *Leigh. Phil. Com fol. 205, 206.*

To retreat, Pedem referre.

To return, Redeo, ire.

To return back (or restore) Refundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retorna, æ, f. Retorium, i, n. Retorium brevis. In our Common Law it hath two particular Applications, as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which is nothing but a Certificate made to the Court, whereupon the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done, touching the serving of the same Writ, and this among the Civilians is called *Certificatorium*. Of returns in this signification, speak the Statutes of *West. 2. Cap. 39. Anno. 13. Ed. 1. and Tract. contra vice-comites & clericos*, with divers other, collected by *Rastal. Tit. return of Sheriffs*, so is the return of an Office, *Stawns. Prærog. fol. 70.* A Certificate into the Court, of that which is done by

by vertue of his Office, See the Statutes of Daies in Bank, *Anno 51. H. 3.* and *Anno 32. H. 8. Cap. 21.* And in this signification *Hilary Term* is said to have four returns, *viz. Octabis Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii, Crastino Purificationis, Octabis Purificationis;* and *Easter Term* to have five returns, *viz. Quindena Pascha, Tres Pascha, Mense Pascha, Quinque Pascha, and Crastino Ascensionis;* and *Trinity Term* four returns, *viz. Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis;* and *Michaelmas Term* eight returns, *viz. Octabis Michaelis, Quindena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis. Mense Michaelis, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quindena Martini.*

The other Application of this word is in case of Replevy, for if a Man distrain Cattel for Rent, &c. and afterward justifie or avow his Act, that it be found Lawful, the Cattel before delivered to him that was distrained upon security, given to follow the Action, shall now be returned to him that distrained them, *Brook, Tit. Return. d' Avers, and Hommes, fol. 218.* You may find this word often used in *Fitz. nat. brev.* as appeareth in the word Return in his Table: But in all those Places, it hath the one or other of these two significations---

To return, Retorno, are.

A return from a place, Reditus a loco.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cattel of another,

L 13

and unjustly detaining of them, *contra vadium & Plegios,* and appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, by reason that the Plaintiff maketh default, and it lieth for the return of the Cattel unto the defendant, whereby he was summoned, or which were taken for the security of his appearance upon the Summons, *Regist. Judic. fol. 4. a.*

Returnum Irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial sent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Restitution or return of Cattel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as damage feifant, and so found by the Jury before Justices of Assize in the County, for which see the *Regist. Judicial, fol. 27. a. b.*

R E V.

Reuben (a man's Name) Reuben, Ihdcl.

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.

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um.

To reverse, Everto, ere. Abrogo, are:

Reversion, Reversio, onis, f.

To revert, Revertto, ere.

Revived, Redivivus, a, um.

Revocation, Revocation, onis, f.

To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

R E W.

A reward, Præmium, ii, n.

Toreward, Præimor, arl.

R E Y.

R I.

R E Y.

A reyn (or drain for the avoiding of superfluous moisture) Obex Aquarius.

Reynold (a man's Name) Reynoldus, i, m.

R M E.

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.

Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.

A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m.

Rhetorically, Rhetoricè, adv.

Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetoricus, a, um.

R I B.

A riband, Lemniscus, ci, m.
Vitta, æ, f.

A rib, Costa, æ, f.

Ribel river, or *Rhibel mouth* (in Lancashire) Belifama, Bellifama.

Ribblekester (in Lancashire) Coccium, Goccium, Ribodunum, Rigodunum.

R I C.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra, æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.

Rice (a man's Name) Ricus, ii, m.

Rich (or *Wealthy*) Dives, tis, adj.

Riches, Divitiæ, arum, f.

Richberge, *Richborough*. See *Reptacester*.

Richmond in the North, Richmondia.

Richmond (in Surrey) Richmondia, Richmundia Shenum.

R I.

R I D.

A ridle, Ænigma, atis, n.

To ride, Equito, are.

To ride away, Abequito, are.

A rider, Equitator, oris, m.

A rider of a horse (or *Stable boy*) Equifo, onis, m.

A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.

A riding Cap, Galericulum, li, n.

A ridge of Land, Riga, æ, f.
Lex. III. Porca, æ, f.

The ridge (or *top of an Hill*, or *House*) Fastigium, ii, n.

R I E.

Rie River (in Yorkshire) Rhius.

R I F.

Rifling, Riflura, æ, f. *Placita*, Cor. 79. *Brac.* 144.

R I G.

Right, Jus, juris, n.

By Colour of a supposed Estate or Right (usually taken in the worst part) *Colore*.

Right (or *just*) Rectus, a, um.

Right against (or *Opposite*) Contra, Adversum.

R I M.

A rime, Rima, æ, f. Lex. III.

R I N.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.

A little ring, Annellus, li, m.

A wedding ring, Annulus pronubus.

A sealing

A sealing ring, Annulus Sigillaris.

A ring box, Annularium, ii, n.

A ring which Women wear on their Fore Finger, Corianus, i, m.

A seller of rings, Annularius, ii, m.

A ring with a Sapphire, Annulus aureus cum Sapphiro in eodem fixo.

A ring that Smiths tie Horses to, Balbatum, i, n.

The staple ring or chain that fastneth to Yokes, Ampron, onis, m.

A ring of a door (or hammer wherewith men knock at the door) Cornix, cis, f.

The Iron rings in which the gudgeons of a wheel Spindle turn, Armilla, arum, f.

An ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

Of or belonging to a ring, Annularis, re, adj. Annularius, a, um.

Ringed (wearing Rings) as Dogs when they are tyed up, Annulatus, a, um.

A ring leader, Præfultor, oris, m. Coryphæus, i, m.

A ring-worm (or tetter) Impe-tigo, inis, f.

R I O.

A riot, Riottum, i, n. Casp. 230. Pace Regis. 30. Riotum, i, n. Keil. 194. Pace Regis. 26. Riota, æ, f. Riot is where three at the least or more do some unlawful act, it comes from the French, word Riottor, id est, Rixari, to scold or brawl, Cook on Lit. lib. 3. sect. 50.

It signifieth in our common Law the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that

purpose, West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Inditements, sect. 65. p. The Differences and Agreements between a Riot, a Rout, and unlawful assembly, see in Lamb. Eirenar. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c. see the Statute 1. m. 1. cap. 12. and Kitch. fol. 19. who giveth these Examples of Riots: The breach of inclosures or banks, or Conduits, Parks, Pounds, Houses, Barns, the burning of stacks of Corn, Lamb. ubi supra, useth these examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see Rout. See also Crompt. Justice of Peace, divers cases of Riots, &c. fol 53.

Riotously, Riotose, adv. Pace Regis. 30.

To rip (that which is sewed) Dissuo, ere. Refuo, ere.

Ripped, Dissutus, a, um. Refutus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Custom) Ritus, us, m. Rites, Justa, orum, n.

Rison upon Dunsmore (in Warwickshire) Ruginicunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.

To Rive in Pieces, Discerpo, ere, Proscindo, ere. Lacero, are.

A River, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvius, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Amnis, is, m.

The mouth of a River (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Ostium, ii, n. Fancis is, f.

The middle of the breadth of a River, Filum aquæ, Davors, 57. 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. 189. bis, 383.

Places before the River banks, Paripia, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) Rivulus, i, m.

The Chanel of a river, Affluens, or, 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.

Riveted, Depactus, a, um. Impeetratus, a, um.

A Riveting, Depactio, onis, f.

Rivets, (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 roast, Asto, are. Torreo, ere. Torrefacio, ere.

Roasted, Assatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.

Roasted meat, Assatura, æ, f. Carnes assatæ.

Roast beef, Bubula assa.

Thoroughly roasted, Inassatus, a, um.

Roasted under ashes, Subcineritius, a, um.

A roasting, Assatio, onis, f. Adustio, onis, f.

A roaster, Assator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, æ, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Tra-bea, æ, f.

To Rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.

He hath robbed, Robbaverit, Pry. 153. Brac. 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m. Terms de Ley. Cow. 84.

Robbers, Robberatores, m. Pl. Ry. 178.

A robbery, Roboria, æ, f. Roberia, æ, f. Reg. 272. Co. Lit. 288. Dyer, 213.

Robaria, a, f. In our common

Law is a Felonious taking away of another Man's goods from his

Person or presence, against his will, putting him in fear, and of

purpose to steal the same goods, West. Part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indite-

ments, sect. 60. This is sometime called violent Theft, Idem, eod.

which is Felony for two pence, Kitch. fol. 26. and 22. lib. assis.

39.

Robbery is so called, because goods are taken as it were de la

robe, from the Robe, that is from the Person, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.

207. Either because they be-
reaved the true Man of some of

his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken

out of some part of his Garment or Rob about his Person, Sir Edward

Cook's third part of Instit. ch. 16.

A robbery was done in January, after the sun-setting, during twi-

light, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer for

it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or be

about their Works or businesses, and with this accords the Book

in 3. Ed. 3. Tit. Coronæ 293. That

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 counted in the Law part of the Day, *Cook 7th Rep. Ashpole's case.* A Man in time of Divine Service, upon the Sabbath-day was rob'd, *Mountague* Chief Justice was of Opinion, that the Hundred should not be charged, but *Doderidge, Sir John Crook, and Hewartain* Justices, were of contrary Opinion, that the Hundred should be charged, and so it was adjudged, *termino Michaelis.* This is altered alate, although the thing so taken, be not to the value but of a penny, yet it is felony, for which the offender shall suffer Death, and shall not have the benefit of his Clergy, not so much for the value of the goods taken, as for terrifying the party robbed, a putting him in dread and fear of his Life. *Stawford, Dr. & Stud.*

He that robbeth any dwelling House, or out House belonging to it in the Day time, of the value of 5s. whether it be Money, Goods or Cattels, shall not have his Clergy, 39, *Eliz. 15. c.*

If a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a Receiver, or a Factor of a Merchant, or the like accountant be robbed, he shall be discharged thereof upon his account. But otherwise it is of a Carrier, for he hath his hire, and thereby implicitly, undertaketh the safe delivery of the Goods delivered to him, and therefore he shall answer the value of them, if he be robbed of them, *Cook, 4th. Rep. Southcot's case.* 83. B. and on *Lit. lib. 2. cap. 5. sect. 123.*

So if Goods be delivered to a Man to be safely kept, and after those goods are stollen from him, this shall not excuse him, because by the acceptance, he undertook to keep them safely, and therefore he must keep them at his Peril.

So it is if Goods be delivered to one to be kept: For to be kept, and to be safely kept is all one in Law. But if Goods be delivered to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be stollen from him without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged, *Idem ibid.*

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be stollen, he shall be discharged, because he hath a property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwise than his own: But if he that gaged them tendred the Money before the stealing, and the other refused to deliver them, then for this default in him he shall be charged.

If *A.* leave a Chest locked, with *B.* to be kept, and takeh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not *B.* what is in the Chest, and the Chest together with the Goods of *A.* are stollen 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) Darvernium, Dorobrevum, Durobrevis, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrovæ,

R O.

**Durobrovæ, Duropronis, Duro-
provis, Hrofi vel Rhefi Civitas,
Roffa, Roibis, Roffi civitas.**

*Bishop of Rochester, Episcopus
Roffensis.*

A Ratchet, Rochetum, i, n.

A Rock, Rupes, is f. Petra, æ, f.

R O D.

A Rod, Virga, æ, f.

*A rod or perch of Land, Roda
terræ.*

*Rodney (the Family) De Rade-
ona.*

R O E.

*A roe or roebuck, Caprea, æ, f.
Capreolus, li, m.*

R O G.

*Roger (a man's Name) Roge-
rus, i, m.*

*A rogue, Rogus, i, m, Lex.
112. Vagrants.*

R O L.

To roll, Volvo, ere.

*To roll (or wrap about) Circum-
volvo, ere. Circumplico, are.*

To roll from a Place, Evolve, ere.

*To roll smooth Lands (or break
clods with a Roller) Deocco, are.*

*To drive a thing on rolls, Pha-
lango, are.*

Rolled, Volutus, a, um.

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f.

*Rollers on which Ships are run
a shoar, or into the Sea, Phalangæ,
arum, f.*

*One that turns great Weights on
Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.*

*A roller of timber to break Clods
with, and make the Ground even,*

R O.

Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m.
*A roll or wreath for a Woman's
head to bear Water, or Milk on.*

Arculus, li, m.

A muster roll, Censura, æ, f.

*Master of the rolls, Magister ro-
tutorum Curie Can cellari æ Do-
mini Regis.*

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

*A roll or strickle, its strike any
measure even, Hostorium, ii, n.*

A rolling Pin, Magis, idis, f.

*A roll (or catalogue) Rotulus,
li, m. Lex. 112. It signifieth*

*with us a Schedule of Paper or
Parchment, turned or wound up*

*with the hand, to the Fashion of
a Pipe. So it is used in Scawnf.*

*Pl as of the Crown, fol. 11. The
Chequer Roll of the King's house*

*out of the Statute, Anno 3. H. 7.
cap. 13. which signifieth nothing*

*but the Catalogue wherein the
Names of the Kings Household*

*Servants are set down, and Anno
5. R. 2. cap. 14. Stat. 1. there*

*is mention made of the Great
Roll of the Exchequer, which*

*seemeth otherwise to be called
the Pipe. The Rolls is also a*

*place destined by Edward the
Third, to the keeping of the*

*Rolls or Records of the Chancery,
the Master whereof is the second*

*Man in Chancery, and in the
absence of the Lord Chancellor or*

*Keeper, sitteth as Judge, being
commonly called the Master of*

*the Rolls See Master of the Rolls,
and Chancery.*

R O O.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.

A rood of Land, Rodata terræ.

*It is ten Pearches, the fourth
part*

R O.

part of an Acre, *Eliz. 5. c. 5.*

A Roof (or covering of a House) Tectum, i, n.

A Vaulted roof of an house, Laquear, aris, n.

A roof (or cieling) boarded, Tabulatum laqueatum.

A roof or cieling fretted, Vermiculatum Laquear.

A bending roof, Testudinatum, i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Tegulaneum.

A room, Romea, æ, f.

A inner room, Conclave, is, n. Penetral, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Pofcenium, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romeæ pransoria.

A roof (or Hen-rooft) Gallinarium, ii, n.

A root, Radix, icis, f.

R O P.

A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m. Restis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, æ, f. Rudens, tis, m. vel, f. Funis Anchorarius.

A rope like a Chaplet, Serta, æ, f.

A Dancing rope, Cätädrömus, i, m.

A Walker on a rope, or rope-dancer, Funambululus, li, m. Petaurista, æ, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tyed to a Post or Stone, Prymnesium, ii, n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is bound to the Mast, Anquina, æ, f. Axifera, æ, f.

R O.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius funis.

A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, Saphon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of Ships, Habena, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A roper (or rope maker) Restio, onis, m. Restiarius, ii, m.

A rope seller, Spartarius, ii, m. *To make ropes,* Funes torquere.

Pertaining to Roper, Funalis, le, adj.

R O S.

Rosamund (a Woman's name) Rosamunda, æ, f.

Rose (a Woman's name) Rosa, æ, f.

Rosemary (a Woman's name) Rosamaria, æ, f.

Resin, Rosinum, i, n. Dyer, 75. Resina, æ, f.

Roseland (in Cornwall) and Ross (in Pembrookshire) Roslia.

Ross Bishoprick (in Scotland) Roslia.

R O T.

Rotherbridge (in Sussex) Rotherbertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothsay an Island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rotheresia.

Rotler river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.

Rough timber, Maeremidum impolicum.

Round

R O.

Round, Rotundus, 2, um.

Around thing, Orbis, is, m.

A rout, Routum, i, n Keil. 194.

Pace Reg. 26 *Routa*, 2, f. It is so called because they do move and proceed in Routs and Numbers. It signifieth in our Common Law, an Assembly of three Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but yet do it not, *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, fol. 65. *Lamb.* thus saith of it. A Rout is the same which the *German*s yet call Rot, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going about to execute, or executing indeed, any Riot or unlawful act, and saith more, that it is said properly of the multitude that Assembleth themselves in such disorderly sort for their common Quarrels. As if the Inhabitants of a Township, do assemble to pull down a Hedge or Pale, to have their Common, where they ought to have none, or to beat a Man that hath done them some publick offence or displeasure. But the Statute of 18 *Ed. 3. 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.

R O.

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 armor, 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 busie Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far *Lambert* in his *Esrenar. 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, Routose, adv.

R O W.

To row, Remigo, arc.

Rowed, Remigatus, 2, um.

A rower of a Ship, Remex, igitis, m.

The master Rower, Pausarius, ii, m.

Seats for the rowers, Transstrorum, n.

A rowing, Remigatio, onis, f.

A rowel, Stimulus, li, m.

Rowland (a Man's name) Rolandus, i, m.

A Rowney, Runcinus, i, m.

(i. e.) a Load Horse, sumpter Horse or Cart Horse.

Rowson, (in *Shropshire*) Rutunium.

R O X.

R O.

R O X.

Rouburg in Teisdale (in Scotland)
Marchidunum.

R O Y.

Royal, Regalis, le, adj. Basilicus, a, um.

Royal Assent, Regius Assensus.

Is that approbation which the King giveth to a thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he sendeth the especial Writ to some Person for the taking of his fealty; the form of which Writ you may see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 170. chap.* and also to a Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament, *Crompt, Jurisd. fol. 8.* which assent being once given, the Bill is indorsed with these words, *Le Roy veult*, it pleaseth the King. If he refuse to agree unto it, then thus *Le Roy adviſera*, the King will yet think of it.

Royalities, Regalia, orum, n. *Ra. Ent. 468. Pry. 146.* Regalitates, um, f. It is the Rights of the King, *Jura Regis*, or the Kings Prerogative, and some of these are such as the King may grant to common Persons, some so high, as may not be separated from his own Crown *Privative*, as the Civilians term it, though *Cumulative* he may, see *Bracton, Lib. 2. cap. 5.* These are in some sort expressed in the first of *Samuel, chap. 8.* but these Generalities are specified more at large by those Lawyers that Write of this Point, of whom I especially com-

R U.

mend *Matth. de afflictis* upon the Title of the Feuds, *Qua sunt Regalia* being the 33 Title of the third Book, as some divide them, but according to others the 56 of the second Book, where are named in the Text 25. specialities of Royalties: See also *Hottomans Commentaries in Lib. 2. feudor. cap. 56.* see also *Stamfs. Prærog.*

The Royal Exchange, Cambium Regale, Bursa, Excambium Regium. Perisilium.

Roxton, Cambridgeshire, Roſſiæ oppidum.

R U B.

To rub, Frico, are.

Rubbed, Frictus, a, um.

Rubidge, Rubbosa, æ, f. *Pry. 415. bis.*

R U D.

A rudder or stirrer belonging to Brewers, Motaculum, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Camax, cis, f.

Rudiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

R U F.

A ruffian (or debaſhe) Leccator, oris, m. *Meretricarius*, ii, m.

R U G.

A Rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

A frieze rugg, Gauſapina, æ, f.

R U I.

To Ruinate, Ruino, are.

Ruine, (or fall) Ruina, æ, f.

R U L.

R U.

S A.

R U L.

R U S.

To rule (or govern) Rego, ere.
Rule (or domination) Domina-
tio, onis, f.

To rule (or have Sovereign Au-
thority) Regno, are.

A rule to rule by, Regula, æ, f.
Norma, æ, f.

A carpenters (or Masons) Rule
Amussis, is, f.

A rule or instrument to measure
Land, Gnoma, æ, f.

Made even or right by Rule or
Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regu-
laris, re, adj.

Rule by Rule, Regulatim, adv.

A Rule (or direction) Præ-
scriptum, i, n.

R U M.

To Ruminare, Rumino, are.

A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.

A Rumor-raiser, Coryphæus,
i, m. Auctor turbarum.

R U N.

A runaway, Transfuga, æ, c. 2.

A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.

To run, Curro, ere.

Runners (or Coursers) Proclastæ.

The runner (or upper Stone in a
Mill) Cattillus, li, m.

Ruhnet, Quactum, i, n.

A runlet, Orcula, æ, f. Am-
phora, æ, f.

R U P.

A Rupture, Ruptura, æ, f.

A Rupture, (or Burstness) Her-
nia, æ, f.

Rushden (in Hertforshire) Vallæ
Scirpinæ.

The rust of Iron, Rubigo, inis,
f. Ferrugo, inis, f.

To rust, Rubigino, are.

Ruffet, Ruffetum, i, n. 2 Mon.
337.

Of Ruffet Cloth, Ruffetorum
pannorum, mag. Chart. cap. 25.
2 Inst. 41.

Somewhat Ruffet, Ruffulus, a, um.

R U T.

Rutland, Rutlandia.

R Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Ce-
realis.

S A B.

Sabin (a Woman's name) Sa-
bina, æ, f.

Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sa-
brina, æ, f.

S A C.

A sack, Saccus, i, m.

A little sack, Sacculus, li, m.

A Leather sack, Culeus, ei, m.

The Mouth of a sack, Lura, f.

Merchandize of sacks, Saccaria,
æ, f.

A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii,
m.

Put in a sack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a sack, Saccarius, a, um.

S A:

A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.
A sachel, Saccipium, ii, n.
Sack (a wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispanense.
To sack (or wast Countries or Cities) Diripio, ere. Depopulo, ari.

Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, a, um. Populatus, a, um.

A sacker (or waster) Depopulator, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A sacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To strain through a sack, Saccelle, are.

Sacred (or holy) Sacer, ra, rum. Consecratus, a, um.

To make sacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (stealing of holy things) Sacrilegium, ii, n

A Sacrilegious Person, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A D.

A saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. Sella Equi. Scordiscus, ci, m.

A pack-saddle, Clitellæ, arum, f. Sagina, æ, f.

A side-saddle, Sella muliebris.

A saddle-cloth, Instratum, i, n.

The fore part of the saddle, Antella, æ, f.

The saddle-bow, Sellæ arcus.

A saddle-tree, Sellæ lignea forma.

To saddle an Horse, Equum sternere, Equo Ephippium imponere.

Saddled, Ephippiatus, a, um. Instratus Ephippiis.

A saddler, Ephippiarius, ii, m. Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiscarius, ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

S A:

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sanitas, atis, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Waldena.

S A I.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem, Pron. Rel. usually and most properly, *Idem* in Declarations or Pleadings is attributed to Plaintiffs or Demandants, declaring or Pleading; *Prædictus*, to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Præfatus* to Persons named not being actors; yet if the same Persons, Lands, &c. come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings usually and most properly *Idem* is used.

Said is sometimes omitted in Pleadings, and *quidem* used instead thereof, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as *Qui quidem Finis*, for which said fine, *Quæ quidem Indentura*, which said Indenture, *Quod quidem Recordum*, which said Record, *Qui quidem locus*, which said place.

To sail, Navigo, are.

To sail beyond, Præternavigo, are.

To sail by or before, Prænavigo, are.

To sail to, Adnavigo, are.

To sail through, Pernavigo, are.

To sail forward, Provehor, eris.

To sail over, Trajicio, ere.

To hoise sail, Dare vela, Pandere five extendere vela, velifico, are.

To strike sail, velum contrahere, vela demittere.

A sail of a Ship, velum, i, n. Linteum, ei, n.

The main sail, Artemon, onis, f. Scatium, ii, n.

The top-sail, Thoracium, ii, n. Supparus, i, m.

A sail wherewith the Course of a Ship is holpen, when the Wind is weak, Acatium, ii, n.

The sail in the fore part of a Ship, called the sprit-sail, Mendicum, ii, n.

A small sail called a Trinket, Dolo, onis, m.

The third sail behind, or the misen-sail, Epidromus, i, m.

The sail-yard, Antenna, æ, f.

The two ends of the sail-yard, Ceruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.

The bower or enlargement of the sail, Orthiax.

The band or cord wherewith the sail of a Ship is tyed to the Mast. Anquina, æ, f.

Of a sail, Velaris, re, adj.

Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.

Sailed through, Pernavigatus; a, um.

A sailer, Navigator, onis, m.

A sailing, Navigatio, onis, f.

A sailing by, Prænavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing beyond, Præternavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing through, Pernavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing about, Përiplous.

Saint Alban (the Family) De Sanct. Albano.

St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Fanum Sancti Albani. Villa Albani.

St. Andrews (in Scotland) Andreadopolis, Fanum Reguli.

Of St. Asaphs (in Flintshire) Asaphensis.

St. Barbara, contracted to St.

Barb, and corruptly Simbarb. (the Family) De Sancta Barbara.

St. Clare, corruptly, Synclere (the Family) De Sancta Clara.

St. Davids (in Wales) Menevia, Oppidum Sti. Davidis.

St. David's head, a Promontory (in Pembrokeshire) Octopitarum Promont.

Of St. Davids, Menevensis.

St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, Curia Edmundi Burgus. Villa Fauini. Villa Regia.

St. Faith (the Family) De Sancta Fide.

St. Eofer (the Family) De Sancto Vedasto.

St. Helen's head, Boræum Prom.

St. John's foreland (in Ireland) Isannium, Isanium. Isannium.

St. John town (in Ireland) Sti. Johannis Fanum, Perthia, Perthum.

St. Ives (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Ivonis Perisæ. Slepæ.

St. Lantwit (in Glamorganshire) Fanum Sti Ilturi.

St. Laud, commonly Sentlo (the Family) De Sancto Laudo.

St. Leger or Sellenger (the Family) De Sancto Leodogario.

St. Lis (the Family) De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvaestensis.

St. Mark (the Family) De Sancto Marco.

St. Maur or Semour (the Family) De Sancto Mauro.

St. Mawes Castle (in Cornwall) Mauditi Castrum.

St. Michael's Mount (in Cornwall) Mons Michaelis.

St. Morrice (the Family) De Sancto Mauricio.

St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Neotri.

St.

St. Omer (the Family) De Sancto Audomaro.

St. Owin (the Family) De Sancto Audoeno.

St. Patricks Purgatory (in Ireland) Regia Regalis.

St. Quintin (the Family) De Sancto Quintino.

St. Semar (the Family) De Sancto Medardo.

St. Sauslow (the Family) De Sancto Lupo.

St. Singlis in Ireland (the Family) De Sancto Gelasio.

St. Alban Woodstrect, *St. Albani* in vico Ligneo Parochia.

St. Alphage, *St. Alphagii*.

St. Andrew Holborn, *St. Andree* in Holborn.

St. Andrew Hubbard, *St. Andreas Hubbardus*.

St. Andrew Undershaft, *St. Andree* ad Sub malo cereali.

St. Andrew Wardrobe, *St. Andree* ad Vestiarium.

St. Ann Aldersgate, *St. Annæ* intra Portam Alneam.

St. Ann Black-Fryers, *St. Annæ* nigrorum Monachorum.

St. Ann Westminster, *St. Annæ* Westm.

St. Ansholin, alias *Anthonia*, *St. Anthonii*.

St. Austins, *St. Augustini*.

St. Bartholemew-Exchange, *St. Bartholomæi* pone Peristylium.

St. Bartholemew the Great, *St. Bartholomæi* magni.

St. Bartholemew the Less, *St. Bartholomæi* Parvi.

St. Bennet-Fink, *St. Benedictus* Finchus.

St. Bennet Grace Church, *St. Benedictus* in Graminoso vico.

St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf, *St. Benedictus* ad Ripam Paulinam.

St. Bennet Shere-bog, *St. Benedictus* Sherhokus.

St. Botolph Aldersgate, *St. Botolphi* Alneæ portæ.

St. Botolph Aldgate, *St. Botolphi* ad veterem portam.

St. Botolph Billingsgate, *St. Botolphi* ad Portam Belini.

St. Botolph Bishopsgate, *St. Botolphi* ad Episcopi portam.

St. Bridget alias *Bride*. *St. Bridgetta*.

St. Christophers, *St. Christopheri*.

St. Clement Danes, *St. Clementis* Danorum, Dacorum.

St. Clement East-Cheap, *St. Clementis* in foro Orientali.

St. Dionys Back-Church, *St. Dionysius* Ecclesiæ Back-Church.

St. Dunstan East, *St. Dunstani* in Oriente.

St. Dunstons West, *St. Dunstani* in Occidente.

St. Edmund Lumbard-Street, *St. Edmundi* in Lumbard-Street.

St. Ethelburg, *St. Ethelbora* virgo.

St. Faith, *St. Fidei*.

St. Gabriel - Fen Church, *St. Gabriel* in vico Palustri.

St. George Botolph-Lane, *St. Georgius* in Botolphi viculo.

St. George's Southwark, *St. Georgii* in Australi opere.

St. Giles Cripplegate, *St. Ægidii* ad Portam membris captorum.

St. Giles in the Fields, *St. Ægidii* in Campis.

