A kind of gun, Burcheta, x, f.  
Gun-powder, Pulvis Bombardicus.

A gutter, Guttera, x, f.  
Co. 141. Canalis, is, m. Colluviation, ii, n.  
A gutter tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

Guy (a mans name) Guido, o- 
nis, m.

Aegyptie, Aegyptianus, i, m.

A Haberdasher of small wares,  
Minutarius, ii, m. Mercularius, ii, m.  
A haberdasher of hats and caps,  
Pileo, onis, m.  
An habergeon, Habergettum, i,n.  
Ry. 53. Lorica, x, f.  
Habeas corpus, Is a Writ, the which a man indicted of some Tre- 
Paris, 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  
coists, and to answer the Cause there, &c. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 250.  
H. and the order in this Cause,
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. 81. 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 scholaris 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 hade, or hade of land, Hada, x, f.

H A F.

A haft (or handle) Manubrium, ii, n. Capillum, i, n. Ana, x, f.

H A I.

The hair of the head, Capillus, i, m.

The hair of the body, Pilus, i, m.

Falsé hair, Galericum, ei, n.

An hair lace, Vitta, x, f.

H A K.

An bake, Bombarda, x, f.

H A L.

A balbert, Framea, x, f. Bipennis, is, f. Securis Amazonia.

Half Dimidius, a, um.

A ball, Aula, 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.

Halifax (in Yorkshire) Olicana, Sacra Sylva, Sacra Bosco.

Hal or hulm (the stem or stalk of corn from the root to the ear) Calamus, i, m.

A balter (by which baleth and draweth a ship or barge along the river by a rope) Helciarius, ii, m.

And balser (a rope wherewith Barks or boats are rowed or bailed along some channel or river) Helcum, ii, n.

A balter (or head-stall) Capistrum, xri, 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, Marcus, i, m.

A masons hammer, Asficulum, li, n.

A hammer (to knock at a door) Manulus Ollii, Annulus Ollii, Aut marculus ferrus quo pulsat tur fores.

The hamper in the Chancery, Hanaperium, ii, n. Cov. 135.

Spel. 331. Lex. 30.

A Ham-
HA.

A Hamper made of Twigs or Bull rufhes, Scirpiculum, i. n.
Hampton Court, Avona, Avondunum.

H A N.

A hand, Manus, üs, f.
The right hand, Dextra, x, f.
The left hand, Sinistra, x, f.
The palm of the hand, Palma, æ, f.
The back of the hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.
The hollow of the hand, Vola, æ, f.

An hand’s breadth, Palma, æ, f.
A handfull Palmata, æ, f. Lex. 93. Manipulus, li, m. A handfull is four Inches by the Standard, anno 33. H. 8. cap. 5.
A hand Gun, Scopus manuallis.

A handicraft (or manual occupation, the Craft or Trade of the hand) Ars mechanica.
An handicrafts-man, Mechanicus, ci, m.

A handkerchief, Muccinum, ii, n. Sudarium, ii, n.
Ones own hand writing, Autographum, i, n.
A hand-saw, Scrrula, æ, f.

Serra manuaria.
To handle, Trafto, are.
A handler, Traflator, oris, m.
A handling, Traflatio, onis, f.
A hand-gve, Chiromanica, æ, f.

To hang Pendo, ere.
To hang down before Prestpende, ere.
A hanger (or short Sword) Ensis falcatus.

HA.

A wood-mans Hanger Culter venatorius.
A hang-man (or Executioner)
Carnitex, icis, m.
Hangings, Piftrumata camera-rum, aulae, orum, n.
Hangufald, or Hexham, (in Northumberland) Haguufaldunum.
Hangufaldunum.

Of Hangufald, Haguufaldenfis.
Hanna (a woman’s Name)
Hanna, æ, f.
Hans River (in Staffordshire)
Hanus.
Hanton (the Family) D’Hanton.
Hantfhir, Hantonia.

H A P.

To happen, Fortuno, are. Co. Enrr. 4. 8. 3.
By happ (or Chance) Forte, adv. Fortuitò, adv.

H A R.

A harbinger (one that goeth before and provideth Lodging)
Manfionarius, ii, m. Prodomus, i, m. He is an Officer of the Princes Court, that alloteth the Noble men and thofe of the Houfhold their Lodgings in the time of Progress.
Hard, Durus, a, um.
To harden (or obdurate) Duro, are.

To wax hard or Brawny, to be hardened by Long ufe. Callo, ere.
A hardning Obfuration, onis, f.
A hardner, Obfuration, oris, m.

A hare, Lepus, oris, m.
A a
A hare-
A hare-pipe, Harepipa, x, f.
A hare Warren, Lagotrophium, ii, n.
A harlot, Pellex, icis, f. Scorium, i, n. Próseda, x, 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.
Harmanes, (Looseless and Indemnified) Indemnisius, Innocus, & Indemnificatus.
Harmony, Harmonia, x, f.
An harnes-maker, Fránarius, ii, m.
Harold (a mans name) Haroldus, i, m.
A harp, Lyra, x, f.
A Jews Harp, Crembalum, ii, n.
A harper, Lyricen, inis, m.
Citharista, x, m.
A harrow, Occa, x, f.
Harrowed, Occatus, a, um.
A harrower, Occator, oris, m.
A harrowing, Occatío, onis, f.
To harrow, Occo, arc, Herco, ire. Lex. 68.
Harslets Offe penita. Exta porcella.
A hart (or Stag) Cervus, i, m.

H A S.

Haffey (the Family) De Hoffsata & Holtus.
Haffings (in Sussex) Haffinga.

H A T.
A batch of a Door, Anticum, ci, n.
To hatch flax, Carmino, are.
Peftino, are.
A hatchell (the Iron Comb wherewith the Plax is dressed) Peften, inis, m.
The hatches of a Ship. Fororum, m.
A hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m.
4 Iuft. 313. aictola, x, f.
Hatred (ill will) Hatia, x, f.
Odium, ii, n.
A hat. Gaeclus, i, m.
A Beaver hat. Fibrinus Galerus.
An Hat-band, Spira, x, f. Redimicum Pilei.
An hat block, Globus Ligneus.
An hat and hat cafe, Galerus & Thèca eundem Galeruim continuens.
A batter (or maker or seller of Hats) Pileo, onis, m. Pilopæus, i, m.
Hatfield, or Hantfield (in Hertfordshire) Campus altus.

H A U.
To have and to hold (If Irritance or Freehold, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & Tenendum.
To have and to hold (if a Leaf for years, in the Common Pleas) Habendum & occupandum. But
HA.

But in all cases in the Kings Bench, Habendum & Tenendum.
A haven (or Port) Baita, æ, f. Heda, æ, f. Portus Æs, m.
A little haven (or Hyth) Hitha, æ, f.

H A W.

A hawk, Accipiter, ris, m.
A reclaimed hawk, Accipiter
Reclamatus.
A hawks hood, Capitium, ii, n.
A hawks bell, Tinunabulum, i, n.
An Airey of hawks, Aeria Accipitrum. Fl. 92.
Hawking Ancupium, ii, n.
To hawk, Ancupor, ari.
A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter humipeta.
Agos-hawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.

H A Y.

Hay (the Family) De Haia.
Hay-bote, Estoverium, ii, n.
Co. Lit. 41. B.
Hay, Fecenum, i, n.
Hay in swarts or Cocks, Fecenum in Taffis.
An hay cock, Meta Fœnii.
An hay-now, loft or stack.
Fenile, is, n. Strues Fœnii.
A bottle of hay, Fæsiculus Fœnii.
Batellus Fœnii.
A truf of hay, Truffum Fœnii.
Hay-harvest Fœnicicenum, ii, n.
An hay (or not to take Cotics) Fæcticulus, i, m. Indago, inis f. Tendicula, æ, f.
An hayward Bedellus, i, m.
Gre. 347. Cultos agri.

HE.

He, Ipse, a, um. Ille, Illa, Illud, adj. Ille, ista, illud, adj.

H E A.

The Head, Caput, itis, n.
The fore part of the head, Siniput, itis, n.
The hinder part of the head, Occiput, itis, n.
The crown of the head, Vertex, itis, m.
A little head, Capitulum, li, n.
Capitellum, i, n.
The head-ach. Cephalalgia, æ, f.
An arrow head (or head of a dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.
A broad arrow head. Uncinus, i, m.
An headbow, Capitalis plegius. Spel. 333.
Headlong, Praecepis, ipis & ipitis.
A head-land (or Hade Land) Forera, æ, f.
An headship, Praefectura, æ, f.
The headfall of a Bridle, Aurea, æ, f.
To heal (or cure) Sano, arc, Curo, are.
Healed (or Cured) Sanatus, a, um. Curatus, a, um.
An healing, Sanatio, onis, f.
Curatio, onis, f.
Health (or healthfulness) Sanitas, atis, f. Salus, úts, f.
A a 2 Healthy
Healthy (or healthfull) Saluberr, a, um.
Healthfully, Salubriër, adv.
To heap up, (or gather in heaps) Cumulo, are. Accervo, are.
An heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acervus, vi, m.
Heaped Cummilatus, a, um.
A heap ing up, Cummilacio, onis.f.
A herd of Cattel, Armentum, i, n.
A herdsman, Armentarius, ii, m. Pecorarius, ii, m.
A cow-herd, Vaccarius, i, m.
A neat herd (or keeper of Oxen) Bubulus, ci, m.
A swine-herd (or hog-herd) Porculator, oris, m. Porcarius, ii, m.
A shepheard, Opilio, onis, m.
To hear, Audio, ire.
Hearing, Auditus, äs, m.
An hearse (or Monument of the dead) Cenotaphium, ii, n.
A hearse-cloath, Brandcum, ei, n.
The heart, Cor, dis,n.
The heart strings (or the film of the heart) Præcordia, orum, n, pl.
An hearth, Herra, x, f. Focus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.
Of a hearth, Focarius, a, um.
To heat, Calefacio, ere.
Heath, Erix, icis f. Erica, x, f.
A heat, Ericetum, i, n. Brucra, æ, i.
An heat (or ground over run with Fern) Filicetum, i, n.
To heave (or lift up) Allevio, are.
Heavy (or weighty) Ponderulosus, a, um.
him Haredem, qui ex Testamento succedit in universum jus Testamenti. The Common Lawyers call him heir that succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Teneiments in Fee, for there is nothing pateth with them, jure Hareditatis, but only Fee. Moveables or Chattels immoveable, are given by Testament, to whom the Testament pleareth, or else are at the disposition of the Ordinary.

Cassianus in Confess. Burg, pag. 597. hath a distinction of Hares, which in some sort well accordeth with our Common Law. For he faith, there is Hare Sanguinis, and Hare Hareditatis. And a man may be Hare 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, impleyth that he is, justis nuptis procreatus, for Hares legitimus est quem nuptia demonstrat, and is he to whom Lands, Teneiments or Hareditaments, by the Act of God, and right of blood do descend, of some estate of Inheritance. Cook on Leg. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect. 1. Hares dicitur ab Harendo, quia qui hares est heret, id est, proximos est Sanguine ilius est hares.

Every Heir is either a Male or Female, or an Hermaphrodit, that is, both Male and Female, and an Hermaphro-
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 hæreditaments in possession, he which claimeth as heir, ought to make himselfe Heir by him that was last actually seiz'd. Id. Ib. Sopra est hæres fælica, therefore sometime must be done to make her heir, and the younger brother is hæres natus, if no act be done to the contrary. But if the King by his Letters 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 positionem. Cook ubi supra and on Lit. lib. 1. c. i. 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. Calv. case. and on Lit. lib. 1. c. i. 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 apparent, Heir apparent.

Every heir having Land, is bound by the binding acts of his Ancestors, if he be named, qui sentit commodum sentient debet or incommodum sine Onus. Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. c. i. Sect. 1.

A man by the Common Law cannot be heir to Goods or Chattels, for hæres dicitur ab hæreditate. If a man buy divers Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond and diethe; in this case the heir shall have them, and not the Executors, but they shall goe with the Inheritance, because they were at Liberty, and could not be gotten without Indufrity, 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. i. Sect. 1.

An heir-loom, Principaliunum, ii. n. Lex. 67. It semeth 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 house hold, as namely Tables, Presses, cupboards, Bedsteads, wainscoets, &c. which by the custom of some Countries, having belonged to a house certain descents, are never inventoried after the decease of the
the Owner, as Chatells, but accrow to the Heir with the house it self.

H E L.

The helm (the Rudder of the Ship) Anta gubernaculi. Pars summa clavii.
A helmer, Galea, æ, f. Caffis, is, f. Calpes, is, f. Sila, æ, f.

Held in common, not divided.
Indivisus, a, um. Lex. 71.

Heldorus (a mans name)

Hellen (a womans name) Helena, æ, f.
The crest of an helmet, Conus, i, m.

Help, Auxilium, ii, n.
To help, Juvu, arc.
Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Adjutus, æ, um.
An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.
An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f.

Juvatio, onis, f.
The Helve of an Ax, Securis manubrium.

H E M.

A hem or wert of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f. vestis extremitas.

To hem (or wert) Fimbrio, are.

That hath a hem, Frimbriatus, a, um.

A hemming, Pratextura, æ, f.

Hemp, Cannabís, is, f.
A coarse part of hemp, Stupa, æ, f.

Of hemp, Cannabaccus, a, um.
Cannabinus, a, um.

H E R.

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It signifies in our Common Law the fruit of the Earth provided by nature for the bitt or mouth of the Cattell. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a man hath to feed his Cattell in another mans ground, as in the Foret &c. Crompt Juvisid: fol. 197.

An herb, Herba, æ, f.

Fruitful in herbs, Herbifer, æ, um.

Full of herbs, Herbosus, a, um.

Of herbs, Herbarius, a, um.
A a 4.
Of (or feeding) on Herbs, Herba
dis, e.
All kind of pot herbs, Lachan-
num, i, n.
The herb market, Lachanopoli-
num, ii, n.
A seller of herbs, Lachanopo-
lices, æ, m.
An herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.
An herbalift (simpler) Her-
barius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.
Herbert (a mans name) Her-
bertus, i, m.
An herald, Heraldus, i, m.
Spel. 336, with us it signifieth
an Officer at Arms whose Func-
tion is to denounce War, to
Proclaim Peace, or otherwis to
be employed by the King in
martial medials or other busi-
ness. 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.
584, whose Office is to attend
the Knights of the Garter at
their solemnities, and to mar-
shall the solemnities of the Fu-
nerals of all the greater Nobili-
ty, as of Princes, Dukes, Mar-
quises, Earls, Vicounts, and Ba-
rons, and in Plowden, case Reniger
by Fagella, is found, that Ed-
ward the Fourth granted the
Office of the King of Heralds,
to one called Garter, sum feudis
by projicus ab antiquo, &c. fol.
æ' b.

The next is Clarentius, ordain-
ed 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 proper-
ly belonged to the Duke of Cla-
rence, a King at arms, and cal-
led him Clarentius. His office
is, to marshall and dispose the
Funerals of all the lefer Nobili-
ty, as Knights and Esquires tho-
rough the Realm of the South
side of Trent.

The Third is Norroy or North-
roy, 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 Executi-
ons, viz. York, Lancaster, So-
myer, Richmond, Chester, Wind-
for.

Laftly there are 4 others cal-
led Marshals or Pursuyvants at
Arms, reckoned after a fort in
the number of Heralds, and doe
commonly succeed in the place
of the Heralds, as they die, or
be preferred, and these are
Blew Mantle, Rouge crois, Roug-
dragon, and Percullis.

Hereafter, Ext tunc. Imposte-
rum.

Hercules (a mans name) Her-
cules, is, m.

Hereditary,
An heritage or inheritance, Hereditas, atis, f.

Herod (& a mans name ) Herodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadum } Rubrum.

Hertfordshire, Hertfordia comitatus.

Herty-point (in Devonshire) Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Isle, near Scotland (as some conjecture ) Occcis.

H E W.

To baw (or back) Aciio, are. Dolabo, are.

A bawer of stones, Lapicida, a, m.

A bawing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cassis, a, um.

H E X.

Hexham (in Northumberland) Axelodunum.

Of hexham, Hangaustaldenis.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel.

352. It is an extraordinary Tax to be paid for every Hide of Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terce, Spel. 352. It is a certain measure or Quantity of Land, by some mens opinion, that may be flowed with one Plough in a year.

Terms of Law. By other men it
HI.

it is an hundred Acres. By Beda
(who calleth it Familium) it is
as much as will maintain a Fa-
mily. Crompton faith, that it
consisteth of an hundred acres,
and eight Hides contain a Knights
Fee.

Hide, or heth (in Kent) Por-
tus Hintsiuhs.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.
A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f.
Tergus, oris, n.
A raw hide of a beast, Scor-
tum, ti, n.

Made of hides, Pellicerus, a,
um. Terginus, a, um.
Hidden, Abditus, a, um.
An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

HI L.

Hilary (a mans name) Hila-
rius, ii, m.
A hill, Collis, is, m.
A hillock (or little hill) Col-
liculus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.
An hill, (baft or handle)
of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Ma-
nubrium, ii, n.

HI N.

An hind, Cerva, æ, f. Bifia, æ,
f. Spel. 99.
To binder, Impedio, ire.
A hinge of a door, Cardo, ins,
d. g. Gumphus, i, m.
Hincksey (near Oxford) Hin-
chefega.

HI P.

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.
Hippocrates (a mans name)

HO.

Hippocrates, is, m.
Hippolyte (a womans name)
Hippolyta, æ, f.

H I R.

To hire (take to hire) Con-
duco, ere.

To let, or set to hire, Elococ,
are, ablococ, are.
An hireling, Mercenarius, ii,
m. Stipendiarius, ii, m.

H I S.

His (or his own) Suus, a, um.
A history, Historia, æ, f.
An Historian (or Historiogra-
pher) Historiographus, i, m.
Historicus, i, m.
A writing of history, Historio-
graphia, æ, f.

Historical, Historicus, a, um.

H I T.

Hitchingham, (in) Vicanium.
Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex. 70. i. e.
a small haven to land wares out
of Vessels or Boats. New Book of
Entries, vol. 3. colum. 3.

Histerio, Hætenus, 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 certify-
ing of any Invasion made by
Enemies,
H O.
Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Sea side, as Portsmouth, &c. of these you may read, Anno 18. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & anno 25. ejusdem, Stat. 5. cap. 8.

H O D.
A hodge-podge, Farraginaria, orum, n.
Hodney River (in Buckinghamshire) Hodnecius.

H O G.
A hog, Porcus, i. m.
An hog's head, Dolium, ii. n.
Hogs flesh, Caro Suilla.
The belly piece in a hog, Stumen, inis, n.
The bristle of an hog, Seta, æ. f.
Hogs dung, Succurda, æ. f.
An hog's trough, Aqualicum, i. n.
An hogsfly, Porcarium, ii. n.
Porcile, is, n. Suile, is, n. Hara, æ. f.

H O L.
Holderness (in Yorkshire) Cavae diræ peninsula.
A hole, Foramen, inis, n.
Holland (apart of Lincolnshire) Hollandia. Houlandia, Hoylandia.
Hollow, Cavus, a. um.
To make hollow, Tumulo, are.
First holyrood day (the third of May) Inventionis sanctæ Crucis.
Second holyrood day (the fourteenth of September) Exaltationis sanctæ Crucis.

H O M.
Homicide (Manslaughter) Homicidium, ii, n. Homine Reple-giando, Is a writ to Replevy, or deliver a person out of prison.
Homer (a man's name) Homerus, i, m.

H O N.
Honey, Mel, Illis, n.
A honey comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. also great Lordships, including other Mannors and Lordships.

H O O.
A hood, Cucullus, i. m. Capitium, ii, n.
A Graduates hood of the University, (or such a hood as those of the Companies do wear) Humeral, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.
Hooded, Cucullatus, a. um.
A hoof of a horse or beast, Ungula, æ. f.
A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A hook to cut withal, Falx, cis. f.
A flesh hook, Fuscinula, æ. f.
A hook to pull down houses on fire. Hama, æ. f.
Of a hook, Hamaillis, le. adi.
H O.

*Hooked,* Falcatus, a, um. Hæmæthus, a, um.

A Hooker (Catcher) Hämætor, oris, m.

To weed with a hook, Sarcillo, arc.

A hoop, Circulus, li, m.

Twig hoops, Circuli viminei.

An Iron hoop, or band, such as chests are bound withall, Stegesstris, is, f.

H O P.

Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, 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, Horngelida, a, f.

A Shoe-horn, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horse, Equus, i, m. Caballus, i, m.

An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, atturco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A Trotting horse, Succussator, oris, m.

A Stone-horse, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horse, Sarcinarius jumentum, vel Citellarius.

A War-horse, Equus agminatis.

A Sumpter horse, Equus Sarcinarius vel Citellarius.

A Wincing horse, Calcurco, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admiffarius.

A Hackney horse, Equus conductitius. Equus Tolitarius, Equus meritorius.

A broken winded horse, Equus Sulpiciofus.

A mill horse, jumentum molarium.

A light horse, veredus, i, m.

A saddle horse, Equus vectaris.

A cart horse, Jumentum planstrarium.

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 Refractarius.

The crupper of a horse, Subtelis, a, 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 Cowser, Mango equorum.

A horse man, Equellris, is, m.

Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse litter, Velliculum cameratum, Lectuarium gestatorium.

A horse rider, or breaker, Equifo, onis, m.

A horse
A horse keepet, Equipastor, oris, m.
Horse harnesst, Phalaræ Equinae.
Horses harnessed, Funales Equi.
An horse cloth, Dorsole, is, n.
A horse shooe, Solea Equina.
Horse bread, Panis Equinus.
To shooe an horse, Affigere Soleas Equo. Calceo, are.
A Smiths Buttrez to pare horse.
Hoof, Scaber, ri, m.
A horses reins, Laximina, orum, n.
A horse load, Summagium, ii, n.
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 mather of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis.
A horse to saw wood on, Creatures, ii, m. Equus durateus.
Horn Church in Essex, Cornum Monumentum.
Hortensia (a Womans name) Horren sia, x, f.

H O S.

A hose, Hoë, x, f. Caliga, x, f.

H O T.

A Hot houër, Vaporarium, ii, n.
Sudatorium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Hovel or Shed, wherein Husbandmen set their Ploughs and Carts, out of the Rain or Sun.
Mandra, x, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.
A Blood bound, Canis Sagax.

An
An Houlster, Theca pro Scopol.

An hour, Hora, æ, f.

An hour-glass, Horarium, ii, n.

Clepsydra, æ, f.

Half an hour Semihora, æ, f.

During an hour, Horarius, æ, um.

A house, Domus, i, or, is, f.

A dwelling house, Domus Manfionalis. Haga, æ, f.

A little house, Domuncula, æ, f. ria.

Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-house, vaccaria, æ, f. n.

Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.

An Ox-house, Boveria, æ, f. æ, f.


A Hay-house, Fœnile, is. n.

A Gate-house, Domus portaria.

Co. Ent. 696.

Front houses, Frontana messian. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-house, or Heath-house, Barcaria, æ, 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 Caruaria.

A Cart-house (or Wain-house.)

Domus Plaufraria.

A Goose-house, anserarium, ii, n.

A Poultry-house, Avarium, ii, n.

A Fattening-house, Saginarium, ii, n.

A Coal-house, Domus Carbonaria.

A Treasure-house, Ærarium, ii, n.

A Council-house, Conciliabulum, i, n.

A Store-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.

A Malt-house, Bristorum, ii, n.

A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n.


A Dairy-house, Lactarium, ii. 

A Bake-house, Pitrum, i, n.

A Slaughter-house, Laniaria.


House and Land sufficient to maintain one Family, Caffarum, i, n.

The freedom of a man's own house, Hamfora, æ, f.

A Summer or country house, Suburbanum, i, n.

A Summer-house, Sellio, onis, m.

A Sunning house, Heliocama. nus, i, m.

The Stories of an house, Tabula, orum, n.

The back side of an house, Politicum, ii, n.

A Thatched-house Top, Culmen, inis, n.

The jetting out of an house where it joins to another, Protectum, i, n.

The house eaves, Subgrundia, æ, f.

A making of house eaves, Subgrundatio, onis, f.

Living
Living in the same house, Homocanus, a, um.

Pertaining to a house, Domesticus, a, um. Oeconomicus, a, um. Household stuff, Supellex, stilis, f. Utenstilia, bona mobilia. Penates, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.

A place where household stuff is sold, Arborium, ii, n.

Household, Domestici, orum, m.

To make a floor of a house, Pavimento, are.


It is necessary Timber that the Leafe 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 parcel, by words without deed. But if he take more than is needful, he may be Punished by an action of Waif.

Howard (the Family) Howerdus, Havertus.

Howel (a mans name) Howelclus, i, m.

Hayes (Catches, Mongers) Navigiola, x, f.

Hubert (a mans name) Hubertus, i, m.

Hue and Cry, Hutesium & clamor. Spel 370. Cov. 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 Bradl. lib. 2. trad. 2. cap. 5. Smith de Repub. angl. Lib. 2. cap. 5.
H U.


H U G.

Hugh (a mans name) Hugo, onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship Broad and Great) Stlata, æ, f.
Hull River (in Yorkshire) Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.
Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.
Humber River (in Yorkshire) Abus Estuarium, Humber, Humbera, Umber.
Humidity (or moistnes) Humiditas, atis, f.
Humble River (over against the Isle of Wight) Homelea.
Humphrey (a mans name) Humphridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a skire) Hundredum, i, n.
A hundred (in number) Centena, æ, f.
On hundred of Fish, Centena Piscium. Pry. 302.
One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

H U.

One hundred weight, Centena, æ, f. Pondus unius Centena Ra. Ent. 3.
A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder, Vit. 252. Pry. 185.
Hundredeskelde, Centum Fontes.
A hundred, Centum, adj. indecl.
A hundred times, Centies, adv.
A hundred fold, Centuple, icis, adj. Centuples, a, um.
Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.
Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus, a, um.
Two hundred times, Ducenties, adv.
Of two hundred, Ducentarius, a, um.
Three hundred, Trecenti.
Three hundred times, Trecenties, adv.
The three hundredth, Trecentenus, a, um.
Of or concerning three hundred Trecentarius, a, um.
Four hundred, Quadriginti.
Five hundred, Quingenti.
Five hundred (in weight, number or age) Quingenarius, a, um.
The five hundredth, Quingentésimus, a, um.
Five hundred times so much, Quingentuplus, a, um.
Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentilibrales, le, adj.
Six hundred, Sexcenti.
Six hundred times, Sexcenties, adv.
The six hundredth, Sexcentésimus, a, um.

Seven
Seven hundred, Septingenti.  
The number of seven hundred, Septingénarius, a, um.  
Of or belonging to seven hundred, Septingentarius, a, um.  
The seven hundredth, Septingentesimus, a, um.  
Seven hundred times, Septingentesies, adv.  
Seven hundred fold, Septingentuplus, a, um.  
Eight hundred, Octingenti.  
Containing eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.  
The eighth hundredth, Octingentesimus, a, um.  
Eight hundred times, Octingentesies, adv.  
Eight hundred fold, Octingentuplus, a, um.  
Nine hundred, Nongenti.  
Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongenarius, a, um.  
The nine hundredth, Nongentesimus, a, um.  
Nine hundred times, Nongentesies, adv.  
Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. caret.  
To hunt, Venor, ari.  
To go a hunting, Ire venatum.  
A Hunter (or Huntsman) Venatór, oris, m.  
A Huntsman, Venatrix, icis, f.  
A hunting, Venatio, Onis, 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, Trifita, a, f.  
A hunting staff, Venabulum, i, n.  
A hunting horn (a Bugle) Cornu venatorium.  
Hunting-nets, Plaga, arum, f. sing. caret.  
Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Venantodunum.
HY.

Hurtfully (or against Profit) Damnose, adv. Incommode, adv.
Hurt Castle (in Hants) Hurstamum castrum.
Hurstley (in Hants, ) Hurstley.

HUS.

A husband, Maritus, i, m. Conjug, 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.
Implements of husbandry, Implementa husbandriæ.
To practice husbandry, Rustior, ari. Villico, are.
The bush (or hull of Grains,) Foliciculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.

HUT.

A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in, Mæatra, æ, f. Cardopus, i, m.

HYP.

Hypspilæ, (a Womans name) Hypspila, æ, f.

HYR.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

JAC.

Jacinth (a precious Stone) Hyacinthus, i, m.
A jack, Verusverforium, ii, n.
A jack (ancient, or colours hanged out of a Ship,) Aplustrum, i, n.
A jacket (Coat) Jacketus, i, m.
Supertunica, æ, f. Exomis, idis, f. Exuvias, is, f.
A short jacket, Colobium, ii, n.
A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f.
Tunicella, æ, f.
Jacob (a mans name) Jacob, Indecil.

JAG.

A jagg, Lacinea, æ, f. Incifura, æ, f.

JAK.

A jakes Farmer (or Gold finder) Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

JAM.

James (a mans name) Jacobus, i, m.
Jambes (Cheeks, or side posts of ador, Antæ, arum, f.

JAN.

January, Januarius, ii, m.
Janus (a mans name) Janus, i, m.
Jana (a Womans name) Jana, æ, f.

JAR.

A little jar (or Pot) Seriola, æ, f.
Farrs of Oyl, Seriae oleares.
Farrow.
I D.

Farrow (in the Bishiprick of Durham,) Ingirvum.
Jarsey Isle, Caesarca.

J A S.

Jafon (a mans name,) Jafon,
onis, m.
Jasper (a mans name,) Gasparus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Hastula, æ, f. Lancea,
x, f. Pilum, i, n.
A little javelin, Hastula, æ, f.
A javelin, with a barbed head,
Tragula, æ, f.
He that beareth a Javelin, Lancearius, i, m.
The shaft and steel of a Javelin,
Haftile, is, n.
The Jaudice, Icterus, i, m.
That is sick of the Jaudice, Ite
ericus, æ, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or gum wherein the
Teeth are set, Gingiva, æ, f.
The Jaws, Facies, is, f.
The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Belonging to the Jaw bone, Man
dibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Ichborow (in Norfolk,) Ician,
Hianos.

I D E.

Identitate nominis. Is a writ
that lyeth for him who is upon a
Captus or Exigent, taken and com
mitted to Prifon, for another man

I D.

of the same name, whereof see
the form and further use, in Fitz.
154.
The Ides of every month, Idus,
um, f. pl. Sing. career.
An Ideot (or fool,) Ideota, æ, m.
An Ideot and he that afterward
becometh of Infane memory, dif
fereth in divers cafes. Cook fol.
154. b. lib. 4.
Idota Inquirenda vel examinan
da. Is a writ that is directed to
the Escheator or the Sheriff of any
County, where the King under
standing that there is an Ideot, na
aturally born, so weak of under
standing, 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 suf
ficiently witted to dispose of his
own lands with discretion or not,
and to certify 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 Pra
erativa Regis editum anno 17. Ed. 2.
cap. 8. Stawmford Prerog. cap. 9.
Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 231. Regift. Orig.
fol. 267. The Author of the new
Terms of Law, faith 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 him
self is, or such like cafe or com
mon matters. But if he have so
much knowledge that he can read,
or learn to read, or can measure

B b 2 an
I E.

an Ell of Cloth, or name the days
of the week, &c. then (faith he)
it appeareth such a one is no Idea or.

I D L.

 Idle, Otiosus, a, um.
 Idleness, Otium, ii, n.
 Idleton (in — ) Segelocum. Se-
gelogum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, x, f. Coaqum,
1, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a mans name) Jenki-
nus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula,
α, f.
A jerkin of Leather, Colobium
Scorteum.
A Frieze jerkin used in Winter, En-
dromis, is, f.
A jerkin with sleeves, Succinctor-
um, ii, n.
Jerom (a mans name) Jeron-y-
mus, i, m.

J E S.

Jettes, for Hawks, Lemnisci,
orum, m.
A Jeter, Jocator, oris, m. Mi-
mus, i, m.

J E T.

A jetting out, Projectus, ûs, m.
A jetty, Projectura, x, f. Super-
 pendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma,
α, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

I L.

Jewels, Jocalia, orum, n. Pry.
142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. FLE. 34 Fr.
A jewel to hang about ones Neck.
Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.
A jewel hanging at the Ear, In-
auris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.
A jewel for the Arms, Armilla,
α, 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
fused by the Grand Inquest, Impu-
velled in the Inquisition of cau-
fes, criminal and publick, and
written upon the Bill, whereby
any Crime is offered to their con-
ideration, when as they mislike
their evidence as defective, or too
weak to make good the pre-
tent. The effect of which
word so written, is, that all far-
ther inquiry upon that party for
that fault, is thereby stopped, and
he delivered without farther an-
swer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, x, f.
Ignorance of art, Infestia, α, f.
Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.
Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

I L A.

Ila Isle, (near Cantire in Scot-
land,) or Cantire it self, Caledoni-
um, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.
I M.

ILL.

ILL-street (in Cheshire) Mala Placea.
ILL-will (hatred) Atia, a, 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, æ, 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, æ, f.
A Carver (or maker) of Images, Statuarius, ii, m. Hermoglyphus, i, m.
He that maketh Poppets (or little Images,) Coroplatthus, i, m.
He that maketh images of Wax, Ceroplaftes, is, m. Cerarius, ii, m.
He that beareth an Image, Signifer, a, um.
Full of Images, Imaginofus, a, um.
Of or belonging to images, Statuarius, a, um.
To imagine, Imagino, are. Imaginor, ari.
Imaginary, Imaginarius, a, um.
An imagination, Imaginatio, onis, f.
A Crafty and Subtile imagination, Machina, æ, f.

I M B.

To Imbark (or Embark) Ascendere feu Consecendere navem, Navigo, are.
Imbecility, Imbicility, atis, f.
Impeachment of Walf, Imperitia vati, (i.e.) A Restraint from committing of Walf upon Lands or Tenements.

An impediment, Impedimentum, i, n.

Impetrable, Impetrabilis, le, adj.

Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.

Imperfectly, Semè, adv.

Impertinent, Impertinens, ris, adj.

Impetuous, Impetuositus, a, um.

To implant, Implanto, are.

To impead, (sue, to Prosecute)

Implacito, arc.

Implements within a house, Implementa, orum, n.

Implements (or Tools) Instrumen-
ta, orum, n.

To implicate, or import Implico, arc. Importo, are.

To implore, Imploro, are.

Importance, Importancia, x, f.

Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.

Importunate, Importunus, a, um.

Importunity, Importunitas, atis, f.

Importunately, Importune, adv.

To be employed, Impicandum.

1 Fol. 252.

In the hands and employment, In manibus & ufu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impose, Impono, erc.

Impossibile, Impossibilis, le, adj.

Imposh, Veitigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It signifies 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 part be distinguished from Customs, because Custom is rather that profit which the Prince maketh of Wares shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An impostume (or Course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body,) Apostema, atis, n. Abcusefus, ús, m.

Opening Impostumes, Aperibens abcessus.

An impostor (or cozenor,) Impo-
stor, oris, m.

Imposture, Impostura, x, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or put into a Pound)
Imparcementum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119.

Spel. 372.

Impression, Impressio, onis, t.

Imprest-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Imprimp, Imprimono, are.

An imprisonum, Imprisonament-
num, i, n.

Hardship of imprisonment, Duritia
Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropric, adv.

Improper, Improprius, a, um.

Impropiation, Impropiatio, onis, f. (i.e.) an annexing an Ecclesiastical benefice, to the use of a Bishoprick, &c. Abbes. 5.

To improve, Approvo, are.

An improvement, Approuamentum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 Mon. 255.

Apprario, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a um.

Impudence, Impudentia, x, f.

To impugne, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulsio, onis, f.

Impinity (or Pardon) Impunitas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or acribe, Imputo, are.

In as much, In quantum.

Inaccessible, Inacessibilis, le, adj.

I N A.

Inaccessible, Inacessibilis, le, adj.

I N C.
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 increach, Incrochio, are, Spel.  
375. Cow. 143.  
An increachment, Incroachamentum, i, n.  
To inculate (or repeat often one thing) Inculo, are.  
Inculpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.  
An incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.  
To incumber, Incombo, are.  
An incurring, Incurramentum, i, n. Ry. 204, 205.  

Indeed, In fato.  
Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.  
Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indesitius, a, um.  
Indebted, Indebitus, a, um.  
Indecifable, Indecifibilis, le, adj.  
Co. Ent. 64. 83.  
To Indemnifie, Indemnem conservare.  
An indenture, Indentura, a, f.  
Indicavit. Is a writ or prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court Chriftian, 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. Weftm. 2. cap. 5.  
wherefore the Patron of the de-
fendant being likely 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. Reg. Orig. fol. 35. b. Old Nat. brev. fol. 31. The Register fol. 35. & Britton Cap. 109. fol. 260. A.

To indite, Indito, are.

An indictment (or charge in Law) Inditamentum, i. n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Individum. Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. Kitbchin 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. Indorfatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An indiction, Inductio, onis, f. (i. e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Impersonatus, a, um. (i. e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, æ, f.

INE.

Inequality, Inæqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued.) Inæstimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

INF.

Infallible, Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, æ, f.

ING.

Infamous (also absurd, unlikely, improbable.) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant (a person under the age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, ris, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feofo, are, (i. e.) grant in Fee.

Infully, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferior, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertil, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammare, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influencia, 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, orism. 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.

To ingage, Subcipio, ere,
An ingot (a small mass or wedge of Gold.) Palacea, α, f.
Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, ins, f.
Ingratified, Engrallatus, a, um.

I Mon. 1230.

An ingredient, or going in, a beginning (in Physick) when a medicine is made, one of the simples put into the medicine compounded, ingredients, tus, n.

Ingredens, Egregius, and Regressus, Ingredens, Egregius, & Regressus.

To ingrofs, Ingrofis, are, (i.e.) to buy in great quantities of provisions and victuals; also to write in great hand.

An ingrofer, Ingrofator, oris, m.

Cow. 145, Spec. 382, Lex. 30. It signifies in the Common Law, one that buyeth Corn growing, or dead victual, to sell again, except barley for malt, oats for oatmeal, or victuals to retail, badging, by licence, and buying of oils, spices, and victuals, other than fish or salt.


I N H.

To inhabite, Inhabito, are.
Inhabitabile, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.

An inhabitant, Habitator, oris, m.

To inherit, Heredito, are.

An inheritance, Hereditas, 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 (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 inheritances, 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 joint estate during their lives, but their heirs have several inheritance. Kitchin, fol. 155. See the new terms of law, verbo Inheritance.

A man may have an inheritance in title of nobility and dignity in 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 ancienest way; yet that by Letters Patents is the furer. If he be generally called by a writ to the parliament, he hath a fee-simple in the barony without words of inheritance. But if he be created by letters patents, the state of inheritance must be limited by apt words, or else the grant is void; but a man must not only have the writ delivered to him, but 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.

Ser. 9.

Some
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 Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, Id. 16.

A Demanding of an inheritance, Peterredium, ii, n.
A Disinheritance, Exharedatio, onis, f.
To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibere.
An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibito, onis, f.
Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.
Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.

An injection, Injectio, onis, f.
A Restringent Injection, Restringens injection.
An injunction, Injunction, 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. Wesl. part. 2. Symb. Titulo, Proceeding in Chancery, Sect. 25.
To injure (or wrong) Injurious, ari.
Injury, Injuria, æ, f.
Injustice, Injustitia, æ, f.

Ink, Atramantium, i, n.
An ink-born, Atramentarium, ii, n.
Cornographium, ii, n.
Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum vel Fuligineum.

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. Brad. Lib. 3. Trad. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton cap. 13.

Inlawed, Inlagarus, a, um. Brac. 131. 421. Speil. 382. (l. c.) one that is in Franckpledge, and lives under the Protection of the Law.
The Inland or Demeenes of a Lord, as the Outland were the Tenancies, Inlandum, i, n.
An enlargment, Inlargiamentum, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

An Inn, Diversforium, ii, n.
An inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diversforiarius, ii, m. Hospitator, oris, m.
An inn-holder his Wife, Hospita, æ, f.
Inner or more within, Interior, us, adj. Interius, adv.
An inner Parlour, Conclave, is, n.
Innerlothy, (in Scotland) Innerlothea.
Innerness (in Scotland) Innerness.
IN N.

Innocent (a man's 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 doubtfull before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the King's advantage, which in what cases it lyeth, See the Regist. Orig. fol. 72. 85. 124. 265. 266. 179. 267.
An inquisition, Inquisitio, onis, f. 3. Co. 168.
An inquest, Inquestum, i, n.
An inquest (or jury) Duodexna, a, f. Jurata.

I N R.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.

I N S.

To infiniate, Insinuo, are.
To insift, Insiftto, ere.
In formuch, In tantium.
Inspection, Inspectio, onis, f.
To install, Installo, are.
An instance (or particular example) Instancia, a, f.
An instant (or present time) Instants, tis, Articulus temporis.
Instantly, Instanter, adv.
To instigate, Instigo, are.
To instill, Instillo, are.
To instituted, Instituuo, are.
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 T.

A Kitchin instrument, where with the Pot is removed, Tornax, a, f.
Insufficient, Insufficiens, tis, adj.
An insurer, Asscricator, oris, in.
An insurrection, Inscriptio, onis, f.

I N T.

An intail, Feodium talliaturn. Intacks (or Cattle taken in to be fed) Animalia introcapta. Spel. 383.
To intercommun, Intercommunica, are.
Interchangeably, Alternatif, adv.
Mutualiter, adv.
To interdict, Interdicto, ere.
An interdict, Interdictio, onis, f.
Interest of money, also an interest in any thing, Interesse.
An interest in a Term not begun, Interesse Termini.
Interleged, Contertus, 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, Interveni, ire.
Intestate (or dying without a will) Intestateus, a, um.
Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.
Introduction, Introducitio, onis, f.
To intrude, Intrudo, ere.
In truth, Reversa.

I N V.

To invent, Invenio, ire.


Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj. An inundation (or deluge) Inundatio, onis, f.

To involve, Involvo, ere. To inure, Opero, are. Operor, ari.

An invoice, Nota Operationis.

J O A.

Joan (a Womans name) Joanna, x, 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. John's day, Festum, Sancti-Johannis Evangelista,

J O I.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.

J O L.

Jointure, Junctura, x, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband, or some other Friend in his behalf, allureth 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 juntura in Matrimonio, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynr-Tenants, during the Coverture. Coo. Lib. 3. Rep. the Marques of Winchester's case, fol. 3. a.b.

J O N.

Jonah (a mans name) Jonas, x, m. Jonathan (a mans name) Jonathan, Indeclin.

J O R.

Forval (in Yorkshire) Urivallis.

J O S.

Joseph (a mans name) Josephus, i, m. Joshua (a mans name) Joshua, x, m. Josiah (a mans name) Josiah.

J O U.

JR.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, n. 
A days Journey, Dieta, x, f. 
Diurnata, x, f. 
To go, or take a Journey, Itineror, ani.

JOY.

Joyce (a Womans Name) Joconda, x, f. 
To joyn, Jungeo, ere. 
To joynt together, Conjungo, ere. 
A joyner, Junctor, oris, m. 
Adjugator, 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. Exarticulo, are.
To set Limbs out of joynt, Repone locis tuus membra luxata. 
Joynts in Timber, Jugamenta, orum, n. 
Joysts, Asseres, m. pl.

IPR.

De Ipres (the Family) De Ipra.

IRE.

Ireland, Bernia, Hibernia, Ibernia, Jerne, Jernis, Insula Britanica, Inernia, Iris, Inernis, Juverna, Ogygia, Verna. 
Of Ireland, Hybernicus, a, um.

IRO.

Iron, Ferrum, ri, n. 
An iron Mine, Ferraria, x, f. 
A branding iron, Cauterium ii, n. 
Dog iron, Sulfencacula ferrea. 
Cramp iron, Ante Ferrea. 
To sear with a hot iron, Cauterio, are.

IS.

A searing iron, Cauter, iris, m. 
A scalping iron, for a Chirurgeon, Scaprum, i, n. 
A marking iron, Tudecula, x, f. 
Iron-work, Ferramentum, i, n. 
A dog of iron, Catellus ferricus. 
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, Irrevocabillis, le, Adj.

ISL.

An island, Insula, x, f. 
An islander, Insulancs, ci, m.

ISS.

To issue forth, Exeo, ire. 
An issue, Fluxio, onis, t. 
An issue in the body, Fontanella, x, f. 
An issue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ds, 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. Weft 2 anno 13, Ed. x. cap. 39. 
Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the parties
parties join and put their Cause to the Trial, of the Jury, and this is called \textit{Judicio Exitus}. In all these it hath but one signification, which is an effect of a Cause proceeding, as the Children be the effect of the Marriage between the Parents, the Profits growing to the King or Lord, from the Punishment of any man's offence, is the effect of his Transgression, the Point referred to the Trial of twelve Men, is the effect of Pleading or Process.

\textit{Ithucter} \textit{(in Essex)} Ad fam, Othona.

\textbf{I T I.}

An itinera\textit{ri}, \textit{Itinerarium}, ii, n. \textit{(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 Gates of Princes.

\textbf{J U D.}

To Judge \textit{(or give Sentence)} Judico, are.
Leisurely to consider and Judge, Sentio, are.

\textit{A Judge}, Judex, icis.
\textit{Judgment}, Judicium, ii, n.
\textit{Strict judgment according to the Letter of the Law}}, Acri\textit{bodicaeum}, æi, n.

\textit{A judgment place \textit{(or Seat)}} Tribunal, lis, n.
Judicial \textit{(or pertaining to judgment)}, Judicialis, le, adj.
Judicious, Judicio\textit{us}, a, um.
Judith \textit{(a Womans name)} Juditha, æ, f.
A worker in ivory, Eburarius, ii, m. Of ivory (as white as ivory) Eburneus, and nus, a, um.

A jury, Jurata, x, s. Cow. 147. Spel. 379. 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 nor 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 Affize or Jury. Smith de Repub. Ang. Lib. 2. cap. 5, 6, 7. Vid. Combatt, &c Parliament. The Trial by Affize 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, to passeth the Judgment.

Jurata, Juratores, and Jury, are so called, a Jurando, they are called in legibus antiquis, Sacramentales à Sacramentum præstans. 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 our offenders against Law, and presents their names together with their offences to the Judge. Ut in examen vocati juris subeunt Sententiam, Sive ad condemnatio-

This Jury though it appertain to most Courts of the Common Law, yet it is most notorious, in the half Year Courts of the Juices Errants, commonly called the Great affizes, 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 affize, 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

1. Major, cui rotius Comitatus lustratio, ut in affitis, & feffionibus pacis, nec non in Curia Regis tribunals demandatur, and is called the Grand Jury, or Grand Inquest.


2. Jurata judicatoria, 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. Civilia, which takes Cognition of Civil actions between Subject and Subject.