St. Gregories by Pauls, *St. Gregorii* juxta Templum Paulinum.

St. James Clerkenwell, *St. Jacobus* ad Clericorum fontem.

St. James Dukes place, *St. Jacobus* ad Ducis hospitium.

St. James Garlickhyth. *St. Jacobus* ad Montem allii.

St. John Baptist Walbrook, *St. Johannes Baptista prope Galli torrentem*.
St. John Evangelist, *St. Johannis Evangelistæ*.
St. John Zachary, *St. Johannis Zachary*.
St. John at Hackney, *St. Johannis de Hackney in Com. Middlesex*.
St. John Wapping, *St. Johannis apud Wapping*.
St. Katharine Coleman-Street, *St. Catharina Colmanni*.
St. Katherine Cree-Church, *St. Catharina Christi Ecclesiæ*.
St. Katharines Tower, *St. Catharina juxta Turrim*.
St. Lawrence Jewry, *St. Laurentius in Judaismo*.
St. Lawrence Pountney, *St. Laurentii Pountneius*.
St. Leonard East-Cheap, *St. Leonardi East-cheap*.
St. Leonard Foster-Lane, *St. Leonardi Foster-Lane*.
St. Magdalen Bermondsey, *St. Magdalene de Bermondi insula*.
St. Magnus, *St. Magnetis*.
St. Margaret Lothbury, *St. Margaritæ in Lothbury*.
St. Margaret Mose's, *St. Margaritæ Mosis*.
St. Margaret New-fish-Street, *St. Margarita in Novo foro piscario*.
St. Margarets Patsons, *St. Margarita à Gallicarum venditione*.
St. Margarets Westminster, *St. Margaritæ Westmonasteriensis*.
St. Martins Ironmonger-Lane, *St. Martini in Ferrariorum viculo*.
St. Martins Ludgate, *St. Martini ad Luddi portam*.
St. Martins Orgars, *St. Martini Orgari*.

St. Martins Outwich, *St. Martini Outwichi*.
St. Martinus Vintrey, *St. Martini in Vinariis*.
St. Martins in the Fields, *St. Martini in Campis*.
St. Mary Abchurch Parish, *Parochia St. Mariæ abbatis Ecclesiæ*.
St. Mary Aldermanbury, *St. Mariæ in Aldermannorum burgo*.
St. Mary Aldermary, *St. Mariæ senioris Mariæ*.
St. Mary Le-Bow, *St. Mariæ de Arcubus*.
St. Mary Bothaw, *St. Mariæ à lintris Statione*.
St. Mary Cole-church, *St. Mariæ Cole-church*.
St. Mary Hill, *St. Mariæ in Collem*.
St. Mary Islington, *St. Mariæ Islington ad villam insularem*.
St. Mary Mont-haw, *St. Mariæ de Monte alto*.
St. Mary Newington, *St. Mariæ ad villam novam*.
St. Mary Savoy, *St. Mariæ de Sabaudiâ*.
St. Mary Somerset, *St. Mariæ Somerseti*.
St. Mary Staining, *St. Mariæ Staining*.
St. Mary White-Chappel, *St. Mariæ de alba Capella*.
St. Mary Woolchurch, *St. Mariæ ad lanæ trutinam*.
St. Mary Woolnoth, *St. Mariæ Woolnothi*.
St. Matthew Friday-Street, *St. Matthæi in Friday-Street*.
St. Maudlins Milk-Street, *St. Magdalene in vico lacteo*.
St. Maudlins Old-fish-Street, *St. Magdalene in veteri piscario foro*.
St. Michael Bassishaw, *St. Michaelis Bassishaw*.

St.

St. Michaels Cornhill, St. Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.

St. Michaels Crooked-Lane, St. Michaelis in curvo viculo.

St. Michael Queen-bysh, St. Mariæ ad Ripam Reginaldem.

St. Michael Quern, St. Mariæ ad Pladium.

St. Michael Royal, St. Mariæ in Riola.

St. Mildred Poultry, St. Mildredæ in Foro Gallinario.

St. Nicholas Aconis, St. Nicholai de Acona.

St. Nicholas Coleabby, St. Nicholai aureæ abbatix.

St. Nicholas Olaves, St. Nicholai Olavi.

St. Olaves Hart-Street, St. Olavi in Cervina platea.

St. Olave Jewry, St. Olavi in Le Jewry.

St. Olave Southwark, St. Olavi in Australi opere.

St. Olaves Silver-Street, St. Olavi in argenteo vico.

St. Paul Shadwel, St. Pauli Shadwel.

St. Pancras Soper-Lane, St. Pancrasii in vico Smegmatico.

St. Pauls Covent-Garden, St. Pauli in Conventuali horto.

St. Peters Cheap, St. Petri in foro.

St. Peters Cornhill, St. Petri in Cornhill.

St. Peter Pauls Wharf, St. Petri prope Pauls Wharf.

St. Peters Poor, St. Petri pauperis.

St. Saviours Southwark, St. Mariæ Salvatoris in Australi opere.

St. Sepulchres Parish, St. Sepulchrorum Parochia.

St. Stephens Coleman-Street, St. Stephani in vico Colmanni.

St. Swithin, St. Swithini.

St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomæ Apostoli.

St. Thomas Southwark, St. Thomæ in Australi opere.

St. Vedast alias Foster, St. Vedasti.

S A K.

Cause or Joke, Saca vel Sacha, &c. (i. e.) a Plea in a Court, also a forfeiture or amerciament.

A saker (or a piece of Ordnance called a saker) Hierax.

S A L.

A salary, Salarium, s, n.

A sale (or selling) Venditio, onis, f.

To stand or be set out to sale or hire, Prosto, are.

Any thing that is set to sale, Promercalis, le.

Saleable or that may be sold, Pcedibilis, le, adj.

Sale Cloathes, Vestes promerciales.

Salisbury City (in Wiltshire) Salesburia, Salisburra, Saresberria, Sarisburia, Severia.

Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbiodunum, Sorviudunum, Sorurodunum.

Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus Salisburiensis.

A sallet of herbs, Acetaria, orum, n.

To sally out, Erumpo, ere. Excurro, ere.

Sallies, Excursiones.

Salt, Sal, alis, m & n.

To salt or season with salt, Salio, ire.

Bay-salt, Sal popularis, Sal communis.

The Sea salt, Salum, i, n.

A corn of salt, Grumus salis, Mica salis, Granum salis.

Salt digged out of the Ground, Sal fossilis, Sal fossilitius.

White salt, Salis flos, Sal purus.

Salt making, Salfaria, æ, f.

Salt-petre, Sal petræ.

A salt-pit, Salina, æ, f.

Salt-water, Aqua Salsa.

Any thing that is salt, either Fish or Flesh, Salfamentum, i, n.

A Garner, or Room to keep salt in, Salisrepositorium.

Salt meats, Salfiuscula, orum, n.

Saltiness, Salfitudo, inis, f.

Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salfilago, inis, f.

Salt Springs, Salfülæ, arum, f.

Full of salt, Salfuginosus, a, um.

A salting (or seasoning) Salfûra, æ, f. Salfitura, æ, f.

Salt, Salfus, a, um.

Salted, Salfitus, a, um.

A saltcr (or seller of salt) Salfamentarius, ii, m. Salfitor, oris, n.

A salt-seller, Salfinum, i, n. Salfarium, ii, n. 2. mon. 666.

A little salt seller, Salfillum, li, n.

A salting Tub, Vas Salfamentarium.

Belonging to salt, Salfinarius, a, um.

Of or for salting, Salfamentarius, a, um.

Saltmarsh (the Family) De Salfio Marisco.

Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (i. e.)

Money allowed for rescuing a Ship from Enemies.

Salva guardia, Is a security given by the King to a stranger, fearing the violence of some of his Subjects, for seeking his Right

by course of Law. The form whereof see Reg. Orig. fol. 26. a. b.

A salve (or Ointment) Unguentum, i, n.

A salve (or Plaster) Emplastrum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Lini-mentum, i, n.

A salve for the Eyes, Collirium, ii, n.

Salmey Isle near Milford-haven, Sylimnos.

Saludy (in Bedfordshire) Salenæ, Salinæ.

Salwarp River (in Worcester-shire) Salwarpus.

S A N:

Sand, Arena, æ, f.

Sandwich (the Family) De Sandwico.

Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Ammonis, Sabulovicum Sandicum, Sandovicus, Sanwicum.

Sandon (in Herefordshire) Mons Arenosus, Caer Severus.

A sand Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.

A sand Pit, Sabuletum, i, n. Arenifodina, æ, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. Fle. 163.

Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

S A R.

Sarah (a Womans Name) Sara, æ, f.

A Sarplar, Sarplera lanæ (i. e.) a Pocket of Wool, being half a sack, 40. Touds.

S A T.

A satchel (or snopsack) Sacculus,

S A.

Ius, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pera, æ, f.

Satin, Tramofericum, ci, n.
Figured Satin; Tramofericum
Palmatum.

A satisfaction, Satisfactio, onis, f.

To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.

Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

S A U.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.

A sausage, made of Pork, &c.

Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, æ, f.

Salficia, æ, f. Farcimen, inis, n.

A maker of sausages, Tucararius, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.

Sause, Condimentum, i, n.

All kind of sharp sauses, Embamma, atis, n.

A dish full of sause, Uncta Pattella.

To sause, Condio, ire.

To dip in the sause, Intingo, ere.

A seller of sharp sause, Oxypöröpola, æ, m.

Saused, Conditus, a, um.

A sauser, Scutella, æ, f. Tryblium, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.

Saul (a Man's Name) Saulus, i, m.

Savoy (the Family) De Sabaudia.

The Savoy (in London) Sabaudia.

S A W.

To saw, Serro, are. Serra Secare.

To saw asunder, Serra dissecare.

A saw, Serra, æ, f.

A little saw (or hand saw) Serula, æ, f.

A whip-saw, Runcina, æ, f.

Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runcinatus, a, um.

Saw-dust, Serrago, inis, f.

M m 3

S C.

A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.

A sawing, Serratura, æ, f.

Sawtre (in Huntingdonshire) Saltria.

S A Y.

Say (the Family) De Saio.

Of Say-Abbey, Sagiensis.

Sayne isle near Brest in Brittany, Sena, Sonnos.

S C A.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.

A scabbard of a sword, Vagina, æ, f.

A little scabbard, Vaginula, æ, f.

A scaffold, Fala, æ, f. Catasta, æ, f. Fori visorium.

To scald, Glabro, are.

To scale Walls, Scando, ere.

The scale of a fish or Beast, Squama, æ, f.

Scales (the Family) De Scalaris.

A scalping Iron for a Surgeon, Scalprum, i, n. Runcina, æ, f.

Scandalum Magnatum. Is the especial name of a wrong done

to any high Personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls,

Barons, and other Nobles, and also of the Chancellor, Treasurer,

the Privy Seal, Stewards of the King's House, Justice of the one

Bench or of the other, and other Great Officers of the Realm by

false News, or horrible or false Messages, whereby debates and

discords betwixt them and the Commons, or any scandals to

their Persons might arise, Anno 2. Rich. 1. cap. 5.

A scandal, Scandalum, li, n.

A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.

S C:

A scarf, Mirella, α , f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. Fry.
 25. *Coccum*, i, n.
Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. Cow.
 234. Money paid for offering or
 shewing Merchandize for sale.
A scavenger, Purgator Euti-
 de viis.

S C E

A Scepter, Sceptrum, i, m.

S C H

A schism, Schisma, α ii, n.
Schismatical, Schismaticus, α , um.
A school, Schola, α , f.
A schoolmaster, Ludimagister,
 iii, m.
A school-fellow, Condiscipulus,
 ii, m.
A school-fellowship, Condiscipu-
 latus, us, m.
Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.
A scholar, Discipulus, li, m.
 Scholaris, is, m.
Scholar like, Scholasticè adv.
Scholar's commons, Victulus, li, m.

S C I

The sciatica (or gout in the hip)
 Ischias, α dis, f. Ischiadicus dolor.
Science, Scientia, α , f.
Scire facias. Is a Writ Judicial
 most commonly to call a Man
 to shew cause unto the Court,
 whence it is sent, why Execution
 of a Judgment passed, should
 not be made. This Writ is not
 granted before a Year and a Day
 be passed, after the Judgment given.
 Old nat. brev. fol. 151.
Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth
 after a Year and a Day, from the
 Fine levied, otherwise it is all

S C:

one with the Writ Habere facias
 Seisinam. West part 2. Symb. Titu-
 lo Fines, Sect. 137. See Anno 25.
 Ed. 3. Stat. 5. cap. 1. Anno 39.
 Eliz. cap. 7. the Register Original
 and Judicial, also in the Table
 sheweth many other diversities
 of this Writ, which read.
 See also the New Book of En-
 tries, verbo Scire facias.

Situated, Situat, α , um.

A site, Situs, i, m. Lex. 217.

S C O

A scoffer, Scurra, α , m.
To sponge, Multare 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*, Hausstrum,
 i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.
A Scot, Scotia, α , m. 1 Mon.
 413. 1006.
A scot, custom or tollage, Sco-
 tum vel Scottum, i, n.
A scot or reckoning, Symbolum,
 li, n.
Scotch, Stoticus, α , um.
Scotland, Albania, Caledonia,
 Scotia, α , f.
Scottish Sea, Caledonius
 Oceanus.
Scots, Scoti.
To scour or cleanse, Escuro, are-
 mundo, are. Polio, ire.
Scoured, Deterfus, α , um.
New scoured (or polished) Inter-
 polus, α , um.
A scower (or polisher) Inter-
 polator, oris, m.
An harness scower, Armarius,
 ii, m.
He that scoueth Rust, Brug-
 nator, oris, m.

S C.

A scouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.
A scouring or polishing of things,
 Interpolatio, onis, f.
To scourge, Flagello, are.
A scourge, Flagellum, i, n.
*A scourge made with Leather
 thongs*, Scutica, æ, f.
A scourge made of Neats Leather,
 Taurea, æ, f.
Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.
A scout, Explorator, oris, m.
 Emisarius, ii, m. Antecurfor,
 oris, m.
Scout-watches, Excubiæ, arum, f.

S C R.

To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.
*To scrape off, as with a horse
 Comb*, Distringo, ere.
Scraped, Ralus, a, um.
Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.
A scraper, Rasor, oris, m.
A scraping, Rasura, æ, f.
A scraping out, Obliteratio,
 onis, f.
Scraps (or Reliques of Victuals)
 Fragmenta, orum, n.
A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.
*A screw (or vice to wind up and
 down*, Coclea, æ, f.
A scripp, Scirpus, i, m.
A scrivener, Scriba, æ, m.
 Scriptor, oris, m. Librarius, ii,
 m. Bibliographus, i, m.
A scrivener's stoop, Trapeza, æ, f.
A scroll (or Bill) Scheda, æ, f.
A scruple (or doubt) Scrupulus,
 li, m.
*A scruple (the third part of a
 dram*, scrupulus, li, m.
A scrutiny (or search) Scrutini-
 um, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

S C U.

The skull of the Head, Cranium,
 ii, n. Calvaria, æ, f.

S E.

A sculler (or boat so called) Lin-
 ter, tris, m.
*A sculler (or he that drives
 such a Boat)* Navicularius, ii, m.
 Remex singularis.
A little scull to Row with,
 Tonſæ, arum, f.
*The scullery (or place where the
 Vessel is laid)* Scutellarium, ii, n.
A scullion, Lixa, æ, m. Fuma-
 rius, ii, m.
 Scullions, Focarii servi.
A scullion Wench, Furnaria, æ, f.
The scullery, Lavatrina, æ, f.
 Scum, Spuma, æ, f. Excre-
 mentum, i, n.
*To scum, or take away the
 scum*, Despumo, are. Détaco, are.
A scummer, Despumatorium,
 i, n. Spatha, æ, f.
Scurf in the Head, Porrigo, inis, f.
The scurf (or scab of a wound)
 Crusta, æ, f.
The scurvy, Scorbutus, i, m.
*A scutcheon in the midst of a
 Timber wall, where the Posts do
 rest*, Tholus, i, m.
*A scutcheon, Coat of Arms, or
 shield*, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum,
 i, n. Stemma, æ, f.
A scuttle, Sportula, æ, f. Scu-
 tula, æ, f. Corbis, is, f.
The scuttles (or Hatches of a Ship)
 Pergula, æ, f.
The scuttle of the mast of a Ship,
 Carchesium, ii, n.

S E.

Se Defendendo Is a Plea for him,
 that is charged with the Death
 of another, saying that he was
 driven unto that which he did, in
 his own defence: The other so
 assaulting, that if he had not done,
 as he did, he must have been in
 M m 4 peril

peril of his own Life: Which danger ought to be so great, as it appears inevitable; *Stawf.* Pleas of the Crown, *Lib. 1. Cap. 7.* and if he do Justifie it to be done, in his own defence, yet he is forced to procure his Pardon of Course from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeiteth his goods to the King, as the Author saith in the same Place.

S E A.

The sea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i, n. Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m. pl. 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 pelagus.

The deep Channel of the sea, Vætes, is, m.

An arm of the sea, Æstuarium, ii, n.

The sea-bank, Coast, shore or side, Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.

The sea-coast, Acta, æ, f.

A sea-bank, Ægialus, li, m.

A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n.

A dangerous sea, in which wrecks often happen, Naufragium Mare.

To sail over the sea, Transfretò, arc. Perfretò, arc.

The first day of putting to Sea. Navigationis natalia.

A passing over the sea, Perfretatio, onis, f.

Sea sickness, Nausea, æ, f.

One apt to be sick at sea, Naufeator, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the Sea, Marinus, a, um.

Of or belonging to the sea bank, Littorosus, n, um.

On the sea side or coast, Maritimus, a, um.

Partly belonging to the sea, and partly to the Land, Semimarinus, a, um.

That cometh from beyond sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

Between two Seas, Bimaris, re, adj. *Sea charts,* Chartæ marinæ.

Seamen (or Mariners) that look to the Ports or Heavens, Buscarliorum, m.

Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbores fossiles.

A seal, Sigillum, i, n.

To seal or sign, Sigillo, arc.

To seal (or set to his sign or seal) Subsigno, arc, Subscribo, ere.

The print of a seal, Signaculum, li, n.

Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signatus, a, um.

A sealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is an Officer in Chancery, whose duty is to seal the Writs and Instruments there made.

A seal-ring, Annulus signatorius.

A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.

Seam-rent (or ripped) Vestis dissuta.

A seam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen, inis, n.

Seamed (or that hath seams) Sutus, a, um, Confutilus, le, adj.

Without seam, Inconfutilus, le, adj. *To seam-vent or rip,* Refuo, etc.

A seam (or closure of any thing) Commissura, æ, f.

A seam of coals, Cursus Carbonum.

A seamster, Sutrix, icis, f. Filatrix, icis, f.

S E.

A seamsters shop, Suterarium, i, n.
To search, Scrutor, ari. Explo-
 ro, are.

To search (or examine diligently)
 Excutio, ere.

A search (or searching) Scru-
 tinium, ii, n.

A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m.
To fear, Sicco, are.

To fear with a searing candle, um,
 Cero, are. Incero, are.

A searing-iron, Cauterium, ii, n.
A searing, Ustio, onis, f.

Seared, Cauteriatum, a, um.
A searcloth, Cerotum, i, n.

An embalming searcloth, Cero-
 tum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with searcloth,
 Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A searce (or sieve to sift withal)
 Cribrum, i, n.

Searge (or sarge) a kind of Cloth,
 Rafalus pannus.

To season (as to season meat)
 Conditio, ire.

Seasoned Conditus, a, um. Sa-
 poratus, a, um.

A seasoner, Conditor, oris, m.
A seasoning, Conditura, æ, f.

Conditum, i, n.
Season (or time convenient) Op-
 portunitas, atis, f.

Seaton (in Devonshire) Mori-
 dunum, Ridunum.

A seat, Sedes, is, f.
A seat of a King, Solium, ii, n.

Sella eburnea.

A seat or seats whereon one only
may sit, Sella, æ, f.

A seat (or bench) of marble,
 Abacus, ci, m.

A seat in a Porch or other such
like place, Præstega, æ, f.

A seat or the seats in a Barge,
Boat or Ship, wherein the Mariners
do sit, Transtrum, i, n.

S E.

Seasonable time, Tempus sea-
 sonabile, R. s. Entr. 667.

Seaven, Septem, adj. Indecl.
The seaventh, Septimus, a, um.

Seaventeen, Septendecim, adj.
 Indecl.

Seaventy, Septuaginta, adj.
 Indecl.

Seaventieth, Septuagesimus, a,
 um,

S E B.

Sebastian (a man's name) Se-
 bastianus, i, m.

S E C.

Seckington (in Warwickshire) Se-
 candunum.

Secluded, Seclusus, a, um.
The second, Secundus, a, um.

Second deliverance, Secunda de-
 liberatione. Is a Writ that lieth

for him, that after a Return of
 Cattel replevied, adjudged to him

that distrained them, by reason of a
 default in the party that replevied,

for there plevying of the same Cat-
 tel again, upon security put in

for the Redelivery of them, if
 in case the distress be justified.

New book of Entries, verbo Ra-
 plevia, in second deliverance, fol.

522. col. 2. V. Diar. fol. 41. n.
 4. 5.

The secondine or after-birth, the
three skins wherein an Infant lieth,

while it is in the Womb, or when it
cometh into the World, Secundæ,
 arum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a, um. Ar-
 canus, a, um.

A secret, Arcanum, i, n. Secre-
 tum, i, n.

S E.

A publisher of secrets, Vulgator, oris, m.

Secretly, Secretò, Arcanè, abditè, adv.

A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, m.

A chief secretary, Primarius secretarius Domini Regis.

A principal secretary, Unus principalium secretariorum Domini Regis.

A sect, Secta, æ, f.

A sectary, Sectarius, ii, m. Mal-tarius, ii, m.

Secta ad Curiam. Is a Writ that lieth against him, who refuseth to perform his suit, either to the County or Court Baron, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 158.*

Secta facienda per illum qui habet eniciam partem. Is a Writ to compel him, the Heir that hath the Elders part of the Co-heirs, to perform service for all the Co-parceners, *Regist. Orig. fol. 177. a.*

Secta molendini. Is a Writ ly-ing against him that hath used to grind at the Mill of *A*, and after goeth to another Mill with his Corn, *Regist. Orig. fol. 153. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 122.* but it seemeth by him that this Writ lyeth especially for the Lord against his frank Tenant, who holds of him by making suit to his Mill, *eodem. Vid. the new Book of Entries, verbo, Secta ad Molendin-um.*

Secular, Secularis, re, adj.

A secondary, Secundarius, ii, m. Is the Name of an Officer next unto the Chief Officer, as the secondary of the Fine Office, the secondary of the Counter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of London, in each of the two

S E.

Counters. Secondary of the Office of the Privy Seal. *Anno Ed. 4. cap. 1.* Secondaries of the Pipe two, Secondaries to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer, *Cambd. Brit.*

Secure, Securus, a, um.

To secure, Securo, are. Co. Ent. 30.

A securing, Securantia, æ, f.

To give faith and security to a thing, Affidò, are, Affiducio, are.

S E D.

A sedan, Carpentum, i, n. Sella Gestatoria.

Sedge (or shear grass) Carex, icis, f.

A sedge-bush, Caretum, 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, Semento, are.

A bringing forth seed, Sementatio, onis, f.

Seed sown (or seed time) Sementis, is, f.

To seal, Camero, are. Laqueo, are.

Sealed, Cameratus, a, um. Laqueatus, a, um.

A sealing, Concameratio, onis, f.

The sealing of a Parlor or other like place, Laquearium, ii, n.

S E G.

Segahill (in Northumberland) Segedunum.

S E I

S E.

S E L.

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 mannor, even as *Dominus* or (Senior) among the Feudists, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reason is (as *Hotman* saith) because having granted the use and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (*i. e.*) *Dominium*, he still retaineth in himself, see *Hotman in verbis feudal. verb. Dominus & Senior*. *Seignior* in gross, seemeth to be he that is Lord, but of no mannor, and therefore can keep no Couzt, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 3. 6.*

Seignory, *Dominium*, ii, n. It signifieth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordship. *Seignory de Sokemans, Kitch fol. 80.* *Seignory* in Gross seemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Mannor, but immediately in his own Person, &c.

To seize (take hold on, or take into Possession) *Seiso*, ire.

To be seized of Lands, &c. *Seisor*, iris.

Seised or Possessed of Lands, &c. *Seisitus*, a, um.

Seisin, *Seisina*, æ, f. *Seisin* or *Seison*, is common as well to the English or French, as signifieth in the Common-Law Possession, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 12. fol. 233.* *Seisina* is derived of

S E.

Sedendo, for untill he have seisin, all is labour and grief, but when he hath seisin, he may *sedere & acquiescere*, *Cook's 6th. Rep. Brediman's case.*

S E L.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltshire) *Selburgi Tumulus*.

Seldom, *Rarus*, a, um. *Infoslens, tis*, adj.

Seldomness, *Infosolentia*, æ, f.

A selion of Land, *Selio*, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, sometime half an Acre, sometime more, sometime less, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tir. Recovery, sect. 3.* There *Crompton* in his Jurisdiction, *fol. 221.* saith, that a *Selion* of Land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

To sell, *Vendo*, ere. *Ventundo*, are.

To sell at an outcry, *Subhasto*, are. *Auctionor*, aris.

To sell Wine and other Victuals, *Cauponor*, ari.

To buy at first hand to sell again by retail, *Promercor*, ari.

A seller, *Venditor*, oris, m.

A turning back upon the seller, *Redhibitorius*, a, um.

A selling, *Venundatio*, onis, f.

The selling of old things, *Scrutaria*, æ, f.

Selfey (in *Suffex* or *Kent*) *Seolesia*. *Vituli Insula*.

S E M.

A seme of corn, *Summa*, æ, f. (*i. e.*) Eight Bushels, an horse-load.

S E.

A seme of fish, Sema Piscium
R. & Ent. 256.

Semiramis (a Woman's Name)
Semiramis, is, f.

A semitar or short Persian Sword,
Acinacis, is, f.

Sempiternal, Sempiternus, a, um.

S E N.

The senate, Senatus, us, m.

A senator, Senator, oris, m.

To send, Mando, ate. Mitto,
ere.

A seneschal (or steward) Seneschallus, i, m. Seneshallus, i, m.

Seneca (a Man's Name) Seneca,
æ, f.

Senseless, Insensatus, a, um.

To sentence, Sententio, are, R. &
Entr. 413.

A sentence (or judgment) Sententia, æ, f.

S E O.

Scotsey (in Suffex) a Bishop's See,
Silesta.

S E P.

To separate, Separo, are.

September, September, bris, m.

A sepulchre, Sepulchrum, i, n.

S E Q.

A sequela, Sequela, æ, f.

To sequester, Sequestro, are.

A sequestration, Sequestratio,
onis, f. Sequestrum, i, n. 2 *Inst.*
624.

S E R.

A Sergeant at Law, Seryiens
ad Legem.

S E.

The King's Sergeant at Law,
Unus Servientium Domini Regis
ad Legem. This word Sergeant
is diversly used in our common
Law, and applied to sundry Of-
fices and Callings. First a Ser-
geant at Law, or of the Coife,
is the highest degree taken in that
Profession next to the Judges, as
a Doctor in Divinity, or the Ci-
vil Law, &c. and to these as Men
best learned, and best experience
of others, there is one Court se-
vered to plead by themselves, *viz.*
the Common Pleas, where the
Common Law of *England* is most
strictly observed. These are made
by the King's Mandate or Writ
directed unto them, commanding
them upon a great Penalty, to take
upon them that degree, by a day
certain therein assigned, *Dyer fol.*
72. *Num. 1.*

And of these one or two, are
the King's Sergeants, being com-
monly chosen by the King out of
the Rest, in respect of their great
Learning, to plead for him in
all his Causes, as namely in Causes
of Treason, *Stawf. Pl. Cor. Lib.*
3. *cap. 1.* and of these there may be
more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of
Sergeants at Law, the Lord
Cook in the Preface to one of his
Reports, saith thus. It is evident
by the Book of the Mirror of Ju-
stices, *Lib. 2. cap. des loiers*, which
treateth of the Laws of this Realm,
and the Ministers thereof, long
before the Conquest, that Ser-
geants at Law, were of Ancient
times called, Narratores, Coun-
tors or Counteurs, because the
Count or Declaration compre-
hended the substance of the Ori-
ginal

ginal Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit; of which part, as of the worthyest, they took their Denomination; and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called *Libellus*; and they lost not that Name in the Reign of King Edward the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of *W. 1. c. 29. Anno 3. Ed. 1.* for there he is called Serjeant Counter, *Serviens narrator*: And by the Statute of *Articuli super chartas, cap. 11. Anno 28. Ed. 1.* they are called Counters, that is Sergeants at Law, and until this day; when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of *Ed. 1.* they have always been called *Servientes ad Legem*, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their sound advice in Law.

A Serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whose Office is to attend the Person of the King. *Anno 7. H. 7. cap. 3.* to arrest Traitors 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, *Stawf. Pl. Cor. 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 Sergeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Co-

mandments; especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either House shall think good to enjoin them: Set *Crompt. Jurisdiction. fol. 9.* See also *Yewel's* alias *Hooker's* Book of the Order of the Parliament.

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery who is called *Serviens ad Clavam*, Serjeant of the Mace, as the rest may be, because they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by *Subpans*, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect. 17.*

Then there are Sergeants that be the Chief Officers in their several Functions, within the Kings Household, which are chief in their places, of which sort you may read many named in the Statute, *Anno 33. H. 8. cap. 12.*

In War also there are Sergeants 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 Major or other head Officer, both for Mesnial attendance and matters of Justice, *Kitch. fol. 143.* and these are called, *Servientes ad Clavam*, Serjeants of the Club or Mace. New Book of Entries, *verbo Scire facias in Mainpernors, fol. 538. cap. 3.* and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, first in this word mentioned Serjeant, *quasi ferrer les gens*, to Lock or shut up such as they meet with.

A sergeant that arrests Persons, Rabbūchus, i, m. Apparitor, oris, m.

Sergeantry, Serjantia, æ, f. (2. e.) a kind of Tenure, by doing some service to the King.

A sermon, Concio, oris, f.

A servant, Servus, i, m. Famulus, li, m.

A woman servant, Serva, æ, f.

An under servant, Subministrator, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table, Panthetæ, orum, m.

A servant in Ordinary, Ordinarius Serviens—*Per nomen Thomæ Twiss de Eltham, in Com Conc. unius Ordinarius Serviens Serenissima Dēmina Regina Elizabetha, &c. Wi. Tit. Dover inter Twiss & Cotton.*

To serve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii, n.

Servientibus are certain Writs, touching Servants and their Masters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 189*, and 190, and 191.

S E S.

Sessions, Sessiones, signifieth in our Common Law, a sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission: As the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer Quarter Sessions, otherwise called General Sessions, *Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 4.* or Open Sessions, *ibidem.*

Opposite thereunto are special, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. *Crompt. Justice*

of Peace, *fol. 110.* What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see *Crompt. fol. 109.* *Petit Sessions* or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing of Servants, *Anno 5. Eliz. cap. 2. 4. in fine.*

S E V.

A sewer, drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa vel Sewera, æ, f.

Sevenshale (in Northumberland) Hunnum.

Severn River, Sabriana, Sabriana, Saverna.

Severn sea, Mare Sabrinianum. *To sever (or set apart)* Severo, are.

Several, Separalis, le, adj.

A sewerer, Discretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

A sewer, Sewera, æ, f. Cow. 240. 10. Co. 143. Lex. 115. Suera, æ, f. Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath two significations with us: One applyed to him that Issueth or cometh in before the Meate of the King, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; the other to such passages, or gutters, 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 preserving of

of the grafs for food of Cattle,
Stat. Anno 6. H. 6. cap. 5.

To sew (or stitch) as Cloth or
Leather, Suo, ere. Conſuo, ere.

To sew up again, Refuo, ere.

Sued, Sutus, a, um. Conſutus,
a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Affu-
tus, a, um.

A ſewing, Sutura, æ, f.

Seuot, Sevum, i, n.

S E X.

A ſexton of a Church, Ædituus,
i, m. Sacriſta, æ, m.

The Sentry (or Veſtry in the
Church) Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacri-
ſtia, æ, f.

S H A.

A ſhale, Siliqua, æ, f.

A ſhallop, Pato, onis, f.

A ſhallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The ſhambles (or place where
Fleſh meat is ſold) Carnarium,
ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

Of the ſhambles, Macellarius,
æ, um.

Shame (or diſhoneſty) Ignominia
æ, f.

Paſt ſhame, Expudoratus, a,
um.

The ſhank (or the Legg from
knee to Ankle) Tibia, æ, f.

The ſhank, ſhaft or Body of a
Candleſtick or Pillar between the
Chapter and the Baſe, the ſpindle

that winding ſtairs go about, Scapus,
i, m.

Shanon River (in Ireland) Sa-
cana, Sena, Senus, Siambis,
Sineus, Socinos.

A ſhape, Species, ei, f.

To ſet the ſhape of a thing before
one, Praſiguro, are.

To ſhare (or divide into ſhares)
Partio, ire.

Sharad, Partitus, a, um.

A ſharer, Partitor, oris, m.

A ſhare (or portion) Portio,
onis, f.

Sharp crees, imbrices lapidei.

To ſharpen, Acuo, ere.

To ſhave (or ſcrape) Rado, ere.

A Joyner's Plane, or inſtrument
to ſhave with a Raſor, Detondere
Novacula.

To ſhave thin (or cloſe) Raſito,
are.

Shaven, Raſus, a, um. Radu-
lanus, a, um. Tonſus, a, um.

A ſhaver, Raſor, oris, m.

A ſhaving, Raſura, æ, f.

A ſhaving cloth, Linteam ton-
ſorium.

The ſhaving of any thing, Ra-
ſamen, inis, n.

A ſhaving inſtrument, Radula,
æ, f.

A ſhaving Knife, Scalprum,
i, n.

Anything that is ſhaved of, Ra-
mentum, i, n.

Belonging to ſhaving, Raſorius,
a, um.

S H E.

A ſheaf, Garba, æ, f.

A ſheaf of arrows, Pharetra,
æ, f.

He that carrieth a ſheaf of ar-
rows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To ſhear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A ſhearer, Tonſor, oris, m.

A ſheerman, Pannitonſor, oris, m.

A pair of ſhears, Forfex, icis, f.

A little pair of ſhears, Forſicu-
la, æ, f.

A shearing, Tonsura, æ, f.
A sheath (or scabbard) Vagina, æ, f.
A little sheath, Vaginula, æ, f.
To sheath (or put into a sheath)
 Vagino, æc. Recondere in Vaginam.
A sheath-maker, Vaginarium, ii, m.
Sheathed, Vagina tectus vel clausus.

S H E.

A shed, Casale, lis, n.
A little shed, Castitium, ii, n.
She, Illa, æ, f.
A sheep, Ovis, is, f.
A little sheep, Ovicula, æ, f.
A flock of sheep, Collecta Ovinum. Reg. 120.
A sheep coat, also a sheep walk, Ovile, is, n.
A sheep-hook, Pedum, i, n.
A shepherd, Pastor, oris, m.
Opilio, onis, m.
Of, or belonging to sheep, Ovinus, a, um.
Sheep shearing, Ovitonsura, æ, f.
A sheet, Lodox Linea, Lintheamen, inis, n.
A sheet of Paper, vid. Paper.
A sheet of Lead, Lamina plumbi.
A shell, Testa, æ, f.
A shelf, Abacus, ci, m. Repostorium, ii, n.
Shelney (in Hertfordshire) Sulloniacæ, Sullonicæ.
Shene (or Richmond in Surry) Shenum.
Sheppey Island (in Kent) Cunos, Insula Ovinum, Ovinia insula, Toliapis, Toliatis.
A sheriff, Vicecomes, itis, m.

Sheriff or Shrieve, is derived of two Saxon Words, viz. Shire, comitatus, which cometh of the Saxon verb, shiram, id est, partiri, because the whole Realm is parted, and divided into Shires, and Reve, præfectus, or præpositus, so as Sheriff is præfectus provincie, or Comitatus, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent be, *Commisitimus vobis custodiam comitatus nostri*, and he hath *triplicem custodiam*, a three fold Custody.

1. *Vita Justitia*, for no suit begins, and no Process is served but 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 Reipublicæ*, he is *Principalis conservator pacis* within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth: He is called in Latin *Vice-comes id est, Vice-comitis*, that is instead of the Earl of the County, who in Ancient times had the Regiment of the County under the King. Sheriffs were great Officers, and Ministers of Justice long before the Conquest, and Justices of Peace had not their being until almost 300. Years after, viz. in the first Year of Edward the Third, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 1. sect. 248. Cook's Preface to third Rep.*

When the King makes a Sheriff, *Durante bene placito*, although he may determine his Office at his pleasure, yet he cannot determine this in part, nor abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or appurtenant to his Office,

Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's case.

The Sheriff's turn, Turnum vicecomitis.

A Sheriffwick, Vicecomitatus, ſus, m. Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & presenti Charta nostra confirmasse civibus Londōn. Vicecomitatum Londōn, & Middlesexie cum omnibus rebus, & consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vicecomitatum infra Civitatem & Extra. &c. Chart. concess. Civibus Londōn; Anno 11. H. 3.

Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Clarentanus, Clarus fons, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

Shetland Isles, Thule.

To shew, Monstro, arc. Ostendo; ere.

S H I.

A Shield, Scutum, i, n.

The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i; m.

Service of the Shield (or Knights Service) Scutagium, ii, n.

Shift, Machina, æ, f. Versutia, æ, f.

Shifted, Versutus, a; um. Excambiarus, -a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m.

A Shingle (or Tile of Cleft wood) Scandula, æ, f.

Covered with Shingles; Scindularis; re. adj.

The Shingles (a Disease) Herpes, etis.

The Shin-bone, Tibia, æ, f.

N n

The Skin. 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 Shear-Ship, Actula, æ, f.

A Smack (or small Ship) Hali-as, ædos, f.

The Admirals Ship, Navarchis, dis; f.

A Ship to transport Soldiers; Navis Militaris.

A great Ship, Cyrserum, i, n.

A great Ship slow to sail, Corbica, æ, f. Gaulus, i, m.

A Ship of War, Præsidaria Navis.

A little Ship called a Galeor; Phaselus, li, d. g.

A little Ship called a Foist, Liburna, æ, f.

A Ship (or Barge) that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with Gorgeous Chambers, and other Ornaments, Navitbalamus, i, m.

A Ship (or Vessel) for Passage that goeth with Oars and Sails together, Navis actuaria.

An open or uncovered Ship, a Ship without a Deck, Aphractus, i, m. Navis aperta.

A covered Ship, a Ship with a Deck, Navis constrata.

A Ship Stemmed, beaked, or pointed with brass, or having an Iron nose, Navis Rostrata.

A Pirats Ship; Myopara, æ, f. Navis prædatoria vel Pira-tica.

A spial Ship, Catacopiuffi; ii, n. Navis Speculatoria.

A well rigged Ship, Decentrix, icis, f.

A

A Ship having two Ranges of Oars, Biremis, is, f.

A Ship having three Oars on one side, Quadriremis, is, f.

A Ship-boats, Scapha, æ, f.

To Ship, Shippo, are. 2. R. 3. 11. Eskippo, are. Ra. Entr. 409.

A Ship Laden, Navis cartata.

A Ship unladen, Navis discartata, Ry. 251. 184.

A Ship calked, Serilla, æ, f.

A Ship Master, Naviculator, oris, m. Navarchus, i, m. Nauclerus, i, m.

He that draweth a Ship or Barge by a Rope, or that draweth Packs into a Ship, Helciaricus, ii, m.

He that holdeth the stern (a Master or Governor of a Ship) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh Ships) Naupegus, i, m. Barcaricus, ii, m.

The art of governing a Ship, Navicularia, æ, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Master of a Ship) Naviculariam facere.

A Ship Boy, Drudge or slave in a Ship, Melonauta, æ, m.

The hind-deck, tail or steerage of a Ship, Pappis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a Ship, Prora, æ, f.

The upper deck of a Ship, Catastrōma, ātis, n.

The Hatches of a Ship, Agea, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f.

The Rowers seats in Ships, Transira, orum, n.

The stern of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernaculum, i, n.

The stem of a Ship, Rostrium, i, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A Ships Company, Navis conventus.

The keel of a Ship, Carina, æ, f. Ceola fregatina, Spel. 156. Tropis, is, or, ios, f.

A Purser of a Ship, Quæstor, oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of Ships, Classis, is, f.

A Ship Rope, Curcuba, æ, f.

A Stool, wont to stand in the forepart of a Ship, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a Ship, Servaculum, li, n.

The Helm Stock, Ansa gubernaculi.

The Ships Rudder, Adminicula gubernandi.

A Ship Victualled, Tacked and apparelled. Cibata, Velata & Parata, i. Fo. 136.

The Sail yard belonging to a Ship, Antenna, æ, f.

The shrowds of a Ship, Funes, ium, m. pl.

To slack the shrowds, Funes laxare.

To set the shrowds to rights (or aright) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a Ship, Sentina, æ, f.

All the Tackling of Ships, Armamenta navis, hernaia ad Navem spectantia, Ry. 188.

The Grapple of a Ship, Harpago, onis, m.

A Pole belonging to a Ship, Conatus, i, m.

A Pully belonging to a Ship, Trochlea, æ, f.

The sail of a Ship, Velum, i, n.

Sail-cloths, Vela, orum, n. pl. To set sail, Vela dare.

The Mast of a ship, Malus, i, m. Mamilla, æ, f.

The mizzen-mast sail, Dalum, i, n.

The

The main ends of the sail-yard,
Cornua antennarum.

Bands fastning the sail-yard to the mast, Anchoræ.

The utmost part of the ship that lies upon the water, Cuba, æ, f.

The Foot Oaks of Ships, Statumina navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts to receive the Ropes, Liæ, f. Pl.

The cryal of a Ship after Launching, Tyrocinium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of ships, also the Benks of fore-decks, Acrostolia, orum, n.

A fleet of ships, Classis, is. f.

A Haven for Ships, Naustibulum, li, n.

A ship-cook, Fociarius, ii. m.

The Transomes in a ship whereon the Hatches are made, Canonias, orum, n.

The laying of a Ship in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.

The filth coming out of the ships Pump, Nautea, æ, f.

The sounding line of a ship, Bolls, is, f.

The Lading of a ship, Mercatura, æ, f.

To ballast a ship, Säburro, are.

The Ballast of a ship, Säburra, æ, f.

To carene ships, Rates inficere.

To navigate a ship (sail, cruise under,) Navicular, ari.

To go a ship-board, Navem conscendere.

To joyn ships together in a Navy, also to call together, Conclasso, are.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.

Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, a, um.

Goods ship-wrecked, Bona Wrecata. 5. Co. 106.

To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, ari.

One escaped out of ship-wreck, Naufragus, i, m.

To sink a ship, Deprimere navem.

Belonging to a ship (or mariner), Nauticus, a, um. Navalis, le, adj.

A shire (or County) Shira, æ, f. Lex. 116..

A shirt, Camisia, æ, f. Subucula, æ, f. Surcarium, ii, n. Supparum, i, n. Indusium, ii, n.

A half shirt, Curtum indusium.

S H O.

A shock of Corn, Acervus, i, m.

A shooe, Calceus, i, m.

A shooe-sole, Solea, æ, f. Fulmenta, æ, f.

The upper Leather of a shooe, Obstrigillum, i, n.

A single soled shooe, Endromides, is, f.

A high shooe, Pero, onis, f.

One wearing a high shooe, Peronatus, a, um.

A wooden shooe, Calopodium, ii, n. Crepida, æ, f.

A horse shooe, Solea ferrea, Calceus equinus.

To put off (or pull off) the shooes, Discalceo, are.

To put on a shooe (or shooet) Calceo, are.

To shooe a Horse, Ferreis soleis Equum munire.

A shooe-buckle, Ligula calceatorum.

A shooe-string (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.

A Country shooe with one sole Carbatina, æ, f.

A shooe-last, Mustricula, æ, f.

A Patch that is set on a shooe, Piñatiuncula, æ, f. Suppagmentum, i, n.

S H.

A Shoe-maker (or Cordwainer)
Sutor, oris, m. Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Calceolarius, ii, m.

A maker of shoes, either horse shoes or pattins. Sölcarius, ii, m.

The King's shoe-maker, Zangarius, ii, m.

A shoe-makers thread with a bristle at the end, Cheleuma, æ, f.

To bristle a shoe makers Thread, Infeto, ari.

Shoe-maker's Wax, Cerotum Sutorium.

A shoe-makers paring Knife, Smilium, ii, n. Scalprum Sutorium.

A Shoe-makers round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.

A shoeing-horn, Cornu calcearium, Calcipes, is, f. Calceatorium, ii, n.

To underlay shoes, Refarcire calcamenta.

To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, are. Jaculor, ari.

A shoot (or young twig) Sarculus, i, m.

A shooter (or Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

The shooter of a Lock, Pessalus, li, m.

A shop, Shopa, æ, f. 10. Co. 133. Lex. 116. Officina, æ, f.

A shop, stall, shed or standing. Selda, æ, f. Lex. 114. Shopa five Selda, Ra. Entr. 558. Solda, æ, f.

The shore about Kent, Totonesium.

A shore, Litus, oris, n. Acta, æ, f.

Shore, Curtus, a, um, Brevis, ve, adj.

A cutting short, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A shot or reckoning, Symbolum, i, n.

S I.

Shot to shoot with, Glans, dis, f.

A shovel (or spade) Pala, æ, f. Rutrum, i, n.

A fire shovel, Batillus, li, m.

A little shovel, Rutellum, li, n.

A shoulder, Humerus, i, m.

The shoulder blade, Scapula, æ, f.

Mantles to throw about the shoulders, Vestes Scapulares.

Showre River (in Ireland at Waterford) Suirius.

S H R.

A shred (any thing cut or pared away) Resegmen, inis, n.

Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) Penguernum, Salopesbiria, Salopia, Scrobberia, Scrobberia, Slopesbaria.

Shropshire, Salopix Comitatus.

Shrovetide, Carnisprivium, ii, n. Carnivale, is, n.

A shrub, Arbuscula, æ, f.

A shut belonging to a Mill, Canalis, is, c. g.

Shuts, Secluforia Claustra.

A Weavers shuttle, Liciatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.

A small shuttle, Radiolus, li, m.

S I B.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibylla, æ, f.

Sick, Ægrotus, a, um. Morbidus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.

One that looks to Sick People, Infirmary, ii, m.

To be sick, Ægroto, are.

Sickness, Ægrotatio, onis, f. Morbus, i, m.

Sickly, Ægrote, adv.

A sickle (or Sythe) Falx, cis, f. Saturni dies.

A little sickle (or Hook) Falcula, æ, f. Falcicula, æ, f.

Sicut alias. Is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not, *Cook Lib. 4. fol. 55. B.* It is so called of these words expressed in it, as for example. *Gulielmus Dei Gratia, &c. Vicecomiti Kan. salutem. Præcipimus sibi (sicut alias præcipimus) quod non emittas prepter aliquam libertatem in Balliva tua, quin etiam ingrediaris & capias, A. B, &c. de C. in Comitatu tuo Labourer, &c.* as in the first *Capias. Lamb.* in his Tractate of Processes in the end of his *Eirenarchia.*

S I D.

A side, Latus, èris, n. Costa, æ, f.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Pagina, æ, f.

A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiæ assistens, or Questmen be these that are yearly chosen according to the Custom of every Parish, to assist the ChurchWardens in the Inquiry, and presenting such Offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian.

He that is on both sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Sider (drink made of Apples) Sicera, æ, f. Pomatium, ii, n.

S I E.

A sieve, Cribrum, i, n.

A meal sieve, Subcuniculum, li, n.

A ranging sieve, Sifacæa, æ, f. Ruderarium, ii, n.

An hair sieve, Cribrum Seta-
ceum.

A sieve to Winnow vetch, Cribrum vicarium.

A sieve to Winnow darnel, Cribrum Lolliarium.

A very fine sieve, Nebula lineæ.

A boulding sieve, Cribrum farinarium.

A little sieve, Cribrellum, i, n.

A sieve maker, Cibrarius, ii, m. Rudiarius, ii, m.

Of a sieve, Cibrarius, a, um.

S I G.

A signal that the Master gives the Mariners to do any thing, Chirembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, æ, f. (i. e.) a signing, subscribing, a sign manuel, 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 bottom of every Sheet printed, as A B. C. &c. to tell their Quires by, and thereby to know whether their Books be perfect when they are fully Printed.

A sign or token, Signum, i, n. *To sign, or subscribe a Letter, Writing or Bill, to set his Mark, Stamp, or hand unto,* Signo, are.

The King's signet, Signerum Regis. *Ro Entr 443. 2. An. 129. Signettum Regis Pry. 36.*

Significavit, Is a certificate made by the Bishop into the Chancery Court, that a Person stands Excommunicate, which is thence transmitted into the King's Bench and thereon an *Excommunicato cap.* issues.

Signismand (a Man's Name) Sigismundus, i, m.

S I:

*Silcasser or Silcester (in Hamp-
shire)* Murimintum, Murivindum,
Segantium, Vindonum, Vindo-
nus.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.

To keep silence, Sileo, ere.

Silent, Silens, tis, adj.

Silently, Tacitè, adv.

Silk, Sericum, ci, n.

Course Silk, Plocum, ci, n.

A Garment of Silk, Vestis Seri-
ca.

A Silk weaver (or Silk Merchant)
Sericarius textor.

A Silk man, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Silk Woman, Sericaria, æ, f.

Clothed in Silk, Sericatus, a,
um.

Silken or of Silk, Sericus, a,
um.

*One that worketh in Silk twisted
with Gold*, Polymitarus, ii, m.

A sillabub, Oxygala, æ, f.

Silvanus (a Man's Name) Sil-
vanus, i, m.

Silver, Argentum, i, n.

Pure silver, Merum argentum.

Quick-silver, Argentum vivum,
Hydrargyrum, i, n.

A silver-smith, Argentarius, ii,
m. Argentifex, icis, m.

A silver-mine, Argentifodina,
æ, f.

Silver Foam (or spume) Argy-
ritis, idis, f.

*To cover (or over-lay) with
silver*, Argentò, are.

Covered with silver, Argenta-
tus, a, um.

Vessels of silver, Vasa Argen-
tea.

Silver Spoons, Cochlearia Ar-
gentea.

Silvester (a Man's Name) Sil-
vester, tri, m.

S I.

S I M.

A Stumal Cymbalum, li, n.

A funnel (bun, or cracknel) Col-
lyra, æ, f. Simila, æ, f. Crustu-
lum, li, n. Simnellus, i, m.

Simoon (a Man's Name) Simeon,
onis, m.

Simon (a Man's name) Simon,
onis, m.

St. Simon and Judes day, Festum
Sanctorum Simonis & Judæ Apo-
stolorum.

Simony, Simonia, æ, f.

S I N.

Since, Post, præp.

Since that, Siquidem.

Not long since, Paulo ante, non
ita pridem.

A sinew, Nervus, i, m.

A singer of merry Songs, Hila-
rædus, i, m.

*A Woman that sings Ballads
(or Shows any fight)* Circulatrix,
icis, f.

A sink, Sentina, æ, f. Latrina,
æ, f.

The sink of a Kitchen, Lava-
trina, æ, f.

The sink or Gutter of a Town,
Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii,
n.

A sink-hole, Fuforium, ii, n.
Os latrinæ.

*Sinodun-hill, near Walling-
ford (in Berkshire)* Sinnodunum.

S I R.

A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.

A Sirringe (or Squirt) Syringa,
æ, f.

S K.

S I S.

A Sister, Soror, oris, f.

A Sister in Law, Glos, otis, f.

A Sisters Son (or Cousin-German by the Mother) Confobrinus, i, m.

A Sisters daughter (or Cousin German by the Mother) Confobrina, æ, f.

S I T.

Sitfile (or Cecil, the Family) Sitfilitus, alias Cecilius.

A sith, Falx foenaria, Foenifeca.

A sith to cut Bushes, Runeo, onis, m.

A sith maker, Faber falcarius.

To sit, Sedeo, ere.

Six (in number) Sex, adj. Indecl.

Six times, Sexies, adv.

Sixth, Sextus, a, um.

Sixteen, Sexdecim, Indecl.

Sixty, Sexaginta.

Sixtieth, Sexagesimus, a, um.

S K I.

Skie Island, one of the Hebrides, Ebuda, Hebuda, Hebuda prima, Hebuda Orientalior.

A skillet, Ollula, æ, f. Cacabus, i, m.

A skin (or hide) Pellis, is, f.

The skin of a Man or Woman, Cutis, is, f.

The skin of a Beast, Corium, ii, n.

A skinner, Pellio, onis, m.

A skinners-trade, Coriaria, æ, f.

A little skin, Pellicula, æ, f.

Of a skin, Pelliceus, a, um.

A skirt, Fimbria, æ, f.

S L.

A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A hand skreen, Antifera, æ, f.

S L A.

To slander, Scandalizo, are,

Slander, Scandalum, li, n.

A slanderer, Fomicida, æ, m.

Obtrectator, oris, m.

A slate (or shingle) Scandola, æ, f.

He that states Houses, Scandularius, ii, m.

A slaughter-house, Laniena, æ, f. Carnificina, æ, f.

S L E.

Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.

A sleeve, Manica, æ, f.

Slegab-bay (in Ireland) Libocus.

Slight of hand, Astutia, æ, f.

S L I.

A slice, Rudicula, æ, f.

A slice (or shred) Segmentum, i, n.

A sling, Funda, æ, f. Balistrum, i, n.

To sling, Balistro, are.

A slinger, Funditor, oris, m.

A slipper (or Pantoffle) Crepi-

da, æ, f. Sandalium, ii, n.

A slipper-maker, Crepidarius, ii, m.

A slit, Fissura, æ, Rima, æ, f.

A slokster, Plagiarius, ii, m.

Mango, onis, m. (s. e) One that enticeth Men's Servants away.

S L U.

A sluice to let in or out Water,

Exclusa, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 9. Reg.

96. bis. Exclusa molendini, 1.

Mon. 587. 720. 760. 2. Mon. 8.

Emissarium, ii, n.

S N.

S O.

S M E.

S O.

A sweet smell, Fragrantia, x, f.

S M I.

An Iron-smith, Ferrarius Faber.

A smith that Works on an Anvil. Incudo, onis, m.

A Copper-smith, Ararius, ii, m.

A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m. Faber Clavicularius.

A smiths buttress to pare horse Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A smiths shop, Shopa Ferraria.

S M O.

To smook (or dry in the smook) Infumo, are.

A smoker, Fumator, oris, m.

Smoked, Fumatus, a, um.

A smock, Subacula muliebris, Camisia seu Indusium mulieris.

S N A.

A snaffle (that part of the bridle which the horse Champs, Salevare, is, n.

A snafack, Saccipium, ii, n.

A snare, Laqueus, ei, m. Pedica, x, f. Decipula, x, f.

S N O.

A snout, Rostrum, tri, n:

Snowden hills (in Caernarvonshire) Nivicollini.

Snowden forest (in Caernarvonshire) Snaudonia.

S N U.

To snuff a Candle, Emungo, ere.

Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

So, Ita, adv.

So as, se that, Ita quod.

So much, so far, In tantum, Reg. 94. 97. Saepe, 1c6. In tantum, Reg. 92. 94.

So often as, Toties, quoties.

So that they could not, or might the less, Quominus potuerunt, Reg. 106.

S O C.

Socage, Socagium, ii, n. Lex. 117. Soccagium, ii, n, a Tenure of Lands for some small Services of Husbandry performed to the Lord.

Society, Societas, atis, f.

Society and Company, Societas & Communitas.

A Woollen sock, Soccus, ci, m. Sculponea, x, f. Udo Silicius.

A Linen sock, Linipidium, ii, m.

A sock-man (or Tenant in socage) Socmannus, i, m.

S O D.

Sod (or sodden) Coctus, a, um:

Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomia, x, f.

A sodomite (or buggerer) Sodomitia, x, m. Pæderastes.

S O K.

A soko, Soca, x, f.

S O L.

A solar (Garret, or upper Room) Solarium, ii, n. Lex. 117. Sollarium

S O.

rium, ii, n. 10. Co. 133. Co. Entr.
377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.

To solder, Ferrumino, are, Solido, are.

A Solderer, Ferruminator, oris, m.

A soldering, Ferruminatio, onis, f.

Sold, Venditus, a, um.

A thing, set out to be sold, Promercium, ii, n.

To solemnize, Solempnizo, are,

A solemnization, Solempnizatio, onis, f.

To sollicit, Sollicito, are.

A solicitor, Solicitator, oris, m.

Lex. 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitator Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway fryth (in Scotland) Solvathianum æstuarium.

S O M.

Sommer, Æstas, atis, f.

Somersetshire, Somersata Semerseta, Somersætania, Somersettensis comitatus, Somertunensis comitatus.