2. Criminalia, which takes Cognition of actions Criminal de vita & membris, and is always between the King and the Subject, commonly called the Jury of Life and Death.
every Hundred. Lamb. Eirenar.
Lib. 4, cap. 3, pag. 384.

The Grand Jury consists ordinarily of twenty four Grave and
Substantial Gentlemen, or some of them Yeomen, chosen indiffer-
ently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills
of indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either ap-
prove by writing upon them these words, *Billa vera*, or disallow by
writing *Ignoramus*, such as they do approve, if they touch Life and
Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of,
because the Cause is of such importance; but others of lighter mo-
ment, are upon their allowance, without more ado. Fined by the
Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it
for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an Higher Court by Cer-
tiorari, in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and
in the latter transmitted to the Higher. Lamb. Eiren. Lib. 4,
cap. 7.

And presently upon the allow-
ance of this Bill by the *Grand-In-
quest*, a man is said to be Indicted. Such as they disallow, are deli-
vered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury consists of
twelve men at the least, and are
Empanelled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as afore-
said.

The Determination of the Jury
is called sometimes *Duodecim viro-
rum judicium*, for that the number
of men to make up a Jury are for
the most part but twelve, which

Faet is very ancient, and was used
amongst the Saxons. Ut e L. L.
Etheldredi in frequenti Senatu apud
Panatingum editis cap. 4, referet
Lamberti. In Singulis (inquit)*
Centuris Comitia sunt, atque libe-
ra conditionis viri duodeni etate su-
periores una cum propisito facru te-
ntes jurento se adeo vivum aliquem
innocentem, haud damnaturos, fon-
temve aboluturos. The like to
which memorial is in *conjuncto
de Monticulis Wallia sub suo ejus-
dem Etheldredi, cap. 3, de pignore
ablati, viri duodecim jure consul-
ti (seu legales) Anglis & Wallis
jus diescunt, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli to-
idem, which we call *medietas ling-
gue*, which is a Privilege or Cour-
tesie afforded by the Law to Stran-
gers, 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 Coun-
try-men, if so many can be found,
if not Aliens of any other Coun-
try, who by League are capable.
The office of the Jury is to find
*Veritatem faet*, and of the Judge
to declare *Veritatem juris*.

*It is a Maxim in the Law, Quod
ibi temper fieri debet triatio,
ubi juratores meliorem posse habere notitiam.*

*Their finding is called veredictum,
quasi dictum veritatis.* Cook 4.
Rep. Causes of appeals and Indict-
ments.

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 Impri-
custom for the tryal of matter of
any
A supply, or addition of men to a jury. Tales. Tales de circumstanti- bus, A Tales of the By-flanders.
Jurus utrum, Is a writ that lyeth for the Incumbent, whose Prede-cestor hath alienated his Lands or Tenements: the divers uses of which writ, See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 48.
Jurisdicton (or authority to Mi- nister and execute Laws) Jurisdicton, onis, f.

JU.

Jus, Jufus, a, um.
Justice (or Equity) Justitia, x,c.
A Justice, Juflicarius, ii, m. (i.e.) one that has the Kings Commination to do Justice. They are called Justices per Moto- nymiam Subjetti, 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 limita- tion. Facturi quod ad juflician pertinet secundum legem, et consequ- tadin Anglie.

Capitalis Juflicarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipfo Rege Tenen- da 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 Treafons, Felonies, May- hems, &c. which you may fee in Bratton Lib. 3. Tract. 2. per totum, and in Stawndard’s Pleas of the Crown, from the first Chapter to the fifty first of the first book. But either it was from the begin- ning, or by time it is come to pafs, that he with his Jufllants, hear-
et all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 67. &c. This Court was first called the 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 Crompt. ubi supra. Vide also Kings Bench.

A Justice of the Kings Bench, unus Jusiticiarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Regi tenenda assignatus.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Capitalis Jusiticiarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his affiants 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. Crompt. Jurisdicti- on, 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 Jusiticiarius itineraris omnium Forestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the 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 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. Mansfords 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, pro Statutum anno 32. H. 8. c. 35.

Justices of Assize, Jussticiarii ad capiendas Assitas, are such as were wont by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was offered) into this or that County to take Assizes. The Ground of which Policy was the ease of the Subjects. For whereas these affairs 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. Rie. 2. cap. 2. But this alway to be remembred, that neither Justice of either Bench (nor any other) may be Justice of Assize in his own Country, Anno 8. Rie. 2. cap. 2. & anno 33. H. 8. cap. 24.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Jussticiarii ad audiendum & terminandum, were Justices deputed upon some special or extraordinary
nary occasion, to hear and determine some or more Causes. Fitz-
Herb. in his Nat. Brev. faith the Commission, De Oyer and Terminer,
is directed to certain persons upon any great Assembly, Insurrec-
tion, heinous Demeanour, or Tref-
pass committed. And because the occasion of granting this commis-
sion 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 Er-
rants, except for horrible tref-
passes, and that by the especial fa-
vour of the King. The form of
this Commission, see in Fitz-Herb.
Nat. brev. fol. 110.

Justices in Eyre, Justiciarii Itiner-
rants. The use of these in anci-
ent 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 dif-
fered 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. Gwinneth down in the
preface to his Reading) were
sent but every seven Year once.
These were instituted by Henry
the Second, as Mr. Camden in his
Britannia witnesseth.

Justices of Gaol delivery, Justici-
arii ad Gaulas deliberandas, are
such as are sent 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 mainprize, those Pris-
oners that by Law are not baila-
ble, by the Statute de Finibus, cap.
3. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 251. I. The-
ose by Likelihood, in ancient
time, were sent to Countries upon
several occasions. But afterward Justices of Affitte were like-
wise authorised to this anno 4. Ed.
3. cap. 3.

Justices of Peace, Justiciarii ad
Pacem. Are they that are ap-
pointed by the Kings Commission,
with others, to attend the Peace
in the County where they dwell;
of whom some upon special re-
spect are made of the quorum,
because some busines of impor-
tance may not be dealt in, with-
out 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 vo-
lumus, for the special trust in
them reposed: They were called
Guardians of the Peace, until the
35th Year of King Edward the IIId. cap. 12. where they be called
de Repub. angl. Lib. 2. cap. 19.

Justices of Peace within Liber-
ties, Justiciarii ad Pacem infra li-
bertates, be such in Cities and
other Corporate Towns, as those
others be of any County; and
their authority or Power is all
one within their several Precincts,
Anno 27. H. 8. cap. 25.

Justices,
Judicaries, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwise he could not; it is called a Judicaries, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff, ad judiciandum aliquid, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. Bract. Lib. 4. tract. 6. cap. 13, n. 2. maketh mention of a Judicaries to the Sheriff of London, in a cafe of Dower, fee the new book of Entries, Judicaries.

To justify or make just, Justifico, are.

Justification, Justificatio, onis, f. Justinian (a mans name) Justinus, i. m.

Jut.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, Jutting or Handing out farther than the Residue, Proiecta,orum, n. Prominentiae, arum, f. Protecta, orum, n. Columna Meniana.

Juv.

Juno (a mans name) Juvenalis, is, m.

Keel, (or bottom of a Ship.)

A Keel, a Vessel to cool wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Labrum, i, n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A keeper, Cuftos, Odis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus cuftos Magni Sigilli Angliae. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Eng-
A Kegg of Sturgeon, Sturionarium, ii, n. Turcionarium, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelfsey (in Yorkshire) Ocellum Promontorum.

K E N.

Kendal (in Westmorland) Candalia.
Kendal Barony, Concangium.
Kened River (in Wiltshire) Keneta.
Keneelm (a man's name) Kenelmus, i, m.
Kenehalford Castle (in Warwickshire) Chineghiffi castrum.
A kennel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.
A kennel-raker, Lacunarius, ii, m. Carinarus, ii, m.
Kenet River (in Wiltshire) Cunnetio.
Kent, Cantia, Cantium.
Kentish Saxons, Cantuarita.

K E R.

A Kerchief for women, Rica, x, f.
Calantica, x, f.
A Kernel, properly in nuts, Nucleus, ei, m.
A Kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.
A kertle, (or kirtle) Supparus, i, m.
Kerry County (in Ireland) Kerrealis Comitatus.

K E S.

Kester (a man's name) Kefellerus, i, m.
Kesteven a part of Lincolnshire, Kellevena.

K E T.

A kettle, Caldarium, ii, n. Cabacus, i, m. Goculum, 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) Kalagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hoedus, i, m.
A young kid, Hoedulus, i, m.
A place where kids are kept, Hoedile, is, n.
Of a kid, Hoedinus, 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, Darensea Episcopal.

Kildare Castle (in Meath in Ireland) Laberus.

Kildare Bishoprick in Ireland, Ladensea Episcopal.

Kildare, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.

A kilkerkin, Semicadus, i, m. Cadiolus, i, m.

A kiln for lime (or lime kiln) Caracaria formax.

Killegrow (the Family) Cheligrevus.

K I M.

Kimbolton Castle (in Huntingdonshire) Kinebantum castrum.

K I N.

The Kings Majestie, 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, whereby you may read in Stawnford treat. upon the Statute thereof made, Anno 17. Ed. 2. what the Kings Power is, Vid. Brall. Lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1, and 2.

Kings County (in Ireland) Regis comitatus.

Death of the King, Dimissio Regis.

The Kings Evil, Scrofula, z, 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 King's Hou'shold, and call'd Curia Domini Regis, or Aula Regia; as Mr. Gwin reporteth in the Preface to his Readings, and that, in that and the Exchequer, which were the only Courts of the King, until H. 3. his days, were handled all matters of Justice, as well Civil as Criminal; whereas the Court of Common Pleas might not be so by the Statute, anno 9. H. 3. 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. Glanu. 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 assistance, and Officers thereunto belonging. The Clerk of the Crown, a Protonotary, and other such 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 Thamefinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i, m. Kin by Marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

Akinman, Propinquus, i, m.
**K N.**

**K I R.**

Kirby (the Family) Chirchebierus.
Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmorland) Fanum Sancti Stephani.
Kirtom (in Devonshire) See Crediton.

**K I T.**

A kitchin, Culina, a, f. Coquina, a, f.
A kitchin boy, Puer culinarius.
A kitchin maid, Focaria, a, f.
Of the kitchin, Culinarius, a, um.

**K N E.**

To knead, Deplo, etc.
A kneading Trough, Maistra, a, 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, a, f.
A chopping knife, Culter herbarius, Culter panarius.
A Butcher's chopping knife, Clunaculum, li, n.
A scraping knife, Radula, a, f.
Radens Culter.
A pairing knife, Culter tutorius.
A wood knife, Serama, a, f.
A Shoemakers round cutting knife, Smilium Sutorium.
A Pen-knife, Pennarius cultellus.
Made sharp, like a knife, Cultratus, a, um.

**K N.**

Of a knife, Culterarius, 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, Prænobilis Ordinis Garterii Miles. It signifieth with us, both in divers Statutes and otherwife, one Especial Garter, being the Ensign of a Great and Noble Society of Knights, called Knights of the Garter. This High Order as appeareth 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 Petr. dore Virgil caeleth in another full piction 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 Cazile, the Baffard expelled, and Don Pedro restored by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Aquitaine, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion first Erect this Order in anno 1350. viz., he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and shortly
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 decked 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, agreed with Mr. Camden, and exprelier feteth down the Victories, whence this order was occasioned. Whatsoever beginning it had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one faith, *Nobilitas sub amo- "jacaet,* 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 defired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Instalation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. Seger's book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib. 2. cap. 9.*

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 Regifter who is always Dean of Windsor. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Princes Chamber, called Black Rod. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of Windsor, with the Chappel of St. George, Erected by Edward the Third, and the Chapter-house in the said Castle.

Garter, signifies also the Principal King at Arms among our English Heralds, created by King Henry the Fifth, *Vid. Stow. pag. 584.*

*A Knight Baneret, Banetetus.* 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. *St. 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 Bachelor 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 Bannerer, you may read more in Mr. Searg Norrey his Book.

Mr. Camden faith he cannot fetch the Antiquity of these Knights from further, than King Edward the third, when Englishmen as he there faith, were renowned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath, Miles Balnei. They are the Order of Knights made within the Lift 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 appareled 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 Knight-hood the next day.

Knight Marshall, Marecallus hospitalis. Is an Officer in the Kings house, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the Kings House, and Verge; as also, all Contradicts 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 Country that can dispense 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 cintii, for the Tenor of the writ at this day. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 1. But now there being but few Knights in comparison of former times, and many men of great living in every County. Custom beareth that Esquires may be chosen to this Office, so that they be Resident within the County, for the observation in the choice of these Knights, see the Statutes, and the new book of Entries, verbo Parlamentum. Their Expenditures, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire. Anno 35. H. 8. cap. 11.

Knight-hood, Militaris ordo.

To Knit, Necto, ere.
To know, Cognosco, erc.
To cause to know, Scirefacio, erc.
To show cause. 2. Inst. 473. Ry. 52.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i, m.

Kreckornwell (in —) Uxela.

L A B.

L A C.

A lace (or riband) Atrigmenum, i, n. Tenia, a, f.
Lace, Lacinia, a, f. Inflata, a, f.
Bone-lace, Taniola, a, f.
A Hair-lace, Fasces crinalis.
A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.
To lace, Confringo, erc.
A lackey, Pedilicquus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, a, f. Climax, 4 Inst. 206.
acis, f.
A short ladder, Erifima, atis, n.
A ladder-staff, Interfcalare, is, n.
Ladder-staffs, Scala gradus.
A Lady, Domina, a, f.
A little Lady, Dominula, a, f.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, us, m.
A little Lake, Lacunculus, i, m.

L A M.
L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.
A lamb newly weaned, Avilla, z, f.
A little lamb, Agnellus, i, m.
A lean lamb, Curious agnus.
Lamb, Caro aqua.
Lambard (the Family) Lambertus.
Lambert (a man's name) Lambertus, i, m.
Lambeth (in Surrey) Lamitha, Lomithis.
Lammas day (the Gile or first day of August) Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gala Augusti.
A lamp, Lampas, adis, f.

L A N.

Lancaster Town, Alion, Alione, Alone, Lancastria, Loncastria, Longovicium.
Lancashire, Lancastrensis comitatus.

Of Lancaster, Mediolanensis.
A lance, Lancea, æ, f.
A lancier (one that serves on horse-back with a lance) Lancetius, ii, m. Doryphorus, i, m.
A Chirurgeons lance or fleam, (an instrument used in letting Blood) Scalprum, i, n.

To lance, cut, or open a sore, Sacrifico, are.
To be lanced, Sacrificor, ari.
A lancing or opening of a sore, Sacrificatio, onis, f.

Land, Fundus, i, m.
Fallow land, Vervatium, i, n.
New broken land, Novale, is, n.
Arable land, Arvum, i, n.
Terra Arrabilis.

L A N.

Land covered with water, Terra aqua cooperta.
A rood of land, Rodata, æ, f.
A ridge of land, Selio terræ.
A neck of land, Isthmus, i, m.
A hide of land, (100 acres) Hidera terræ. Swolinga, æ, f.
A Teem of Land, Quadrugata terræ.
A Yard-land (40 acres) Virga-terra.

Twelve acres of land, Solidata terræ.
As much land as one Plough can till in a year, Sulinda & Soldinga, æ, f.
A small piece of land, Fruttum terræ.
Land that may be tilled or ploughed, Excutabilis terræ.
Fresh land that hath not been long Ploughed, Terra frigca.
A field or land to be manured, Terrenum, i, n.

The crop or profits of land, Vegetura terræ, Vestitura Bosci. i Mon. 780.

Going forth and Issuing out of land, Egrediens, & Exeunus e Terris.
To levy (or raise money) on lands, Levo, are.

Landaffe, Landava.
Bishop of Landaffe, Episcopus Landavenensis.
A quarter of a yard land, Ferlingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdellum terræ Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, æ, f.
Langdon (the Family) De Lang- donna, & Landa.

A lantern, Laterna, æ, f.
A dark lantern (or thieves lantern) Latera Secreta.

The lantern of a Ship or Galley, also a great lantern on the top of a Tower to light & guide Ships into a Harbor, Pharos, i, m.

A lan-
A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i., m.

Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryshire.)

Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antivefeum, Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum Prom.

L A O.

Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapidarius, ii., m.

Lapfe, Lapsus, ús, m. It is a flip 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 Lapfe, or Lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or flipp'd his opportunity. Anno 13. Eliz. cap. 12. This Lapse growth as well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Resignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cause comprehended in the Statute. Anno 13. 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 stollen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. Vid. Stawneford.

Lard, Lardum, i., n.

A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii., n. Carnarium, ii., n. Prom-priarium, ii., n.

Large (or broad) Largus, a., um.

To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ired ad Largum.

A hanging larum with minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.


A last for shoe-makers, Calus, i., m. Muftricula, a., f.

Laftage, Laftagiumii., n. (i. e.) a Cuffman in Fairs and Markets, paid for Carrying of things, or for wares sold by the Last, also the Balast of a Ship.

L A T.

A latch of a door, Clostrum, i., n.

The lachet of a shoe, Cordia, a., f.

Late, Tardus a., um.

Lately, Nuper.

A latch
A lath (or little board) Assilia,
A lath (or shingle) Scindula,
A lath (or great part of a County) Lattrum, i. n.
A lath (or part of a County, containing three or more hundreds) Leda,

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 Invenitus in Balliva, &c. Ut in curia nostra coram nobis sufficienter testatum est quod præd. &c. latitat & discurrat in committatu tuo. Id circ an tibi praecipimus quod capit præd. T. Si invenitus fuerit in Balliva tua, &c eum salvum custodias, ita quod hactenus corpus ejus coram nobis apud Westm. die, &c. ad respond. &c.

A lattis (or a window with bars) Transeenna, a, f. Clathrus, i. m.

L A U.

Alaudecre (or washing place) Lavacrum, i. n. Lavatorium, ii. n.
Lauden, or Labben (in Scotland) Laudenia, Laudonia.

To lavis, Abstumo, ere.
A laundres, Lorrix, icis, f. Candidate, icis, f.
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) Plumbofusus, a, um.

Lead oar, 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 Plumbae.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.

A r o w of lead, Plumbi lamina.

A pellet of lead, Plumbata, x, f.

Glans plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or sodder together) Plumbo, are.

Plumbo conglutinare.

A sheet of lead, Charta Plumbae.

Leah (a womans name) Laxa, x, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, ndis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartae.

L. E.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, x, f. 2 Mon. 853.
A league (or agreement) Fœcundus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.
A leating, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanness, Macies, ci, 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 Leaf, Letta, x, f.

Dimissio, onis, f.

Leased, Traditus, a, um.

A lease (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninium.

A leaseome, Lefura, x, f. 1 Fos 144.

At least, Ad minus, Ad minimum.

Leather, Corium, ii, n.

Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.

A thong of leather, Loruni, i, n.

Of Buff leather, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of Leather, Scorteus, a, um.

Coriaceus, a, um.

Covered with leather, Pellicus, a, um.

Utensils of leather, Corium tan-natum.

A leather dresser, Allutarius, ii, m.

A leather seller, Pelio, onis, m.

A leather sellers trade, Pelliparia, x, f.

To tan leather, Tannare.

To dreef leather, Concinnare.

Coria.

Upper leather, Obfragulum, i, n.

To leave, Relinquo, cre.

Leave (or permission) Permissio, onis, f.

To
LE.

To leave at (or aim at) Colli-
mo, are.

To leave (or make plain) Plano,
are: Complano, are.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, Inermentatus, a,
um.

A leaver (or bar to lift, or bear
up timber) Palanga, x, f.

Using a leaver, Venticularius, a,
um.

He that turns a wine-press with
a leaver, Venticarius, ii, m.

A leven or leven, Levina, x, f. Af-
sfementum, i, n.

LEC.

Lechlade (in Gloucestershire)
Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lathe-
lada.

LED.

Ledah (a woman's name) Lada,
x, f.

LEE.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Ca-
frum Lodanum.

Lees (or Dregs) of Wine, Flo-
ces.

Lees (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces,
ium, f.

A leet Court, Leta, x, f. Reg.
124. Spel. 431. Vitis frances
plagii.

LEF.

Left, Relictus, a, um.

LEG.

Legacester (in-) Legionum ci-
itas. See Ilca.

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, x, f.

Legible (or to be read) Legibilit,
le, adj.

Legitimate, Legimus, a, um.

LEI.

Leicester town, Legacestria, Le-
gecestria, Leiceaftria, Liceftria,
Legoria, Leogoria, Ratex.

Leicester, or Lefter, (the fami-
ly) De Leicestria.

Leighlin in Caterlough (in Ireland)
Lechlinia.
Leith Town (in Scotland) Letha.
Leiton, in Essex (or near it) Du-
rolitum.

LEM.

Lemfter (in Herefordshire) Leo-
fenfe & Leconfenfe Cœnobium, Le-
onis monasterium, Leocenfe coe-
nobium.

LEN.

Lenifter province (in Ireland) Læ-
genia.

Leneham (in Kent) Durolenum,
Durolevum.

Lenitive, Mitigatoria.

Lent, or lent season, Quadrage-
sima.
sufficient Writhe, 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. Sed. 1. F. See the Statute, Anno 7. R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriaæ vel Literæ Cambiæ.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes. Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. Anno 19. H. 7. cap. 7. and they are so termed of their form because they are Patents, (i.e.) open with the seal hanging, ready to be shewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will say, that Letters patents may be granted by common Persons, you may find to that effect in Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 35. E. Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common speech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitiae

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Lettley (the Family) De Læto, Loco.

LEV.

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.

Levati facias, Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a
Sum of money upon Lands and Tenements, of him that hath forfeited a Recognizance, &c. Regist. Orig. fol. 298. b. & 300 b.

Levavi facias dama de d[isse]stibus. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levy ing of damages, wherein the Diffidor hath formerly been condemned to the disseised. Regist. fol. 214. b.

Levavi facias residuum debiti. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levy ing 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.

Levavi 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 Debtor's goods, as will satistie the whole Debt. Regist. Orig. fol. 300. a.

A level, Levella, x, f. Co. Entr. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendiculum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad Perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendiculator, oris, m.

Leviable, Leviabilis, le, adj. Responibilis, le, Adj.

Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Breconshire, or near it) Loventum.

Levin river (in Scotland) Leonanius, Levenus.

Levie, Levere. It is used in our Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, Kitchin fol. 180. or to caft up, as to Levy a Ditch. Old Nat. brev. fol. 110.

or to gather and exact, as to Levy money, Vide Levavi facias.

L E W.

Lewis Island, the largest of the Hebrides, Ebuda vel Hebuda Secunda, Hebuda occidentali tor. Le- villia.

Lewis (a mans name) Ludovicus, i, m.

Llewellyn (a mans name) Leonellus, i, m.

Lewkn (the Family) Leucangorius.

L E X.

Lexington (the Family) De Lex- intuna.

L E Y.

A ley, Terra Subcessiva.

L H E.


L I A.

Liable (chargeable) Onerabilis, le, adj. Responibilis, le, Adj.

L I E.

A libel, Libellus, i, m. Lex. 80. It literally significeth a little book, but by use it is the Original Declaration of any act in the Civil Law, Anno 2. H. 5. cap 3. & anno 2. Ed. 6. cap. 13. It significeth also a criminal or scandalous Report of any man caft abroad, or otherwise unlawfully Published in
writing, but then for difference

take, it is called an Infamous Li-
bel. famosus Libellus.

Liberat Chae'na habenda, Is a Writ
Judicial granted to a man for a
free chafe 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 Treas-
urer, Chamberlains and Barons of
the Exchequer, or Clerk of the
Hamper, &c. for the Payments of
any annual Pension, or other sums
granted under the Broad Seal.
Vid. Brook Tit. Taye D' Exchequer,
nim. 4. Regist. Orig. fol. 192. 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 Gaoler from the Ju-
fices for the delivery of a Priso-
ner, that hath put in Bail for his
appearance. Lamb. Eiren. lib. 3.
cap. 2.

Libertas, Is a privilege held by
Grant or prescription, whereby
men enjoy some benefit or
favour beyond the ordinary sub-
ject. Liberties Royal what they
be, see in Braut. Lib. 2. cap. 5.
Brook hoc Titulo.

Libertatus allocandus, Is a writ
that lyeth for a Citizen or Burgefs
of any City, that contrarily to the
Liberties of the City or Town
whereof he is, is impeached be-
fore the Kings Justices, or Justices
Errants, or Justice of the Foreft,
&c. that refuseth or deferreth to
allow his Privilege. Regist. Orig.
229.

Liberty, Libertatis, atis, f.
To set one at liberty, Libero, are.
A liberty (or Franchise) Socna,
&c. f.

A library, Bibliotheca, æ, f.
A library keeper, Librarius, ii, m.
Bibliothecarius, ii, m.

Librata terra, containeth four
Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang
thirteen acres. Skene de verb. Sig-
nif. verbo Bonata terra, See Farding
Deal of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lich-
feldia, Lychefeldia.

Of Lichfield, Lecefeldenis, Li-
cefeldenis.

Licentia transserandii, Is a writ
or warrant directed to the Keepers
of the Port at Dover, &c. will-
ing them to let some pafs quietly
over Sea, that hath formerly ob-
tained the Kings licence thereunto.
Regist. Orig. fol. 193. 6.

Licentious, Licentiolus, a, um.
A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.

L I D.

Lidford (in Devonshire) Lide-
forda.

L I E.

Lie, made of asbes, Lixivium,
ii, n.

Lieutenant, Locum tenens. It
signifieth with us sometimes, him
that occupieth the Kings Place, or
represents his Person, and then
he is called the Kings Lieutenant,
anno 4. H. 5. cap. 6. So it is used
anno 2. dy 3. Ed. 6. cap. 2. whence
that Officer seemeth to take his
beginning, you may read also in

Mr.
Mr. Manwood's first part of Forest Laws, pag. 114. 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, Prefectus limitaneus, Caufos limitis.


In lieu, In loco, compensatione.

L I F.

Life, Vita, æ, f.

Liffy river, (in Ireland) Libnius.

To lift up, Levo, are.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie with) Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligance, Ligantia, æ, f. It some time signifieth the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord, as anno 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 2.

Light horse-men, Equites levis armaturae.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium, ii, n.

A lighter, Rataria, æ, f. Remulus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo, onis, f.

Ligur Isle on the coasts of France, Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, m.

Bird-line, Vifcum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus aucupariorius, virga, vilicata, Festuca vilicata.

Lime to make mortar, Calx, cis, f.

A lime Kiln, Calcifurnium, ii, n.

Spel. 116.

Lime pits, Foveæ calcariae.

A lime burner (or lime maker) Calcarius, ii, m.

Limitation of affize, Limitatione affise. It is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must alledge himself or his Ancestor to have been feilled of lands, sued for by a writ of affise, vid. the Statute of Merton, cap. 8. anno 20. H. 3. and West. 1. cap. 28. and anno 32. H. 8. cap. 2. See anno 1. M. 1. p. 5.

A limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.

To limit (or set bounds) Limito,


Lime-hull. See Lime.

Limerick country (in Ireland) Limiris comitatus.

To limn (or paint with colours) Miniculor, ari.

A limner, Miniculator, oris, m.

Miniator, oris, m.

A limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

A limon, Malum limonicum Limones, num, m.

Limfus (the Family) De Limefis.

L I N.

Lin river (in Nottinghamshire) Linus.

A lineage (or stock) Prospapia, æ, f.

Lineal (as lineal descent successive) Linealis, le, adj.

A link is the tenth part of a Pole, Longitudo & latitudo aeræ terræ Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincinot, Lincolnia, Lindescolina, Lindescollina.
civitas, Lindecollinum, Lidocolina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.  
Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus Lincolnensis.  
Linsey (a part of Lincolnshire)  
Lindefia, Lindifi, Lindisgla.  
A line (which Masons or Carpenters use) Linea, x, f.  
A line with a plummet, Perpendicularum, li, n.  
A slope line, Hyporhenula, x, f.  
A plumb-line (or level) Amphis, is, f.  
To line, draw, or square out by line or level, Lavigo, are.  
To draw a line about, Circumscribo, etc.  
A line (as in writing) Linea, x, f.  
Line (or flux) Linum, i, n.  
To line a garment, Duplico, are.  
Adduplico, are.  
The lining of a garment, Pannus subducticus. Suffultura, x, f.  
To link, Cateno, are. Concate- 
nou, are.  
A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n.  
Fax, acis, f.  
Linen, Liniteum, i, n.  
Fine linen, Liniceum teine, Sin- 
don, onis, f.  
Linen wore next the skin, Inte- 
rula, x, f.  
Cloathed with linen, Linicateus, a, um.  
Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.  
A linen weaver, Liniceo, onis, m.  
A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.  
Of linen, Liniceus, a, um.  
To make linen, Linifico, are.  
A linen draper, Linicarius, ii, m.  
Linne (the Family) De Linna.  
Linn (in Norfolk) Linum, Lin- 
num Regis.  
Linsley-woolfe, Linostema, atis, n.  
Vcfts ex Lino & Lana.
Hardness of the liver, Scirrhoma, \( \text{\`\`\`}\).

Of the liver, Hepaticus, a, um.


In the other signification it betokeneth a delivery of Possession.

Livery in the third signification, is the writ which lieth for the heir to obtain the Possession, or seining of his Lands at the King's hands, which see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 155.

Livery of seisin, Liberatio seisiniæ. Livery of Seisin, is a solemnity that the Law requireth for the parting 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 Feoffee 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 hafp 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, hafp, branch, twig, or turf, and the Feoffer laying, 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. 1. c. 7. Sel. 59.

A Livery in Law, is when the Feoffee faith 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 Feoffe so 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, although the Land lie in another County. Cook on Lit. 1. c. 7. Sel. 59. and S. Rep. Sharps case.

There is a diversifi between the Livery of Seisin of Land, and the delivery of a Deed; for if a man deliver a Deed without paying 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 lays to the
the Feeoffice, 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 strongly against him.

And therefore if one give Land to a man for hereditum, this shall be a Fee-simple to him, although this 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 Beinstin.

Livita (a Woman's name) Livia, x, t.

L I Z.


L O A.

A load (or burden) Onus, ôris, n.
A load to avoid water, Lada, x, f. Speli 4.
To load, Onero, are.
A loader, Onerator, oris, m.
A load-stone, Magnes, eris, m.
A loaf of bread, Unus panis. Col-
Lysa, x, f.

Loam (or mudwall) Lucamen-
tum, n.
Loam tempered with Chopt Straw, Lustrum paleatum.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, 1, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifies in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example. The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. Kitchin 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 Grants, 30.

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. Fleta lib. 4. cap. 15. num. 1.

Locii (the Family) De Lasy.
A lock of a door, Sera, x, f.
A spring-lock, Sera lasonica.
The key of a spring-lock, Clavis laconica.
To lock, Sero, are.
A lock-smith, Faber Serarius.
A lock (or flock) of wool, Floc-
cans, i, m.
A lock of hair, Cirrus, i, m.
A curled lock of hair, Cincinnus, i, m.
Locks and Tores, Capilli intorti.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitiori-
ari.
A lodge, Logia, x, f. 1 Mon.
A little lodge, Tuguriolum, i, n.
A lodge (or summer-house) Nu-
bilarium, ii, n. Suffugium Imbris & folis.
A lodging, Diversorium, i, n. 1
Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. 1. Fo. 63.
Hospitium, ii, n. 1 Fo. 74. Hospi-
tatio, onis, f.
Lodowick (a mans name) Lodov-
icus, i, m.

A loft, Tabulatum i, n.
An upper loft, Pifaculum, i, n.

Logick (the art of reasoning and
of Disputation) Logica, x, f.
A Logician, Logicus, i, m.
Logh, Lutheia, or Louthea (in
Scotland) Loutheia, Leutca.
Loghor (in South-wales) Leu-
carum.

London, Londinense oppidum,
Londonia, Londinium, Londonum,
Londonia, Lundinum, Lundoma,
Lundonium.
Bishop of London, Episcopus Lon-
donienfsis.
Longchamp (the Family) De lon-
gampo.
Longshee (the Family) De Lon-
g followed.
Longwile (the Family) De lon-
gan Villa.

A weavers loom, Jugum Texto-
ris.
A loop hole for a button or such
like, Tranfenna, x, f.
To loose (or unity, or make loose)
Solvo, ere.

To lopp, (top, or shored trees)
Amputio, are.
Lopped, Loppatus,um. Plo.469.
Ra. Ent. 490.
Lopping, Amputatio, onis, f.

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 fore
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 ho-
nourable by Office, as Lord Chief
Justice, &c. and sometime to a

D d 4
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, i, m. Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii. Lordship (or Signiory) Dominium, ii, n. A Lordship or Privileged place with Power to keep Courts, Soca, x, f. Lordly (or stately) Imperiosus, a, um.

A U S.

Lofs, Deperditum, i, n. Amifus, us, m. Loft, Amifius, 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. Lovel (the Family) Lupellus. Loughborough (in Leicestershire) Lupus, i, m. See Luttrellerth.
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, Illuba, x, f.
Revocatorium accipitrum, Scapus pinnarum.
To lure a hawk, Affuescere accipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lute, Teftudo, inis, f. Barbiton, ti, n.
A litaquif, Barbitis, x, m.
A lute string, Chorda, x, f.
Lutterworth (in Leicestershire)
Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.

L Y C.

Lycafe (a woman's name) Lycafe, es, f.
Lycurgus (a man's name) Lycurgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a woman's name) Lydia, x, f.

L Y N.

Lyved, Duplicatus, a, um.

M A B.

Mabel (a woman's name) Mabella, x, f.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, x, f. Gestamen, inis, n.
A sergeant at mace, Serviens ad Clavam.
Macegriefs, Magherarii, orum, m. (i.e.) those that wittingly buy and sell stolen flesh. Crompt J ust.
Peace, f. 1393, a.
Mace (a spice) Macis, is, f.
Maclenith (in Montgomeryshire)
Maglova, Maglona.

M A D.

Mad, Infanus, a, um.
Madam (a title given to a Lady)
Domina mea.
Madness, Insania, x, f.
Made (or done) Fadus, a, um.
A magician, Magus, i, m.
Magick, Magica, x, f.
Magdalen (a woman's name)
Magdala, x, f.
Magistracy (the Office of a Magistrate)
Magistratus, ús, 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 English, 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 called the Charter of the Forrest, established with it, which in quantity was the lesser of the
the two. We have now no anci- 
enter 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 peney of all the 
moveable goods, both of the Spi-
rity and Temporalty through-
out 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 Ho-
linshed ubi supra.

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, 
um.

Magnificence, Magnificencia, x, s.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago (a mans name) Mago, 
onis, m.

MAI.

A maid, Virgo, f; 
Maid Iyle (in the east of Scotland) 
Emonia.

A maid servant, Serva, x, f.

A chamber (or waiting) maid, 
Cubicularia, x, f. Ancilla Cubici-
ularia.

Maidenhead (in Berkshire) Alau-
nodunum.

Maidstone (in Kent) Madus vag-
iacae, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a 
Corporal hurt whereby a man los-
seth the use of any member, that 
is or might be any defence unto 
him in Battle. The Canonists call 
it Membri Mutilatio or Obtrancatio, 
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. Glamis lib. 14. cap. 7. See 
Braiton a large, & Brit. cap. 25. 
& Stawnf. pl. cor. lib. 1. cap. 41. 
and the Law Terms who faith 
thus; Maim is, where by the 
wrongful act of another, any Mem-
ber is hurt, or taken away, where-
by the Party so hurt, is made un-
perfect 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 joynet 
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 Crook-
ed, 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 les-
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 ra-
er a Deformity of body, than 
dimination of Strength; by a maim 
a member is hurt, or taken away, 
by reason whereof the Party is les-
able, and made unperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under 
all Felonies deferring death, and 
above all other inferior offences, 
so as it may be truly said of it, 
that it is inter crimina maiorá mini-
munum & inter minorá maximum, vi-
ta & membra sunt in potestate Re-
gis. The life and members of 
every subject are under the Prote-
cion of the King. Cook on Lit.

In my Circuit (faith Sir Edward 
Cook) in anno 11. Jacobi Regis, in 
the County of Leicestershire, one 
Wright, a young, strong, and luffty 
Rogue, to make himself impotent, 
thereby
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. Sed. 194.

The Party only shall recover damages in Mainm, Leigh Phil. Com. fo.155. Vide, the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord Coventry's Act. In some Cafes it is made Felony.

To mainm, Mahemio, are. Cow. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo, are.

Mainprize, Manucaaprio, onis, 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, Manucaaptor, oris, m. (i.e.) He that doth thus undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety, or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Manuteneo, ere.

Maintenance, Manutenentia, a.f. In our Common Law it is used in the evil part, for him that secon- deth a Cause depending in suit between others, either by Lending of money, or making friends for either party towards his help. Amo 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 Inflit. c. 28.

When one laboureth the Jury, if it be put to appear, or if he Instruct them to put them in fear, or the like, he is a maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth against him.

Manutenentia est duplex. 1. Curialis, in Courts of Justice, pendente placito. 2. Ruralis, to stirr 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 Inflit. c. 28.

And when a mans Act in this kind is by Law accounted maintenance, and when not, vid. Broke titulo maintenance, and Kitchin fol. 202. & seq. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 172. and Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 38. The writ that lieth against a man for this offence is likewise called a writ of Maintenance.


M A K.

To make good, Firmam facere. 2 Rol. 738.

M A L.

Malachy (a mans name) Malachias, a.m.
A male (or satchel) Bulga, a, f.
A malefactor, Malefactor oris, m.
Malice, Malicia, a, f.
Male on the river Shannon (in Ireland) Mכולicum.
Maldon (in Essex) Colonia vitricensis, Camaldunun, Camoldunum, Camoludunum, Camulodunum, Camulodunum, Mealdunum.

A mal-
M A.

A malkin (an Instrument to make an Oven clean) Peniculus, i, m. Penicillus, i, m. Penicillus furnarius.


Mallicere, commonly Mallyver (the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Malovell (the Family) Malus Lupellus.

Malmsbury (in Wiltshire) Bladunum; fortasse a noto nemore vicino. Maidulphi curia, Maidulphi urbs, Maldunense Monasterium, Malmebury, Meldunum.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunensis.


M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Parish, Sitheundus, i, m. Custo 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, i, n.

The kindred of a man that is slain, Walletheria & Walletheria, æ, f.

The price of a mans Life, Wera, x, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, aris, f.

Man Island, Eubonia, Mannia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior (to distinguish it from Anglesey) Monabia, Mona-
da.

Bishop of the Isle of man, Episcopus Menevenis.

Manasses (a mans name) Manasses, is, m.

Mancastle (in Lancashire) Manucium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire) Manduellum.

Manchester (in Lancashire) Manucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administre, are.

A Manciple, Opsonatur, oris, m. Afn. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth Vittuals, 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 Judges, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, verbo Mandatum.

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a beast, Juba, x, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, where-with Prisoners are bound by the bands) Manice, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, æ, f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a, um.

A manger, Praelepe, is, n.

A manning (or mens days work) Manopera, æ, f.

A Manor or Lordship, Manerium, i, n.

A manor house, Domus Manerialis. Cw. 165. 2 Mon. 348.

A Free
A free manor, Alodium, ii, n.
A Lord of a manor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Maneriis.
Manor or Manners (the Family) De Maneriis.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.
A flowered Silk mantle, Loricum Sericium 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, æ, f.

A plank of maple, Mollucum, ci, n.
A map, for description of Countries or of the whole world, Tabula Cosmographica.

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, æ, f.
A march pane (or spice Cake) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Dulciarius.

A marching, Expeditio onis, f.
The marches or borders of Wales, Marchia Wallia, Cow. 168. Lex, 21. Pry. 33.
A Marchioness, Marchionissa, æ, f.

Of the Marches (or March the Family) De Marchia.
Marchella (a woman's name) Marchella, æ, f.

A mare, Equa, æ, f. Caballæ, æ, f.
A mare-colt, Equula, æ, f.
A margin, Margo, inis, d. g.
A mariner, Nauta, æ, f.
Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimemus, a, um.
A mark (note or sign) Stigma, æ, 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, Mena, æ, f.
A sea mark (or Beacon with a light) to direct ships into the Haven in dark night) Pharus, i, m.
A Mark of money in Silver, 13, s. 4 d. in Gold eight Ounces, Marca, æ, f. We use ordinarily, Tredescim Solidos & quatuor Denarios, unless in translation of Deeds.

A Mark of Silver, Mancula, æ, f.
Mark (a man's name) Marcus, i, m.

St. Mark's day, Festa sancti Marci Evangelistæ.
To mark upon the edge, Praefigno, are.

A market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow. 169.
A fish-market, Piscaria, æ, f. Macellum, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.
A market-woman, Foraria, æ, f.
Money given for standing in the market. Mefiticum, ci, n.
To foresell all the market, Præmercator, ari.

A foreseller of the Market, Præmercator, oris, m. Propola, æ, m.
Margery (a woman's name) Margaretæ, æ, f.
Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cunetio, Marlebrigia.

Marle,

A marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n. Lex. 84. Margaritium, ii, n.

Marmaduke (a mans name) Marmaducus, i, m. Marmalade, Cotoneatum, i, n.

Gelatina Cidoniorum.

A Marquis, Marchio, onls, m. They are Lords of dignity, and are in Honour and account next unto Dukes.

A marquissete (or marquisship) Marchionatus, us m. Marriabile (or Marriageable) Nubilis, le.

The Marriage bed, Leftus Juga-lis.

Marriage, Maritagium, ii, n. A Marriage (or wedding) Nuptiae, arum, f.

A contract of marriage, Pattio nuptialis.

To marry, Marito, are.

Married, Maritatus, æ, um. A fine to the Lord for the marriage of a tenants daughter, Marchetum, i, n.

Marrow, Medula, æ, f.

A marsh or watery ground, Mariscus, i, m.

Fresh marsh, Mariscus friscus.

Salt marsh, Mariscus saltus.

Lord marshal of England, Magnus Marschallus Anglicæ. Mention is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marshal of England. Anno 17. H. 4. cap. 7. Or 14. Or anno 17. R. 2. ca. 2. His Office confieth especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereas you may read in Lupanus, and Titius, Lib. 2. ca. de Conestabili, mariscaldo, &c. But he that will know the Office of our Lord Marshall, 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-Marshall, Vice-marechal-lus, i, m.

A marshals man that scourges offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Marisca.

Le marshal (the Family) Marecallus.

The marshals fee, Mareciata, æ, f. It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the seat of the Marshal, of whom see Crompt. Jurid. 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. Or anno 2. H. 4. ca. 23.

Letters of mart or marque, Literæ repriutoriæ.

Mart, Litteræ prifales.

Counter mart, Repriailæ.

Martha (a womens name) Mar-tha, æ, f.

Martin (a mans name) Martini, i, m.

St. Martins day, Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Militalis, 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,
A master of arts, Magister artium, in artibus Magister.

Master of the rolls, Magister Rotulorum Curiae Cancelleriae Domini Regis. He is an affiant to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes there, and giveth Orders. Comp. Jurisdis. fol. 41. his Title in his Patents (as I have heard) is Clericus parvis bauge, custos Rotulorum et 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. faith, that he might not unfily be called Custos archivorum. He feemeth 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 affiants in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord keeper of the Great Seal in matters of Judgment, of these there be some Ordinary, and some extraordinary. Of Ordinary, there are 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 Chancellors discretion) the Interlocutory report, and some...
Sometyme the final determination of Caufes there depending,

Master of the Court of Wards and Liberies, Magifter Curiae Wardi & Liberatura. He is the chief and Principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liberies, named and alſigned by the King, to whom Cufody the Seal of the Court is committed. He at the entring upon his Office, taketh an Oath before the Lord Chancelor of England, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to Minifter equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the beſt of his Cuning, 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 endeavouer to the uttermoſt of his Power, to fee the King juſtly answered, of all ſuch Profits, tents 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 cafe or matter de‐ pending before him, or wherein the King ſhall be Party, whereby any prejudice, losses, hindrance, or diſhierſion, ſhall be or grow to the King, Anno 33. H. 8. cap. 33.

Master of the Horſe, Magifter Equorum Domini Regis. He is the King's Officer of the King's Stable, being an office of high account, and always befrowed upon some Nobleman, both valiant and Wife. The Master of the Horſe is mentioned Anno 39.

Maitre of the Poffes; or Poff-maſter of England. Magifter curforum Angliae. Is an officer of the Kings Court, that hath the appointing, placing, and displacing of all ſuch through England, as provide Poff-hores for the speedie paffing of the Kings Messengers, and other business, in the through fair Tows where they dwell; as alſo to fee, 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 Poff-hores, either from or to the Sea, or other borders, or places within the Realm. He like‐ wise 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.

Maitre of the Ordinance, Magifter 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.

Maitre of the Armory, Magifter Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and overſight of his Majesties Armour, for his Persſon or Horſes, or any other Provision or store thereof in any standing Armories, with command, that hath the Rule and Charge of the Kings stable, being an office of high account, and always befrowed upon some Nobleman, both va‐ liant and Wife. The Maitre of the Horſe is mentioned Anno 39.
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 waft the Princes treasure, and extremely 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 signified 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 Master Master General, anno 35. Eliz. cap. 4. If you desire to read more of him, see Mr. Digs his Stratificios.

Master of the Wardrobe, Magister Garderobe 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, Tapestry 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 King’s Household, Magister Hospiti Domini Regis. Is in his first Title called Grand Master or Great Master of the King’s Household, and beareth the same Office as he did, that was wont to be called Lord Steward of the King’s most honourable household, Anno 32. Hen. 8. cap. 39. whereby it appeared that the name of this Office was then changed.

Master of the Jewel house, Magister Dominus Jocalium Domini Regis. Is an Officer in the King’s 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 Queen’s 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, Revelorum & Mascarum.

Master-ship, Magisterium, ii, m. The master of a ship, Patronus, i, m. E E
The masters mate, Optio gubernatoris, Socius Magistri, Proreta, x, m.
One that runs from his master, Herifuga, x, m.
A mastiff dog, Molosus, i, m.
A mastiffs collar, made with leather and nails, Millium, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, Storea, x, f. Teges, i, m.
A match to keep fire, commonly made of a fine kind of cord, Myxus, i, m. Fomes ignarius.
A match (or wick of a candle) Fungus Lucernae, Lucernarium, ii, n.
A match made of Brimstone, or like matter, and a card apt to take fire, Sulphuratum, i, n.
Material, Materiatus, a, m.
A matericide (one that killeth his own Mother) Matricida, x, m.
A matron, Matrona, x, f.
Matte (or substance whereof any thing is made) Materia, x, f.
It makes no matter, Nihil referre.
Material, Materialis, le, adj.
Matthew (a mans name) Matthaeus, i, m.
Matthews (a mans name) Matthias, x, m.
St. Matthew's day, Festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli.
A mathematician, Mathematicus, i, m.
A mattock (or pick-axe) Marra, x, f. Bitalium, ii, n.
Matrasal (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) Calvistrum, i, n.
Mault, Brafium, ii, n.
Sweetish mault, Brafium dulci-culum.
Maulting (or mault making) Granificium ii, n.
A mauls-house, Brafatorium, ii, n.
A mault kiln, Fumarium farra-rium.
Mault, meal (or flour) Polenta, x, f.
A maulsfer, Brafiator, oris, m.
Mauley (the Family) De Malo Lacu.
Maurice (a mans name) Mauritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Mawd (a womans name) Matilda, x, f.
Mawdlin (a womans name) Magdalena, x, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (a mans name) Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of may, Maius, i, m.