Somerton (in Lincolnshire) Somaridunum.

S O N.

A son, Filius, ii, m.

A son-in-law, Gener, ri, m.

A son-in-law (or son by a former Bed) Privignus, is, m.

S O O.

A soothsayer, Auspex, icis, m.
Hariolator, oris, m.

S O P.

A little sop (or sipper) Ofells, x, f.

S O.

Sope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma, atis, n.

Sope-balls, Mattiacæ pilæ.

To sope, Smegmate obluere.

Washed with sope, Smegmate Oblitus.

A sope boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to sope, Smegmaticus, a, um.

Sophia (a Womens Name) Sophia, x. f.

A sophister, Sophista, a, m.

S O R.

A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.

Sorcery, Veneficium, ii, n.

A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

S O U.

Sovereign, Supremus, a, um.

Soveraignty, Primatus, us, m.
Principatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. R. a.

Entr. 493. Co Entr. 436.

A souldier under a Captain, Soldarius sub conductu Capitanei.

A Company of souldiers under one standard, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of souldiers, Banda, x, f.
& Bandus, i, m. Turma, x, f.

An host of souldiers, Exercitus, us, m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather beaten souldier, Miles Veteranus.

A heartless Souldier, Socors Miles.

Souldiers Postures, Armatura gestus.

To make a souldier, Quirinox, aris.

To Lift souldiers, Scribere Militas.

The discharging of a souldier from service, Emertio, onis, f.

The place where Common souldiers are Mustered and Paid, Diribitorium, ii, n.

An Engin made of boards and covered with Raw Hides to defend the

S O.

the Souldiers at a Siege, Testudo
Militaris.

The Watchword (a Private taken among Souldiers,) Tessera Militaris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watchword to Souldiers, Tesserarius, ii, m.
South, Austro, tri, m.

South part, Pars Australis, Meridionalis.

South-East part, Pars Euronotalis.

South-West part, Pars Notozephyralis.

South-Westernly, Africius.

Southampton Town (in Hampshire) Avondunum, Clausentum, Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Trifantion, Trifantionis portus.

Of Southampton, Southantunensis.

Southerland (in Scotland,) Southerlandia.

South Eske River (in Scotland) Tavus.

Southwark (in Surrey) Sudeverca.

S O W.

A sow, Sus, fuis, c. g.

A sow great with Pig, Sus pragnans.

A sow that never farrowed but once, Porcetra, æ, f.

A sow that hath had Pigs more than once, Scrofa, æ, f.

A little sow, Porcula, æ, f. Porcella, æ, f.

A sow-pig, Suilla, æ, f. Sucula, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a sow, Suillus, a, um.

To sow (as to sow Corn, &c.) Semino, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.

To sow (or set in Beds) Consero, ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.

S P.

A sower, Sator, oris, m. Senerator, oris, m.

A sowing (or, planting) Satus, us, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Seminalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Satorius, a, um.

Sowse, Omafum, i, n. Succedia, æ, f.

A sowse-seller, Oxyporopola, æ, m. Omafarius, ii, m.

S P A.

A space, Spatium, ii, n.

A spade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, æ, f. Belsca, æ, f. Sappa, æ, f.

A spangle, Bractea, æ, f.

A span, from the Thumb to the fore Fingers end stretched out, Spithama, æ, f. Palmus, i, m.

A spaniel, Hispaniolus, li, m.

A Water spaniel, Canis Anatinus.

To spar (or spur), Obdo, dere. Oppessulo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood), Vectis, is, m.

The spar or bolt of a door, Obex, cis, d. g. Repagulum, li, n. Pessulum, li, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A spark, Scintilla, æ, f.

A Sparrow-Hawk, Esparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, eris.

A speaker, Loquutor, oris, m. Locutor, oris, m.

A spear, Hasta, æ, f. Lancea, æ, f.

A little spear, Hastula, æ, f.

A long spear, Sariffa, æ, f.

A bore spear, Excipulum, li, n. Venabulum, li, n.

S P.

A Spear with a barbed head,
Tragula, x, f.

A French spear, Materis, is, f.

A Troun or Eel spear, Fuscina,
x, f. Tridens, tis, m.

*A spear (or long Pole to Gage
water)* Contus, i, m.

A Spear Staff, Hastile, lis, n.

A spear with an Iron head, Ha-
sta præferrata.

The Point (or head) of a spear,
Cuspis idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancearius, ii, m.
Hastarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le, adj.

*A specialty (or writing under
seal)* Specialitas, ātis, f.

To specific, Specifico, are.

A spectacle, Spectaculum, li, n.

A Pair of Spectacles, Specil-
lum, li, n. Ocularium Specillum.

A spectacle-maker, Specularius,
ii, m. Faber ocularius.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis, f.

A speech, Sermo, onis, m.

To spell, Syllabico, are.

*Spencer or Le Despenser (the Fa-
mily)* Le Despenser & Dispenfa-
tor.

To spend, Dispendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced sauce or Pickle, Condi-
tura, x, f.

A spicer, Aromatopola, x, m.

*A spicery (box or place to keep
spice in)* Narthecium, ii, n.

A spie; Speculator, onis, m.
Catafopos, i, m. Emiffarius, ii, m.

A spigot, Siphon, onis, f. E-
pistomium, ii, n.

A spike, Clavus trabalis.

A spindle, Fufus, fi, m.

A little spindle, Fufillus, li, m.

A spindle to wind yarn on, Ala-
brum, i, n.

S P.

A spindle-full, Pensum, i, n.

A spindle maker, Fufarius, ii, m.

Spine (the Family) De Spineto.

To spin, Neo, ere, Filo, are.

A spinner, Lanifica, x, f. Fila-
ciffa, x, f. Lanipendia, x, f.

A spinning of Wool, Lanificium,
ii, n.

Spinning and Carding, Lana &
Tela.

A spinning Wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

A spire (or steeple) Pyramis, idis, f.

A spit, Veru, n. Obelus, li, m.

A spitting Box, Salivarium, ii, n.

A spittle for sick folks, Hospiti-
um, ii, n. Abfo, onis, m.

S P L.

The spleen (or milte) Lien, ēnis,
m. Splen. ēnis, m.

Spills (or splens) of wood, Af-
fulx, arum, f. Schidia, orum, n.

S P O.

To spoil, Spolio, are.

Spoil, Spolium, ii, n.

Spoiled, Spoliatus, a, um.
Depopulatus, a, um.

A spoiling, Spoliatio, onis, f.
Depopulatio, onis, f.

A spoke of a Wheel, Radius, ii, m.

A Weavers spole, Spola, x, f.
Panus, i, m.

Spoliation, Spoliatio, onis, f. Is
a Writ that lieth for an Incum-
bent against another Incumbent.
in case where the Right of the
Patronage cometh not in de-
bate. As if a Parson be made a
Bishop, and hath a Dispensation
to keep his Benefice still, and af-
terward the Patron present ano-
ther to the Church, which is In-
stituted and Inducted, the Bishop
shall have against this Incumbent
a Writ of Spoliation in Court
Christian.

S Q.

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 (bridegroom, or new Married Man) Sponsus, i, m.

A Spouse or Bride, Sponsa, æ, f.

A spout or cock in a Conduyt, Epistomium, ii, n.

Spouts (or Gutters) by which water cometh down from Houses, Colliquiæ, vel Collicia, arum, f.

The mouth of spouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards faces, Petsonæ, arum, f.

S P R.

A spring or fountain head, Fons, tis, m. Scatebra, æ, f.

A little spring, Fonticulus, li, m.

A spring-tide where the water riseth, Eluvio, onis, f.

The spring, Ver, veris, n. plur caret.

S P U.

Spun, Netus, a, um.

A spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimulus, li, m.

Spurs set on a fighting Cock that wanted spurs, Plectrum, tri, n.

An Ice-spur, or shoe with Iron Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal, Ecentris, is, f.

To spur, Extimulare cum Calcaribus.

S Q U.

A Squadron, Agmen quadratum.

To make square, Quadro, are.

A square, Quadra, æ, f. Norma, æ, 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.

S T.

A Squaring, Quadratura, æ, f.

A Squirrel, Sciurus, i, m.

S T A.

To stab with a Dagger or such like, pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.

Stabbed, Confosus, a, um. Sica confectus.

A stable, Stabulum, li, n.

To stable (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.

To be set up in a stable, Stabulor, ari.

A groom of a stable, Equiso, onis, m.

A group in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.

A stack, Acervus, i, m.

A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta foeni.

A staff, Baculum, li, n.

A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.

A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f. Mantentum, i, n.

A Hunting staff, Venabulum, li, n.

A staff to drive Cattel with, Agolum, li, n.

A bearing-staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.

A Bishops staff (or Crozier) Lituus, ui, m.

A staff to beat Flax with, Scutulla, æ, f.

A Plough-mans staff to cleanse the Coulter, Rulla, æ, f.

Stafford Town, Staffordia.

Staffordshire, Staffordiæ comitatus.

A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scenæ, æ, f. Proscenium, ii, n.

The Box near the Stage, Podium, ii, n.

A stage whereon Pageants are set, Pægm, atis, n.

A stage-Player, Histrionis, m. Eelonging

Belonging to the Stage, Scenalis,
le, adj.

A stair, Scala, æ, f. Gradus, us, m.

A winding stair, Scala Annularia, Cœckleum, ei, n.

A pair of stairs, Par Sclarum.

Half paced stairs, Scalæ Dimidiatæ.

The top of stairs, Culmen Sclarum.

The back stairs, Postica pars Palatii.

A stair-case, Foramen Sclarum.

A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, f.

Stake-bote, Estoverium Surorum.

A stake or post whereunto they bind Cattel in stables, Vacerra, æ, f.

A stake or fork for the hurdles of a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.

Staked, Palatus, a, um.

A stall, Scilla, æ, f. Ræ. Entr. 667. Lex. 119. Stallum, i, n. 2. mon. 657. (i. e.) a stall in a Fair or Market.

Stallage, Scallagium, ii, n. Lex. 118. Cow. 24. 5. Is money paid for Pitching of Stalls in Fair or Markets.

An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Sarginarium, ii, n.

A Butchers-stall, Macers, æ, f.

A stalling of Cattel, Scabulatio, onis, f.

To stamp (or beat small) Contundo, ere.

Stamped (or Pounded) Contufus, a, um.

A standard, Standarda, æ, f. R7. 55r, 568, 569. Standardum, i, n. Spel. 710. Pry. 24. Flo. 71. Vexillum, li, n.

A standard bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

He that goes before the standard to defend it, Antesignanus, i, m.

A stand for Ale or Beer, Talea, æ, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Sessibulum, li, n.

A little standing out, Prominulus, a, um.

A standish, Atramentarium, ii, n. Staudrope or Stainthorp (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vicus Saxeus.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stanfordia.

A staple for Waves, Stapula, æ, f. Cow. 245. Lex. 118. Statutum stapulæ, Reg. 151. 152.

Starboard (or right side of the Ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus dextrum Navigii quod Nauclerus occupat, locus Naucleri.

Starch, Amylum, li, n.

A stationer, Bibliopola, æ, m. Librarius, ii, m.

A statuary (a carver or maker of Statues or Images) Statuarius, ii, m.

A statue (or standing Image) Statua, æ, f.

A statue without hands, Hermula, æ.

A statute, Statutum, i, n. Statuto Stapula and Statuto Mercatorio, are Writs for the Imprisoning of them that have forfeited Statute Staples, or Statute Merchant.

S T E.

A dish of steakes, Cremium, ii, n. To steal, Furor, ari.

A stealer, Furator, oris, m.

A stealing, Furatio, onis, f. Furtum, i, n.

A steed or great horse for service in Wars or other ways, Equus Beliator.

Steel, Chalybe, ybis, m.

A steel to strike fire with, Ignitabulum, li, n. Fugillus, h, m.

The steel-yard in London. Guildhalda Teutonicorum.

To steep, Stipo, are.

A steeple (or spire) Campana, æ, lis, n. Turris Campanaria. A

A steer, Juvencus, i, m.
A stemm or stalk of any Herb
 Caulis, is, m.
Stene (in Northamptonshire)
 Stenum.
A step-father, Vitricus, ci, m.
A step-mother, Noverca, æ, f.
A step-son, Privignus, i, m.
A step-daughter, Privigna, æ, f.
Stephen (a man's Name) Stephanus, i, m.
St. Stephens day, Festum sancti Stephani Protomartyris.
Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.
Sterling Money, fine Silver Money, Sterlingum, i, n.
The stern of a Ship, Gubernaculum, i, n.
A stern-man (or steer-man) Gubernator, oris, m.
A Steward, Dispensator, oris, m, Oeconomus, i, m. Vicedominus, i, m. Massarius, ii, m.
A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.
Lord Steward of the Kings Household, Dominus Seneschallus Hospitii Domini Regis. See Anno 1. Mar. 2. Parlam. cap. 4. where you may at large read divers things touching his Office, as also in Fitz Nat. Brev. fol. 241. B. Of this Officers ancient Power read; Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 3.
The Stewardship or Governance of a House, Oeconomia, æ, f.
To stew (or boil to pieces) Macero, are.
Stewed in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.
A Stew (hot-house or bath) Calidarium, ii, n. Vaporarium, ii, n.

S T I.

A stick, Bacillus, li, m.
A stick for setting, Pasticum, i, n.

A stick (or bow) to play upon a Viol. with, Dædala, æ, f.
Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire Quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.
A stick of Eeles, Stica anguillarum. 1. Mon. 137, 329. Sticcus, 2. Mon. 815.
A stie, or swine stie, Hara, æ, 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, Estoverium. Climacum.
A Still, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.
A Lembeckstill, Alembicus, ci, m.
Stils to go upon, Grallæ, arum, f.
A stilt man (or goer on stilts) Grallator, oris, m.
A stipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.
A stipendiary (he to whom a stipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salararius, ii, m. Pensionarius, ii, m.
Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.
A stirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, æ, f. Strapia, æ, f. Strepæ, æ, f.
An Iron stirrop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.
The Yeoman of the stirrop, Strator, oris, m.
A stock, Instaurum, ri, n.
A stocking, Instauramentum, i, n. Fle. 157, 159. 1. Mon. 548, 924, 112, 604.
To stock, Instauro, are. Fle. 164.
A stock of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m.
A pair of stocks, Cippus, i, m.
A pair of stocks with a Whipping Post, Bitus, i, m.
A stocking (or pair of stockings) Cūiga, æ, f. Par Caligarum.
Linnen stockings, Caligæ lineæ

A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarum byssinarum.

A pair of Thread stockings, Par Caligarum de filo.

Stolen, Furatus, a, um.

The stomach, Stomachus, i, m.

A Stomacher, Pectorale, lis, n. Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, n. Cingillus, li, m.

A Stomacher (or Bib) Fascia pectoralis.

A Stone, Lapis, idis, m.

A Stone (weight) Petra, æ, f. Fle. 73.

A quarry of stone, Lapidum fodina.

An old stone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.

A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.

A sleek stone, Lapis Lævigatorius.

Hard and rough hewn stones, Jantilia, orum, n.

Free-stone, Saxum quadratum.

Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata.

Stone dust, Pulvis Lapidus.

A stone that serveth to work withal, Lapis Operarius.

Made of square stones, Tessera-rius, a, um.

A stone-cutter, Lapidicæfor, oris, m.

The stone or gravel in the Reins, Calculus, li, m.

Stony-Stratford (in Buckinghamshire) Lactodorum Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum, Stratfordia Stenica.

Stoneham (in Hampshire) Ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A stool, Sella, æ, f. Sedile, lis, n. Tripodium, ii, n.

A close-stool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A cucking-stool, Terbichetum, i, n.

A foot-stool, Scabellum, li, n.

A folding-stool (or chair) Sella plicatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, æ, f.

A cover of a stool, Epifellium, ii, n. *Joined stools*, Juncta Sedilia.

To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are.

A stopping (or shutting up) Oppilatio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f.

A Stoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n.

Obstructorium, ii, n.

A store (or stock) Staurus, i, m.

2. Cro. 567. 1. Mon. 944.

To have in store, Habere repositum. 1. fo. 116.

A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repositorium, ii, n.

A store-house for Armour and Ordinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.

A store-house for Tackling of Ships, Casteria, æ, f.

Two stories, Distega, orum, n.

Three stories, Tristega, orum, n.

A stove (or hot house) Therma, arum, f. Hypocaustum, i, n. Stuba, æ, f.

The place where smook comes forth in an hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.

Stoven (or dry withered stump of a Tree) Zuchus & Zuchus, ei, m.

Stour River (in Darbyshire) Sturus.

Stour River (in Dorsetshire) Durus, Starus.

Stouremouth (in Kent) Ostium Sturæ.

Stourton or Sturminster (in Dorsetshire) Sturodunum.

S T R.

To strain Liquor, Colo, are.

To strain through a Cloth, Sacco,

are.

A strainer, Colum, i, n.

A strake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel wherein the spokes be set, Absis, is, f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.

A strand or high-shoar Acta, æ, f.

A stranger, Peregrinus, i, m.

Alienigena, æ, f. It signifieth i, n.

our Common Law a Man born out

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

our

out of the Land, or unknown : But in the Law it hath an especial signification for him that is not privy or party to an Act, as a Stranger to a Judgment, *Old nat. brev. fol. 128.* Is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this signification it is directly contrary to party or privy.

La strange (the Family) Extraneus.

To strangle, Strangulo, are.

The strangury (a Disease) Stranguria, α , f.

A stratagem, Stratagema, atis, n.

Strat-flower or Strat-flour (in Cardiganshire) Stata florida.

Stratton (the Family) De Strat-tone.

Stratonice (a Woman's name) Stratonice, es, f.

Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stramentum, i, n.

To be covered with straw, Straminor, ari. *Fle. 164.*

A straw (or Chaffe) house Palessium, ii, n.

A straw-bed, Stratum Stramineum.

A stack of straw, Meta Straminis.

Strays (Estrays) Extrahuræ, arum, f.

A streak, Tractus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.

A streamer in a Ship, Supparum, i, n. Aplustre, is, n.

A street (or paved way) Strata, α , f. *Reg. 98.* Platea, α , f. *2 Inst. 38.* Vicus, ci, m.

A little street, Viculus, li, m. *1. Mon. 138.*

The straights of Callis, Fretum Britannicum, Fretum Gallicum, Fretum Morinorum.

The straights of Gibraltar, Fretum de Gibraltar.

Stress of Weather, Tempestas Naufraga.

To strike (or smite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, destringere carbasa.

A strike or strichel, wherewith the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is striked and made even, Hostorium, ii, n. Radius, ii, m.

A string of a Harp (or other Instrument) Chorda, α , f. Nervus, vi, m.

The string of a Dar, Amentum, i, n.

A Leather string, Corrigia, α , f. Stropha, α , f. Lorum, i, n.

To strip or make naked, Nudo, are.

Strips or stripped, Nudatus, a, um.

A stroak, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, α , f. Ictus, us, &, i, m.

The mark or print of a stroak, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, issimus, Robustus, a, um.

A structure, fabrick, frame, or building, Structura, α , f.

S T U.

Stubble, Stubula, α , f. Fle. 162. 166. Stipula, α , f.

A stud in girdles, or such like, Bullæ, α , f.

A little stud, Bullula, α , f.

A stud for a Robe, Clavus, i, m.

Studded, or garnished with studs, Clavatus, a, um, Bullatus, a, um.

A stud-maker, Bullarius, ii, m.

The studs of a Buckler, Militares Claviculæ.

Studs driven into Soldiers Buskins, Clavi caligares.

A stud or breed of horses, Equarix, arum, f.

A student (or Scholar) Studiosus, a, um, Scholaster, tri, m. Scholasticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n.

To study, Studedo, ere, Studium adhibere.

A study, Musæum, i, n.

Studious, Studiosus, a, um.

To stuff, Farcio, ire.

A stuffing, Stuffura, α , f. *Vet. Intr. 228.*

S U.

S U B.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni, m.

Sub-Deaconship, Subdiaconatus, ūs, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

ALiege Subject, Ligius, ij, m.

Subjection, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marshal, Submarecallus, i, m. Is an Officer in the Marshal-see, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marshal of the Kings house, commonly call'd the Knight Marshal, and hath the Custody of the Prisoners there. *Compt. Jurisd.* fol. 104. He is otherwise call'd under Marshal.

Submission, Submissio, onis, f.

To Submit, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in false Witness) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Suborner (or he that Suborneth) Subornator, oris, m. Prævaricator, oris, m.

A Suborning, Prævaricatio, onis, f. A Writ of *Subpœna*, Breve de *Subpœna*, Doct. & Stud. 48. It is a Writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon such Case only as the Common Law faileth in, and hath not provided for: so as the Party who hath wrong, can have no ordinary remedy by the Rules and course of the Common Law, *West part. 2. Symbol. Titulo Proceedings in Chancery, Sect. 18.* where you may read many Examples of such Cases as *Subpœna* lyeth in.

There is also a *Subpœna ad Testificandum*, which lyeth for the calling in of Witnesses to testify in a

S U.

Cause, as well in Chancery as in other Courts. And the name of both these proceed from Words in the Writ, which charge the Party call'd to appear at the Day and Place assign'd, *Sub pœna centum librarum, &c.*

There is mention of a Common *Subpœna* in *Cromptons Jurisd.* fol. 33. which signifieth nothing else but such a *Subpœna* as every Common Person is call'd by into the Chancery: Whereas any Lord of Parliament is call'd by the Lord Chancellors Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended against him, and Requiring him to appear. *Crompton eodem.*

The service of a Subpœna or other Writ, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To Subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ij, n.

Substance, Substantia, æ, f.

To Substitute, Substituto, ere.

To Subtract, Subtraho, ere. Deduco, ere.

To Subvert, Subverto, ere.

The suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n.

S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing)

Successus, ūs, m, Eventus, ūs, m.

A successor, Successor, oris, m.

Succour, Succursus, ūs, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sudburia.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Secto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshyre) Eilime-nom, Gabranonicorum, Gabran-

o o

to

S U .

torucorum, Salutaris portus, Sinus Portuosus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sevum, i, n.

Melted suet, Liquamen, inis, n.

S U F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To suffer (or permit,) Permitto, ere.

To suffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficiens, tis, adj.

To suffocate (or Choak) Suffoco, are.

Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolicia, Sudovolca.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A suffrage, Suffragium, ij, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A sugar loaf, Collyra Sacchari, Albanus Pileus, — Dedit & deliberasset eidem J. J. filio unam Saccharum Collyram (anglice *a sugar-loaf*.)

A sugar-sop (or Honey sop) Offa Saporata.

To suggest, Suggesto, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimentum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, *Setta, e, f.* It cometh of the French *Suit* (*i. e.*) following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers senses. The first is a Suit in Law, and is divided into Suit Real and Personal, which is all one with Action Real and Personal.

Then there is Suit of Court, or

S U.

Suit Service, that is, an attendance which a Tenant oweth at the Court of the Lord.

The New Expofitor of the Law Terms, maketh mention of Four sorts of Suits, *viz.* Suit Covenant, Suit Custom, Suit Real, and Suit Service. Suit Covenant he defineth to be when your Ancestor hath Covenanted with my Ancestor to Sue to the Court of my Ancestors. Suit Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been seised of your own Suit and your Ancestors, time out of mind, &c. Suit Real, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, so that they may not be Ignorant of things declar'd there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is call'd 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 Amerc'd and not Distrained. Suit Service, is to Sue to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, or to the Lords Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, by the whole Year, and for default thereof a Man shall be Distrain'd, and not Amerc'd. And this Suit Service is by reason of the Tenure of a Mans Land. Moreover, Suit signifieth, the following of one in Chase, as fresh Suit. Lastly, it signifieth a Petition made to the Prince or Great Personage.

S U.

A Wife is disabl'd to Sue without her husband, as much as a Monk is without his Sovereign. But by the Common Law, the Wife of the King of England is an Exempt Person from the King, and is capable of Lands or Tenement of the Gift of the King, as no other Feme covert is, and may Sue, and be Su'd without the King, as a Feme Sole by the Common Law, but where the Husband is Banish'd, the Wife may Sue and be Su'd. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 200. Cook lb. fol. 132, 133.*

Suit of the King's Peace, *Secta Pacis Regiæ*. It is the pursuing of a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, Rebellions, Trespasses, *Ann. 6, R. 2. Stat. 2. cap. 1. & Ann. 21. ejusdem cap. 15. & Ann. 5. H. 4. cap. 15.*

S U L.

Sulwath, see *Solwey*.

S U M.

A Summary (or Abridgment) Summarium, ij, n.

A Sum of Money, Summa, æ, f.

To Sum, Summo, are.

To Summon to appear (to Cite) Cito, are.

A Summoner, Summonitor, oris, m.

A Sumpter Horse, Equus Onerarius, Equus Sarcinarius, Equus Saggiarius.

Sumptuous, Sumptuosus, a, um.

S U N.

The Sun, Sol, solis, m.

S U.

Sun-rising, Exortus, us, m.

Sun-setting, Occasus, us, m.

To Sun (or dry in the Sun) Infolo, are.

A Sun-dial, Solarium, ij, n.

S U P.

Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluous, Ex abundantia, Smith and Peaske Case. Leon Hughes grand Abridgment, 484. Tit. Covenants. Superfluous, a, um.

Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.

Superiors, Superiores.

A Superscription, Superscriptio, onis, f.

Supersedeas, Is a Writ commanding to forbear the doing a thing, or to discharge a Person.

A Supper, Cæna, æ, f.

A Funeral Supper, Pollinctum, i, n.

To Supplant, Supplanto, are.

A Supplement, Supplementum, i, n.

A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.

A Supplication, Supplicatio, onis, f.

To make a Supplication, Supplicare, are.

Supplicavit, Is a Writ Issuing out of the Chancery for taking the Security of the Peace against a Man. It is directed to the Justices of the Peace of the County and the Sheriff, and is grounded upon the Statute, *An. 1. Ed. 3. cap. 16.* which ordaineth that certain Persons in Chancery shall be assign'd to take care of the Peace, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* This Writ was of Old call'd, *Breve de minis*, a Writ of Threatnings, as Mr. Lambert, in his *Eirenarcha* noteth out of the Register Original, fol. 88. O o 2 To

S U.

To Supply, Suppleo, ere.
To Support (or uphold) Supporto, are.
A Suppository, Suppositorium, ij, n.
To Suppress, Supprimo, ere.
Supremacy, Suprematus, ūs, m.

S U R.

Sur cui in vita, Is a Writ that lieth for the Heir of that Woman, whose Husband having alienated her Land in Fee, She bringeth not the Writ *Cui in vita* for the Recovery of her own Land, for in this Case her Heir may take this Writ against the Tenant after her decease, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 193. b.*

Suretyship, Plegiagium, ij, n. Plegiatio, onis, f. *Lex. 97. Ra. Entr. 467. Reg. 158. 180. Vadium, ij, n. Reg. 93. Ra. Entr. 59. Ry. 247.*

ASurety (or Pledge) Plegius, ij, m. Vadius, ij, m. *Ra. Ent. 561. 4. Co. 6.*

Entered into Suretyship, Vadiatus, a, um.

ASurfeit, Crapula, æ, f.

ASurgeon (or Chirurgion) Chirurgus, i, m.

Surgery, Chirurgia, æ, f.

ASurname, Cognomen, inis, n.

ASurplice, Superpellicium, ij, n. Camisiola, æ, f. Vestis Linea Religiosa.

ASurplusage, Surplusagium, ij, n.

To Surprise, Deprehendo, ere.

ASurrejoynder, Surrejunctio, onis, f.

To Surrender, Resigno, arc.

ASurrender of an Estate, Sursumreditio, onis, f.

Surteyes (the Family) Super Teisam.

S W.

To Survey (or over see) Inspicio ere, Lustro, are, Curo, are.

ASurvey, Supervisus, ūs, m.

ASurveyor, Supervisor, oris, m.

Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecensores.

ASurveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricensis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.

ASurveyor of the High ways. Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.

To Survive, Supervivo, ere.

Surviving, Superstes, itis, adj.

Surrey County, Southeria, Southriona, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.

Of Surrey, Southerienſis, Sudrienſis.

S U S.

Susan (a Womans name) Susanna, æ, f.

To Suspect (or mistrust) Suspicio, ere. Suspecto, arc.

Suspected (accused) Arrestatus, a, um. Rectatus, a, um. *Spel. 53.*

Suspension, Suspensio, onis, f.

Suspicion, Suspicio, onis, f.

Suffex County, Suffexia, Southsexena, Southsexia.

The Wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexia, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

ASuture (or Seam) Sutura, æ, f.

Sutbley or Sudley (the Family) de Suthleia, & Sutleia.