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i, n.
Meal of wheat, Farina tritica.
Meal of barley, Farina hordeacea.
Meal of oats, Farina avenacea.
The refuse of meal, Bultellum, i, n. Lex. 22.
To sift meal, Subcerno, ece.
A meal
A meal five, Cribrum pollinarium.
A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.
Mean (or mesne) Medius, ii, m.
Mean rates, Media rates.
Mean profits, Media proficua.
The meadels (or disease) Morbilli, orum, m.
A mead-vat, Vas Pandoxato-rium.
A measure, Mensura, æ, f.
A measure of ten bushels, Mitta, æ, f.
Heaped measure, Cumulus, i, m.
To measure, Mensuro, are.
To measure out by feet, Podismo, are.
The measuring of solid things, Stereometrica, æ, f.
Meat (or food or victuals) Esculenta, æ, f. Ry. 43.
Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.
Dainty meat, Daps, apis, f.
Roast meat, Assum, i, n. Assatura, æ, f.
Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n. Carelixa.
A mes of meat, Gestaarius, ii, m.
Ferculum, i, n.
A dish of several sorts of Meat, Sátira, æ, f.
Dishes of meat, Vasa escharia.
Minced meat, Minutali, alis, n.
A chop of meat, Offa, æ, f.
A tid bit, meat well dressed, Pulpamentum, i, n.
To dress meat, Coquinar, ari.
A dressing of meat, Coatura, æ, f.

One that brings in meat and sets it on the Table, Infantor, oris, m.
Meath county (in Ireland) Media, Midia.
Of Meath, Midenis.
Meaux abbey (in Yorkshire) Monasterium de Melfa.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, æ, um.

Medemenham (in —) Mediamnis.
A Medicine, Drug or Physick, Medicina, æ, f. Pharmacum, i, n.
Medway River (in Kent) Medegnaia, Medweagus.

The megrim (a pain in the Temples of the Head) Hemicrania, æ, f.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in Scotland) Maleos.
Melchisedeck (or mess name) Melchisedecus, i, m.
Melius inquirendo, Is a writ that lyeth for a second Inquiry, as what Lands and Tenements a man died seized of, where partial dealing is suspected upon the writ, Diem clausit extremum. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 255.
ME.

To melt (or make soft by Fire.) Liquefacio, ere. Liquefacito, ere.
A melter, Fusor, oris, m. Liquefactor, oris, m.
Melted, Fusus, a, um. Liquarius, a, um.
A melting, Fusura, æ, f.
A melting-house for metal, Ultra-
na, æ, f.

MEM.

A member (or part of the body properly) Membrum, i, n.
Memorable (or worthy of remem-
brance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Mem-
orandus, a, um.
A memorial (sign or Monument of remem-
brance) Memoriale, lis, n.

MEN.

A mender (or repairer) Refector, oris, m.
Amending (or repairing) Rectio, onis, f.
A menial servant, Menialis Servi-
ens.
Mention (or a mentioning of any thing) Mentio, onis, f.
Fit to be mentioned, Commem-
orandus, æ, um.
To make mention, Memoro, are.
Mentionem facere.

MER.

Mercenary, Mercenarius, a, um.
A Mercer that selleth all kinds of small wares by retail, Tabernarius, ii, m. Propola, æ, m.
A Mercer that selleth Silks and Velvets as in London, Mercerus, i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Serico-pola, æ, m.

ME.

Mercery, Mercimonia, æ, f. Mecer-
eria, æ, i. Pry. 197.
A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.
A merchant adventurer, Mercator & negotiator.
A merchant Taylor, Mercator ferior.
To deal as a merchant (to sell) Merchandizo, are.
A society of Merchants, Haufa, æ, f.
Merchandize, Mercandiza, æ, f.
Mercury (a mans name) Mercu-
rius, ii, m.
Mercy, Misericordia, æ, f.
Merionithshire (in Wales) Merio-
nthia, Merionia, Terra filiorum Canani.

MES.

Mesobines (the Family) De Mic-
cenis.
The mesentery (or midle of the Bowels or Entrails) Mefenterium, ii, n.
A message (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, ã, n.
A mess of pottage, Ferculum jul-
culi.
A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m.
Nunciator, oris, m. Ferro, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.
A mesusage, Mesuagium, ii, n. Co.
Lit. 56. Is a dwelling house, Weft part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines Seft. 26. But by the name of a mesusage may pafs also a Courtillage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-house, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an house, as he himselfe confirmeth out of Braed.
Lib. 5. cap. 28. Seft. 1. and Plowd.
fol. 192, 170, 171. and of himselfe, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toft, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c.
yet they may be demanded by
their single names.

MET.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.
Latten-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.
A method (or order) Methodus,
i, f.
A metropolis, mother city, chief
city or town, Metropolis, is, f.
A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop)
Metropolitanus, i, m.

MEW.

Mews (the Family) De Mel-
fa.

MIC.

Michael (a mans name) Michael,
 lis, m.
Michaels mount (in Cornwall)
Mons Michaelis.
Michelney (in Somersetshire)
Michelnia.
Michelmas day, Festa Sancti
Michaelis archangeli.

MID.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.
The midriff, separating the heart
and lungs, from the other nether Bow-
els, Diaphragma, atis, n.
Middle England, Mercia.
Middle english-men, Mercii.
Middleham (in Yorkshire) Medio-
lanium.
Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Mid-
derunenfis, Mildertunenfis.
Middlesex, Middlesexia.
Midsummer day, Festa Nativita-
tis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.

A midwife, Obstretrix, icis, f. Umi-
bilicet, æ, f.
The midwives fee, Mastrum, i,
n.

MIL.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mil-
dreda, æ, f.
A mile, Milliarc, is, n. It is a
quantity of a thousand paces, oth-
erwise 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 man's name) Milo, onis,
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
acetofum.
Butter-milk, Lac Butyraceum,
Lac presfum, Lac agitatum.
Almond-milk, Lac Amygdali-
um.
Turned milk (or milk turned to
curds) Lac coagulatum.
A milk-maid, Lactaria, æ, f.
A milk-pail, Multra, æ, f. Sinum,
i, n. Medularium vas.
Of milk, Lactarius, a, um.
A milk seller, Galactopolis, æ,
m.
A mill, Molendinum, i, m.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Molen-
dinum ventricicum.
A water-mill, Mola aquaria. Mo-
 lendinum aquaticum.
A hand-mill, Mola manualis vel
Trisactilis, Moletrina, æ, s.

E 2 3
Aborse
A horse or ass mill, Mola Afinaria, Mola Equaria.
An oyl-mill (or a mill for oyl) Tractum, i, n.
A fulling mill, Molendinum Fulonicum, Multo, onis, m.
A sifter mill, Molendinum Parmarium.
A malt mill, Molendinum Brastorium.
A corn-mill, Bladonicum Molendinum.
A smelting-mill, Molendinum plumbarium.
A mill-house, Domus molendinaria.
The hoper of a mill, Infundibulum, i, n.
The upper mill-stone, Catillus, li, m.
The under millstone, Meta, æ, f.
A millstone, Mola pro Molendino.
Pry. 185. Saxum molare Lapis molaris.
A mill clapper, Crepitaculum molare, Tarantarium, ii, n.
A pair of mill clappers, Par Malleorum.
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, Emisfaria, orum, n.
Locks belonging to a mill, Fluvialia, orum, n.
The trendle of a mill, Molocrum, i, n.
A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum, i, n.
A pond head belonging to a mill, Caput Stagni.
A mill dam, Castellum, i, n. Comarrum, i, n.

A millete, Emisfarium, ii, n.
Mill-dust, Pollen inis, n.
Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molarius, æ, um.
A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Molendarius, ii, m. Pollinctor, oris, m.
A millers wife, Molitrix, icis, f.
The millers toll, Multura, æ, f.
Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.
Millicent (a woman's name) Millicentia, æ, f.
The mill, Lien, is, m.
Milford haven (in Wale) Alau nicus portus.
A milion (a thousand times) Decies centum millia.

A mine, Minera, æ, f. Fodina, æ, f.
A mine of gold, Aurifodina, æ, f.
Auraria, æ, f.
A silver mine, Argenci-fodina, æ, f.
A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2.
Ro. 547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 Instr. 578.
A mine of brass, Æraria, æ, f.
Ærifodina, æ, f.
A mine of iron, Feri-fodina, æ, f.
Ferraria, æ, f.
A Mine, Cave or Trench dug under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City, &c. Cuniculus, li, m.
To undermine, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.
Undermined, Subruus, æ, um.
Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Fossilis, le, adj.
To mingle (or mix together) Mifeco, ere.

A mi-
A minister, Minifter, tri, m. Clerics, ci, m.
The minifter, Ministerium, ii, n.
A ministrell (or fidler,) Mene-Strallus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94.
Ry. 553. Flc. 81. Ministrellus, i, m.
Tiben, intis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineriis.

A mint (or place were money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. i Mon. 65. i 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 thefe. The warden, who is the chief of the rest, whose Office fee in Mafter of the mint. 2. The mafter worker who receiveth the Silver from the warden, caufeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again, when it is made, his allowance is not any fee, but according to the Pound weight. The third is the Controller, who is to fee that the money be made the Just affize, 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 Mafter of the affay, who weigheth the Silver, and feeth whether it be according to Standard, his yearly Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifthly the Auditor to take theaccompts, and make them up auditor-like. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the melting, who is to fee the Silver cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the melter; which is after the Al-

say master hath made tryal of it.

Seventhly, the Clerk of the Irons who fee that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. Eighthly the Graver, who graveth the stamps for the money. Ninthly the master of Irons, who after they be graven, smite them upon the money. Tenthly the molters that melt the Bullion, before it come to the Coyning. Eleventhly the Blanchers, who do anneal, boyle and cleanse the money. Twelfthly the Porter, who keepeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteenth the Provost of the mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to oversee them. Lastly the Moniers, who are fome to Sheer the money, fome to forge it, fome to beat it abroad, fome to round it, fome 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.
Miraculum, Miraculosis, a, um.
A Quag-mire (or bogg) Palus, i, m.

M I S.

Mischief, Infortunium, ii, n.
Pernicious, ei, f.
Mischiefous, Perditus, a, um. Per-

niciosus, a, um.

To misconstrue, Detorqueo, ere.
A mischief, Male-faætum, i, n.
To misdo, Malefacio, ere.
A misdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.
Misery (or adversity) Mileria, a, f.

E c 4

The
MO.

The mine (or minen Sail of a ship) Epidromus, i, m.


A mystery (or Trade) Mysterium, ii, n.

MIT.

A mitre (a Bishop's attire of the head) Mitra, æ, f.


MIX.

A mixture, Mixtura, æ, f.
The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Allaia, æ, f.

M O D.

A model (of frame of any thing) Modulus, ii, m.
To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderor, ari.

A moderator, Moderator, oris, m.

Modern (or of late time) Modernus, æ, um.

Modo & Forma, are words of art in a Proces, and namely in the answer of the Defendant, where-

by he denyeth himself to have done the thing laid to his charge, Mpdo & forma declarata, in the manner and form declared. Kitchin fol. 223. It signifies as much as that clause in the Civil Law. Negat allegata, prout allegantur, esse vera.

MOE.

Moelles (the Family) De Moelis.

MOI.

Le Moigne, or Munk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus.
A moiety (or half part) Medietas, atis, f. Pars media.

MOL.

A mole-catcher, Talpiceus, i, m.
Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.
To molest, Molesto, are.
Molestation, Molestatio, onis, f.
Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

MOM.

A moment, Momentum, i, n.

MON.

A monarch, Monarcha, æ, f.
A monarchy (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, æ, f.

A monastery, Monasterium, ii, n.
Monday, Dies Lunæ.
A month, Mensis, is, m.
Monthly, Mensisquam, adv. Mensisfatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, æ, f. Pecunia, æ, f. Yet for monies we commonly
monly ufe, Denarii, as *Possessionarius de decem libris in Pecuniis numerati ut de Denariis suis propriis.* Advance money, Pecunia praeparatoria.

*Press-money, Auditoramentum, i, n.*

Cur- rant money, Pecunia ambulans, æquæ à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, Pecunia numerata, Praefensa pecunia, Argentum pra- sentaneum.

In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis. The right or art of coining money, Monetagium, ii, n.

One that maketh the Kings money, Monetarius, ii, m.

To pay ready money, Numerare Pecuniarum.

Well monied, Nummosus, a, um. Money lying unimproved, Sterilis Pecunia.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, Estimare pecuniam.

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. Regift. Orig. fol. 262. 6. & anno 1. Ed. 6. cap. 15.

A monk, Monachus, i, m.


M O O.

A monk, Cercopithecus, i, m. Monmouth (in Wales) Monmu- thia, Monumetha, Monumuthia.

Of Monmouth, Monumethensis. 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 aquæ.

Montchenjey (the Family) De Monte Canisio.

Montsichet (the Family) De Monte Fixo.

Montgomery (the Family) De Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales) Mons Gomericus, Montgomerya.

Monthermer (the Family) De Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De Monte Jovis.

Mont-Peffon (the Family) De Monte Peflionis.

Mont-pifon (the Family) De Monte Pifferio.

Montrose (in Scotland) Celurca, Mons rofarum. A monument, Monumentum, i, n.

M O R.

Moorish ground, Mora, æ, f.

To moor a ship (or to fasten her that she stick in the mudd) to tie or bind her in some Creek or harbour with Cables, or great Ropes. Na- vem continenti alligare, navem fi- ftare in Portu, navem deducere, appellere ad Portum.

A most, Mota, æ, f. (i.e.) a Court or Convention, a Plea, also a Castle, also a Moat or Ditch of water.
M. O. M. O.

Moral (or pertaining to manners) Moralis, le, adj.

Morgan (a man’s name) Morga-

nus, i, m.

The morning, Aurora, a, f.

A morsel (or bit) Morcellum, i, n.

Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.

Mortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.

Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lucum,
i, n. Cæmentum, i, n.

White morter, Albàrium, ii, u.

A tray of morter, Qualus Cæmenti.

To flop with morter, Lia, are.

A morter, Mortarium, ii, n.

A morter to pound spicis, Fracelli-

um, ii, n.

To Bray in a morter, Pinfo, are.

To pound in a morter, Pinfo, ere.

A morgage, Morgagium, ii, n.


Mortuim vadium, It signifies in

our Common Law, a Pawn of

Land or Tenement, or any thing

moveable laid or bound for mo-

cy borrowed, peremptorily to be

the Creditors for ever, if the mo-

ney be not paid at the day agreed

upon; and the Creditor holding

Land or Tenement upon this bar-

gain, is in the mean time called

Tenant in Mortgage. The Cause

why it is called Mortgage, is for

that it standeth in doubt, 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 Condi-

tion. But if he pay the Money, then

is the Gage dead to the Feoffice of

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 an-
other, and maketh an Estate of

Lands unto him, until he hath re-
ceived the said Sum of the Illus-
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, are.

A mortgaging, Inviatiatio, onis, f.


Lex. 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mor-
tuo mari.

A mortise, Incasfratura, a, f. Cu-
bilia, um, n. Columbaria, orum, n.

Mortnain, Manus mortua. (i.e.)
a giving of lands to a Corporation

that never dies.

A mortuary, Mortuariion, ii, n.

It is a Gift left by a man at his

Death to his Parish Church, for

the recompense of his personal

Titles and Offerings, not duly

paid in his Life time.

Morpit (in Northumberland) Cor-

fopilum, Corfopitum Curia.

Morsby (in Cumberland) Mor-

bium.

Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortus

lacus.

M. O. S.

Mosaical work (a work of small

inlaid pieces) Mosaicum, i, n. Tef-

fatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n.

Moses (a man’s name) Motes, is, m.

A most
M O.
Moff, Moffa, x, f. 2. Mon. 632. 636.
Moffy-ground, Moffietum, i, n.

M O T.
A mote round a house, Fossa, α, 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) Matraltra, α, f. Materialtra, α, f.
A grand-mother, Aavia, α, f.
The grand-fathers, or grand-mothers Mother, Abavia, α, f.
The mother tongue (or language) Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Veracula.
A motion (or moving) Motus, ὀ, m. Motio, onis, f.
A motto, Emblemata, atis, n.

M O V.
Moveables (or any Goods that can be removed from place to place) Bonamobilia.
To move, Moveo, ere.
A mould (or Form, wherein any thing is framed) Modulus, li, m.
Propduma, atis, n.
Moulds (or patterns) Formamenta, orum.
A moulding board for bread, Tabula pilforia.
The art of making moulds for Image work of clay, Proplastice, es, f.
A mould, Sepimentum, i, n.
Moulds, Claforum.
A mountain (or mount) Mons, m.
Mountains (in Offory in Ireland) Bladina montes.
A mountebank, Medicastrum, tri, m. Circulaturum, oris, m.
Mountbault, (the Family) De Monte Alto.

M U.
Mountfort (the Family) De Monte Forti.
A mouse trap, Mufciplula, α, f.
A mouse catcher, Mufcico, onis, m.
The mouth, Os, oris, n.
The mouth (or entrance) Orificium, ii, n.
Things moving alone, Semoventia.
2. Mon. 511. Some watches are called movements.

M O W.
To move (or cut Corn, or Hay) Mero, ere. Demetor, ere.
A mow (stack or pile of hay, corn) Ec, Talsa, α, f. Strues, is, f. Moles, is, f.
Mowbrai (the Family) De Mowbrai.
A mower, Meffarius, ii, m. Falcrius, ii, m. Fonsieca, α, m.
Mowings, Meflurae, arum, f.
Brac. 35.
To mow grass, Herbam falcare.
To mow or reap corn, Blada metere.

M U E.
A mule for hawks, Mutatorium, ii, n.

M U F.
A woman muller, Faciale, is, n.

M U L.
Mula Island, Maleos, Mula.
The mul of Cantire (a promontory in Scotland) Epidium, Epidorium.
The mul of Galloway (a promontory in Scotland) Novantum Clerefonius, Novantum Promontor-
A mule, Mulus, i. m. Mula, a. f. (i. e.) a mule engendred of an as and a mare.

A mule (engendred of a horse and the as) Burdo, onis, m. Hinnus, i. m.

A muleter (or mule driver) Multure, onis, m. Municius, ii. m.

Muncorn, Olicastrum, 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. Munimentum, anis, n.

A mongrel (Dog) Hybida, a. m.

Munster (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U R.

Murance, 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 fame. Ann 3. Ed. 1. cap. 39.


Fleta faileth that it was not murder, except it were proved that the party slain were English, and no stranger. But as Stannford faith. Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2. the Law in this point is altered by the Stat. Anno 14. Ed. 3. cap. 4. and murder is now otherwise to be defined. When a man upon prepened malice killet h another, whether secretly or openly, it maketh no matter, whether he be an Englishman or a foreigner, living under the Kings Protection. And prepened malice is here either express or implied: Express when it may be evidently proved, that there was formerly some evil design implied, when one killet 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 assitants is slain, this is murder in the Law, although the murderer knew not the party which was killed, and although the affray was sudden, because the Constable and his assitants, 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 prepened, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments. fol. 10.

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a 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 retaking the Thief, is murder of malice prepensed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyth malice. Cook. 9. Rep. Mackallies Case.

The Statute 1 Jac. Reg. c. 8. hath well provided, that that party that flabbeth, 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 willful murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight, and after they meet suddenly and fight again, and E. 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 Coke's 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 supposed 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 coupleth the Event with the Intention, and the end with the Cause. But if one prepare Ratsbane, to kill Rats and Mice, or other Vermin, 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 Coun sel 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, reproaches his Wife, and faith that apples were not good for such children, and the faith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the impoisoned apple, which the Father permits to avoid fulpicion, 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 accessory 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 prepenfed malice, Plowdens 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 tried by his Peers, that is Nobles; but if he be appealed of murder by a Subject, his Trial shall be an ordinary Jury of twelve Freetholders, as appears 10. Edw. 4. s. 33. Hen. 8. Cook. 9. Rep.

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a murderer, tempore diurno, although the murder was committed in the Town-field, or lane. L. Dyce p. 210. B.

If a man be attainted of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods and Chattels. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 165.

A murderer, Murdiror, oris m.
The murrain, Morina, æ, f. Fle. 169.

Murray (in Scotland) Moravia, Murevia.

Murray bay (in Scotland) Varar, Varaxis æstuarium.
A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.
A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-hall) Fiscella, α, f.

N A G.

A Nagg, Mannus, i, m. Equus n.
A (saddle nag) Equus vectarius.
A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Enc.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.
A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.
A little nail, Clavulus, ii, m.
The nail of the fingers, or toes, Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.
To strip naked, Nudo, are. Vestes evertens.
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) Nomino, are.

N A N.

One that knoweth the names of things, and calleth them by their several names. Nomenclator, oris, m.
Nantwich (in Cheshire) Vicus malhanus.

N A P.

The name, neck or middle of the neck, Cervix, icis, f.
A napkin, Mantle, is, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Manupiarium, ii.
A napkin to wipe the face, Facietergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis, f.

N A S.

Nasaret (a woman's name) Nasareta, α, f.
Naseby (in Northamptonshire) Navesheia.

N A T.

Nathan (a man's name) Nathan, Indicl.
Nathaniel (a man's name) Nathaniel, is, m.
A nation, Nation, onis, f.
Native, Nativus, a, um.
The feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, Festum nativitatis Beatae mariae virginis.
Nativity, Nativitas, atis, f.
To calculate one's nativity, Horoschoipo, arc.
A caster or calculator of nativities, Horoscopus, i, m. Genealogicus, i, m.
Nature, Natura, α, f.
Natural,
Natural, Naturalis, le, adj.
A naturalis, Physiologus, i, m.
Naturalization, Naturalizatio, onis, f.

N A U.

The nave of a cart wheel, Medium Rotae, Mediolum Rotae.
The nave, Umbilicus, i, m.
A nave, fleet or army of ships, Clas-sis, is, f.
Navigation, Navigatio, onis, f.
Navalis disciplina.

N E.

Ne admittas, Is a writ that lyeth for the Plaintiff in a Quare Impedit, or him that hath an action of Davin presentement depending in the Common Bench, and feareth 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 present by Lapse. Regist. Orig. fol. 31. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 37.

N E A.

Near, Propinquus, a, um.
Near at hand, In promptu.
Near to, Prope, adv.
Neath (in Glamorganshire) Nidum, Nidus.
Nests leather, Pellis bovina.

N E C.

Necessary, necessarius, a, um.
Necessity (or want) Necelfitas, atis, f.

N E E.

The neck, Collum, i, n.
A neckcloth, Strophium, ii, n.
A necklace, Torquis, is, d. g.
A necklace with three rows of Pearl, Trilium, i, n.
Necromancy (or divination by calling up deceased bodies) Necromantia, x, f.
A necromancer, Necromanticus, ci, m.

N E E.

A piece, 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, Vestiis acupicta, Vestiis Phrygia.
The needle of a ship-mans compass, used in a ship, or of a dial, Verforia, æ, f.
A needle-maker, Acciarius, ii, m.

N E G.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.
A negative that implies an affirmative, a Negativus pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnant.
To neglect, Negligo, ere.
Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.
Negligence, Negllentia, æ, f.
Negligent, Negligens, is, Part.
Negligently, Negligenter, adv.
A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.
Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

N E P.
NE.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, oris, m.
The nephew's wife, Pronus, ës, f.

N E R.

Nero (a man's name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. Cassis, is, m.
A sweep-net, or drag net to catch fish, Tragus, i, n. Tragula, æ, f. Verruculum, i, n. Sagena, æ, f.
A casting net, Funda, æ, f.
A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete aquatorium.
A wheel or bow-net, Nasia, æ, f.
A small float net, Rete lacum.
A hay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.
A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandinacula, æ, f.
A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n. The arming or cross meshing a net, Semplagium, ii, n.
Cords or nets wherewith fowlers intangle birds, Refrìçæ, arum, f.
A mesh or hole of a net, Macula, æ, f.
An arming of a net, Epidromis, is, f. Plage, arum, f.
A net maker, Retarius, ii, m.
Net-work, Reticulatum opus.

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.
Never after, Nunquam dehinc.
oris, m.

NE.

Nevertheless, Nihilo minus, tamen, conjunct.
Nevill (the Family) De Nova villa & de Nevilla.
Neuter (or Neutral) Neutralis, le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.
To make new, Novo, are. Renovo, are.
Newburgh (the Family) De Novo Burgo.
Newark (the Family) De Novo loco.
Newbury (in Berkshire) Nubiria Spiræa.

Newcastle upon Tine (in Northumberland) Monarchapol, Novum Cæstellum.
Newcastle (the Family) De Novo Cæstello.
Newcastle (a stately house in Essex) Locus, Nova aula.
Newendon (in Kent) Anderida.
Noviodunum.
Newtoning (in Kent or near it)

Durolevum.
Newmarket (in Suffolk) Novum forum, Novus mercatus.
Newmarket heath, Campus Novoforenis.
Newnham (the Family) De Novo Mercatu.
Villa nova.
Newport, Novus portus.
Newport (in the Isle of Wight) Medena, Novus Burgus.
Newport Pagnell (in Buckinghamshire) Neopontus Pagnallicus.
New years day, Festum Circumcisionis domini.
A News-monger, Famigerator.
NIL.
To forge or carry about news, Faminiero, are.

NEX.
Next, Proximus, a, um.
Next after, Inde, deine, adv.

NIC.
Nicholas (a mans name) Nicolaus, i. m.
Nicola (a woman's name) Nicola, a, f.

NIE.
Niele or Neal (the Family) Nigelus.

NIG.
A night, Nox, tis, f.
A night guard, Excubium, i. n.
To lodge all night, Pernocto, are.
A night cap, Galericulus, li. m.
Pileus nocturnus.
To wax night, Noctesco, are.
Nightly (night by night) Noctuatin adv. Wctx Indictments 229.
In the night, Noctanser. in Indictments.

NIH.
Nihil dicit. Is a failing to put in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned, which if a man do omit, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing why it should not.

NIN.
Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.
Nineteen, Novendecim, adv.
Nine times, Novies, adv.
Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.

NI P.
A nipple of the breast, Pappula, a, f.

NIS.
Nisi prins, Is a writ judicial, which lyeth in case where the Enquest is panelled, and returned before the Justices of the Bank, the one party, or the other, making Petition, to have this writ for the cause of the Country. It is directed to the Sheriff commanding that he cause the men impanelled to come before the Justices in the same County, for the determination of the Cause there, except it be so difficult, that it need great deliberation. In which case it is sent again to the Bank. Ann. 14. Ed. 3. cap. 15. The form of the Writ, see in old Nat. brev. fol. 159. and in the Regist Ind. fol. 28. & 75. See the new book of Entries, verbo, nisi prins. And it is called nisi prins, of these words comprised in the same, whereby the Sheriff is willing to bring to Westminster the men Impanelled at a certain day, or before the Justices of the next Affizies: Nisi die Lune apud talem locum prins veniret, &c. whereby it appeareth that Justices of Affizies, and Justices of nisi prins are differing. And Justices of nisi prins must be one of them, before whom the cause is depending in the Bench, with some other good man of the County associated unto him. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 240. E. which he taketh from
true sense, and calleth him Amens, Demens, Parijatus, Lunaticus, Fatus, Statius or the like: but non compos mentis is most sure and legal.

Non compos mentis is of four Sorts. 1. Idea, which from his Nativity by a perpetual Infirmity is non compos mentis. 2. He that by ficknesse, 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. 2. cap. 5. See. 405. & 4. Rep.

Beverlies case, Lastly, he that by his own virtuous 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 disceited 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. 1b.

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 gi
geth 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 partes
themselves cannot be deceived to
disable 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 com-
mit Felony, because he cannot
have a Felonious intent. Furiosus
(Faith Braden) non intelligit quid
agit, by animo & ratione cæteræ, &
non malum dixit 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 of-
fer to kill the King, for he is Cæ-
pus & salus reipublicæ, by a capitæ
bona valetudo transit in omnes;
and for this cause their persons
are privileged, that none ought
to offer violence to them, but he
is rerum criminis Ius Majestatis,
and pereat unus ne pereant omnes.

Of an Ideot which is to a Na-
ivetate the King hath Custodiæ, of
Non compositus mentis he hath only
Provision. That is, of a natural
Ideot, the King hath his Lands to
his own use; but of Non compositus
mentis, he hath not to his own
use, but shall with the Profits
of the Land maintain him, his Wife,
Children and Houhold. Cook's 4th.

Non dirigendo is a writ com-
prising under it divers particulars,
according to divers cases; all
which you may see in the Table
of the Regist. Orig. verbo, Non diri-
gendo.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the gen-
eral answer to an action of Tref-
paæ, whereby the Defendant doth
absoolutely deny the fact imputed
unto him by the Plaintiff. Where-
as in other special answers, the
Defendant granteth the Fact to be
done, and all and such some reason
in his defence, why he lawfully
might do it. And therefore where-
as the Rhetoricians comprise all
the substance of their discourses
under three questions. An fit, quid
fit, quante fit: 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
Trefpaæ, that is, an action crimi-
nal civilly prosecuted; so is it also
in all actions criminally followed,
either at the suit of the King, or
other, wherein the Defendant de-
nyeth the Crime objected unto
him, see the new book of Entries.
Tit. non culpabilis, and Stawm. Pl.
Cor. lib. 2. cap. 62.

Non est Falsum, is an answer to
a Declaration, whereby a man de-
nyth that to be his Deed, where-
upon he is Impleaded. Broker hoc
Titulo.

Non Implacando aliquem de liber-
ero tenemento sine brevi. Is a writ
to inhibit Bayliffs, &c. from dis-
fraining any man without the
Kings writ, touching his Free-hold.
Regist. fol. 171. B.

Non omittas, is a writ lying
where the Sherif delivereth a for-
mer
mer writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwel-

lth, and the Bayliff neglected to serve it, for in this case, the Sher-

iff returning, that he delivered it to the Bayliff, this shall be di-

rected to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the Kings Commandment. *Old nat. brev. fol.

44.* Of this the Regist. Orig. hath three sortis, *fol. 82. b. l. 151.* Or Reg. Judic. fol. 5. b. 65.

Non ponendo in Affinis et Juratis, is a writ founded upon *Stat. Wefim. 2. cap. 38. & the Stat.* *Articuli super chartas, cap. 9.* which is granted upon divers causes to men, for the freeing them from Affines 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 sunt 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. Archb. fol.* 126. and what these were in the time of King Edward the Con-

essor, see there.

None, Nullus, a. um. The nones of every month, None, arum, f. pl. Sing. carer.

Nonuit, Non profecturus 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 Nonuit.* The Civilians term it *Litis renunciationem.*

N O O.


*Noon, Meridies, ei, m.*

N O R.

*Norfolk, Nordvolca, Norfolcia.*

Norham (in Northumberland.)

Ubbanforda.

*Norris (the Family) Norrisius.*

*The north, Septentrio, onis, m.*

*Bores, a, m.*

*The north part, Pars Borealis.*

*The north-east part, Pars Euro-

quilonica.*

*North-west part, Boreas Zephy-

ralis.*

*The north pole (or pole artick)*

*Polus Articus.*

*Northampton town, Bannavena,*

Bannaventa, Bennaventa, Iannava-

nia, Iannavia, Iannavatia, Northam-

tonia.

*Northamptonshire, Northantoni-

ensis ager vel comitatar us.*

F f 3

North-
The month November, November, bris, m.
A novice, Novitius, ii, m.  
Nourished, Nutritus, a, um.  
A nourisher, Nutritor, oris, m.  
A nourishing, Nutritio onis, f.  
Nourishment, Nutrimentum, i, n.  
Alimentum, i, n.  
To nourish, Nutrio, ire.

Nowres (the Family) De Nodoriis.

To null, Nullo, are. Adnullo.

A number, Numerus, i, m.  
To number, Numero, are.  
Of number, Numeralis, ie, adj.

A Nun, Monachus, æ, f.  
A Nunnery, Abbetorium, ii, n.

A nurse, Nutrix, icis, f. Alumna, æ, f.  
A nursery, Alimonia, s, n.  
Nutriciarius, ii, n.  
A nursery of trees, Seminarium ii, n.

Nusance, Nocentum, i, n. It signifyeth in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another
other man is annoyed in his Free-
Lands or Tenements, but especial-
ly the aille or writ lying for the
same. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 183.
And this writ de Documento, or of
Nufance, is either simply de No-
cumento, or de parvo Documento, and
then it is Vicountiel. Old. nat.
nat. brev. ubi supra & fol. 184.

Mr. Manwood part 2. of his Fo-
rest Laws cap. 17. maketh three
fords of Nufance in the forest.
The first is Documentum commune.
The second Documentum speciale.
The third Documentum generale; which read with the rest of that
whole chapter. See the Regift.
Orig. fol. 197, & 199.
A Man shall not have an action
upon the cafe for a Nufance done
in the High-way, for it is a com-
mon 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 in-
jury he shall have a particular Acti-
on upon the Cafe. Cooks 5th Rep.
Williams Cafe.

NEAR

A nut, Nux, nucis, f.
A hazel nut (or fibberd) Avella-
a, x, f. Corylum, li, n.
A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f.
A nutmeg, Nux molchata vel
Myristica,

NUT.

A nut-cracker, Nucifrangibu-
lum, i, n.
A place where nuts grow, Nuce-
tum, i, n.

OAK.

A noak, Quercus, üs, f.
A grove of oaks, Quercecum, i,n.
Oaken (of oak) Querceus, a, um.

OAR.

The oar of a ship or boat, Remus,
i, m.
An iron oar, Stricitura, x, f.
The handle of an oar, Manubri-
um, 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,
Scalimus, i, m.
Oar of a mine, Ora, x, f. 2 Inft.
579. Ura, x, f. F. b. p. r. part
Second Edition fol. 337. Quadam
venæ five mineræ & Plumbagines
Sive Metallacupri, aurum vel ar-
gentum in se continentes Anglice
dicta. Mines and Oars of Copper,
containing in themselves Gold or Sil-
pur Mynes.
Lead oar, Ura plumheaa.
The space between the oar in a
Galley, Interfalcium, ii, n.

OAT.

Oats, Avena, x, f.
Of oasts, Avenáceus, a, um. Avé-
narius, a, um.
Wild oasts, Bromus sterilis. Fe-
scago, inís, f. Lolium, ii, n.
Oat-meal, Farina avenae.

FF 4 An
certain, the Obligor cannot render 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. Selk. 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. Pinells Cafe.

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 cafes no time being limited, they have time to do it during their Lives. Cooks 5th. Rep. Barhies Cafe.

Obligatory
OD.
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.
Obstinacy (or wilful) Obstina-
tus, a, um.
Obstruction, Obstructio, onis, f.
To obtain, Obrinco, ere.
To obtain by request, Impetro, are.
To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

OCC.
Occasion, Occasio, onis, f.
An occupation (or using) Occupa-
tio, 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.

OCK.
Ock river (in Devonshire) Ockus.
Ockhampton (in Devonshire) Oc-
hamptonia.

OCT.
The month of October, October,
bris, m.

OCU.
An Occult, Ophthalmicus, i, m.

ODO.
Odoriferous, Odoriferus, a, um.

OECE.
Oeconomy (or administration of a
Family) Oeconomia, a, f.
Oeconomical (belonging to Gover-
ment of a house) Oeconomicus, a,
um.

OFF.
Of, De, Prep.
Offal (of anything sliced or scared)
Excrement, i, n.
Offal (or refuse cut off) Reseg-
men, inis, n.
Offal (or refuse) Pala, a, f.
An offence, Officium, a, f.
Charged with an offence, Reclu-
tus, a, um. Arrektus, a, um.
Lex. 9. Ry. 85. Retractus, Recusus,
Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2. Infl. 42.
151. 1 Mon. 763.
To offend, Offendo, ere.
Offending (going against) Con-
traveniens. Ra. Ent. 457.
To offer (or present) Ofrero, erce.
An office, Officium, ii, n.
An officer (a minister of a Court)
Officarius, ii, m.
An officer belonging to the King,
that provides Oats for his horses, A-
venator, oris, m.
To be pricket down or appointed
for an Office (or for Pay) Adpa-
ctor, aris.
A Jack out of Office, Echronus,
m. Officiperda, a, m.
An official (Commission or Chan-
celor to a Bishop) Officialis. Offi-
cial in our Statute and Common
Law, signifieth him whom the
Archdeacon Substituteth in the
executing of his Jurisdiction, as
appeareth by the Statute, Anno 32.
H. B. cap. 15.
Officius, Officiolus, a, um.
OI.

An offspring (or progeny) Sobo-
les, is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc.
Soboles.

OFT.

Often, Sapè, frequenter, adv.
When and as often, Quando &
quoties.
Then and so often, Tunç & toties.
So often as, or as often as, Toti-
es quoties.
Very often, Sapiusculè, Sapii-
mè, adv.
Very oft (or frequent) Sapi-
mus, a, um.
Oftentimes, Sapenumero, adv.

OGI.

An ogive (or Ogee, a wreath,
circle or round band in architecture)
Corona, x, f. Precinctura, x, f.
Projectura, x, f.

OIL.

Oil, Oleum, i, n.
To oil (or anoint with oil) Un-
gere. Oleo.
An oil seller (or oil maker) Olea-
rius, ii, m.
A pennworth of oil, Denarata
Olei. Spel. 198.
An oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d. g.
Made or mixed with oil, Oleatus,
a, um.
Oiled, Oleo unctus.
Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a,
um.
Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Oleorfus,
a, um.

Doily (the Family) De Oileio, &
Oili, & Oilius.
An oiler hole (or button hole) Fi-
bularium, ii, n.

OL.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.
He that maketh or selleth oint-
ments, Unguentarius, ii, m.
The art of making ointment, Un-
guentaria, x, f.

OIS.

An oyster, Ostrea, x, f.
An oyster-pit, Ostreaaria, x, f.
An oyster-man, Ostreatius, ii, m.
An oyster-woman, Ostreatrix, icis, f.
Full of oysters, Ostreofus, a, um.
Of or belonging to oysters, Ostrea-
rius, a, um.

OKE.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Ufos-
cona, Ufoconia.
Oker that painters do use, Ochra,
x, f.

OLD.

Old, Verus, eris, adj.
An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.
An old woman, Aetus, ûs, f.
To be old (or wax old) Seneo,
er. Senesce, ere.
Old age, Senecta, x, f.
Old Carlile (See Burgh upon Sands.)
Old Perth (in Cumberland) Vo-
reda.
Old Radnor, Mægæ, Magi, Magnæ,
Magni, & Magnis.
Old town (in Herefordshire) Ble-
ftium.

OLE.

Oleron ifle (in France) Ulcarus.

OLI.
O. R.

O. L. I.

Olive (a woman's name) Oliva, a, f.
Oliver (a man's name) Oliverus, i, m.

O. M. I.

Ominous, Ominosus, a, um.
An omission, Omifio, onis, f.
To omit (or let pass) Omitto, ere.

O. N. E.

One, Unus, a, um.
Of one, Unalis, le, adj.

O. P. E.

Open law, Lex manifesta, Lex apparentis. It is making of Law, which by Magna Charta, cap. 28. Bayliffs may not put men unto, upon their own bare assertions, except they have witnesses to prove their Imputation.

Operation (or working) Operatio, onis, f.

O. P. P.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, atis, f.
To oppose (or object) Oppono, ere.
An oppose (contrary or Antagonist) Oppositus, a, m. Antagonista, a, m.
To oppress, Opprimo, ere.
Opprobrius, Opprobriosus, a, um.

O. R.

Or, Aut, vel, five, feu. (aut) should be used in the beginning of a sentence. (vel) in connexion of words. (five, feu) in further proceeding of a thing pleaded, seldom using the same word twice together.
O R.  

e. xi. Ser. 641. Cooks 2 part of Institutes. cap. 19.  
Ordinarily, Ordinarié, adv.  
Ordinance, 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, Epitomiorum manubria.  
An organ player (or organist) Organista, æ, m.

O R I.  

The orifice (mouth or brim of any thing) Orificium, ii, n.  
Origen (a mans name) Origines, is, m.  
The original (or first pattern)  
Archetypum, i, n.  
An original (or beginning) Origo, inis, f. Principium, ii, n.  
Originally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.  

Orkney islands (on the coasts of Scotland) Orcades Insulae. Orchadia.  
Orkeny 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 R P.  

An orphan (or fatherless child)  
Orphanus, i, m.  
Orpington (in Kent) Dorependum.

O R T.  

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, æ, f.  
Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthography, æ, f.

O R Y.  

Orythia (a womans name) Orythia, æ, f.

O S E.  

Oshert (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) Oxelforda.

O T H.  

A little otherwise, Aliquod seculius, adv.  
Otho (a mans name) Otho, onis, m.
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 cross a bank, Ex tranverso Ripæ. Ry. 552.
Over or cross a valley, Ex tranverso vallis. 2 Mon. 649.
Over or cross the water, Ex tranverso aqua. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 648.
Over or cross a way, Ex tranverso viae. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo in transitus usque ad 2 Mon. 425.
Overseah (in Lancashire) Calacum, Brementonacum.
To overflow, Superfluö, ere.
Overflows, Superfluus, a, um.
An overflowing (or inundation) Inundario, onis, f.
To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.
Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.
The overmost part (or surface of any thing) Superficies, ci, f.
To over reckon, Numerando fallere.
Over sea, Transmarinus, a, um.
To overcome, Inspectio, ere.
A overfeer (as he that overseeth workmen) Inspectôr, oris, m. Antifitor, oris, m.
The oversight (of workmen, &c.) Inspectio, onis, ē.
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 X.

An outlawry, Utagaria, a, f. It is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject, that is of the King’s Protection and the Realm. Herefore 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. Dictus utlagatus quasi extra legem positus, Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 175.

Outlawed, Utagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Utagatio, onis, f.
The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the Law, Inlagatio, onis, f.

An outstanding, Podium, ii, n. The outward, Externus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Degeo, etc.
Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.
To pay money that is owed, Creditas solvere pecuniarum.
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 axe, Bos, ovis, m.
Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.
A yoke of oxen, Celenia, æ, f.
A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.

O Y.

An oxehouse: See house.

An Oxgang of land, Bovaria terræ Spel. 104. It is as much land as one Ox can Plow. By the Grant of an Oxgang of Land may pair 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, Bellostium, Ifidis vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium. Bishop of Oxford, Episicus Oxonienlis.

O X N.

Oxeye isle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

Oyer and terminer, Auidiendo & terminando. Is in the Intendement 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. Jurid. 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
granted and whom not. See Broke
Tit. Oyer and determiner.

A pace, Passus, ãs, m. Gradus,
ãs, m. Veltigium, ii, n.
A pace of five feet, containing two
steps, and by this pace are miles mea-
sured, 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) Pacífico,
are.
A pack, Sacrina, æ, f. Sagma,
æ, f.
A small pack, Sacrinãla, æ, f.
To make packs, Sacrino, are.
Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus,
æ, um.
Of or belonging to packs, Sarcinã-
lis, le.
A pack-cloth, Segestria, æ, f.
Involucrum mercium.
A pack-horse, Jumentum, æ, n.
A pack-fadle, Sagma, atis, n.
Clitella, arum, f. Dorsiarium, ii, n.
A pack of mercery wares, Paccum
merceria. Pry. 197.
Packthread, Filum Sacrinarium.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mon.
316. 2 Mon. 535. Garcia, onis, æm.
Splen. 309. Ry. 92, 156, 177. Affe-
cla, æ, m. Pedisiequis, æ, m.
A page of a book, Pagina, æ, f.
A pageant, Castellulum, ii, n.

A milk-pail, Mulktrim, 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, ere.
To paint out, Delineo, are.
Painted, Pictus, æ, um.
Half painted, Semipictus, æ, um.
Painted colours, Pigmentum, i, n.
A maker (or seller) of painted col-
lours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.
A painter, Pictor, oris, m.
A painting, Pigmentatio, onis, æ.
Pictio, onis, æ.
Of or for painting, Pictorius, æ,
um.
Paint for the cheeks (or womens
painting) Fucus, æ, m.
A pair, Par, æris, m.

A palace (or court of a King)
Palatium, ii, n. Regia, æ, f.
Palace at Greenwich built by
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester,
Placentia.
A county palatine, Comitatus Pa-
latinus. Spl. 158.
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) Palafræs, m.
Palfredus, i, m. Palafrædus, æ, m.
A pal-
PA.

A palfrey-keeper, Agafo, onis, m.
Equito, onis, m.

Pallas (a woman's name) Pallas, adis, f.

A pallet-bed, Palaec, x, f. Straturn, i, n. Grabatus, i, m.

The palm of the hand, Palma, x, f.

Canum manus, Volac manus.

A palm in measure the breadth of four fingers, Palmus, i, m.

Palm Sunday, Dominica palmarum.

The Palmer (or feruler) Ferula, x, f.

A palmister (or diviner by the palm of the hand) Chiròmantes, is, m.

Palmistry, Chiromancia, x, f.
The pally, Paralysis, is, f.

Sick of the pally, Paraliticus, a, um.

PA.M.

A pamphlet, Pampletum, i, n.

PA.N.

A pan, Patella, x, f.

A warming-pan, Calcacesso, ii, n. Thermodilium, ii, n.

A dripping-pan, Deguoturium, ii, n.

A frying-pan, Sarago, inis, f.

Fricturium, ii, n.

A close-socket-pan, Lasonum, i, n. A chafing-disb-pan, Ignitabulum, i, n.

A pancake, Laganum, i, n. Panis testaceus.

The panch (or lower part of the belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Albus, i, m.

A pane of glass, Quadra vitrea.

A pane of wainscot, Quadra lignea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is an English word, and signifies a little part, for a Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part (as a Pannel of wainscot, a Pannel of a saddle, and a Pannel of a Parchment, wherein the Jurors names are written and annexed to the writ) and a Jury is said to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entered their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, in Pannello affixe. Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. c. 2. Sel. 234.

The pannel of a horse, Dorsole, lis, n. Straturn, i, n.


Pant (river in Essex) Pente fluvius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Panitorius, ii, m.


PA.P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta, x, f.

Fine paper, Charta aegyptiaca.

Paper imperial (or royal) Charta Claudia, Charta Regia, vel Imperialis.

Blighting, sinking paper, Charta Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper, to wrap wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper not written on, Charta pura.