S W A.

To Swadle (or Swash) Fascio, arc.

Swadled, Fasciatus, a, um.

Swadling (or Swathing) Clouts

Fasciæ, arum, f. Spargana, orum, n.

ASwainmote, Swainmotus, i, m.

Swainmotum, i, n. *a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Forest.*

S W.

A Swarm of Bees, Examen, inis, n.
Swale River (in Richmondshire)
 Cataracta, Sualva, Swala.
*A Swallow-tail or Dove-tail to
 join Timber together*, Subfcus, udis, f.
A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.
A Swan mark, Cygninota, æ, f.

7. Co. 17.

A Swath, Fascia, æ, f.
A little Swath, Fasciola, æ, f.
*A Smath of Grass, &c. in Mow-
 ing*, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen sex
 andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. Actio
 Sur le Cafe.
To Swath, Sparganizo, arc.

S W E.

To Swear, Juro, arc.
To Sweep, Scopo, arc.
A Sweeper of the House, Scopar-
 rius, ij, m.
She that sweeps the House, Sco-
 paria, æ, f.
Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orum, n.
Tragemata, tum, n.

S W I.

Swift River (in Leicestershire)
 Swiftus.
Swilley lake (in Ireland) Argita.
To Swim, No, nare; Nato, arc.
A Swimmer, Nattator, oris, m.
A Swimming, Natatio, onis, f.
A Swimming place, Natatoria, æ, f.
A Swine, Sus, Suis, c. g. Por-
 cus, i, m.
A breed or flock of Swine, Hara-
 tium, ij, n.
*A Swine-herd (or keeper of
 Swine)*, Subulcus, ci, m, Suarius, ij,
 m.
A Swine-fly, Porcistetum, i, n.
*A Swingle-staff (or bat to beat
 Flax)* Scutula, æ, f.

S Y.

A swingle-foot, Excudipes.
A swingle-head, Excudia, æ, f.
 Excufforium, ij, n.
A swingle-tree, Projectorium, ij,
 n. Excudides, dis, f.
Swithin (a Mans name) Swi-
 thinus, i, m.

S W O.

A Sword, Gladius, ij, m. Enfis,
 is, m.
A little sword, Gladiolus, li, m.
A short sword, Sica, æ, f. Semi-
 fpathium, ij, n.
An Executioners sword, Cluna-
 bulum, li, n.
A sword hanger, Scalmus, i, m.
An arming sword, Bellatorius
 Enfis.
A two edged sword, Gladius an-
 cepts.
A sword-maker, Faber gladiari-
 us.
The Pummel of a sword, Milum,
 li, n.
A riding sword, Parazonium,
 ij, n.
A sword-player, Gladiator, oris,
 m.
*A master which teacheth to play
 at sword*, Lanista, æ, m.
A sword bearer, Enfifer, ri, m.
*The act or feat of fighting with
 a sword*, Gladiatura, æ, f.
*Pertaining to fighting or sword
 plays*, Gladiatorius, a, um.

S Y R.

A Syringe for the Ears, Oten-
 thites, æ, m.
A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

O O 3

A

T A.

T A B.

A Taber or Tahret, Tympanum, i, n.

To play on the Taber, Tympanizo, are. Tympanum pulsare.

A Taberer (or he that plays on the Taber) Tympanista, æ, m.

A Tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Womans name) Tabithæ, æ, f.

A Table, Tabula, æ, f. Mensa, æ, f.

A little Table, Mensula, æ, f.

Around Table, Cibilla, æ, f.

A Table to set drinking Glasses upon, Hialotheca, æ, f.

A Table with one foot, Monopodium, ij, n.

A three footed, or round Table, Mensa delphica, Mensa tripedanea.

A folding Table with divers leaves, Caudex, ecis, f.

A wainscot Table, Mensa undulata, Mensa undatim crispa.

The setting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Cerostrotum, i, n.

A Table whereon Bankers tell their money, Trapeza, æ, f.

A poor mans Table, Tenabula, æ, f.

A Table book, Pugillares, um, m, pl.

To lay (or cover) the Table, Sterner mensam.

To wait at the Table, Præministro, are.

A Table Cloth, Mappa, æ, f. Mantile, lis, n.

A little Table cloth, Mappella, æ, f.

A Table (or Index) in a Book, Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

T A.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabularium, ij, n. Tabula lusoria, alveus lusorius.

To play at Tables, Latrunculis vel scrupis ludere.

A Table man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A Tablet or Jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n. Bulla aurea.

A little Tablet, Bullula, æ, f. Garnish'd with Tablets. Bullatus, æ, um.

T A C.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uacus, ci, m.

T A D.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Caccaria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum, Tadecastrum.

T A F.

Taff river (in Glamorganshire) Rarostatibius, Rharostatibius, Taffus.

Taffety, Taffeta, æ, f. Multitia, orum, n, pl.

Tuff taffety, Villosa multitia. *Striped-Taffety*, Scutulata, æ, f.

T A I.

Taiesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.

A Tail, Cauda, æ, f. *A fee Tail*, Taliatum feudum, an Estate entail'd (i. e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.

The Plough tail, Bura, æ, f.

T A.

T A K.

To Take, Capió, ere.

To take away, Abripio, ere. Eripio, ere.

A Taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

Tallage, Tallagium, ij, n. Cow. 253. Ry. 254. Lex. 122. (i. e.) *any kind of Toll or Tax.*

A Talley (or cleft piece of Wood to nick up an account on) Tallia, æ, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry. 7. Lex. 122. 133.

Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.

Talside, Taliatura, æ, f. (i. e.) *Talwood or fire-wood cleft, and cut into Billets of a certain size.*

T A M.

Tame river (in Oxfordshire) another in Staffordshire, Tama.

Tame town (in Oxfordshire) Tama Opidum.

Tamar river (in Cornwall) Tamara, Tamarus, Tambra.

Tamerton (in Cornwall) Tamarus.

Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamawordina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Tanet, see *Thanet*.

Tanfield (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda.

A Tankard, Cantharus, i, m. amphora, æ, f.

A water Tankard, Anclatorium, ij, n. Passacriatum, ij, n.

T A.

A Tankard bearer, Canthararius, ij, m. Amphorarius, ij, m.

A Tanner or Tawer of Leather, Tannarius, ij, m. Ra. Enter. 602. Coriarius, ij, m.

A Tan-house (or house to keep bark in) Barkaria, æ, f.

A Tanners Craft, Tannaria, æ, f. *To tann*, Tanno, arc. Reg. 602. Ry. 27.

A Tann vat, Labrum coriarium.

Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T A P.

A Tap or faucet whereout liquor runneth, Epistomium, ij, n. Fistula, æ, f. Tappa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 746. Lex. 20.

To tap a vessel, Relinere dolium. *The spigot of a tap*, Siphonis obturaculum.

The Cock in a brazen tap, Vertibulum, li, n.

A tap-house, Caupona, æ, f.

Atapster, Promus, i, m. Caupo, onis, m.

A tape to bind the apron about, Ligatorium, ij, n. Fascia, æ, f.

A taper (or waxcandle) Cerius, ei, m.

A taper bearer, Cerocerarius, ij, m. Ceropherarius, ij, m.

A Candlestick whereupon tapers are set, Ceroserarium, ij, m.

Tapestry (or Hangings) Plagæ, arum, f. Aulæum, æi, n. Peristroma, atis, n. Peripetasma, atis, n.

Tapestry or Cloth in which are pictures wrought with divers colors, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

Tapestry wrought with pictures of Beasts, Belluata tapetia.

T A.

Thick tapestry, Attallica Peripetasmata.

A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, onis, m.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, æ, f. Lolium, ij, n.

A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n. Parma, æ, f.

A target like an half Moon, Pelta, æ, f.

Hevbat useth such a Target, Pel-tatus, a, um. Peltasta, æ, m.

A short Target, Ancyle, lis, n.

A little round Target, Parmula, æ, f. Scutulum, li, n.

A target made of Leather thongs without Wood, Scetra, æ, f.

A target made of a Bulls hide, Taurca, æ, f.

Armed with a target (or shield) Scutatus, a, um.

A target maker, Scutarius, ij, m.

A target makers shop, Shopa vel fabrica Scutaria.

Of or belonging to targets (or shields) Scutarius, a, um.

A Tart, Scriblita vel Strebilita, æ, f. Chanons, æ, f.

A tart-maker, Scriblitarius, ij, m.

T A S.

A Task (or charge) that one is enjoy'd to do, Penfum, i, n.

A tassel, Apex, icis, t.

A taster to a Prince, or great Person, Prægustator, oris, m.

A little cup or taster, Cupillum, li, n. Gustatorium, ij, n.

A wine taster, Meraria, æ, f.

T A.

T A U.

A Tavern, œnopolium, ij, n. Cau-pona, æ, f.

A wine tavern, Taberna vinar-ia.

A taverner, Tabernarius, ij, m. Caupo, onis, m.

A little Tavern, Tabernula, æ, f.

A tavern haunter, Attabernio, onis, m. Ocistrio, onis, m.

Tauvestock (in Devonshire) Ta-vistokia.

Taunton (in Somersetshire) Tho-nodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Downshire) Tawus.

Soft tawed Leather wherewith they make Gloves and Purses, Alu-ta, æ, f.

Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.

A tawing, Aluratio, onis, f.

A tawer, Alutarius, ij, m. Cori-arius, ij, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, are.

A tax, Taxa, æ, f.

A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex. §22. 1. Mon. 976.

A tax by Plough-land, Caruca-gium, ij, n.

Taxors, Taxatores, Ry. 250.

A Land tax, Terragium, ij, n.

A service of Plowing, Reaping, &c. which some Tenants perform to the Lord.

T E.

T A Y.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Vestiaris, ij, m. Sutor Vestiaris.

A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Womens Taylor) Patagiarius, ij, m.

Merchant taylors of London, Armirarij Linearum Armiturarum, Mon. 576.

T E A.

A Teasel (or shear-mans Bar) Hippophas.

T E E.

A Team (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f. Protelum, li, n.

Tees river (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Athesis, Tesa, Teisis, Tesis, Teisa.

A Row or set of Teeth, Sepes dentium.

The Fore-teeth, Primores vel incisores dentes.

The upper or over teeth, Superiores dentes.

The Jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes, Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The sharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tusks or tuskes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis, f.

T E M.

Temperance (a Womens name) Temperantia, æ, f.

A tempest (or great storm) Tempestas, acis, f.

T E.

The Temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, seu concordie, so call'd from the Knights Templars.

A temple, Templum, i, n.

The temples of the head, Tempora, rum, n.

Temporal (or that lasteth but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.

The temporalsies, Temporalia, ium, n. (i. e.) Lay Fees that belong to Bishopricks.

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.

A Tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry. 219. 376.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenants in free soccage, Coleberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenantable, or fit to be Inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Teneate aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis play, Sphæromachia, æ, f. Pilæ lusoria certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæristerium,

ij, n.

A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m & f.

That hath a tenon, Lingulatus, a, um.

A tent or Pavillion, Tentorium,

ij, n.

A little tent, Tentoriolum, li,

n.

A Souldiers tent, Castra, orum, n.

Merchants tents, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.

A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.

A

T E.

A tent-maker, Scenofactorius, ij, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, a, um.

To pitch their tents one against another, Castra castris conferre.

To make tents, Scenofacio, ere.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, li m.

Along tent for a Wound, Lemnificus, ci, m.

A tenture or tenter for Cloth, Pannitendum, ij, n.

The tenth, or number of ten, Decimus, a, um.

Tenths, Decimæ, arum, f.

Atenture, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Term, Terminus, i, m. Signifieth with us commonly the bounds and Limits of time, as a Lease for term of Life, or term of Years. Also it is used for the time wherein the Tribunals or places of Judgment are open to all, that have cause of Complaints of Wrongs, to seek their Right by course of Law or Action. The rest of the year is called Vacation. Of these Terms there be four in the Year; during which matters of Justice, (for the most part) are dispatch'd.

Termor, a Lessee, Terminarius, ij, m. Reg. 197.

A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, m. Vallum Terraceum.

A terrace of hard and even'd Earth, as in a Bowling alley, Pavimentum, i, n.

To make a Terrace or Floor, Pavimento, arc.

Tern river, in Shropshire, Terna.

T H.

A Terrar, Terrarium, ij, n, (i e) a writing describing Lands.

Terretenant, Terra tenens.

Terriors, Terraria, orum, Co. Ent. 146.

A territory, Territorium, ij, n. 1 Mon. 500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.

T E S.

A Testament, Testamentum, i, n.

A Testator, Testator, oris, m. *Teste* is a word used for the last part of every Writ, as *teste me ipso*, &c. if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, *teste Edwardo 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 testimoniales.

A testimony, or Witness, Testimonium, ij, n.

T E T.

Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, Tetocuria.

A Tetter, or Ringworm, Impetigo, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, Theoci curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames river, Jarnesa, Jamissa, Tarnesis, Tarnensis, Tharnesis.

Thames Mouth, Estuarium Tarnesæ vel Temesæ.

T H.

A Thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus, m. (*i. e.*) a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, also an Officer or Minister of the King.

A part of the Kings lands where of the Governour was called Thane, Thanagium, ij, n.

Thanet or tanst Isle, in Kent, Athanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Thanatos, Thanaton, Toliapis.

To Thatch, Intego, etc.

Thatched, Intectus, a, um.

Thatched houses, Cannitix, arum, f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum culmis conftratum.

A Thatching, Tectura, æ, f.

A thatcher, Tector. oris, m. Calamarius, ij, m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipula, æ, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n.

Theft, Furtum, i, n. Latrocinium, ij, n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc Proxime sequens.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds, in Hertfordshire, Theobaldenses ædes.

Theobald; a mans name, Theobaldus, i, m.

Theodora, a womans name, Theodora, æ, f.

Theodore, a mans name, Theodorus, i, m.

Theodosia, a womans name, Theodosia, æ, f.

Theophilus, a mans name. Theophilus, li, m.

Theorie, Contemplation or Speculation, Theoria, æ, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practise, Theorica.

T H.

Thetford, in Norfolk, Simomagus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Tedefordia, Theodfordum.

Of Thetford, Tetfordensis, Thetfordensis.

T H I.

A Thicket, Silva, æ, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dumetum, i, n.

A thief, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Thief boat, Ratchetum, i, n. (*ie*) *the Ransom of a thief*.

The thigh, Femur, oris, n. Femmen, inis, n. Coxendix, icis, f.

A thiller, or thill horse, Veredus, i, m.

A thimble, Digitale, lis, n. Digitabulum, li, n. Tramellum, li, n.

The third, Tertius, a, um.

Thirteen, Tredecim.

The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The thirtieth, Tricesimus, a, um.

T H R.

A Thrave of Corn, Trava, æ, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in some places 24.

Thread, Filum, i, n.

Thread spun or Yarn made ready to stuff in the Loom. Stamen, inis, n.

Silk Thread, which Silk Women do Weave in Lintles or Stools. Lincium, ij, n.

A skain of Thread, Schænos, i, m. Globus fili.

Waxed Thread, Filum paratum.

To spin or make Thread, Filo, arc.

To thread a Needle, Acum filo trajicere.

To wind Thread in a Bottom, Glomero, arc.

A

T H.

A winder of Thread, Glomera-
tor, oris, m.

A winding of Thread, Glomera-
tio, onis, f.

Thread wound up, Glomeratum,
flum.

Thread in a Needle to sew withal,
Aciā, æ, f. Aciarium, ij, n.

Threads of Gold, Aurea stamina.

Thread by thread, Filatim.

To threaten, or Menace, Minor,
ari, Minas proponere.

A Threatner, Minator, oris, m.

A threatening, Minatio, onis, m.

Three, Tres.

Three months space, Trimestre
spatium Ry. 299.

To thresh, Trituro, arc, tribulo,
arc.

Threshed, Tritus, a um. Tritura-
tus, a, um.

A thresher Triturator, oris, m.
Tritor, oris, m, Flagellator, oris, m.

A threshing, Tritura, æ, f. Tri-
turatio, onis, f.

*A place where Threshing instru-
ments are laid up*, Tribularium,
ij, n.

A threshold, Limen, inis, n. Li-
minare, is, n. Hypothirum, i, n.

To make a Threshold, Limino,
arc.

A throne, Thronus & Thronus,
i, n. Solium, ij, n.

The throat, Guttur, uris, n. Gu-
la, æ, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Isle, Thule, Tilæ.

A Thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbals, see Theobalds.

T I.

T I D.

*The Tide, when the water Ebbeth
and Floweth*, Fluxus & refluxus
Maris. Venilia.

A Spring Tide, Æstus Marinus,
malina, æ, f.

T I K.

The Tick of a Bed, Culcitra, æ, f.

T I L.

A Tile. Tegula, æ, f.

*A gutter Tile or roof tile being
half crooked*, Imbrex, icis, m.

A Tiler or tile maker, Imbricari-
us, ij, m.

Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.

In manner of a Roof Tile, Im-
bricatim, adv.

A Tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.

To cover with Tile, Imbrico,
arc.

A Tile Kiln, Fornax Tegularis.

A square paving Tile, Tessera,
æ, f.

A wooden Tile, or Shingle, Scan-
dula, æ, f.

To Till, Colo, ere, Terram vel
agrum subigere.

Tillage, Tillagium, ij, n. Cultu-
ra, æ, f. Agricultura, æ, f.

*A piece of Forest or woodland
grubbed up; and cleared of Bushes
and fitted for Tillage*, Assartum,
i, n.

A Tiller of Land, Cultor, oris, m.

Till or until, Donec.

Till now, Adhuc, adv.

A Till in a Chest, Capsella, æ, f.
Capsula, æ, f.

To Tilt a Barrel, Cadum inclinare

A Tiltyard, Catadromus, i, m.

Tim-

T I.

T I M.

Timber, Macremium, ij, n. Co. Lit. 53. Lex. 81. Materics, ci, f.
Any Timber to build with, Tignum, i, n.
Any great piece of Timber, the upright piece of timber in the Inner side, which by some are call'd Foot-stocks, Stamina, orum, n.
The laying of Timber over the Brow or Coping of a Wall, Projectura, æ, f.
A roller laid under Timber for the more easy conveying of it, Hypomochlium, ij, n.
Timbered, or made of Timber, Materiatus, a, um.
A Timbring, or work made of Timber, Materiatio, onis, f.
A sawer of Timber, Pristes, is, m.
To cut Timber, or wood, for work, Materior, ari.
A Timbrel, Tympanum, i, n. Crepitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.
A Timbrel whereon maids play with their Fingers, Crusma, atis, n.
A brazen or Iron Timbrel, Sistrum, i, n.
To play on a Timbrel, Tympanizo, arc.
A Timbrel player, Tympanista, æ, m.
Time, Tempus, oris, n.
For a long Time, 2 diu.
Time out of mind, 2 Conditio ævo.
Timothy, a mans name, Timotheus, ci, m.

T I N.

A Tincture, Tinctura, æ, f.

T I.

Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.
A Tinder box, Igniarium, ij, n.
Tine river, in the North, Tina, Tinna, Tinus.
Tinmoh near Newcastle, Tinemutha, Tunnocellum, Tunocellata, A Tinker, Sercitor ahenorum Sartor vel circuitor ærarius.
Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.
Tinn, Stannum, i, n.
A mine of Tinn, Minera tinnei, Plo. 319. Stagnarium, ij, n.
Tinn work, Opus Stannarium.
To Tin or cover with tin, Stanno linere vel inducere.
Made of Tin, Stanneus, a, um.
A Tinner, Stannarius, ij, m.

T I P.

Tipperary County, in Ireland, Tipperariensis comitatus.
A Tippet, Flammecolum, li, n.
A Tippling house, Domus Tipularia. cauponula, æ, f.

T I R.

Tirconel, in Ireland, Conallea.

T I S.

Tissue, Cloth of Gold or silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, icis, f. Textile, lis, n.

T I T.

Titchfield, in Hampshire, Titchfelda.
Tishes, Decimæ, arum, f.
To Tithe, or take away the tenth part, Decimo, arc.
A Tithing, Tithinga, æ, f. 2. Inst. 73. Decenna, æ, f.

T O.

- A Tithing-man*, Deccanarius, ij m.
A Title, Titulus, li, m.
Instituted, Inititulus, a, um.
A Title, or speck, Punctum, i, n.

T O.

To, ad, prap.

T O B.

- Tobacco*, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana, x, f.
A Tobacconist, Nicotianista, x, m.
A Tobacco-pipe maker, Tubularius, ij, m.
Toby a mans name, Tobias, x, m.

T O D.

- A Tod*, Todda, x, f, 1 Bul 131.
A Todd of Wool, containing 28 pound, Todda lanæ, Ash. 88.

T O E.

- A Toe*, Digitus pedis.
The great Toe, Hallus, i, m.
Pollex pedis.

T O F.

- A Toft*, Toftum, i, n. 10 Co. 133. (i. c.) a Messuage or rather the ground where the old Messuage stood.
The Owner of a Toft, Toftmanus, i, m.

T O G.

- Together*, Insimul.
Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

T O.

T O I.

Toils, Nets or Haies, wherewith Woods, Parks or Forests are beset to take Wild beasts, Indago, inis, f.

T O L.

Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i, n. 8 Co. 46. Lex. 125. Ry. 10. 16. 127. *Theolonium*, ij, n. 8 Co. 96. Ry. 11. 13. 48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two significations, First, it is used for a Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor, *Lamb. Archainom fol. 132.* which seemeth to Import so much as a Fair or a Marker. The words are these. *Tol (quod nos dicimus Theolonium.) est scilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra sua.* In the second signification, it is used for a Tribute or a Custom paid for Passage, &c. *Bracton.*

The Expositor of the Terms of Law saith thus. *Toll* or *Tolus*, is most properly a payment used, in Cities, Towns, Markets, and Fairs, for Goods and Cattels brought thither to be bought and sold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller, except there be some custom otherwise.

Toll for Grift, Multura, x, f. Reg. 153. 127. Lex. 88. Multura, x, f. Ra. Ent. 9.

A Toll for carrying on horseback, Summagium, ij, n.

Toll paid for weighing Wool, Tronagium, ij, n.

Toll paid by Merchants for Passage, Diabaticum, ci, n.

T O.

A Toll for going through a Forest with Carts or Horses loaded, Chiminagium, ij, n.

A Toll for Passage through another mans ground, Paagium, ij, n.

A Toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ij, n.

A Toll gatherer, Telonarius, ij, m.

A Tolt, Tolta, & f. 1 Mon. 763. Lex. 125.

T O M.

A Tome, a Part, or one Volume of a Book, Tomus, i, m.

T O N.

A pair of Tongs, Par forcipium.

The Tongue, Lingua, & f.

Tonnage, Tonnagium, ij, n. It is a Custom or Import for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonns and such like Vessels from or to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. An. 12 Edw. 4. c. 3. An. 6 H. 8. c. 14. An. 1 Jac. c. 33.

T O O.

A Tooth, Dens, tis, m.

A Tooth-picker or scraper, Denticulapium, ij, n.

The Tooth-ach, Odontalgia, & f.

Pinchers to pluck out a Tooth, Odontagra, & f.

T O P.

The Top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Culmen, inis, n.

A Top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.

The Top head of a Pillar, Capitellum, i, n.

T O.

The Top of the Mast of a Ship, Carchesium, ij, n. Thoracium, ij, n.

Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logick, 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, & f.

A Torch or Taper-bearer, Facularius, ij, m.

A Torch-maker, Lichnopæus, i, m.

T O S.

To Tost, Torreo, ere.

A Tost, Toustus panis.

Tossed, Toustus, a, um.

A Tosting Iron, Tostorium, ij, n. Artopta, & f.

T O T.

Totnes, in Devonshire, Totonefium.

T O U.

A Touch-stone, Lydius lapis.

Tournament, a Marschal exercise on Horseback, Torneamentum, ð, n.

T O W.

To Tow a ship, Remulco, are.

A Tower, Helciaricus, ij, m.

Tow or birds, Stupa, & f. Lini floccus, Lina stupa.

Little Tow or birds, Stupula, & f.

Towage, Towagium, ij, n. Ry.

29. *Thowagium batellorum,* Ry. 27. (i.e)

T R.

(i e) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A Towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manu-tergium, ij, n. Mantelium, ij, n. Extergimentarium, ij, n.

A Tower, or steeple, Turris, is, f.

A little Tower, or Turret, Turricula, æ, f.

A watch Tower, Specula, æ, f. Pharus, ri, d. g.

Womens Towers, or hairs hanging over the forehead, Anantix & anantix, arum, f.

A Town, Villa, æ, f.

A Country Town or Village, Villata, æ, f.

A little Town, Oppidulum, li, n.

A Town incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ij, n.

A Townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

Towers, the Family, de Turri.

T R A.

A Trace, or track, Tracea, æ, f. Brac. 106. bis. Vestigium, ij, n.

To Trate, track, or seek out by the footing, Investigo, are.

Traced, Investigatus, a, um.

A Tracer, Investigator, oris, m.

To Trade, Mercandizo, are.

A Trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ij, n.

Trades, Mysteria, orum, n.

A Tradesman, Opifex, icis, m. Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, æ, f.

A Tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, Commertium, ij, n.

To Traffick, Negotior, ari, Mer-

T R.

caturam facere. Negotium tractare.

A Tragedy, Tragedia, æ, f.

A writer of Tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.

A Traie, whereon meat sodden or rosted is put, Trulla, æ, f. Concha, æ, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A Traie used to carry Mortar in to Masons, Quailus, i, m.

A Trail or border about a Womans Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed, or that hath Trails or borders finely wrought, with many small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A Trainband, Cohors disciplinara vel selecta.

A Train or Company of servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman, Strepitus, us, & ri, m. Pompa, æ, f.

The Train of a Womans Gown, Sirma, atis, n.

He that beareth a Noble womans Train, Sirmatophorus, ri, m.

The Train of an Army, Impedimenta, orum, n.

To Train up, Trano, are, Instruo, ere.

Trained up, Instructus, a, um.

A Training up, Disciplina, æ, f.

A Traitor, betrayer, or he that useth Treachery, Traditor, oris, m. Proditor, oris, m.

A Traitor to his Father, Antipater, tris, m.

A Traitor which fleeth from his Captain in Battle, and fleeth to his Enemies, Transfuga, æ, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Disloyalty, Perfidiosus, um.

Pertaining to a Traitor, Proditorius, a, um.

Traiterously or disloyally, Perfidiosè, Proditoricè.

A *Trammel net*, *Tragum*, i, n.
Tragula, z, f.

A *Trammel for a Pot-banger*, *Cremaster*, *steris*.

To *Transcribe or Copy-out of one thing into another*, *Transcribo*, *ere*.

To *Translate from one Language to another*, *Interpretor*, *aris*. *Verto*, *ere*.

Translated, *Translatus*, a, um.
Verfus, a, um.

A *Translator, or Interpreter*, *Translator*, *oris*, m.

A *Translation*, *Translatio*, *onis*, f.
Interpretamentum, i, n. *Verfus*, *onis*, f.

To *Transmit*, *Transmitto*, *ere*.

Transmutation, *Transmutatio*, *onis*, f.

A *Transom, or beam going over-shwart an House*, *Transrum*, i, n.

The *Transom, or cross piece of a Jacobs staff*, *Transversarium*, ii, n.

A *Transom, or Lintle over a door*, *Superliminare*, is, n.

A *Transom, or piece of Timber four Inches thick*, *Trientalis materia*.

The *Transoms in a Ship whereon the Hatches be made*, *Canonia*.

To *Transport, carry or convey over*, *Transporto*, *ere*.

Transported, *Transportatus*, a, um.

To *Trap, barb or dress Horses with Trappers*, *Ephippio*, *ere*.

Trapped, barbed or dressed with Trappers, *Ephippiatus*, a, um. *Phaleratus*, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or barbs for Horses, *Phalera*, *arum*, f. *Lorica equi*, *Strara*, *orum*, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horses *Trapped with Costly harnesses*, *Ephippiarij*, *orum*, a.

To *Trap, or take in a trap*, *Irretio*, *ire*.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, *Irretitus*, a, um. *Captus*, a, um.

A *Trap, Snare or Gin*, *Decipula*, z, f. *Tendicula*, z, f.

The *snare or fall of a Trap*, *Rupius*, ij, m.

A *Trap for Mice or Rats*, *Muscipula*, z, f. *Muristrecula*, z, f.

A *Traverse, Traversia*, z, f. It took the name of the French *de Traverse*, which is no other than *de traverse* in Latin, signifying, on the other side, because as the Indictment on the One side chargeth the Party, so he on the other side cometh in to discharge himself. *Leigh Phil. Com.* fol. 228. It signifieth in our Common Law some time to deny, some time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Traversing a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverse are in Lawyers French *Sansce*; and *absq; hoc*, in Latin. See *Kitchin*, fol. 227. *Titulo affirmationis & negationis*.