Waste paper, Schediasma, atis, n.

A sheet of paper, Schedula, x, f.

A leaf of paper, Schedula, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, Scapus.

A coronet of paper used by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, n.

A small piece of paper, Chartula, x, f.

Paper mills, Chartariae officinae.

A maker.
A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confeor.
A paper merchant, Chartarius, ii, m.
A seller of paper, Papyrophyla, &c., m. Chartophyla, &c., m.
Made of paper, Chartaceus, a., um.
Belonging to paper, Chartarius, a., um.
A pap, Mamma, a., f.
Pap castle (in Cumberland) Apicaceum, Epeiacum, Apiacum.

A paradox (or matter contrary to common opinion) Paradoxum, i., n.
A paragraph in writing, whatsoever is contained in one sentence, Paragraphus, i., m.
A parapet, Lorica, a., f. Valuum paris pectori altitudinis.
A paraphrase (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphrasis, is., f.
A paraphraast, Paraphrasta, a., m. To parboil, Semicquvo, ere.
Parboiled, Semicocth, a., um.
A parcel, Parcella, a., f. Particula, a., f.
To parcel out, Parcello, are, Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatim, adv.
Partecenary (or joint tenancy) Patagium, ii, n. Participatio,onis, f.
Parchment (or vellum) Pergaména, a., f. Membrana, a., f.
A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, a., f.
A parchment maker, Membranarius, ii, m.
Parchment making, or the place where parchment is sold, Membranaria, a., f.

Of for belonging to parchment, Membranaceus, a., um.

Parco Fraaio. Is a writ that lyeth against him that violently breaketh a Pound, and taketh out Beasts thence, which upon some trespass done upon another man's ground, are lawfully impounded. Regift. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100.
To pardon, Pardon, are.
A pardon, Pardonatio,onis, f. Pardonatio,onis, f. It is the forgiving of an offence against the King.
To pare, Decortico, are.
To pare or clip, Refeco, are.
To pare or scrape away, Abrado, ere.

A parent (father or mother) Parentis, tis, c., g.
Parentage (or kindred) Parentage, a., f.
To parget (or plaister) Crustato, are.
To new parget (or white line) Interpolo, are.
Parget (or plaister) Cæmentum, i., n.
Marble parget, Crustæ NUMIDæ. Pargeted (covered with thin flat of marble thin shelled) Cærtatus, a., um.
A pargeter (or plaisterer) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.
A pargeting of walls, Incrustatio, onis, f.
A paring (shred, or that which is pared off) Refegmen, inis, n.
A parish, Parochia, a., f.
A partitioner, Parocaus, ci, th.
Parochianus, i., m.
A park, Parcus, i., m.
The game of a park, Venaria Parci. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i., n. It is the Assembly of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, viz. The Lord's Spiritual, the Lord's Temporal, and Commons, for the debating of matters touching the Common wealth, and especially the
A Pedlar (he that maketh merchandise of little things) Cocio, onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivolarius, ii, m. Perpola, a, m.

A Pedlers trade in going from town to town to sell wares, Vellatura, a, f.

Pedlers Packes, Regina, orum, n.

A Peel to set bread in the oven, Infurnibium, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, a, f.

A Peer or Lantherne by the shor side, Pharus, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realme) Pares. (i.e.) those that be of the Nobility of the Realme, and Lords of the Parliament, See Stowesford 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 publike actions they are equal: as in their voices in Parliament, and in passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman. We have no set number of them, because the number of our Nobles may be more or less as it pleaseth the King.

P E I.

Peirce (a mans name) Piercius, ii, m.

To peirce (or bore) Foro, are.

Perforo, are.

A peirce (or wimble) Terebra, a, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) Frutrum, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of anything) Fragmentum, i, n. Pecia, a, f.

To peice one thing with another, Affino, erc.

To pull in peices, Discepero, erc.

A Bowling peice (or hand Gun) Avium Bombardia.

Peiton (the Family) De Pavilliano. Pictonus.

A peitrel (or breast leather of a horse)
Ireland) Auterii.
People of Belgium about Montstrel, Morni.
People of Berkshire, &c. Attrebati.
People of Britain, Britanni, Britones.
People of Britany (in France) Veneti.
People of Buguham (in Scotland) Taizali.
People of Buckingham, Bedford and Hertfordsbires, Cattidudani, Curticulani, Cathicudani, Catuellani, Curtiechulani.
People of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.
People of Cærmarthenshire, Murudenenses.
People of Carril (in Scotland) Novantes.
People of Cæthes (in Scotland) Carini.
People about Cork (in Ireland) Vodia & Udia, Cortonei.
People of Cheshire, or adjoining to it, Cangi, Ceani, Congani.
People of Donegal or Tyrconnel (in Ireland) Rhobogdi, Venncini.
People of Cumberland, Cumbri.
People of Dejmond (in Ireland) Iberni, Outeri.
People of Cluisedale (in Scotland) Damnii.
People of Dorsetshire Dorotenes, Dourotiges, Murotriges, Sumorriges.
People of Galloway in Scotland and Cunningham, Novantes, Novantes.
People of Conaght (in Ireland) Gangani.
People of Devonshire and Cornwall, Dammoni, Dammonii, Dunmonii, Dunmonii, Oftai, Oftiones.
People of Eskdale, &c. (in Scotland) Horsfr, Horreı.
People of the Fannes, Girvii.
People of Scilly Islands, Melanchlani.
People of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, Belgæ, Somerefeti.
People of South-Wales, Silures.
People of Staffordshire, Cornavi, Mediterranei angli.
People of Strathmaverne (in Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.
People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cam-bridge, Huntingtoni, Iceni, Fen-ni, Icini.
People of Survey and the Sea coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienses.
People of Tejadale, Twedale, &c., (in Scotland) Gadani, Ladien.
People of Ulster (in Ireland) Vol-untii, Darni.
People of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, Chevi, Corn-
avii.
People of Westwater, Kilkenny, art of Westford (in Ireland) Bri-
gantes.
People of West-Wales, Demetæ, Dimetæ.
People of Worcestershire, Wicce, Hwicce.
People of Yorkshire, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Briga, Jugantes.
People of Wiltshire, Wilfræ, Wil-
tenæs.
People over against the Isle of Wight, Gevissi.
People (or Nation) Populus, l,i, Plebs, is, f. The Common People, Vulgus, gi, m. & n. P E. P.
Pepper, Piper, ēris, n. plur. caret. P E. R.
Peradventure, Forte, adv. A perch or pole (a measure) Pertica, x, f. Stat. de Terris mensura-
rand. Pertica 16, Pcedum, 2 Mon.
Perdiction (or destruction) Perdition, onis, f.

Perdonatio Utiagaria. 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.

Peregine (a mans name) Peregrinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, a, um. Perfection (exalt or compleat) Perfection, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) Perfection, erc. Confutummo, are.

To perform, Performo, are.

Performance, Performatio, onis, f.

To perfume, Odoro, are. Suffumigo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum, i, n. Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Sufitus, a, um. Odoratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odorarius, ii, m. Sufitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfumes) Unguentarius, ii, m. Sepiasarius, ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerra, x, f. Thuribulum, i, 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, Pereo, ire.


To perjure, Perjuro, are.

Perjuried, Perjuratus, a, um.

Perjury, Perjuratio, onis, f. Perjury, ii, n. If a man swear to one that he will pay to him twenty Pound which he oweh 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 sweareth 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 Lajione fidei. If a man calleth another Perjured man, he may have his Action upon his Cafe, 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 Infinit. c. 74.

To permit (suffer, or let) Permitto, ere. Sine, ere.

It is permitted, Licer, licuit, and Licitum est.

Permutation, Permutatio, onis, f.

Permutatione Archidioconatus Cy Ecclesia ejusdem annexa, cum Ecclesia ejus 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.

G g 4

A per-
A perpendicular (or plumb-line)
Perpendicularum, li, n.
Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.
Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.
Perplexity, Perplexitas, atis, f.
A person, Persona, a, f.
Persons cast away at Sea, Naufragia corpora.
Personal, Personabillis, le, adj.
One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, qui habet personam Standi in Judicio.
Persona, Personalis, le, adj. It hath in our Common Law one strange significations, being joined with the Substantive Things, Goods, or Chattels, as Things personal, Goods Personal, Chattels personal; for thus it signifies any Corporeal and movable thing belonging to any man, be it quick or dead. So it is used in Weft Part 2, Symb. Tit. Indictments Seci. 58. in these words, Theft is an unknown felonious taking away of another man's movable personal Goods, and again fol. 61. Larceny is a felonious taking away of another man's movable personal Goods. And Kitchen fol. 129. in these words where personal things shall be given to a Corporation; as a Horfe, a Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs, or other Goods, &c. Stawnf. Pl. Cor. fol. 25. Contrattatio vei 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) Perfwadco, er.
To peruse (or over-look) Recognosco, ere.
der in the other; but if it be in
his absence, the Servant is only
necessary to the Murder, because
the Principal is not a Traytor, and
the Accessory Should not be in
worse condition than the principal.
A maid confired with a stran-
ger to rob her Mistres, 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 Can-
dle; this was Petty Tracon in her,
L. Dyer Ter. Hil. Ann. 2. 3. P.
M. See Crompt. Justice of Peace,
f. 2. where he addeth divers other
Examples to those of Stawmford
for the Punishment of Petty Tracon.
See also the Statute anno 22,
Petition, Petitio, onis, f. It hath
a General Signification, for all In-
terests, made by an inferior to
a Superior, and especially to one
having Jurisdiction; but most es-
specially 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,
Stawmford praev. c. 15. whom also
read cap. 22. And a Petition in
this Case, is either general or spe-
cial. It is called the General of the
General Conclusion, set down in
the name, viz. that the King do him
Right and Reason, whereupon fol-
loweth a General Indorsement up-
on the name, 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
right Chap. 22.

Peto (the Family) De Pictavia,
& Peto.
P E W.
A pew in a Church, Podium, ii, n.
Subfellium templorum, Sedile, lis, n.
Pewter, Plumbum argentarium
vel candidum. Stannum, i, n.
Pewter vessels, Vaia Stanna.
A pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.
A pheasant, Phasianus, i, m.
A pheasant hen, Phasiana, æ, f.
He that keepeth or breedeth phe-
sants, Phasianarius, ii, m.
Belonging to a pheasant, Phasia-
nus, a, um.

P H I.
Philiber (a mans name) Phili-
bertus, i, m.
Philida (a woman's name) Phil-
lida, æ, f.
Philip (a mans name) Philippus,
i, m.
Philip (a woman's name) Philippa,
æ, f.
St. Philip and Jacob's day, Festival
Sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi Apo-
tolorum.
Philis (a woman's name) Phil-
is, is, f.
Philomela (a woman's name) Phi-
lomela, æ, f.
Philosophy, Philosophia, æ, f.
A philosopher, Philosophus, i, m.
Phineas (a mans name) Phi-
neas, æ, m.

P H L.
Phlebotomy (or letting of blood.)
Phlebortomia, æ, f.

P H Y.
Physick, Medicina, æ, f. Ars me-
dica.
To minister physick, Potione, are.
Cure, are.
A doctor of physick, Medicinae
Doctor.

A phy-
A physician, Medicus, i, m.
A physicians fee, Soffrum, tri, n.
Picage, Picagium, ii, n. (i.e.)
Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking ground to set up Booths or Standings.

Apick-ax, Marra, æ, f. Rutum, j.n.
Anear-picker, Auriscalpium, ii, n.
Atooth picker, Denticalpium, ii, n.
Pickel (or Brine) Salislagó inis, f.
Salfugo, inis, f. Liquamentum Salisnum, Saltamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Condimenta, æ, f.
Pickle (or sauce) Condimentum, i, n.
To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria five
Sallugine condire.

One that sells pickles, Liquaminiarius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii m.
Pickle for fish, Tharia, æ, f.
Picked herrings, Halec muriadurata, five Conditeana, Halec
Muriatica.

Serving for pickle, Condimentarius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, æ, f.
To picture (or make pictures) Pictuuro, are. Delineo, are.
The first draught of a picture, Cat-
tagraphe, es, f.
A picture drawer, Delineator, oris, m.
Adorned with pictures, Picturus, a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.
Picts (a people of Britain) Picti.
Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Murus pitticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pectia, æ, f.

Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It signifies a Court held in Fairs, for the Redress of all disorders committed within

them: which because it is summa-
ry, De plano & fine figura judicii;
It hath the name of dustry feet, which we commonly get by being near the ground, or rather from the Country mens dustry shoes, of this see Crompt. Jurid. fol. 221.

Of this Court read the Statute an-
no 17. Ed. 4. cap. 2. The title 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 Do-
mini Regis tenta infra praecinctum Sanii Bartholomei magni justa West
Smithfield London, tempore Ferie ibi-
dem, videlicet in Vigilia Festi Sanii
Bartholomei, in Festum Sanii Bartho-
lomei, èr in crainio die poft Festumpra-
ditium. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi
Tertii Dei Gratia Anglia, &c. Un-
decimo, Egdius Wilks venit hic in Cur-
ria & petit licentiam Curia pro ven-
ditione Escolenti & Poculentí infra
jurisdictionem Ferie pro tempore pra-
ditio, & super se bene habendum ei
conceditur, &c. per. Cur.
To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.
Pierced, Penetratus, a, um.
A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.
A piercing, Penetratio, onis, f.
Pierponta (the Family) De Petra
Ponte.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon house, Columbarium, i,n.
A pig (or little young swine) Por-
culus, i, m. Porcellus, i, m.
A sow pig, Suscula, æ, f.
A bear pig, Verres, is, m.
A fob or pig, Neffrenis, isis, m.
A pigs-trough, Lapilla porcina.
A pigstrell, Pightellum, ni, n.
The main body of the pillar, Hypostachium, ii, n.
A part of a pillar whereon an arch slandeth especially, Incumba, α, 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 resembles the rowing waves, Cymatium, ii, n.
The making of pillars small towards the top, Constrictura, α, f.
The part of a Chapter of a pillar which is cut and graven like Teeth, Denticulus, li, m.
Building or propping with pillars, Columnatio, onis, f.
Pillar by pillar, in close order, Pillatim, adv.

A pillion, Dorfuale, is, n.

A pillober, Thcqa pulvinaria.
A pilot (or conductor of a ship), Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m. Naucerus, i, m. Nautrologus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, α, f. Spinula, α, f.
A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus, Impages.
A pin that keepeth on the wheel of the axle-tree, Humeralus, i, m. Emblemolum, ii, n.

A Rowling-pin used to make piddles, Artopia, α, f.
Pins or wedges wherein with one piece
of wood is fastned to another, Epigri. A pin of wood or ivory to trim or crib the hair with, Calamellum, i, n. D'clicnarium, i, n.


A pinning of houses, Substrudio, onis, f.

A pair of pinces, Forceps, ipis, m. Forcipula, x, f.

Pineers to draw teeth with, Odontraga, x, f. Dentarpagra, x, f.

A pinnfold (or pound) Pynfolda, x, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnace (or swift ship) Liburna, x, f. Actuariolium, li, n. Celus, onis, f.


A pint, Pinta, x, f. 1 Fo. 259.

A pioneer (or underminer) Cunicularius, ii, m.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, x, f. It is also a Roll in the Exchequer. Anno 37 Ed. 3. A pipe of wine, Pipa vel butta vini, R. Ener. 168. Spel. 114. Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, x, f.

A short pipe with a small sound, Cingria, x, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis. A conduit pipe, Aquaeductus, 1s, m. Canalis, is, d, g. Tubus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tubulus, li, m. A pipe to conveye water into houses, Paragogia, x, f.

A water pipe of a small size, so made that the water may mount aloft, Eurius, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe, Tubulac, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fisilator, oris, m. Tibecc, ins, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m. A pipkin (or little pot) Ollula, x, f. Chytra, x, f.

A pirate (or sea robber) Pirata, x, m. Pirea, x, m.

An arch pirate, Archipirata, x, m. A pirate's ship, Navis praedatoria. A place where Pirates resort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, x, f.

Piscary, Piscaria, x, f. (i. e.) a Liberty of fishing in another man's water.

A pipot, Matula, x, f.

A pistol (or pisloelet) Bombardula, x, f. Scelopus, i, m.

A Pit (or deep hole made in the ground) Putecus, ci, m. Fossa, x, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, m.

A pit or ditch to avoid water, Agoga, x, f.

A pit where potters clay is digged, Argilerium, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, ii, n.


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, Picaeus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um.
To pitch tents (or pavilions) Castararctor, ari. Tentoria figere.
A pitcher (or pot) Situla, æ, f.
Hautum, i, n. Urna, æ, f. Hydra, æ, f. Ureucus, ei, m.
A great pitcher, Culullus, i, m.
A little pitcher, Urecellus, i, m.
A dresser or other board to set pitchers or pots on, Urnarium, ii, n.
Apitfal (or trap) Decipula, æ, f.
Fovea, æ, f.
A pitance (or small repast) Pitancia, æ, f. Dimencium, i, n.

A placard of a Prince, Placitum, i, n. vid. Parent and Letters Patents.
A place, Locus, ei, m.
A secret place, Abditum, i, n.
An open place to walk in, Subdiale, 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 at some, a Court or Yard before a Palace, Pervisus, i, m.
A place of Land, Placea terræ.

Pla. Entr. 145. 155. 539. 618.
The plague, Pestis, is, f.
To plait, Ploco, are. Complio, arc.
Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.
A plain (down or Champion ground) Planiæs, ei, f.
A Foyner's plain, Radula, æ, f.
Planula, æ, f. Dolabra, æ, f.
A little plain, Dolabella, æ, f.
To plain with a plain, Deplanare planula. Plano, arc. Cutello, are.
To shave with a plain, Runcino, arc.
Plained, Dedolatus, a, um. Complanatus, æ, um.
A plant (or pleynt) Querula, æ, f.
To plaiest, Gypso, arc. Trullifo, arc.

To plaiest, rough cast, cover with thin slates of Marble, Crusto, arc.
Plaiest (Plaiesting or Pargetting) Piafra, æ, f. Gypium, i, n.
Inritum, i, n. Incruflatio, onis, f.
A plaiest (or salvage) Emplastrum, i, n.
Plaiestering (rough casting) Trulliatio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n.
Cæmentatio, onis, f.
Plaiered, Tectorius, æ, um.
A plaiester (or pargetter) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Cruŭtarius, ii, m.
A plaierers brush, Penticillum tectorium.
A plank (or board) Planca, æ, f.
Aflamentum, i, n. Tabula, æ, f.
Joynets of planks, Aflamentorium commissura.
To plank a house, Tabulo, are.
To plank or joyn planks and boards, Coasio, arc.
Overthwart boards or planks laid a cross, Transversaria, orum, n.
A planking, Coaslatio, onis, f.
A plant, Planca, æ, f.
To plant, Planco, arc.
A plate of metal, Lamina, æ, f.
Brańtea, æ, f.
A plate (or plate trencher) Scutella, æ, f. Orbis, is, m.
A plate of iron, Lamina, æ, f.
To plate with iron, Lamino, arc.
Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum escarium.
Well wrought plate, benefactum argentum.
A platform, Ichnographia, æ, f.
A platter (or dish) Patina, æ, f.
Catinus, i, m. Ducius ci, m. Scutula, æ, f.
A little platter, Patella, æ, f. Caitlus, i, m.
A platter maker, Patinarium, ii, m.
Belonging to a platter, Patellarius, a, um.

Plato
Plato (a mans name) Plato, onis, m.
A Stage player, Histrio, onis, m.
Scenicus, ci, m.
A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

PLE.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It signifies in our Common Law, that which either party alleged for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in French, from the Conquest until Edward the Third, who ordained them to be done in English, Anno 36, cap. 15. All pursuits and actions (we call them in our English tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) Placita, taking the name abusive, of the definitive sentence, which may well be called Placitum. The French call it Arrest, in which word after their custom, they do not found s. but we call Placitum the action, not the sentence: and Placitare barbarously for to plead, in English agere, or litigare. Vid. Smith's Commonwealth of England, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the Kings name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. Stawnf. pl. cor. cap. 1. or against his Crown and Peace. Smith de Reg. Ang. lib. 2. cap. 9. and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge Stawnford mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common persons. They are Communia placita, not in respect of the persons, but in respect of the quality of the Pleas. Cooks 4th. part of Institut. cap. 10.

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any inferior person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of England, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. Cooks 4th. part of Institut. cap. 4.

Plea may further be divided into as many Branches as Action; which fee, for they signify all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alleged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bafardie 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, Placitatorius, ii, n.
To plead, Placito, are.
A pledge (or surety) Plegius, ii, m.
A pledge (an earnest) Arrha, x, f.
One that is in Frank-pledge and lies under the protection of the Law, Inlagatus, a, um.

Plegis 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, x, f. Lex. 97. 109. Placit. Cor. 45. Brac. 305. bis.
The pleurifie (an inward shoot- ing pain) Pleuriris, i, idis, f.

PLO.

A plough, Aratrum, i, n.
Ploughings (or earings) Aruræ, arum, i.
A ploughman, Arator, oris, m.
Glebarius, ii, m.
He that holdeth the plough, Stivarus, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, Suburator, oris, m.

The plough tail (or handle) Stiva, æ, f. Bura, æ, f.

A plough-share, Vomer, cris, m.

Dens aratri.

A beam of a plough, Temononis, m.

A plough-staff, Rallum, i, n.

Plough-bote, Essoverum arandi.

Col. Lit. 41. B.

A plough-wright, Aratrisfaber, bri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plough, Tauros aratro adjungere.

To plough, Aro, are.

To plough over a field, Peraro, 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, Chevise, arum, f.

Ploughed throughout, Peraratus, a, um.

A plough-land, Caruchata, æ, f.

Also a wain Load.

Ploughing and Harrowing, Arrura, æ, f. Aratura, æ, f.

A plume of feathers, Costa, æ, f.

A plum, Prunum, i, n.

A plummet, Plumbata, æ, f.

A plummet or weight of Lead that leapers or dancers on Cords, hold in their hands to countervail their weight, Halter, cris.

A plummet and line let down into the water to sound the depth thereof, Eolis, idis, f.

A plummet (or plumb rule for Masons and Carpenters) Libella, æ, f.

P. O.

Perpendicularum, li, n. Amuffis, is, f.

To plunder, Prador, ari.

Plunder, Pradatum, i, n.

A selling plundered goods by outcry, Haftarium, ii, n.

A plunderer, Prador, oris, m.

Depopulator, oris, m. Prado, onis, m.

A plundering, Pradatio, 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, Sacellus, li, m. Loculus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.

P. O. E.

A poet, Poeta, æ, m.

P. O. I.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis, idis, f.

A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.

A point to trust withal, Ligula, æ, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, Cuspido, are.

A point maker, Coriarius, ii, m.

A poise (or weight) Peisa, æ, f.

To poison, Impoisono, are. 2. Inf. 634.

P. O. L.

A polecat, Putorius, ii, m. Marteres, i, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, Pola, æ, f. Lex. 46. Pertica, æ, f.

The pole which Ropedancers use, Halter, cris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross

P. O. L.
To pole up, Palo, are.
Policy (or civil government) Politia, æ., f.
To poliyc, Polio, ire.
Polished, Politus, a., um.

POM.
A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Dian-
palma, atis, n.
A pomegranate, Malum aut Poma-
mum Granatum.