To *Traverse* an Indictment, is nothing else but to make Contradiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Presentment against A. for a High-way overflown with Water, for default of scouring a Ditch, &c. A may Traverse either the matter, *viz.* that there is no High-way there, or that the Ditch is sufficiently scoured, or otherwise he may Traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground. *Lamb. Eirenarch. Lib. 4. cap. 13. pag. 521, 522.* Of Traverse see a whole Chapter in *Kitch.* fol. 240.

See now book of *Enrica Verbo Tra-*
verse.

To Travelse, Traverso, arc. Dis-
rationo, arc.

A Traveller of Countrys or Jour-
neys; Viator, oris, m.

A Traveller on the High-way,
Hædæporus, i, m.

To Travel, or go on a Journey,
Itineror, arl.

T R E.

Trosclo, Theriaca, z, f.

The Treadle of a Weavers Loom,
Infile, Hs, n.

Treason, Proditio, oris, f Treason is deriv'd from *Trahir*, which is Treacherously to betray, *Trahison, per contractionem*, *Treason.*

If a Man be arraign'd for High
Treason, and stands Mute, or will
not directly answer to the Crime,
Judgment shall be given upon him,
as upon a Traitor Convict. Fatetur
facinus qui Judicium fugit. L. Dyer.

In Treason concealment is as Capital
as the Practice. Here are no
accessaries, all are in a like Predi-
cament of offence and danger of
Law, in Majori proditione omnes
sunt principales.

It is either High or Petty-Trea-
son. It is call'd High in respect of
the King which is the Highest Per-
son Petty in regard of the Inferi-
ority of the Persons against whom
it is committed. Voluntas non re-
putabitur pro facto nisi in causa
proditionis

To Intend or Imagin the Death
of the King or Queen, though it be
not effected, yet if this be declar'd,
by an Open Act, or utter'd by words,
or Letters, it is Treason.

Proditioe must necessarily be used
in every Indictment of Treason.

A Man that is a Traitor Convict-
ed and Attainted, hath his Judg-
ment to be drawn upon a Hurdle
from his Prison to the Place of Ex-
ecution as being unworthy to Tread
any more upon Mother Earth, and
that Backward, with his Head dow-
ward, for that he hath been Retro-
grade to Natural Courses; after
hang'd up by the Neck between
Heaven and Earth, as deem'd un-
worthy of both; his Privy parts
are cut off, as being unprofitably
begotten, and unfit to leave any
Generation after him; his Bowels
and Intrals burned, which inwardly
had conceived and concealed such
horrible Treason; Then his Head
cut off that Imagin'd the mischief.
Stawf. pl. of Or. lib. 3. cap. 19.
with *Dr. Boys his Glossa, vid. Best*
Treason.

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv.
Reg. 102.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches)
Thesaurus, ri, m.

A Treasure house, Thesauraria,
z, f. Ry. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Sum-
mus Thesaurarius Angliæ. He is
a Lord by his Office, and one of the
greatest Men in the Land, under
whose charge and Government is
all the Princes Wealth contain'd in
the Exchequer, as also the Cheek
of all Officers any way Employed in
the Collecting of the Imposts, Tri-
butes, or other Revenues belonging
to the Crown. Sir Thomas Smith,
d. 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.

3. Cr. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

This High Officer hath by vertue of his Office, the nomination of the Sheriffs yearly throughout England, and giveth the places of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchors in all the Ports of the Realm. He sitteth in the Exchequer Chamber and with the rest of the Court ordereth things to the Kings best Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 l. and under; and by Commission from his Majesty, he with others joyned with him, letteth Leases for Lives or Years of the Lands that came to the Crown by the Dissolution of Abbeyes: He by his Office giveth Warrant to certain Men to have their Wine without Impost. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid in to the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers accounts.

Treasurer of the Kings Household, Thesaurarius Hospitij Dommi Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the Kings Household, hath power with the Comptroller, and the Steward of the Marshalsea to hear and determine Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Murder, Homicide, Bloodshed committed within the Kings Palace. Stawf. pl. Cor. lib. 3. ca. 5. To Treat of, or handle a matter, Tractare, arc.

A Treatise, or handling of the matter, Tractatus, us, m.

A Treaty, or truce after Battel, Tractatus, criss, n.

A Tree, Arbor, oris, f.

A little Tree, Arbuscula, e, f.

The twig of a Tree, Virga, e, f. The stock or main body of a Tree, Caudex, icis, m.

The stock or stump of a Tree without Boughs, Truncus, ai, m.

The main bough or branch of a Tree, Ramus, i, m. Brachium arboris.

A severed or dead bough cut off, and lops from the Tree, Ramale, lis, n.

A bough or branch broken, or pluckt away with the fruit thereupon, Termes, itis, m.

The bark, or outward rind of a Tree, Cortex, icis, m.

The inner Pill, or rind, of a Tree, Liber, bri, m.

The Pith, sap or life, of a Tree, Medulla arboris, Fructus, matrix.

A Tree with young fruit on it, Arbor Prægnans.

A low Tree, Humilis Arbor.

To set a place with Trees for Vines to grow by, Arbusto, arc.

To top Trees, Toppare arbores, Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 499.

To grow to the bigness of a Tree, Arboreasco, ere.

A Nursery of young Trees, Arborium, i, n.

A Lopper of Trees, a Dresser or Planter of Trees, Arborator, oris, m.

A Grove of Trees, Arbustum, i, n.

An Alder-Tree, Alnus, i, f.

An Apple-Tree, Malus, li, f.

An Ash-Tree, Fraxinus, i, f.

A Wild ash-Tree with broad leaves, Ornus, i, f.

The Place where ash-Trees grow, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-Tree, Fagus, gi, f.

A Grove where Beach-Trees grow, Faginetum, i, n.

- A Birch Tree*, Betula & Betulla, 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, is, f.
A Damson-tree, Prunus, i, f.
An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.
An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.
An Elm Grove, or Place set full of Elms, Ulmarium, ij, n.
The Ivie-tree, Hedera, x, f.
A Juniper-Tree, Juniperus, ri, f.
A Maple-Tree, Acer, ctis, n.
A Medlar-Tree, Mespilus, li, f.
An Oak-Tree, Quercus, ci, f.
The Place where Oakes grow, Quercetum vel Querquetum, i, n.
An Osier or Twig, Vimen, inis, n.
The Place where Osiers and Twigs are set to bind Vines, Virgetum, i, n.
A Peach-Tree, Malus Persica.
A Pear-Tree, Pyrus, i, f.
A Plum-Tree, Prunus, i, f.
A Place set about with Plum-Trees, Prunetum, i, n.
A Poplar-Tree, Populus, fi, f.
The white Poplar-Tree, Farsugium, ij, n.
A Place where Poplar Trees grow, Populetum, i, n.
A Quince-Tree, Cydonia, x, f.
A Sallow-Tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow Trees, Salictum, i, n.
A Service-Tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where service Trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk-Tree, Myrica, x, f.
A Vine-Tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinca, x, f.

- A Walnut Tree*, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut Trees grow, Juglandarium, ij, n.
A Warden Tree, Voluum, i, n.
A Willow Tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow Trees grow, Salicetum vel Salictum, ij, n.
A Wishe (or Osier) Tree, Sileris, n.
A Yew Tree, Taxus, xi, f.
A Tree (or Wooden Dish), Cathanus ligneus.
A Trench, Trenches, x, f. Rar. Entr. 441. Reg. 227. 252. 10. Cor. 143. Trenchia, x, f. Fo. 369. Mon. 911. Militare Sepimentum. Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To Fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, arc. Prævallo, arc.
A Trencher (so eat meat on) Quadra, x, f.
A round Trencher, Orbis menfarius.
A Plate Trencher, Scutella, x, f.
A Trend of a Mill, Molu-chrum, i, n.
Trent River, Trecenta, Treata, Tercentus.
A Trespass, Transgressio, omis, f.
 The Law adjudgeth every Trespass to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that saith the Defendant took his Horse with Force and Arms (tho he came without Weapons) saith truly that he took him with Force, as the Law meaneth force. Dr. and Stud. cap. 14. If vi & armis be not in the Writ, it shall abate. Fitz. Nisi. Brev.
 The Law accounteth all to be void which is contrary to Jus. I do but Hawk or Walk for my pastime or Recreation over another Man's Ground,

T R

Ground, he may have his Action of Trespas, against me, *quare vi & armis*, for tho' I meant no harm to him, nor his, yet I might not Pass upon his Ground without Licence, *Laigh Phil. Com. fol. 228.*

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, *ceperunt & abduxerunt*; for a dead thing, *ceperunt & apposuerunt*. *Fitz Herb. Nat. Brev. Tit. Tresp. Transgressio dicitur à transgrediendo*, because it over passeth that which is Right. *Cook on Lit. p. 57.*

A Tressel (or three footed stool) Tripus, i, m.

A Tressel for a table, Trapezophorus, i, m.

Tressels, Trestoria, orum, n. *Fle. 79.*

Womans Tresset, Trestoria Mulierum, *Fle. 69.*

T R I.

A Triangle (a figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, i, m.

Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um, Triangularis.

Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vestigal, alis, n.

A Trigger (or Instrument put in the Cart wheel, least the Cart be overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.

To Trim (as Barbers do) Tondere, ere. Ornare comam & barbam.

To Trim up a thing to make it seem fairer, Mangonizo, arc.

Trinity House, Domus Trinitatis. Is a certain House at Deptford which belongeth to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, that have power by the King's Charter,

T R

to take knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks, and to Redress their doings, as also to Correct the faults of Sayers, &c. and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *Anno 2. Elix. cap. 13. Anno 35. ejusd. cap. 6.*

A Tripe, Omasum, i, n.

A Tripe laid in soufe, Omasum conditum.

A Tripe woman (she that sells Tripes) Allantopolis, is, f.

The Place where Tripes are sold (such as Field lane) Allantopolium, ij, n.

A Triumph, Triumphus, i, m.

To Triumph, Triumpho, arc.

Tristram, a mans name, Tristramus, i, m.

T R O.

A Trochisk, a Medicine made round like a Top, or Bann of Bread, Trochiscus, ci, m.

A Troop or Company of Souldiers, Agmen, inis, n. Turma, a, f.

To Trouble, or molest, Vexo, arc. Disturbo, arc. Turbo, arc.

Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.

A Kneading Trough, Artopta, a, f. Macra, a, f.

A Trough, or Bin, to keep Corn in, Alveus, ei, m.

A Trough to feed Swine, Aquiliculus, i, m.

A Trough of Stone, Lapista, a, f.

A Trowell, Trulla, a, f.

T R U.

A Truant, or Loyerer, Emanfor, oris, m.

A Truce, Treuga, a, f. Armistitium,

T R

unt, ij, n. Indufiz, arum, f. pugnae cessatio.

True, Verus, a, um.

Truly, Quidem, adv.

Trumpery, or old Baggage, Scruta, orum, n.

A Trumpet, Tuba, a, f. Buccina, a, f.

To sound a Trumpet, Buccino, aye. Clango, ere.

The stopple of a Trumpet (or wind Instrument) Tappa, a, f.

A Trumpeter, Buccinator, oris, m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpicta, a, m.

A Trumpet maker, Aerator, oris, m. Tubarius, ij, m.

To sound the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccina, Clasticum canere.

The sound of the Trumpet when they blow to the Battel or Alarm. Bellicum, ci, n. Clasticum, ci, n.

The sound of the Trumpet, Clangor Tabe.

A Writted or Crooked Trumpet, Lotus, ui, m. Concha, a, f.

A Truncheon, or Stake, Talca, a, f. Clava, a, f.

A little Truncheon, Taleola, a, f.

A Trunk or Chest covered with Leather, Riscus, ci, m.

A Trunk-maker, Riscarius, ij, m.

To Truss or tye up, Substringo, ere. Ligulas stringere.

To Truss up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.

To Truss, Stuff, or make a Pardon, Suffarcino, are. Convaso, are.

Trussed up together, Suffarchmatas, a, um.

Trussed, or girt about, Succinctus, a, um.

A Trussing point, Ligula, a, f. Strigmentum, i, n.

U T

A Truss, Fardel or Burden, Supercina, a, f.

A Truss of Hay, Panniculus.

A Truss for such as are barster, Herniosorum Falcia.

A Truss whereunto a mans horse is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A Trussing up, Subligatura, a, f. Sarcinatio, omis, f.

To Trust, or have a sure confidence, Fido, ere. Confido, ere.

Trust, or Faith, Fidelitas.

Trusted, Filus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

Trustees, Fiduciarij.

Trusty, Sure or faithful, Fidas, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.

To Try a Cause, Trio, are.

A Tryal, Triatio, omis, f. (i. e.) the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to Try, Paratus Sacramen- to Recognoscere.

A Tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i. e.) one Chosen by the Court, to Examine whether a Challenge made to the Panel, or any of the Panel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no. *vid.* Brook titulo challenge, fol. 122. & Old Nat. Brev. fol. 158. Spel. 204. Doct & Stud. 20.

T U

A Tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, a, f. Vas, asis, n.

A Tub fit for Jerusalem washing or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n.

Baptisterium, ij, n. Solium, ij, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) Tub, Cucuma, a, f. Liximatorium, n. n.

A Tub set under the tap to Receive

T U.

See the Droppings, Sicut, i, n. Ex-
cipulum, li, n.
A meal Tub, Cumera, x, f.
A powdering Tub, Orca, x, f.
Carnarium, ij, n.
An open Tub or Stove, Aquimi-
narium, ij, n.

T U C.

A Tucker, or Fuller, Fullo, onis,
m.
Tuckers, or Fullers Earth, Ful-
lonica, x, f. Fulonium, ij, n.

T U E.

Tude or Tees, in the Bishoprick
of Durham, Tacus.
Tuesday, Dies Martis.

T U F.

A Tuft or Crest, Crista, x, f.
Apex, icis, f.
A Tuft of Grass, Cespes, itis, m.

T U I.

Tuition, or safe keeping, Tutela,
x, f. Tutio, onis, f.

T U M.

A Tomb, Tumba, x, f. Tumulus,
li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.
To put in a tomb, Intumbo, arc.
Tumulo, arc.
A tumbler, Hister, ri, m.
A tumbler which doth through
a Hoop, Petaurista, x, m. Cybister,
ri, m.
A tumbler that walketh on a
Rope, &c. Neurobata, x, m. Funambulus,
li, m.

T U.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Ver-
tagus, gi, m.
A tumbrel, or Cucking-stool, Tum-
brellum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 5, o. Cow.
265. Terbichetum, i, n. Tribane-
tum, i, n. Turbichetum, i, n.
It is an Engine of Punishment
which ought to be in every Liberty
that hath view of Franck Pledge,
for the bridling of Scolds and
Unquiet Women. *Kitchin fol. 13. a.*
A tumor, or swelling, Tumor,
oris.
A tumult, Tumultus, us, m.
Tumultuously, Tumultuose, adv.

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, Præmodu-
lor, ari.
Tuned, Modulatus, a, um.
He that Tuneth in measure, Mo-
dulator, oris, m.
A Tuning of the Voice, Modula-
tio vocis.
A Tunn, Tonna, x, f. 2 Mon-
528. (i. e.) 2 Measure containing
252. Gallons.
Tunnage, Tunnagium, ij, n. Lex.
127. a Custom or Impost for Mer-
chandize brought or carried in
Tunns or such like Vessels, from or
to other Nations after a certain
Rate in every Tunn. anno 12. Ed.
4. cap. 3. anno 6. H. 8. cap. 14.
anno 1. Jac. cap. 33. also a Duty
due to the Mariners for unloading
their Ship arriv'd in any Haven,
after the Rate of every Tunn.
A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is
pour'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, li,
n. Infusorium, ij, n. Tonclius, ij, m.

T U

Tunnel of a Chimney, Fornarium,
ij, n. *Spiramentum*, i, n.
A Tunnel is the Roof to let out
Smoke, Epigastriolum, ij, n.

T U R

Turbary, Turbaria, z, f. Co.
265. Ry. 339 Ra. Ent. 940. Li-
berty of digging Turves.

Common of Turbarie, Communia
Turbariz.

Turbage, Turbagium, i, n. Lex.
127, 1 Mon. 632.

Turbervil (the Family) de Tur-
bida villa.

Turcbill (the Family) Turchetif-
fas.

A Turf, Turba, z, f. *Gleba*, z, f.
Terricidium, ij, n.

A Turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A Turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as turners do) Torno, etc.

A Turner, Tornator, oris, m.

A Turners Instrument, where-
with they make things smooth by
turning up and down, Tornus, i, m.

That is wrought (or made with
a wheel or Turn) Tornatus, z, um.

Tornatilis, le; adj.

Turners works, Opera Tornatilia

Toreumatum, ti, n.

A Turn-brow, Tornarius, ij, m. f.

To turn up and down, Affurcillo,
are.

A Turn key, Clavicularius, ij, m.

Turn, Tornant, i, n. Is the Sher-
riff'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. 9. Ed. 3. c. 25.* from this
Court are Exempted only Arch-
Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors,
Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and
Women, and all such that have
hundreds of their own to be kept.

T V

Turns Vicecomitum. Is a writ
that lyeth for those that are called
to the Sheriffs Turn out of their
own hundred. *Regist. Orig. fol.*
174.

A Turret of Wood, Fala, z, f.

T U T

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.
Tutors and Overseers of Orphans,
Adtores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound
to give an account of his Words,
Analögista, z, m.

T W E

Twede River (in the North)
Tüeda, Tuedis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.

The Feast of twelfth tide, Ecstum
Epiphania Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indecl.

The twentieth, Viciesimus, a, um.

T W I

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, z

A young Twig (or Osier) Vimen,
inis, n. *Surculus*, li, m.

The twig of a tree cut off, Sar-
mentum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepusculum, li, n.

Twinhamburn (in Dorsetshire)
Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li m.

To twist, Torqueo, etc.

Twisted, Tortus, a, um.

T W O

Two, Duo,

Two.

V A.

Yubonia (in Ireland) Thuc.
Yubonia, *Yubonia*.
 TYR.

Tyrant, *Tyrannus*, i, m.
Tyranny, *Tyrannis*, idis, f.

TYT.

Offerings and all small Tythes
due to the Priest, *Altaragium*, ij, n.
Obventio Altaris.
Not Tythable, *Indecimabilis*, le.
vid. Tythes.

V A C.

Vacation (or the time between
 the Terms) *Vacatio*, onis, f.

V A G.

Vagabund, *Vagabundus*, a, um.

V A I.

Vail, *Vclura*, i, n. *Velamen*,
 inis, n.
Belonging to a Vail, *Velaris*, re,
 adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwall) *Fala*.
Valemouth (or *Falmouth*, in Corn-
 wall) *Voluba*.
Vale of the Cross (in *Denbighshire*)
Vallis Crucis.
Valence, the Family, *de Valen-*
tia.
Valentine, a Man's name, *Val-*
entinus, i, m.
Valentine's day, *Festum sancti*
Valentinij Episcopi & Martyris.
A Valet, or Gentleman of the

V A.

Privy Chamber, *Valetus*, i, m. *Va-*
lets, a, f. also a *Bencher*, Clerk.
Valet, or *Vauter*, the Family,
de Valle Torta.
A Valley, or *Dale*, *Vallis*, is, f.
Value, the worth of any thing,
Valencia, a, f.
Valuable, *Valibilis*, le, adj. *Ver-*
ltnr. 185.

V A N.

A Vane, or *weather-cock*, *Tri-*
ton, onis, m.
Vandels, in the Bishoprick of
Durham, *Vindoglessus*.
A Van-guard, or the fore-word
in Battail, *Antegardia*, a, f. *Kit,*
208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land
in Fee of his Lord, *Vassallus*, li, m.
A kind of Vassal, *Alpimanus*,
 i, m.

V A T.

A Vate, or *Fat*, *Vas*, assis, n.
Labrum, i, n. *Vas pressorium*.
A Great dying Vate, *Ahenum*,
 i, n.
A Cheese Vate, *Cascarium*, ij, n.

V A V.

A Vavasour, one in Dignity next
a Baron, *Vavasor*, & *Valvasor*, o-
ris, m.
The Estate, or *Lordship of such a*
one, *Vavasoria*, a, f.
A Vault, or *Roof*, *Fornix*, icis,
 m.
A Vault low in the Ground, *Cryp-*
ta, a, f. *Hypogæum*, i, n.
Made like an arch or Vault, *Te-*
rudincatus, a, um.

V. B.

To make a *Plant*, *Bornico*, &c.
Haar (the *Family*) de Valibus.

U D D.

An Udder, *Uber*, *eris*, n.

V. B. A.

Veal, *Caro vitulina*.

To *Veer* a *Cable* or to *Roll* it up
 in around *Circle*, *Gyrare* *Rudentem*.

V. E. I.

A Vein, *Vena*, &c, f.

V. E. L.

Velum, *Membrana*, &c, f. *Perga-*
mena, &c, f.

Velvet, *Velvetum*, i, n. *Ra. Ent.*
 3. *Velvetrum*, i, n. *Co. Entr.* 565.
Holosericum, ci, n.

V. E. N.

Vendible, *Vendibilis*, le, adj.

Venial (or *pardonable*) *Venia-*
lis, le, adj. *Venire facias*, Is a Writ
 Judicial and goeth out of the *Re-*
cord lyng where two parties plead
 and come to *Issue*, *scilicet*, upon
 the saying of the *Country*, for then
 the party *Plaintiff* or *Defendant*
 shall have this Writ directed to the
Sheriff, that he cause to come 12
Lawful men of the same *Country* to
 say the *Truth* upon the said *Issue*
 taken. And if they come not at
 the day of this Writ returned, then
 shall go out a *Habeas Corpora*, and
 after a *distress* until they come. *Old*
Nat. brev. fol. 157.

Venison, *Caro Ferina*.

V. E.

Venison season in Winter, *Fer-*
nifona, &c, f.

A Vent-hole, *Spiraculum*, li, n.

Ventre Inspiciendo, Is a Writ for
 the Search of a *Woman*, that saith
 she is with *Child*, and thereby with-
 holdeth *Land* from him that is the
 next *Heir* at *Common Law*. *Regist.*
Orig. fol. 227. a.

Venus (a *Womans name*) *Venus*,
eris, f.

V. E. R.

A Verderer, *Visidarius*, ij, m.
Co. 168. 1 *Mon.* 574.

A Verdict, *Veredictum*, i, n. It
 is the answer of a *Jury* or *Inquest*
 made upon any *Cause Civil* or *Cri-*
iminal, committed by the *Court* to
 their *Consideration* or *Trial*.

The Verge (or *Compass* of the
Kings Court being 12 miles about)
Virgata, &c, f.

Vergers, *Virgatores*, *Lex* 129.

Vergivian, or *Western Sea*, *Occ-*
anus Vergivius. *Vergivium Marc.*

To *Verify* a thing, *Verifico*, arc.

Verily (or *Truly*) *Vere*, adv.

Verjuice, *Omphacium*, ij, n.

Vernish, *Vernix*, icis.

By *Vertue* of a *Deed*, *Proffment*,
Lease, &c. *Virtute*.

Vertuous, *Virtuosus*, a, um.

Verulam, an ancient City near
St. Albans (in *Hertfordshire*) *Cal-*
sivelauni oppidum. *Verolanium*.
Verulamium. *Virolanium*. *Urolani-*
um. *Urolanium*.

V. E. S.

Vesey (the *Family*) de *Vesci*.

A Vessel of what kind so ever,
Vas, *vasis*, n.

A little Vessel, *Vasculum*, li, n.
 An

V I.

An Oyl Vessel made of Leather.

Scottia, x, f.

A wine Vessel, Vinarium, ij, n.

A great Vessel for Wine as a Kat,

Orea, x, f.

A Vessel with Cold water to

Rinse Gups in, Luterium, ij, n. Bau-

calis, is, f.

A Vessel to wash Feet, Podonip-

trum, i, n.

A Vessel used by Goldsmiths to

wash away Drofs, Thermaftris.

He that makes Vessels of Silver

or Gold, Vascolarius, ij, m.

A vessel of any sort to Sail in,

Navigium, ij, n.

A Vessel or Ship to Carry Anchors

in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel)

Ratiarius, ij, m.

A Vestry in a Church, Vestiari-

um, ij, n. Sacrarium, ij, n.

A Vestry keeper, Sacrista, x, m.

A Vestment (or Garment) Ve-

stimentum, i, n.

Vesture, Vestura, x, f. (i. e.)

Possession or admittance to a Posses-

sion. West 2 chap. 25. Anno 13.

Ed. 1.

The Corn that grows on it, Ve-

stura terræ.

A Vetch, Vicia, x, f.

A Place sowed with Vetches, Vi-

ciarium, ij, n.

Of Vetches, Viciarius, a, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagium, ij, n. Reg.

191. Pry. 85. 121. 2 Mon. 367.

A Vial (or Glass) Phiala, x, f.

Lecythus, i, m.

A Vial with a Big Belly, Amp-

pulla, x, f.

A Vial-maker, Ampullarius, ij, m.

V I.

V I C.

A Vicar, Vicarius, ij, m.

A Vicarage, Vicaria, x, f.

Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamera-

rius Hospitij Domini Regis, An. 13.

R. 2. Strat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Of-

ficer in Court next under the Lord

Chamberlain, and in his absence

hath the Command and Control-

ment of all Officers appertaining to

that part of his Majesty's Household

which is call'd the Chamber, where-

in 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 Chamberlains ab-

sence, he Commandeth and Over-

seeth the Attendants of all to whom

it appertaineth to be ready and

waiting on his Majesty going to the

Chappel, or to Speak with Ambas-

sadors, or else Walking or Riding

forth.

A Vicechancellor, Vicecancel-

larius, ij, m.

A vicecount (or viscount) Vice-

comes, itis, m. It is a degree of

Nobility next unto an Earl, which

as Mr. Cambden saith, is an old

name of Office, but a new name of

dignity never heard of amongst us

until H. 6. his days, but this Degree

of Honour is more ancient far in

other Countries. Cassan, in gloria

mandi. pars. 5. confid. 59.

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A viceroy, Prorex, egis, m. Sor-

regulus, li, m. Vicarius Regis.

A victory, Victoria, x, f.

Victuals, Victualia, orum, n.

V I

A victualler, one that sells vi-
tuals, Victualarius, ij, m. Lex.
190. Viteffarida, ij, m. Opsopæus,
ci, m.
A victualling, Vitellatio, onis, f.
Ra. Enc. 244.
A Victualling House, Domus Vi-
tualaria, Campana, æ, f.
A victualling (or ale) house,
Gasturilla, æ, f.

V I E

Vies or Divises (in Wiltshire)
Castrom de vies, Divisa, Divisio.
A viewing of Urin, Inspectio
loam.
A View of Frank Pledge, Visus-
FranciPlegij.

V I G

By Vigor, or force, Vigore.

V I L

A Village belonging to some town
or hamlet, Berwica, æ, f. Villa
Frumentaria.
at desle village, Villota, æ, f.
1 Mon. 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.
A Villan, Villanus, i, m.
Villowage, Villenagium, ij, n.
(i. e.) Servile Tenure.

V I N

Vincent, a man's name, Vincen-
tius, ij, m.
A vine, Vitis, is, f.
A vine running upon a Latticed
frame, Brachiata vinea.
A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vi-
nea, æ, f.
A vine dresser, Vinitor, oris,
m.

V U

V I

To Prune a vine, Castrare vi-
tem.
Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.
A vinegar-maker, Acetarius.
ij, m.
A vintener, Vintonarius, ij, m.
Stat. de Collistrigio, Viuarus, ij, m.

V I O

A Viol to play on, Pandura, æ, f.
Cithara, æ, f.
A viol maker, or he that play-
eth on a Viol, Pandurarius, ij, m.
To Play on a Viol, Pandurise, are.

V I P

Vipont or vipoont, the Family,
de vetci Ponte.

V I R

The Virginals, Clavecymbalum,
i, n.
A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.
The Feast of the visitation of the
blessed virgin, Festum visitationis
beatæ Mariæ virginis.
Virgil, a man's name, Virgilius,
ij, m.

V I S

A Visne, or venew, Visoctum,
i, n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i. e.) a
Neighbour place, or a place near at
hand, An. 16. R. 2. cap. 6.

V I T

Vital, a man's name, Vitalis,
lis, m.
Visan, in France near Collis,
Iccius portus, Itius, Itium Gallis,
Itiaus portus.

U N.

V I Z.

A Vizard, or mask, Larva, a, f.

U L C.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.

The Cavities of an Ulcer, Sinus Ulceris.

An Ulceration breaking out in Scab or Sore, Ulceratio, onis, f.

To Ulcerate, Ulcerare, arc.

U L S.

Ulster (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ultonia.

U M P.

An Umpirage (or award made by an Umpire) Umpiragium, ij, n.

An Umpire. Umpirator, oris, m.

U N A.

Unaccustomed, Infuetus, a, um.

Unadvised, Inconsideratus, a, um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

U N C.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (i e) an Uncle by the Mothers side.

An Uncle (or Fathers Brother) Patruus, oi, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandfathers Brother) Propatruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandmothers Brother) Proavunculus, li, m.

U N D.

To Underprop, Praefulcio, irc.

U N.

An Underproping (or undersetting), Suffultura, a, f. Fulcrum, i, n.

To Underset (or set under) Suppono, ere.

To Understand, Intelligo, ere.

An Understanding, Intellectus, us, m.

Under-Treasurer of England, Vice-theaurarius 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 Chief up the Kings Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the money in each Chest, and to see it carried to the Kings Treasury in the Tower, for the ease of the Lord Treasurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a man of great Service and Trust. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King Henry the Seventh's days, yet not named Treasurer of the Exchequer till 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. & Rich. 2. cap. 5. 4. Hen. 4. cap. 18. 8 Hen. 6. cap. 17. 27 Hen. 8. cap. 11. with divers other Places that seem to approve this to be true.

U N I.

Universal, Universalis, le, adj.

An University, Academia, a, f. Univeritas, atis, f.

Unjust, Injustus, a, um.

Un-

Y O.

Unjustly, Injuste adv.

U N K.

Unknow, Inocentus, a, um.

U N L.

Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um.

Unlearned, Indoctus, a, um.

Unlike, Diffimilis, le, adj.

Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um.

To Unload, Discarco, arc. Ra. Entr. 3. 409. Lex. 44.

An Unloading, Discarcatio, omis, f.

U N P.

Unplowed, Inaratus, a, um.

U N S.

Unfold, Inveoditus, a, um.

U N T.

Untouched, Intactus, a, um.

Untrue, Falsus, a, um.

V O I.

Avoidance, Vacatio, omis, f. It is a want of Incumbence upon a Benefice, and this Voidance is double: either in Law, or in Fait or Deed: In Law, as when a man hath more Benefices incompetible; in Fait, or in Deed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived, *Brook Titulo, Quare impedit. 51.*

Void, Vacuus, a, um.

To make void, Frustrare, arc. Frustratoria dilatio. Ra. Entr. 603.

V O L.

A volunteer, Voluntarius, ii, m.

V O U.

To Vouch (Call, or Warrant) Voco, arc.

V O.

A Voucher (or is that voucheth) Vacans, is, m. Advocator, omis, to. Spel. 23. It is a calling in of one by the Court, at the Request of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New book of Entries verbo voucher. Voucher de Garrantie. *Britton cap. 71. in Latin, Advocatio ad Warrantizandum*, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call'd, of whom he or his Ancestor bought the Land or Tenement in Question, and received Warranty for the same enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right against the Demandant, or to yield him other Land. *Bracton* writeth a large Treatise of it, *Lib. 5. Tract. 4. per totum.* See *Littleton* in the Law Chapter of his Tenures, *Fitz. Herb. Nat. Breve fol. a 34. de Warrantia Charta.*

There is a Common Voucher and a double voucher. *Cook Lib. 2. Str. Hugh Cholmleys case, fol. 50. b.* This is very auferable to the Contract in the Civil Law, whereby the Buyer bindeth the Seller, sometime in the simple value of the thing bought, sometime in the double, to Warrant his security enjoying of the thing bought. But the 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 vouches; The Writ whereby he is call'd, is termed *Summons ad Warrantizandum, vid. Terms of Law, verbo vou-*

U S

U T

U S H

Usher and *Lambert* in his *Explication of Saxon Words, verbo advocate, vide Warranty.*
Usher, *Advocatus*, ij, m. *Spel.*
 23.

Usher, *Usher on the Coast of France*, Axantos, Uxantiffena.
An Usher of a School, Hypodidascalus, li, m. *Subpreceptor*, oris, m.

U P H

U S K

An Upholster, *Calcitrarius*, ij, m.
Tapetarius, ij, m. *Plumarius*, ij, m.
An Upholsters Trade, *Plumarium*, ij, n.

Uske Town, in *Maxmouthshire*, *Castrum Osce, Burrium.*

U P L

U S U

Upland (Highland), *Uplanda*, x, f.

Uske river, in *Maxmouthshire*, *Isca, Osca.*

U R B

Urban (a man's name), *Urbatus*, ij, m.

Usury, *Usura*, x, f.
To lend upon Usury, *Usuro*, are.
An Usurer, *Usurarius*, ij, m.
A Gripping Usurer, *Ararius mercus.*

U R D

Urthead or Promontory (in Scotland), *Berubium*.

Usurpation, *Usurpationis*, f.

U T E

U R E

Ure river, in *Yorkshire*, *Urus*.

Utensils, *Utenfilia*.
To Utlaw, *Utlago*, are.
Utlawed, *Utlagatus*, a, um.
An Utlawry, *Utlagaria*, x, f.

U R I

Urine, *Urina*, x, f.
An Urinal, *Urinarium*, ij, n.
The sediments at the bottom of an Urinal, *Hypocasis*, is, f.

Utlagatio, onis, f. *Placit. Cor.* 18. *Lex* 131. It is a Punishment for such as being called in Law and Lawfully sought, do contemptuously refuse to appear. He that is sued, must be called at five Counties, a Month being between every County, to answer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, *pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat, nec legi, & extunc utlagabitur*, and shall lose all his Goods and Chartels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements, *vide Terms of Law, Titulo Utlagarie. vid Outlawry.*

U R S

Ussy, a Womens name, *Ursula*, x, f.

U S A

An Usage, *Usagium*, ij, n. 1 Mon. 502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. *Ufuagium*, ij, n. 1 Mon. 504 981.

W A.

U T T.

To Utter, *Uttera*, arc.

The Uttermoſt, *Extremus*, a, um.

Uttoniſter (in *Staffordſhire*)

Etocetum.

V U L.

Vulgar, *Vulgaris*, re, adj.

The vulgar Tongue, *Lingua Vulgaris*, *Lingua vernacula*.

U V U.

The Uvula, or Palate of the Mouth, *Uvula*, æ, f.

U X B.

Uxbridge, in *Middleſex*, *Uximus Pons*.

W A D.

To Wade, alſo to Wade over, *Vado*, arc.

W A F.

A Wafer, *Libum*, i, n.

Waſiers, *Waſtores*, 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, *Vadio*, arc.

To Wage Law, *Vadiare Legem*.

To Wage deliverance, *Vadiare Liberationem averiorum*.

Wager, a giving Security, or putting in Pledges to do a thing, *Vadiatio*, onis, f.

Wager of Law, *Vadiatio Legis*.

Wager of Battel, *Vadiatio duelli*.

To lay a Wager, *Fortunæ deponere*.

Wages, *Salarium*, ij, n. *Stipendium*, ij, n. *Merceda*, edis f.

A Wagon, *Rheda*, æ, f.

W A.

A Wagoner, *Rhodarius*, ij, n.

The Rack ſaves of a Wagon, *Scirpiculus*, li, m.

A ſeat in a Wagon *Effeda*, æ, f.

W A E.

A Waife, *Waivium*, ij, n. 2 Inſt. 163. *Brac. 8. Wavium*, ij, n. It is properly when a Thief being purſued and having Stollen Goods about him, doth leave or forſake them, that he may fly away. *Cook. 5. Rep. Foxleys Caſe*.

Wainage, *Wainagium*, ij, n. (i e) the Furniture and appurtenances of the Wain, alſo Land Tilled, and the Profits ariſing from it.

A Wain, *Plauſtrum*, i, n.

A Wain driver, *Plauſtrarius*, ij, m.

A Wain-houſe, *Wannagium*, ij, n.

Wainſcot, *Tabulatum*, i, n. *Opus Intestinum*.

To Wainſcot, *Coartabulo*, arc. *Opere inteſtino veſtire parietes, Tabulis parietes veſtire*.

A Wainſcoting, *Incruſtatio mæteriaria*.

A Waiter, *Anclator*, oris, m.

A Waiting Woman, or Gentlewoman's maid, *Pediſſequa*, æ, f.

To Waive, *Waivio*, arc.

Waive, the waiving of a Woman, as outlawing is of a Man, *Waivaria*, æ, f. Waive is a Woman that is Outlaw'd, and ſhe is called Waive, as left out or forſaken of the Law, and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, for Women are not ſworn in Leets to the King as Men are, which be of the age of 12 Years or more. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 186.*

A Woman waived, Fæmina waiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being sued in Law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is said in such contempt Outlawed, and a Woman waived, Regist. Orig. fol. 132. b. and 277. a. the reason whereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 161. a.

Good waived, Bona waiviata. 1 Co. 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (in Yorkshire) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wald (plain or down) Waldz, æ, f.

Walden, see Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, æ, f. Davis, 35. *Cambria*, Gualæ, Guinethia Gwallia.

A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or slyffer before a Church, Propyæum, i, n.

An open walking-place, to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xystus, sti, n.

Walking under Piazza's, Subbasilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To wall in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Parieto, are.

A wall, Paries, etis, m. Wallia, æ, f. Reg 92, 108, 127. 5. Co. 100. Ry. 548. Ac walliæ videlicet decem virgatæ in Longitudine &

tres virgatæ latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum aquaticorum fuerunt fractæ, diruptæ & spoliatæ, &c Hill 14. and 15. Car. 2. Rotulo 726. Modus Inveniendi, fol. 120.

A wall about a House, Dissepium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries testaceus, Paries latericius, Muri coctiles.

A wall of stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, æ, f.

A partition-wall, Paries Intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall serving for Rooms, Paries medianus.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint stone, Silicatus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cæmentitius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parietes arrectarii, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Tothing of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.

The utter wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.

An arched wall, Paries fornicatus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjectus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Erocerum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus.

Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, æ, f. Bisacus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Victuals in, Corycium, ii, m.

Bearing or carrying of a wallet, Manticatorus, a, um.

Wallingford (in Berkshire) Caleva, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Galleva.

Walsing-

W A.

Walsingham (in Norfolk) Parathalassia.
Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.
Walser (a man's name) Walterus, i, m.
Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.
Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandalis.
Wandlebury, a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge, Vandelbiria.
Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

W A P.

Awapentake (or Hundred) Wapentakium, ii, n. Cow. 277. Wapentagium, ii, n. 2 Inst. 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, æ, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in London, which is a Portion of the City committed to the special Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in such sort that every one knoweth the Ward assigned unto him, and hath dwelling within the same compass some Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that respect a Deputy unto the said Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of these Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, besides other Liberties and the Suburbs, *Stowes Survey of London*.

W A.

A ward (or rather a Valet, Quasi Vassalatus) Vassetus, i, m.
Wardmote, Wardemotus, i, m.
 The Court of every Ward in London.
Wardpenny, Wardagium, ii, n. (i e) Money paid for the Warding of a Castle.
A Warden, Guardianus, i, m. Cow. 128. Spel. 324.
Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.
Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prisonæ Domini Regis de le Fleet.
Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham.
A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesiæ.
A warden (Fruit) Volemum, i, n.
The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, æ, f. Vestiarium, ii, n.
Keeper of the Wardrobe, Custos Garderobæ Domini Regis.
Ware Town (in Hertfordshire) Wara.
Ware that is bought and sold, Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx, cis, f.
A ware-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Receptaculum, li, n.
A ware-house-man, Solidarius, ii, m.
Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.
A seller of Wares, Venditor, oris, m.
A warming pan, Thermoclinium, ii, n. Caleficium Lectuale.
Warminster (in Wiltshire) Verlucio.
A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.
A warranty, Warrantia, æ, f. 2 Inst. 137. Ry. 92. Co. Lit. 383. Lex. 131.

A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same.

There are two kinds of warranties, viz. Express by deed, Lineal, Collateral, Implied by Law, viz. that commenceth by Disseisin, Co. 1. Inst. 365. a. It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for he the Heir Lineal or Collateral if by Possibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (i. e.) if one claims the Land not as Heir to him that made the warranty, in respect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, Co. 1. Inst. 370. a.

A warranty is not called Collateral in respect of the Blood, for the warranty may be Collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and the warranty may be Lineal albeit the Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom the warranty doth fall. Co. 1. Inst. 376. a.

A warranty that commenceth by Disseisin is Regularly when the Conveiance whereunto the warranty is annexed doth work a Disseisin. Co. 1. Inst. 366. b.

To warrant, Warrantizo, are.

A warranty in deed or an Express warranty is Created only by this word, Warrantizo, but warranties in Law are created by many other words, Co. 1. Inst. 384. a.

He that makes a warranty, Warrantus, i, m.

Warrantia charta, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c.

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guaranty) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, &, f. Bellum, i, n.

In warlike manner, Modo Guerri- no, Ry. 246. 253. Spel. 314. Pry. 61.

To make war, Bello, are. Belligero, are.

A civil war, Bellum Intestinum.

A jack (or horse man's Coat of defence) in war, Wambasium, ii, n.

A warrior (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Præliator, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Classarius, ii, m. Navis præfidaria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrense

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

A nimble charger in the war, Concurfator. oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armature omnes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equus, Equus aguminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix triremis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus; a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.

Warren (a man's name) Wari-
nus, i, m.

A warren, Warennā, æ, f. *Reg.*
109. 93, 96. 110. *Vivarium*, ii, n.
Lex. 130. 2. *Inst.* 100.

A warrener, Warrenarius, ii,
m. *Placit. Cor.* 140. *Stat. de Ma-*
lesac. in parcis.

Warwick Town (in Warwickshire)
Præsidium, Verovicum, Vervi-
cus, Warwicus.

Warwickshire, Warwicana Pro-
vincia, Warwici comitatus.

W A S.

A wafe (or wreath) to be laid
under a Vessel, that is born on the
Head, Ceticillus, i, m.

To wash, Lavo, are.

To wash all over, or clean, Di-
luo, ere.

A wash ball, Smegma, atis, n.

A seller of wash-balls, Smegma-
tōpōla, æ, m.

Washed, Lotus, a, um. Lavatus,
a, um.

A washer, Lotor, onis, m.

A wash house, Lavatrina, æ, f.

A washing, Lavatio, onis, f.
Lotio, onis, f.

A washing place, Aquarium, ii, n.

A washing beetle, Pala lotoria.

The Washes (in Norfolk) Meta-
ris æstuarium.

The waft (or middle) Cinctura,
æ, f. Cingulum, li, n.

To waft (usually applied to Exe-
cutors) Devasto, are.

Waft made upon Lands or Woods
by a Tenant for Life, Estrepamen-
tum, i, n.

The waft of woods and hedge-
rows that Cattle feed on, Pennagi-
um, ii, n. Panagium vel Panna-
gium, ii, n. It also signifieth

the Money that is given for
it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods,
Imbesilatio, onis, f.

Waft, Vastum, i, n. *Waft* is
where Tenant for term of years,
Tenant for term of Life, or for
term of anothers Life, Tenant
in Dower, or Tenant by the
Courtse, &c. commit waft to
the prejudice of the Heir, or of
him in the reversion or remain-
der, *Kitchin* fol. 168, &c. *usque*
172. doth make waft or spoil of
Houses, Woods, Gardens, Or-
chards, viz. by pulling down the
House, cutting down Timber,
or suffering the House to fall, or
diggeth up the ground, then he
in the reversion shall have a Writ
of waft, and shall recover the
place where the waft is done and
treble damages. But if a Man
cut down Timber and repaireth
old Houses, this is no waft.
But if he with the Timber build
a new House, then the cutting
down of the Timber is waft

A waft in the Forest is where
a Man cutteth down his own
Woods without Licence of the
King or of the Lord Chief Justice
in Eyre of the Forest. *Manwood.*
1. part. *Forest Laws.* pag. 172.
Or in the Forest Plough up his
own Meadow or Pasture and
converts it into Tillage, part. 2.
cap. 8. num. 4. and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors
shall have glass, for the House
(saith he) is perfect without it.
Brooks abridg. Tit. Chattels. pag.
135. B. Yet it was adjudged in
the common Pleas, that a waft
may be committed in Glass, an-
nexed to the Windows, for it is
parcel

parcel of the House, and shall descend as parcel of the Inheritance to the Heir, and Executors shall not have it, and although that the Lessee himself at his own Costs, put the glass in the Windows, yet this being once parcel of the House, he cannot take away this, or waft it. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 67.* Glass annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the Lessor or Lessee, cannot be removed by the Lessee, for without glass it is no perfect House, and by a Lease or Grant of a House this shall pass as parcel of it, and the Heir shall have it, and not the Executors, and peradventure a great part of the Costs of a House consists of Glass, and if they be open in a Tempest and Rain, waft of the Timber of the House will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlakendens's case, fol. 63, 64.*

Also it was resolved, that if Wainscot be annexed to a House by the Lessor or Lessee, it is part of the House, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be fastned with great or little nails, or by Screws or Irons put through Posts or Walls. But if it be any of these ways, or any other fixed to the Posts or Walls of the House, the Lessee cannot remove this, but he is punishable in an action of waft, for this is part of the House, and by Lease, or Grant of the House shall pass as parcel.

By an Action of waft at our Law, the Plaintiff if it be found for him, shall recover Treble damages, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 58. h.*

For permissive waft no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for Voluntary waft, a general action of Trespass lies, *Cook lib. 5. Rep. Countess. de Salop fol. 13.*

If a House be uncovered (whereby the Sparrs or Rafter, or other Timber of the House are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no waft in the Tenant to suffer the same to fall down. But though the House be Ruinous at the Tenants coming in, yet if he pull it down, it is waft, unless he re-edifie 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 waft to be done in Houses, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waft against him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit vastum*, but the special matter, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. sect. 67.*

A wall uncovered when the Tenant cometh in, is no waft, 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 waft. *Id. ib.*

If the Tenant build a new House it is waft, and if he suffer it to be wasted, it is a new waft.

Waft properly is in Houses, Gardens, in Timber Trees, viz. Oak, Ash and Elm; either by cutting of them down, or Topping of them, or doing any act whereby the Timber may decay. *Cook. Id. ib.*

W A.

If a House be ruinous at the time of the Lease made, if the Lessee suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Case, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground so letten, and repair it, he may well justifie it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook id. ib.*

Wast in another signification as Year, Day, and Wast, *annus, dies & vastum*, is a punishment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treason, or Felony, whereof you may read, *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap. 30.*

A *wast-coat*, Subucula, æ, f. Inducula, æ, f. Esophorium, ii, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigilo, are.

To watch and work by candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch-man, Vigilarius, ii, m.

A scout watch, Speculator, oris, m.

A watch-word, Symbolum, li, n.

He that bringeth or giveth the watch word. Tesserarius, ii, m

A watch-tower, Specula, æ, f.

To watch about the King whilst asleep, Advigilare fomno Regis.

A watch house, Vigilarium, ii, n.

A watch (or Clock that strikes not) Horarium, ii, n. Horologium Viatorium.

A watch going seven days, Horologium motionem habens per septem dies.

A watch with the days of the month, &c, Horologium mon-

W A.

strans dies mensis, ætatem Lunæ, ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

Water, Aqua, æ, f.

River water, Aqua fluminea.

Spring water, Aqua fontana.

Well water, Aqua puteana.

An instrument to gage water, Watergagium, ii, n.

A water-gang (or water-course)

Waterganga, æ, f. Waterganga, æ, f. Watergantium, ii, n. Aquarum cursus.

A little current of water dry in the Summer, Sikettus, i, m.

An overflow of water, Rufullum aquæ, *Fle 268. 2. mon. 913.*

A vessel of water, Soricula, æ, f.

A thing to sprinkle water with, Alpergillum, li, n.

A water Conduit, Cancelli, onis, m.

A water wheel, Rota aquatica.

A water-course to a Mill, Gurges molaris.

A water-pot, Aqualis, is, m.

The water-pot or thing that Birds drink in, being fastned to their Cage, Potristris, is, m.

A water-trough, Aqualiculum, li, n. Alveus aquarius.

He that searches and scours water-channels, Hydrophanta, æ, m.

A water-man (or boat-man) Remex, igis, m.

A water-man's Pole, Contus, i, m.

Waterdone (in —) Aquadunensis saltus.

Waterford (in Ireland) Batilfordia, Dunum, Manapia, Waterfordia.

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) Waterfordiensis Comitatus.

Watling-

W A.

Watling-street-way, Vetiliginiana via, via Coniularis.

W A V.

Waveney river (in Norfolk) Avona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, æ, 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, æ, f.

W A Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via, æ, f. It is the high-way where every Man goeth, which is called *Via Regia*, and yet the King hath no other thing there, but the passage for him and his People: For the Freehold is in the Lord of the soil, and all the profit growing there, as Trees and other things. It is divided into two sorts, the Kings 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 free liberty to pass, though the property of the soil of each side where the way lieth, may perhaps belong to some private Man.

A way private is that, by which one Man or more have liberty to pass either by Prescription or by Charter, thorough another Man's ground.

Q 9 4

W E.

A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestallamentum, i, n.

A cross-way, a way where many ways do meet, Compitum, i, n.

A way having two Paths, Bivium, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet, Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

Weaden on the street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Ifannavantia, Ifannavaria, Ifannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andred. It is the woody part of the Country. Master *Verstegan* saith, that *Wald*, *Weald*, and *Weld*, differing in vowel, signifie one thing, viz. a Wood or Forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Copia, æ, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Copiosus, a, um, Locuples, ple-tis, &, ior, us, adj.

A common-wealth (or weal publick) Respublica, æ, f.

To wean, Ablactō, are.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.

To furnish ones self with weapons, Armo, are.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. pl.

Armamenta, orum, n.

Defensive weapons, Arma defensiva.

Offence weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura, æ, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar spear, Sabina, æ, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,

W E.

Weaponless (or without weapons)
 Inermis, e, adj.
Which beareth weapons, Tēifer,
 ra, rum, adj.
To wear (or wast by wearing)
 Variago, are. Tero, ere.
To wear a Garment, Gestio, are.
A wear (or dam) Wera, æ, f.
 1. Mon. 590. 983. Lex. 133. Wara,
 æ, f.
A wear in a River, Boera, æ,
 f. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cata-
 racta, æ, f.
A wear (or Kidie) with a cut
in it for laying of Weels to catch
fish in, Kidellus, i, m. 2. Inst. 38.
mag. Chart. cap. 23. Spel. 420.
Lex. 75.
Wear River (in the Bishoprick of
Durham) Wirus.
The weasand of a man's Throat,
 Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, æ, f.
The weasand or wind-pipe of the
Lungs, Trachea vel Trachia, æ, f.
A weasel, Mustela, æ, f.
Weather, Aura, æ, f. 1. Fo. 135.
Fairness of Weather, Serenitas,
 atis, f.
A weather (or gelded Shcep)
 Vervex, ecis, m.
Weatherers, Muttones, 2. Cow.
 39. Vervēces.
A weather-cock (or vane) Tri-
 ton, onis, m. Verforia, æ, f.
 Penniculum, 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, Con-
 texo, ere.
To weave round about, Circum-
 texo, ere.

W E.

To weave or joyn to after, Sub-
 texo, ere.
To weave Silk, Bombycino, are.
 Bombycinum facere.
Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um.
Weaved (or wrought between)
 Intertextus, a, um.
A Weaver, Textor, oris, m. 1
A woman Weaver, Textrix, icis, f.
A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.
A Lincn-weaver, Linteo, onis,
 m.
A Weaver's Shop, Textrina, æ, f.
A Weaver's Beam or Rundle
whereon they turn their Web at
hand, Jugum, i, n Jugum Tex-
 torium.
A Weaver's Loom, Machina
 Textoria.
A Weaver's Shuttle (the Tarn-
 Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.
A Weaver's Spole, Panus, i, m.
A Weaver's Warp, Stamen, inis, n.
The Thread in weaving, called the
Woof or West; whereunto the Warp
is tyed, Subtegmen, inis, n.
A Weaver's Slay in his Loom,
having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten
 inis, m
A Woof in weaving, (or the Wea-
 ver's Tram) Trama, æ, f.
The Tredle of a Weaver's Loom,
 Insi'e, is, n.
A Weaver's Shuttle-threads, Li-
 cia, orum, n.
A Weaver's bottom of Tarn, Glo-
 mus, i, m. vel, eris, n.
Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum,
 i, n.
A weaving, Textus, ūs, m.
 Textura, æ, f
Of or belonging to a weaver or
weaving, Textorius, a, um.
 W E B.
A Webb of Cloath, Tell, æ, f.
 The

W E.

The long roughness of the webb,
Pexitas, atis, f.

A webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.

The webb (or pearl) in the Eye,
Albugo, inis, f.

Webley Town (in Herefordshire)
Weableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, to marry.

A wedding-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.

An Iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.

To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo, are.

A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.

A great wedge or ingot of Gold,
Palacra, æ, f.

A little wedge of Gold, Pala, æ, f.

Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.

Wedge-wise, Cuneatim, adv.

Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.
Conjugium, ii, n.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.

To weed again, Refarrio, ire.

To weed or pull up weeds, Erunco, are.

To weed with a weeding-hook,
Runco, are.

A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m.
Runcator, oris, m.

A weeder-woman, Poastria, æ, f.

A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f.
Runcatio, onis, f.

A weeding-hook, Runcina, æ, f.
Sarculum, li, n.

A weed, Gramen noxium.

A week, Septimana, æ, f. Hebdomada, æ, f.

Weekly, Septimanatim, adv.

He that waits in his week, Hepdomarius, ii, m.

Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.

W E.

The week or match in a Candle,
Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.

A weel or gin to take or keep Fish in, Nassa, æ, f. Excipulum, li, n.

Weels to take Eels, Caudecæ.

A little weel, Tendicula, æ, f.
Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Libro, are.

A weigh (of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 256 pounds) Waga, æ, f. Spel. 226.

Lex. 134. 1 Mon. 515. Weya, æ, f.

Pry. 303. Waya, æ, f. Fle. 73.

Wayea, æ, f. Cypha, æ, f. Spel. 426.

Vaga, æ, f. Vet. Intr. 235. and so used in the Exchequer.

To weigh for tryal, Pensiculo, are.

An officer to weigh wool, Tro-nator, oris, m.

A weighing, Pensura, æ, f. Li-bratio, onis, f.

The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.

Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.

A Toll paid for weighing, Trona, æ, f. Tronagium, ii, n.

A weight (or poise) Pondus, eris, n.

A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

Too much weight, Nimietas ponderis Reg. 100.

That which is put into the Scale to make up 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, Æquilibrium, tatis, f.

Of equal weight, Æquilibrium, 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.

Weights,

W E.

Weights, Pondera. There are two sorts in use with us, the one called *Troy weight*, which containeth twelve Ounces in the Pound and no more, by which Pearl, Precious stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, &c. are weighed. The other is called *Averdupois*, which containeth sixteen Ounces in the Pound. By this all other things are weighed that pass between Man and Man by weight, saving only those above named. All our weights and measures have their first composition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle sort, twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and 12 such Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce less, should be all one in signification with the Pound of *Averdupois*, and the other Pound called by *Fleta Trons* weight, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call *Troy weight*, *Fleta, Lib. 2. cap. 12.*

Weisford (in Ireland) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Welshfordia.

W E L.

Weland River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.

Welch Maylor or Bromfield (in Denbigkshire) Mailoria Wallica.

Welch-men, Walani, Wallenfes.

A welch man, Wallus, i, m.

A well, Puteus, ei, m.

A little well, Puteolus, li, m.

The cover of a well, Puteal, ālis, n.

W E.

A wells mouth, or brim, Crepido, 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) Fontanenfes Ecclesie, Theodorodunum, Wellæ.

Of wells, Wellenfis.

Bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wellenfis.

The welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, z, f.

A little welt, Laciniola, æ, f.

To welt or hemm, Prætexto, are.

A welting, Prætextura, æ, f.

The welt of a Shoe, Intercutium, ii, n.

W E N.

Wentsbeck, or upon the River Wentsbeck, Clamoventa, Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa.

Wentworth (a mans name) Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (the Bishoprick of Durham) Vedra, Verus, Virus.

Wereburgh (a woman's name) Wereburga, æ, f.

Wergild, Wergildus, i, m. (i.e.) the price of a Man's Life, so much as one paid in ancient times for killing a Man.

Werwick on Eden (in Cumberland) Virofidum.

W E S.

The West, Occidens, ntis, m.
Western, Hesperius, a, um.

West-

W H.

W H.

West-part, Pats occidentalis:
A western-wind, Ventus occi-
dentalis.

Western Britains, Occidentales
Britones.

Western Islands of Scotland, Ebu-
dz, Incades, Hebrides, Lucades.

Westminster, Visimonasterium,
Westmonasterium.

Westmorland (see People of West-
morland) Westmaria, Westmo-
tia, Westmorlandia.

West-saxons, Vissi-Saxones.

West-wales, Demetia.

W E V.

Wever River (in Chesbire) We-
verus.

W H A.

A whale, Cœtus, i, m.

Wharfe River (in Yorkshire)
Guersa, Verbeia, Wherfus.

A wharfe, Wharfsa, æ, f. v. Co.
19. Co. En. 536. Lex. 134. It is
a broad plain place near to a
Creek or Hith of the Water, to
lay wares upon, that are brought
to or from the Water, to be
transported to any other place.
New Book of Entries. 3. Col. 3.

Wharfage, Wharfagium, ii, n.
Kaiagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money
paid for loading or unloading
goods at a Wharfe.

A wharl or whern to put on a
spindle to spin with, Verticulum,
ii, n.

W H E.

Wheal castle (in Cumberland)
Colacum, Gallatum, Gallagum.

Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Fru-
mentum, n.

Wheat yielding very white flower,
Frumenta Laetentia.

Of or belonging to Wheat, Tri-
ticeus, a, um.

Wheatly Bridge (in Oxfordshire)
Veteleganus pons.

A wheel, Rota, æ, f.

A little wheel, Rotula, æ, f.

The strake of a Wheel, which
is either the Iron bound about the
Wheel, or the Round hoop of
wood, in which the spoaks are
put, peradventure so called, be-
cause it makes a strake in the
gound as it goeth, Cantus, i, m.

A water-wheel to draw water,
Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium,
ii, n.

A spinners wheel, Rhombus,
i, m.

The spoke of a wheel, Radius
rotæ.

A Turners wheel, Tornus, i, m.

A Cart-wheel, Orbita, æ, f.

A water-mill wheel, Tympa-
num, ni, n.

The great wheel of a Crane
wherein Men raise up burdens and
packs, Tympanum versatile.

The spoling or weavers wheel,
Harpedone, is, n.

A potters wheel, Rota figura-
ris.

The circles of a Cart wheel, Or-
bile, is, n.

The wheel of a windlas or gin,
in the which the Rope runneth,
Trochlea, æ, f.

To work with the wheel as tur-
ners do, Torno, ate.

To shoe wheels, Ferrare rotas.

A cog-wheel belonging to a mill,
Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to a wheel, Ro-
talis, le, adj.

Wheelage,

W H.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts.

A wheel wright, Rotarius, ii, m.

A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Vehiculum trusatile.

A Whelp, Catulus, li, m.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.

Whereby, of a Descent, a Right, Per quod.

A wherl that women put on their Spindie, Harpax, agos, m.

A Wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

To whet, Acuo, ere.

Whetted, Acutus, a, um.

A whetting, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A Whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.

Whcy, Serum, i, n. Serum lactis.

W H I.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius, acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, æ, f.

A Dog-whip, Librissa, æ, f.

Whip-cord, Resticula, æ, f.

A whipping-stock, Statua verbera, Flagri Subiculum.

To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um. Verberatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runcina, æ, f. Runca, æ, f.

A whirl-pool, Vortex, icis, m.

A whisk, Scopæ vimineæ.

A whistle, Fistula, æ, f.

A whistler, Fistulator, oris, m.

White, Albus, a, um.

W H.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland) Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Al-bum monasterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Albo monasterio.

A white-pot (or Custard) Oo-gala, actis, n.

Whithern or Whitherne (in Scotland) Candida casa, Lucopibia.

The feast of Whitsontide, Pentecoste, es, f.

A whitster, Insolator, oris, m.

W H O

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

A whore (or Harlot) Meretrix, icis, f. Scortum, i, n.

A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.

A whoremonger, Meretricarius, ii, m. Admissarius, ii, m. Fornicator, oris, m.

W I B.

Wiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Impius, a, um.

Wickedly, Sceleratè, adv. Impiè, adv.

A wicket, Festra, æ, f. Forula, æ, f. Porticula, æ, f.

A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichombia.

Wich (in Worcester-shire) Wichum.

Wide,

W I D.

Wide, Latus, a, um.

A widow, Vidua, æ, f.

A widow that hath been twice married, Bivita, æ, f. Bivira, æ, f.

A widower, Viduus, ui, m.

Widowhood, Viduitas, atis, f.

W I F.

A Wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is subject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly said, a Feme covert hath no Will. *Cook 4. Rep. 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 mariti*, the Wife shines with her Husband's Beams.

Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor accessory, because the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of her Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband. Our Law saith, That every Gift, Grant, or Disposition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatsoever, made by a Woman Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery suffered, if they be done without her Husband's consent, are void, 45 *Edw 3. Fitz. Coven. 18. 1 H. 5. 12. 6. Perk. cap. de Grant. nat. brev. fol. 120.*

Yea, if she do wrong to another, she hath not any thing to make satisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband must do it, or by Imprisonment of her

person must it be done. *Nat. brev. fol. 188. 11.*

And though she have Inheritance of her own, yet can she not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpose without his Consent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be assigned to the Wife with his Consent if out of such Lands she grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. *Perk. fol. 2. A. Perk. fol. 2. B.*

And if he Covenant to give her yearly such and such apparel, she cannot dispose it as she list without his consent, but only use and wear it her self 27 *H. 8. 27. p. 12.*

Neither can she Lease her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Lessee entering by force thereof, is a Dissessor to the Husband, and a Trespasser. *Perk. f. l. 3, 4.*

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is enabled to merchandize, 21 *H. 7. 18. p. 29. Nat brev fol 12.*

Finally, she cannot make Executors without the consent of her Husband, nor a Devise or Will, *Cook 4. Rep. Og. l's Case.*

If she make a Will, and thereby devise her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and she after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at first. *Plowd. Comment. 344. A. Bret. and Rigdon's Case.*

Suppose

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 Wives 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 *Ipsa facto* transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, *Dr. and Stud. fol. 13. Plowd. Comment. fol. 36.*

By our Law her necessary apparel is not hers in property; while she remaineth a Wife, she is (to use the Law Phrase) under covert Baron: She can neither Let, Set, Alien, Give, nor otherwise of right make any thing away, *4. H. 6. 31.*

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after separation from her Husband, *Alimonia, & f.*

A new Married wife, Sponsa, & f.

An old wife, Vetula, & f. Anicula, & f.

An house-wife, Mater familias.

The sons-wife, Nurus, & f.

The wives of two Brethren, Janitricæ, vel Lautricæ.

A brothers wife, Fratris, & f.
The wife of my son, or my daughters son, Pronurus, & f.

The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, & f. Bigamist is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, a, um.

W I G.

Wight Island by the Britains anciently Guith, whence probably all its other names. Icta, Vecta, Vectis, Vectesis, Vitesis, Wotha.

The wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexiz, Hob. 266. Walda, & f.

A wilderness (or desert) Desertum, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderness in a Garden, Sylva consimineæ.

Wilfrid (a mans name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A last will (or testament) Supremum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.

To make his last will and testament in writing, Condere Testamentum & Ultimam Voluntatem suam Scriptis.

Having made no will (not proved by witnesses) Intestatus, a, um.

Without a will, Intestato, adv.

An imperfect will, Improbum 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 mans name) Gulielmus, i, m. Willingly,

W I.

Willingly, Voluntariè, adv.
Willoughby (the Family) De warnevilla, Willoughbæus.
Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia, Wiltonia.
Of wiltshire, Wiltunenſis.
Wilton (in Wiltshire) Ellandunum.

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.
A wimble, Terebrum, bri, n.
A little wimble, Terebellum, li, n.
A boring wiſh a wimble or other like Inſtrument, Terebratio, onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancaſhire) Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorſetſhire) Vindogladia, Vindugladia, Winburna.
Winchomb (in Glouceſterſhire) Wincelcumba, Winchelcumba.
Wincheſey (in Suffex) Wincheſega.
Old Wincheſey, Vindelſis.
Wincheſter City (in Hampſhire) Ventabelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Wincheſtria.
Of Wincheſter, Wenlanus.
Wincheſter in the wall (in—) Tindolana.
Wincheſter Houſe (in Southwark) Avonii Palatium.
Old Wincheſter (in Northumberland) Vindolana.
Biſhop of Wincheſter, Epicoſtus Wintonienſis.
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

W I.

The Eaſt-wind, Eurus, i, m. Subſolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The Weſt-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m. Favonius, ii, m.
The South-wind, Auſter, tri, m. Ventus Auſtralis, notus, i, m.
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis, m. Ventus Borealis, ſeptentrio, onis, m.
The Eaſt-north-eaſt-wind, Cæcias, æ, m.
The North-eaſt-wind, Euro-aquilo, onis, m.
North-North-weſt-wind, Thraſcias, æ, m.
North-weſt-wind, Boreazephyrus, i, m. Corus, i, m.
Weſt-north-weſt wind, Argeſtes, æ, m.
Weſt-ſouth-weſt wind, Lybs, bis, m. Africus, ci, m.
The ſouth-ſouth-weſt wind, Libonotus, i, m. Auſtroafricus, ci, m.
The South-ſouth-eaſt wind, Carbas, æ, m.
The South-eaſt wind, Euronotus, i, m. Euroauſter, tri, m. Notozephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, æ, f.
A contrary wind, Reſtatus, ſis, m.
A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.
Belonging to the Eaſt wind, Orientalis, le, adj.
Of or belonging to the North wind, Aquilonaris, re, adj.
Of or belonging to the Weſt wind, Zephyrius, a, um.
Of the ſouth, wind, Auſtrinus, a, um.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mola Pneumatica.
A wind-mill ſail, Alæ Molares.
A wind-beam of an houſe, Suſtentaculum, li, n. Columen, inis, n.
A winding-ſheet, Sudarium, ii, n. Ferale, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.

A window, Fenestra, æ, f. Re-
pagulum, li, n. Specularium, ii,
n.

A little window, Fenestella, æ,
f. Fenestricula, æ, f.

Bay windows, Cavæ fenestræ.

A cellar window, Spiraculum,
li, n.

Dormer windows, Teſtorum fe-
neſtræ.

Luthern windows, Solariorum
fenestræ.

A flap window, Fenestra pendu-
la.

A window-case, Fenestræ defen-
ſaculum

Window Beams, Fenestralia.

A Glass window, Vitrea fene-
ſtra.

A lattice window, Clathrum,
i, n. Transenna, æ, f.

Windows made with cross Bars
with many holes to look out, Can-
celli, orum, m.

To make windows, Fenestro,
are.

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 soddan till the third
part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n.
Sapa, æ, f.

Decayed or dead wine, Vappa,
æ, f.

To boil or burn wine, Defruto,
are.

To allay wine, Vinum diluere.

Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.

Wine of a year old, Annoti-
num, i, n.

To tast wine, Tastare Vinum.
Ry. 295. Pry. 196.

A Cup to tast new wine, Acrä-
töphörum, ri, n.

A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.

A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.

A Flask of wine, Flasca, æ, f.

A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.

He that selleth wine, Vinari-
us, ii, m.

She that selleth wine by the pot,
Decupa, æ, f.

*A wine-bearer (one which bring-
eth wine to the Board)* Oenophö-
rus, ri, m.

Pertaining to wine, Vinaceus,
a, um. Vinarius, a, um.

Belonging to Must or new wine,
Mustarius, a, um.

Pertaining to the boiling of new
wine, Defrutarius, a, um.

A wine press, Torcular, aris, n.

A wine presser, Vectarius, ii, m.

Winifred (a woman's name)
Winifrida, æ, f.

The wing of a Bird, Ala, æ, f.
Penna, æ, f.

The wing of an Army, Cornu, n.
Cornu tibi cura sinistri. *Lucan.*

To winn, (or Game, as in Play)
Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.

To winn by assault, Expugno, are.

To winnow or fan Corn, Vanno,
are. Ventilo, are.

Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.

Not well winnowed, Exaceratus,
a, um.

A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.

A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.

Winter Hyem, emis, f.

The winter season for sowing of
Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

W I P.

To wipe (or make clean) Tergo,
ere. Mundo, are.

To

To wipe away, Abstergo, ere.

To wipe out, Deleo, ere.

To wipe clean with a Sponge, Spongio, are.

Wiped, Abstersus, a, um.

Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. Erasus, a, um.

A wiper, Abstersor, oris, m.

A wiping, Abstersio, onis, f.

A wiping clout, Muccinium, ii, n.

W I R.

Gold wire, Aurum netum.

Copper wire, Filum orichalci.

W I S.

Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wiskus.

A wisp (or wreath) Peniculus, li, m.

W I T.

A Witch, (Sorceress, or Enchantress) Saga, æ, f. Fascinatrix, icis, f.

Witchcraft, Magia, æ, f. Fascinium, ii, n. Veneficium, ii, n.

Witching, Fascinatio, onis, f.

Pertaining to Witchcraft, Magicus, a, um.

With, Cum, Prep.

Within few days, Cis paucos dies.

A wish (or Faggot-band) Vinculum, li, n.

To withdraw, Retraho, ere. Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.

A withdrawer, Subductor, oris, m.

Withernam, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the Common Law, when a Distress is taken and driven into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin make delivery thereof to the party distressed. In which case this Writ of *Withernam*, or *de vetito*

namio, is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking of as many of his Beasts, that did thus unlawfully distrain, or as much Goods of his into his keeping, till he hath made deliverance of the first Distress.

The form of the Writ is thus, *Fitz nat brev. fol. 73. Tibi precipimus quod averia pradicti B. in balliva tua capias in Withernam, &c. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 82. & 87. & 79. a & 80. a. and in the Rest Judic. fol. 29. a & 30. a.* whereby it appeareth, that the Sheriff by these words is commanded to take Compensation and Recompence of the former, taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two old and outworn Saxon words, *Wither alterum* and *nam pignus, quasi altera pignoris oblatio*. Some derive it of the German *Wider* (i. e.) *rursus*, again, and *nam* of *namp*; (i. e.) *Capto*, a taking, of *Nomen*, (i. e.) *Capere*, to take, as it were a taking again, as the old Latin word, *Repraesalia*, a Reprisal. When one taking of me a Distress, which in Latin is called *Pignus*, or any other thing, and carrying it away out of the Jurisdiction where I dwell, I take by order of him that hath Jurisdiction, another Distress of him again, or of some other of that Jurisdiction, and do bring it into the Jurisdiction wherein I dwell; that by equal wrong, I may come by equal right.

Allo *Withernam* in *Braet. lib. 3. Traet. 2. cap. 37.* and also in *West. 2. cap. 2.* seemeth to signifie an unlawful Distress made by him that hath no right to distress,

Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 2. New Book of Entries, *Verbo Withernam*, whereof is made this Latin word, *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful-taking; *viz.* in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervaile of Mr. Lamberd in his Explication of Saxon words. How *Withernam*, which is a taking again, should be latined *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, is nothing else, but that the first taking or distress was unlawful, and so in Law forbidden, and thereof called, *Vetitum namium*.

To *wish-hold*, *Retineo*, ere. *Detineo*, ere.

With *holden*, *Detentus*, a, um. *Retentus*, a, um.

A *wish holder*, *Detentor*, oris, m. *Retentor*, oris, m.

A *wish-holding*, *Detentio*, onis, f.

A *witness*, *Testis*, is, c. 2.

To *witness*, *Testificor*, ari.

To *call to witness*, *Contestor*, ari.

A *calling to witness*, *Contestatio*, onis, f.

Capable of bearing witness, *Testabilis*, le, adj.

An *Ear-witness*, *Testis auritus*.

An *Eye-witness*, *Testis oculus*.

Before witness, *Contestatus*, adv.

Which by Law can make no Testament, or be taken for a witness, *intestabilis*, le, adj.

When a man is put down as a witness though not present, *Testimonium cœcum*.

Witnessed, *Contestatus*, a, um.

Wittingly, *Scienter*, adv.

W I Z.

A *wizard*, *Magus*, i, m. *Augur*, uris, m.

W O A.

Wood wherewith cloth is dyed, *Guadium*, vel *potius*, *Gualdum*, i, n. *Glastum*, i, n.

W O L.

A *wolf*, *Lupus*, i, m.

A *female wolf*, *Lupa*, æ, f.

A *little wolf*, *Lupulus*, li, m.

A *little she wolf*, *Lupula*, æ, f.

Wolf (the Family) *Lupus*.

Wolley (the Family) *Wolkeus*.

Wolsey (the Family) *Wolseus*,

Volvefius.

W O M.

A *woman*, *Mulier*, eris, f.

A *single woman (Spinster)* *Femina marito expers*.

A *free woman*, *Freea*, æ, f.

A *woman in Childbirth*, *Puerpera*, æ, f.

A *woman new married*, *Sponsa*, æ, f.

A *woman great with child*, *Mulier pregnans*.

An *old woman*, *Anus*, ūs, f.

A *grave, sober, motherly woman*, *Matrona*, æ, f.

A *woman that lies but with one man*, *Unicuba*, æ, f.

A *woman that hath two Husbands*, *Digama*, æ, f.

A *working servant*, *Operaria*, æ, f.

A *woman servant*, *Ancilla*, æ, f.

A *woman that hath brought forth twice*, *Bipara*, æ, f.

A *woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood*, *Calyptra*, æ, f.

A *woman's Gown with a Train*, *Cyclas*, adis, f.

of

Of or belonging to a woman Mulierosus, a, um.

The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hystra, orum.

Wood cut (or dead wood) Lignum, i, n.

A wood (or wood growing) Boscus, ci, m.

A little wood, Bosculus, li, m.

2 Mon. 239-242. Lex. 20. Grava, æ, f.

Hedging wood, Busca, æ, f. Reg. 105. bis.

Underwood growing, Subbosus, ci, m.

A heap of Fire wood, Redulus, li, m.

Coppice-wood, wood cut under 20 years growth, Sylva cædua.

A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Pasture, Disboscatio, omnis. f.

Woodcot (in Surrey near Grayford) Neomagus, Noviomagus, Noiomagus.

A wood of Ash-trees, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A wood-house, Boscarium, ii, n. Lignarium, ii, n.

Splits or Billets of wood, Gremia, orum.

A Carrier of wood, Caletarius, ii, m.

A Hower of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Lignifeca, æ, m. Lignicissinus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.

To cut wood, Lignifeco, are.

A wood-knife, Culti venatorius.

Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n. (i. e.) Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Forests.

A woodmonger, Lignator, oris, m. Xylopolia, æ, m.

A wood Bile, Strues vel meta lignorum.

A Turret of wood, Fala, æ, f.

A hewing of wood, Lignifecatio, onis, f.

To gather wood, Lignor, ari.

Made of wood, Ligneus, a, um.

Belonging to wood, Lignarius, a, um.

A woodward (or under Officer in a Forest) Woodwardus, i, m.

To woee, Proco, are.

A wocer, Procus, ci, m.

The woof of Cloth, Trama, æ, f. Linium, ii, n.

The woof of a web, Subtegmen, inis, n.

Wool, Lana, æ, f.

Unwashed wool, Lana succida.

Carded or spun wool, Lana facta vel Neta.

Wool unspun, Lana infecta.

Course refuse wool, Solox, Solocis, m. Lana recufata.

A lock of wool, Hapsum, ei, n. Hapsus, i, m.

A flock of wool, (loose lint) Flocus, ci, m.

A fleece of wool, Vellus, Æris, n. Apsum, i, n.

A carder of wool, Carminator, oris, m.

A woman carder of wool, Carminatrix, icis, f. Xantria, æ, f.

A wool-winder or weaver (any one that selletth or occupieth wool, as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver) Lanarius, ii, m. Lanificus, ci, m.

A spinner of wool (or maker of Yarn; she that worketh wool to make it serviceable to the Clothier) Lanifica, æ, f.

A spinning (or carding) of wool, Lanificium, ii, n.

Wool-combs, Pectines.

A pair of wool-cards, Par captariorum.

A wool Market, Eriopolium, ii, n.

W O.

A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbistrum, tri, n.

A Store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanæ repositorium.

A Stone of wool, Petra lanæ.

A tod of wool, Laniscus, ci, m.

A weight of wool (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uvaga, æ, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W O R.

Worcester City, Branovium, Branovium, Bravinum, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.

Of Worcester, Wigorniensis.

Worcestershire, Wiccica, Wigornia comitatus.

Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus Wigorniensis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Wrk, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus incisum.

Lime work, Opus albarium.

Mosaick work, Pavimentum Scalpturatum.

Handy work, Manopera, æ, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taker of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Master of Work, Architector, oris, m.

A day's work, Præcaria, æ, f. Lex. 99. Brac. 160.

A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coiner) Malleator, oris, m.

A work house, Opificina, æ, f. Artificina, æ, f. Domus operaria.

W R.

To cast up works round about (or trench about) Circumvallo, are.

One that works sitting, Sclularius, ii, m.

A working. Operatio, onis, f.

A workman, Opifex, icis, m.

Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman-like, Fabrilitèr, adv.

Workmanship, Opificium, ii, n.

Fabia, æ, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Cosmos, i, m.

The description of the world, Cosmographia, æ, f.

Wort, Mustea cervisiæ.

Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.

Worsby, Dignus, a, um.

Worthiness, Dignitas, atis, f.

W O V.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnusculum, li, n.

The Scurf of a wound, Crusta vulneris.

The Crust upon a seared wound, Escara, æ, f.

Causing a Crust upon a seared wound, Escaroticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnero, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Alterco, are.

A wrangler, Altercator, oris, m. Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling, Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumplico, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circumvolutus, a, um.

Wrapped

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicatus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.

Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um.

A wrapper, Involucrum, cri, n.

Wrapping-Paper, Cucullus, li, m.

To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.

To wrestle, Luctor, ari.

A wrestler, Luctator, oris, m.

A great wrestler, Athletæ, æ, m.

A wrestling, Luctatio, onis, f.

A wrestling-place, Palæstra, æ, f. Hermathena, æ, f. Xystus, i, m.

The art of wrestling, Athletica, æ, f.

Pertaining to wrestling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To wreath, crisp, curl, turn a Pin round, Torqueo, ere.

A whirling or wreathing, Torsio, onis, f.

To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere.

Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.

A wreathing, Contorsio, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f.

A wreck of the Sea, Wreccum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2 Inst. 167. Wreccum maris.

Goods Shipwreckt, Bona wreccata, 5. Co. 106.

Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.

Wreskil (in Yorkshire) Urosulum.

W R I.

A wrinkle, Ruga, æ, f.

To wrinkle, Rugo, are.

To wring, Stringo, ere.

A wristband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.

The wrist (or Joynt between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m.

A writ, Breve, is, n. *Spel.* 104.

A Writ is a formal Letter, or Epistle of the King in a Parchment sealed with a Seal, directed to some Judge, Officer, Minister, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, commanding or authorizing something contained in the same Letter to be done for the cause briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expressed, which is to be discussed in some Court according to Law. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 243.*

The Civilians call it, *Actionem sive formulam*, but *actio* seemeth rather the Parties whole suit, and *Breve* is the King's Precept, whereby any thing is Commanded to be done touching the Suit of Action; as the Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken, a Disseisin to be redressed, &c.

And these Writs are diversly divided in divers respects. Some in respect of their Order, or manner of Granting, are termed Original, and some Judicial.

Original Writs are those that are sent out for the summoning of the Defendant in a Personal, or Tenant in a Real Action; or other like purpose, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Those are *Judicial*, that are sent out by order of the Court where the Cause dependeth, upon occasion growing after Suit begun. *Old Nat. Brev. fol. 51.* And *Judicial* is thus by one sign known

W R.

known from the Original, because the Teste beareth the Name of the chief Justice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original beareth in the Teste the Name of the King.

Then according to the nature of the Action, they are Personal or Real; and Real are either touching the Possession, called Writs of Entry, or the Property, called Writs of Right. *Fitz. Nat. brev. sparsim per totum.*

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, some of Office. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 147.* Some Ordinary, some of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that, which a privileged Person bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reason of some Privilege. See *Procedendo*. See the new Book of Entries *Verbo Privilege*.

To write, Scribo, ere.

To write much, or often, Scriptito, are.

To write in, or upon, Inscribo, ere.

To write between, Inter scribo, ere.

To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.

To write over, Super scribo, ere.

To write an Answer, Rescribo, ere.

To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Præscriptor, oris, m.

A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, f.

Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.

A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, æ, f.

Of or for writing, Scriptorius, a, um.

W Y.

A writer of the Tallies, Scriptor Taliarum. Is an Officer of the Exchequer, being Clerk to the Auditor of the Receipt, who writeth upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

Written, Scriptus, a, um.

Written over, Super scriptus, a, um.

Written out, Exscriptus, a, um.

W R O.

To do wrong, Tortum facere: *Co. Lit. 158.*

Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f. *Mon. 580.* Injuria, æ, f. Wrong or Injury is in French aptly called *Tort*, because Injury and Wrong is wrested or crooked, being contrary to that which is Right and Straight. Injury is derived of *In* and *Jus*, because it is contrary to Right. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 1.*

Wronged violently, Oppressus, a, um.

Wrongfully, Injuriè, Injustè, adv.

Wrotham (in Kent) Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Wrochester (in Shropshire) Virecinum, Virecium, Viroconium, Uriconium.

W U L.

Wulstan (a man's name) Wulstanus, i, m.

W Y D.

A Wydraught for a Privy. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n. Stercidium, ii, n.

Wye

Y E.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waja.

W Y K.

A Wyke or little Village, Wyka, æ, f.

Y A R.

A *Yard to measure with, Yarda, æ, f. Co. Ent. 377. Virgata, æ, f. Virga, æ, f.*

A man's Yard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or cross piece whereunto the Sail is fastened) Antenna, æ, f.

Yard-land, Virgata terræ. The Saxons called it Girdland. It is a proportion of Land. In some Countries it is Ten Acres, in some Twenty, some Twenty four, and some Thirty Acres of Land.

Yare (in Yorkshire) Yarum.

Yare River (in Norfolk) Garienis, Garryenus.

Yarmouth (in Norfolk) Garonium, Garienis ostium.

Yarn, Lana neta. Mich. 14. Car. 2. in C. B. Lana facta.

A Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

A Skain of Yarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. Mataxa, æ, f.

A Quill of Yarn, Panus, i, m.

A Spindle to wind Yarn, Alabrum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Yarn, Glomerare Glomos.

Y A.

Y E A.

A Year, Annus, i, m.

Year and Day, Annus & Dies.

Is a time thought in Construction of our Common Law, fit in many Cases to determine a Right in one, and an Usurpation or Prescription in another: As in case of an Estray, if the Owner (Proclamation being made) challenge it not within that time, it is forfeit. So is the Year and Day given in case of Appeal, in case of Descent after Entry or Claim; or of no Claim; upon a Fine or Writ of Right at the Common Law. So of a Villain remaining in ancient Demesne; of the Death of a Man fore bruised and wounded; Of Protections; Essoines in respect of the King's service; of Wreck, and divers other Cases. *Cook, Vol. 6. fol. 107. B* and that touching the Death of a Man likewise in the Civil Law. *Nam si mortifero fuerit vulneratus, & postea post longum intervallum mortuus sit inde annum numerabimus secundum Julianum.*

Year, Day, and Waste, Annus, Dies, & Vastum. Is a part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attained of Petty Treason or Felony, whosoever be Lord of the Manner, whereunto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and not only so, but in the End wasteth the Tenement, destroyeth the Houses, rooteth up the Woods, Gardens, Pastures, and ploweth up Meadows, except the Lord of the Fee

Y O.

Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Wast, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in *Stawnf. Prærog. Cap. 16. fol. 44. & seq.*

The Leap year, Bissextilis, le.

Yearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. annuatim, adv.

Yeast (or Barm) Gistum, i, n. Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cerevisiæ.

Y E L.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

Y E O.

A Yeoman, Homo ingenuus. Spel. 361, 381...

A Yeoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

Y O A.

A Yolk, Jugum, i, n.

The Band fastening the Yolk about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Z A.

Unaccustomed to the Yolk, Subjugis, e, adj.

To Yolk, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

Y O R.

York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum: Legio VI. Niciphorica. Legio VI. Victrix. Urovicum.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel comitatus. Ifuria.

Of Yorkshire, Ifurovicanus.

Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

Y O U.

The Young of any Tame Beast or Bird, Pullus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, adj.

Youth, Juventus, utris, f.

Z A C.

Z *Achary (a Man's name) Zacharias, æ, m.*

P I N I S.

ab
bc
..
ca
vi
ix
pd
..
..