PON.
A pond, Stagnum, i, n.
A fish pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex.
130. 2 Inf. 100.
Pone is a writ whereby a cause depending in the County Court is
removed to the Common Bank. Old nat. brev. fol. 2. It is also a writ
to the Sheriff to take security of the Defendant for his appearance.
See in what diversity of causes it is used, in the Table of the Regis-
ster Original. Of this writ, see five forts in the Table of the Regist.
Judi. verbo Pone per vadium.

Pondis in Affises, 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 vic-
counts ought to impeach upon Affi-
ses and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should im-
peach 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 Willa Prisoner held in
Prison to be committed to Bay in cafes Bayable. Regist. Orig. fol.
133. b.

Ponendo Sigillum ad Exceptionem.
Is a writ whereby the King will-
leth Justices, according to the Sta-
tute of Westm. 2, to put their

Seals to exceptions laid in against
the Plaintiffs Declaration by the Defendant.

Pontage, Pontagium, i, n. 8. Co.
46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a
Contribution towards the Mainte-
nance, or re-codifying of Bridges.
It may be also Toll taken to this
purpose of those that pass over the
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. will-
ing him to charge one or more to
repair a Bridge, to whom it be-

POP.
The poop or hinddeck of a ship, Pup-
pis, f.

Poil (the Family) Polus.
Poor (or needy) Pauper, cris, adj.

Poorness (or poverty) Paupertas,
atis, f.

POP.
Popularity, Popularitas, atis, f.
Populous (or full of people) Po-
pulofus, a um.

POR.
A porch (or Gallery) Porticus,
us, f.

A Church porch, Vestibulum, i, n.

Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacrum.

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Ofa.
A piece of pork, Petao, onis, m.
A port or haven, Portus, ës, m.
Portchester, Caer peris.
A portculis, Cataracta, æ, f.
A porter (or burden bearer) Ba-

julus, li, m. Portitor, oris, m.
Cor-
bulo, onis, m. Gefttor, oris, m.

Porters fare (or carriers hire)
Commiffirum, i, n.
A porter (or door keeper) Janitor, oris, m. Officiarius, ii, m. Pataginarius, ii, m.

The place of porter, Porteria, a, f.
8. Co. 47.
A port town, Villa portum habens. Villa portuaria. i Fo. 64.
A perringer (or little dish) Canillus, i, m.
Porter, Portevius, ii, m. Spel. 68.
A portmantle (or cloak bag) Hippopera, a, f. Mantica, a, f.
A portion (or part) Portio,onis, f.
Portsmouth (in Hampshire) Magnus portus, Portesmutha, Portus ostium.


P O S.
A position, Possitio, onis, f.
A posnet, Ollula, a, f.
To possess, Possideo, ere.
A possession, Possessio, onis, f.
A possessor, Possessor, oris, m.
Possit, The return of the Justices of affites, made on the Record of Nisi prius, and called so from the word Possit, wherewith it begins.

Post diem, Is a return of a Writ after the day assigned for the Return, for 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 diffusius, Post diffusina, a, f.
Is a writ given by the Sature of Wesst. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements by princiue qvad reddat upon default, or reddition, is again diffusia by the former diffusor. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 190.

See the writ that lyeth for this, in the Regist. Orig. fol. 208. a.

Post fine, is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court, which is paid by the Cognize after the Fine is fully paid, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. The Rate thereof is so much, and half so much, as was paysed to the King for the Fine, and is gathered by the Sheriff of the County where the Land, &c. lyeth, whereof the Fine was Levyed to be anwered by him into the Exchequer.

Posternum, Post Term, is a return of a writ, not only after the day asigned 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, in, n.
The side post on which the door turns, Scapus Cardinialis.

A post (or Messenger in hast) Veredarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.
A post (or messenger between parties) Commenator, oris, m.
A post horse, Veredus, i, m. Equus viatorius, Equus decuoriorius. Pegatus, 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 Anticenter Lord by Priority, and of his
latter Lord by Posteriority, &c.  

When one Tenant holdeth of two Lords, of the one by Priority, or of the other by Posteriority, &c. Old. nat. brev. fol. 94.

Posteriority (or off-spring) Poste-ritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

Apostern gate, Posticum, ci, n.  

Posthumus (a man's name) Posth-edium, i, m. One so called that is born after his fathers decease.

POT.

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 tuficus.  

A brass pot (or kettle) Ahenum, i, n. Incoctilis, le.  

A flux pot, Linarium, ii, n.  

A brass pot, Olla area.  

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.  

To fill or lade the pot seething.

Truo, arc.

A little pot, Chrytidium, ii, n.

Pot-bangers (or pot-hooks) Cre-mathra, x, f. Climacter, ris, m.  

Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.


A pot seller, Aulularius, ii, m.  

Chytropola, x, m.  

A potter, Figulus, li, m. Urna-rius, ii, m.  

A potters trade, Figulina, x, f.

A potters wheel, Rota figurina.  

Belonging to a potter, Figlinus, a, um.

Potters clay, Argilla, x, f.  

Pottage, Poragium, ii, n. Lex. 83.  

A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m.

POU.

A pouch, Pera, x, f. Pungium, ii, n.  

A pouding tub, Cupa, x, f. Alvus, ei, m.  

A poultefs, Caraplasma, aris, n.  

A poulterer, Pulcinarius, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarus, ii, m.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villatae. Pulteria, x, f.  


Poultns (the Family) Poultenius.  

A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, x, f.  

A pound weight, Librata, x, f.

Half a pound, Dimidium unius libratae.  

A quarter of a pound, Quarterium unius librate.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimi- dium Quarterii unius librate.

Poundage (or a payment of twelve in the pound) Pondagium, ii, n. Da-

Davis. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinfor, oris, m.

Pounded (bruised) Pinsus, a, um.

To pour (spill or shed) Fundo, ere. Effundo, ere.

Pourparty, Propars, his, f. Pro-partia, x, f. Lex. 98. Ra. Entr. 447. 515, 516, 517. It is contra-

ry to (Pro indiviso) for to make Pourparty, is to divide and fever the Lands that fall to Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and pro indiviso. Old. nat. brev. fol. 11.

Pourpresture, Pourprestura, x, a. 

Porprecision, a, f. Paraprestura, a, f.

A Pourveyour, Provvisor, oris, m.  

It signifieth an Officer of the King, Queen, or other Great Personage, that provideth Corn and other Vi-

tual for the house of him whose Officer he is. See Magna Charta.  

cap. 22. & 3. Ed. i. cap. 7. & 31. &
PO.

Court, Yard, Pasture or else what-soever, where the Owner of any Beasts Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Trespass to any other, and there the Cattel must be sustained at the Peril of the owner.

Pownd Close or Covert, is as if one Impound 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 disfretineth, and he shall not have any satisfaction therefore.

If a man destrein 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 justify the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of a Parco frado. If the owner break the Pownd, and take away his Goods, the party disstraining may have his Action de Parco frado, and he may also take his Goods that were disfretained wherefoever he find them, and Impound them again. Cook on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 7. Sel. 58.

Powis (a part of Wales) Powis.

PR.

To prædicare, Praædico, are.

Practice, Præctica, æ, f. Praxis, eos, f.

PR E.

To preach, Prædico, are.

A preacher, Prædicator oris, m. A preaching, Prædicatio, onis, f.

A preambule, Praæambulum, i, n. Praëludium, ii, n. Proœœnium, ii, n. A prebend, Præbenda, æ, m. It is the Portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church

H h 2 receiv-
receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, Prebendarius, ii, m. Lex. 98.

A precedent, Præcedens, tis, part.

A Precept (or Infraction) Preceptum, 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.

Staunf. pl. Cor. fol. 105.

Braddon calleth in Preceptum or Mandatum lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 19, whence a Man may observe three diversities of Offending in Murder : Preceptum, fortia, consilium. Preceptum 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 Maleficis, verf. Sempronium mandatorem.

A precinn, Precinctus, tis, m. Precioso, Preocio, a, um.

Precipe quod reddat. Is a writ of great diversity, touching both the form and use. This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Possession. Old nat. brev. fol. 13. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5. and it is called sometime a writ of Right close, as a Precipie in Capite, when it iffeth 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, Caife, or Manor. Regist. Orig. fol. 4. b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5. F. Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it iffeth out of any Lords Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, against the deforcer, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in Fitz. nat. brev. in the first Chapter.

A precipice (or break-neck) Præciptum, ii, n.

To precipitate, Precipito, are.

A predecess, Antecedent, or is, m. Prædial tithe, tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. growing out of the earth, Pradiales decima.

Pre-eminence, Pre-eminentia, x, f. De præe (the Family) De Pretelis, De Prato.

A preface, Praefatio, onis, f.

To preferr (or advance) Praeficio, etc.

Praeminent, Praeferamentum, i, n. Co. Entr. 36. Praeferentium, i, n. 1 Co. 78.


To prefe, Praego, etc.

The pretection or assigning of a day, Praeficio dies.

Prejudice, Praejudicium, ii, n. A prelate, Pralectus, i, m.


To premeditate, Praemeditatio, ari.

Pramunire. Is taken either for a writ, or for the Offence whereupon the writ is granted. Whofoever feth, for any thing to Rome, or in any Spiritual Court, for that Caufe or Action which may be Pleadeth in the Temporal Court of the Realm, by an old Law of England, he fetheth into a

Pramu-
Praemunire, 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 Procure, and the Assessor or Abettor which receiveth, or maintaineth that usurped Pleading doth incur the same danger. Sr. Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.3, cap. 7.

Some Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as namely the Statute Anno 1. Eliz. cap. 1. upon him that deneth 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 Heretic.

Some hold an Opinion that the Writ is so called a Praemunire, because it doth fortify Jurisdictionem iurium regionum corona suae; the Kingly Laws of the Crown against Foreign Jurisdiction, and against the Uffurpers upon them, as by divers acts of Parliament appear. But in truth it is so called of a word in the Writ, for the words of the Writ are, Praemunire factum praesatuum A.B. quod tunc sit coram nobis, where Praemunire is used for Pramous, and so do divers Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Law use it, for they are Praemuniti that are Praemoniti. Cook on Lit. lib. 2 cap. 11. Selb. 199.

So odious was this offence of Praemunire, 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 him as to the Kings Enemy, and any man may Lawfully kill an Enemy. But Queen Elizabeth and her Parliament, liking not the extremity and Inhuman rigour of the Law in that Point, did provide, that it should not be Lawfull for any Person to slay any Person in any manner attainted, upon any Praemunire, 5. of Eliz. c. 1.

If a man kill one which is attainted by a Praemunire, 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 Praemunire. Brooks abridg. fol. 181.

B.

Praemunire, 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 praemunire (or warn before hand) Praemoneo, ere.

To prepare, Prapararo, are.

Prepared, Praeparatus, a, um.

Preparatory, Praeparatorius, a, um.

Preposterous (out of order) Prae-posterus, a, um.

Prerogative, Prærogativa, æ, f.

Lek. 99.

To prescribe, Praescribo, ere.

A prescription, Praescriptio, onis, f.

Lek. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, Presbyteratus, Æs, m.

Fle. 211.
The chamber of presence in a Prince's Court, Praesentia Majestatis, Solium Majestatis.

In one's presence, In Praesentia.

To present, Praesentum, etc.

A present (or token) Xenium, ii, n.

Presents given by the judge when he came to see his Master, Opteria, orum, n.

A presentation, Præsentatio, on's, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Prestently, Statim, confessim.

Things preferred (as pears, plums, &c.) Saligama, orum, n.

To prefer and keep from corruption, Condoio, etc.

Preferred, Condicitius, a, um.

Conditus.

To preferve (or keep) Præervov, are.

Prelerved, Praeservatus, a, um.

A president, Praedidem, tis, m.

Ra. Enr. 443. Praeses, idis, c. 2.


To press (or squeeze) Premo, ere.

Pressed, Pressus, a, um.

A wine press, Torculum, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Plur.os, ci, m.

A press where apparel is laid, Vestiarium, ii, n. Pressarium, ii, n.

Zaberna, a, f.


A presser, he that works at a press, Torcularius, ii, m.

A pressing, Pressura, a, f.

A pressing board, Calotriccatorium, ii, n.

A pressing iron, Ferramentum pressorum.

Press money, Augustamentum, i, n. Pecunia preparatoria.
try-men that cannot speak one word of English, and against whose Life you can take no just exception, and to named unto them his Son born in Carnarvon not long before; from which time it hath continued that the Kings Eldest Son (who was before called Lord Prince, Stawnf. 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. Æjsd. c. 3.

Principalty, Principálieas, atis, f.
To print, Imprimo, ere.
Printed, Impreffus, a, um.
A printer, Impreffor, oris, m.
Typographus, i, m.
Printers ink, Arramentum Typographicum vel Imprefforium.
A letter cast to print with, Typos, i, m.
Printers ink-balls wherewith they beat the letters in the form lying up on the Preps, Tudes, itis, m.
Printing, Impreffio, onis, f.
Tpyographia, æ, f.
Priority, Prioritas, atis, f.

Prifage, Prifagium, 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. Elis. cap. 5.

Prije, Pris, æ, f.
A prison, Prisona, æ, f. Every sufferer 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 Treiips, it is a Trefpaß; & sic de Singulis. Stawnf. 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 fractum prisnum. Lamb. Just. of Peace.

Out of this one fact, there groweth sometime a treble offence and felony. vix. 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 Rescufs: 3. in the Officer or party whatsoever, by whose wilful default he is suffered to go, and that is termed an Ecape. Id. ib.

A man imprisoned by Processes of Law, ought to be kept in Sala & arëta custodia, and by the Law ought not to go out though it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and suffrance of the Gaoler; but yet Imprisonment must be custodia non pena, for Carcer ad homines custodiendos, non ad puniendos dari debet. Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 7. Sæf. 438.

He which is Imprisoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in Sala & arëta custodia, Sala because he ought to be in a Prison to strong', that he cannot escape, and arëta in respect that he ought to be kept close without conference with others, or Intelligence of things at large. Cook Lochnfords Cafe 8. Rep.

A prisoner, Prisonarius, ii, m. Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum.
Privy, Scientia, æ, f. Is a Seal that the King useth some-
 Privately, Privatim, adv. H h 4
Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.
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 voc. Keeper.

A prios (or house of Office) Latrina, x, f. Forica, x, f. Cloaca, x, f.

A Cleanse 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, privium.

Privilege is either Personal or Real. A Personal Privilege is that which is granted to any person, either against or beside the Course of the Common Law: as for example, a Person called to be one of the Parliament may not be arrested either himself, or any of his attendance, during the time of the Parliament. A Privilege Real is that, which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either many 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 Statutes, Anno 18. Edw. 3. See the new book of Entries, verba Privilegio.

Probable (or like to be true) Probabilis, i, e, adj.

Probability (or likely-ness) Probabilitas, atis, f.

Probate 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 diocies where he departed, for if all his goods be in the same Dioces, then the Bishop of the Dioces, or the Archdeacon (according as their composition or prescription is) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed in divers Dioceses, so that there be any sum of Note (as five pounds ordinarily) out of the Dioces 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 Dioces, 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 be anciently some Composi-
tion between the Archbishop and an
Inferiour Ordinary, whereby the
sum that maketh the Prerogative,
is above five pound.

This Probate is made in two
forts, 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 cre-
dulity, that the Will by him exhi-
bited, is the Last Will and Testa-
ment of the party deceased. The
proof per testes, is when over and
before 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 law-
fully summoned to see such a Will
proved, if they think good; and
the latter course is taken most com-
monly where there is fear of strife
and contention between the kin-
dred and friends of the party de-
ceased about his Goods. For a Will
proved only in common form, may
be called into question any time
within 30 Years after by common
Opinion, before it work pre-
scription.

A probationer, Probatisus. 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 Col-
leges is 12 Months proof or trial;
in some 6, and in others more or
less, according to their Customs.

A Chirurgeons Probe, Catheter,
éris, m.

To proceed (or go forward) Pro-
cedo, etc.

Procedendo. Is a Writ, whereby a
Plea, or caufe formerly called from
a bafe Court, to the Chancery,
Kings-Bench, or Common-Pleas,
by Writ of Privilege, or Cer-
tiorari is released, and sent down
again to the fame Court, to be
proceeded in there, after it ap-
peareth that the defendant hath
no caufe of Privilege, or that the
matter comprized in the Bill, is
not well proved. Brook hoc titu-
lo, and terms of Law, Cook vol. 6.
11. in fine. See in what diversify
it is used in the Table of the Orig.
Regift. and also of the Judicial.

Processe, Procesius, Æs, m. It is
called Proces in, because it proceed-
eth (or goeth out) upon former
matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word Proces hath two sig-
nifications. It is largely taken for
all proceeding in all Real and Per-
sonal actions, and in all criminal
and Common Pleas, and Processe
derivatur à Procedendo uque ad fi-
num. 2. For the proceeding after the
Originals is Plea before Judgment.

See the Table of Fitz. nat. brev.
verbo Proces, and Brooks abridg-
ment hoc Titulo. And whereas the
writings of our Common Lawyers
sometime call that the Proces, by
which a man is called into the
Court, and no more. The rea-
son thereof may be given, because
it is the beginning or the Principal
part thereof, by which the rest of
the busines is directed.

The difference between Proces
and the precept or warrant of the
Justices. The Precept or warrant
is only to attach and Convene the
Party before any Indictment or
Conviction, and may be made ei-
ther
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 fake, I refer you rather to Mr. Lambert in his Treatise of Process adjoin'd to his Eirearchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Process, either into Process touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Process touching inferior offences. The former is usually a Capias, Capias alias, and Exigit facias. The second is either upon Indictment, or Premetment, or Information: That upon Indictment or Precruitment, 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 Distinquis infinite untill he come. If he be returned with Nihil habet, then issue out a Capias, Capias alias, Capias plurics, and lastly an Exigit facias. The special Process is that, which is especially appointed for the offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th. Chapter of his 4th. book, being very different.


To proclaim (or make a proclamation) Proclamo, are.

A proclamation, Proclamation, onis, f. It signifieth a notice publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertise his Subjects. So it is used anno 7. R. 2. cap. 6.

Proclamation of Rebellion is a publick notice given by the Officer, that a man not appearing upon a Surety, 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, Proclamation Finis. It is a Notice openly and solemnly given at all the Assizes that shall be holden in the Country within one Year after the Ingraffing 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 Assizes, and the Justices of Peace. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines. Setl. 132. where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 25. 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 prior, Procurator, oris. m.

Proctors of the Clergy, Procuratores Cleri.

To procure, Procurare, are.

To produce, Produco, erc.

Proser, Proserum, i. n. It is the time appointed for the accomplis 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 attunato vicecommitis pro profiro faciendo.

To profes, Profector, cri.  
Profession, Professio, onis, f.  
A professor (or a publick Reader of Lectures in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.  
Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.  
Profit, Profectus, ús, m. Utilitas, atis, f.  
To profit, Proficio, ere.  
Profite (or wastful) Profusus, a, um.  
Profusely, Profusè, adv.  
Aprogeny, Progenies, ci, f.  
The progenitors, Progenitores, m, pl.  
To prognosticate, Prognostico, are.  
Prognostication, Prognosticon, ci, n.  
Proflagium, ii, n.  
A progres, Progressio, onis, f.  
To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibition de vafto directa parti. Is a writ Judicial directed to the Tenant, and Prohibiting him from making waste 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, Prohibito, 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 belonging 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-
A promontory (or brow of a hill hanging over the Sea) Promontorium, ii, n.

A promoter, Inquisitor, oris, m.

Promoters, Promotores, m, pl. Are those which in popular and penal actions do deferr the names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the prof.<br />

A prong (or pitchfork) Merga, x, f.

A proof of Instruments before playing, Incentivum, i, n.

To prove (or try) Probo, are.

A proof (or tryal) Probario, onis, f.

Proper, Proprius, a, um.

A property (or propriety) Proprietas, atis, f.

To whom the property of a thing belongs, Proprietarius, a, um.

To proportion, Proportiono, are.

Prop., Co. Ent. 5.

Proportion, Proporitio, onis, f.

Proportionable, Proportionabilis.

A proposal (or proposition) Propositio, onis, f.

To propose, Propono, ere.

To prop, Sustineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.


Proposed, Fulus, a, um.

A vine prop (or hop pole) Rridica, x, f.

Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um.

A prorgation, Prorogatio, onis, f.

Proroged, Prorogatus, a, um.

A protector, Prosequor, oris, m.

A protect, Prospectus, us, m.

To prosper (or make prosperous) Prospero, are.
Civil sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown Office doth all continual Causes.

Provender, Præbenda, x, f. Lex.

To provide, Provido, ere.
A province, Provincia x, f.
Provided, Proviso. 1 Co. 109.
Provision, Provisio, onis, f.
Proviso. Is a condition inferred into any deed, upon the Observance wherof the Validity of the deed consisteth, which form of condition, seems to be borrowed from France for (Pourneu Gallicum) semper conditionem inducit. Or rather from the Lat. Proviso. Our Common Lawyers say, that it sometime signifieth but a Covenant, whereof you have a large dispute in the second Book of the Lord Cook’s Reports, in the Lord Cromwell’s cafe. It hath also another signification in matters judicial; as if the Plaintiff or defendant defect in Prosecuting an Action, by bringing it to a Tryal, 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, Provoce, arc.
A provost, Praepositus, i, m.
The provost of a provostship, Praepositus prapostura, 2. H. 5. 9.
A provost martial, Praepretus, i,m.
The prow (or fore-castel) of a Ship, Prora, x, f.
P R U.

Prudence, Prudentia, x, f.
Prudhow or Pradhow (Castel in Northumberland) Procolitia. Procolitia.

To prune (or lop) trees, Puto, arc.
Pruned, Putatus, a, um, Sarptus, a, um.
To prune young shoots with a pruning hook, Scalpro putare germina.
A prune (or plum) Prunum, i, n.
A pruning iron, Scirpula, x, f.
Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.
P S A.
A psalter, Psalterium, ii, n.
Nablium, ii, n.
P U B.
Publick, Publicus, a, um.
To publish, Publico, arc. Promulgo, arc.
Published, Promulgatus, a, um.
A publisher, Promulgator, oris, m.
A publishing, Promulgatio, onis, f.
P U C.
Puccellage (or maiden-head) Puccellagium, ii, n.
P U D.
A pudding, Fartum, i, n. Botulus, i, m.
A dry pudding (or dumpling) Globulus, ii, m.
A black pudding (or bludding) Apexabo, inis, f. Faliscus, ci, m.
A bag pudding, Fundulum, li, n.
Farreum, ci, n.
A bulky pudding, Fugutario, onis, f.
Maza, x, f. Maltula, x, f.
A pan pudding, Minutal, lis, n.
Libum Telfulatecum.
A pudding maker, Fartor, oris, m.
Offarius, ii, m.
Pulsey (the Family) De Puteaco.
P U L.
A pullet (or young hen) Pullasfra, x, f. Pullettea, x, f. Gallina Minufcula.
A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, Trochlea, x, f. Orbiculus, li, m. Artemon, onis, m.
Pulse
Pulse (or Beans and Pease) Legumen, inis, n. The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pultus, ûs, 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, are. A pump to draw water with, Antlia, a, f. To pump, Exantlo, are. The pump of a ship, Sentina, a, f. To pump water out of a ship, Senitno, are. A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N. To punish, Punio, ire, Punished, Punitus, a, um. A punishment, Poena, a, f. P U R.


Purpresse, Purpresse, a, f. Ra. Ent. 125. Co. Lit. 277. A purpisse, Purprisa, æ, f. Purprisum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 533. A purport, Purporta, æ, f. Purporting, Purportans, Co. Ent. 195, 35. 1. Mon. 754. A purfe, Burfa, æ, f. Cramena, æ, f. Perula, æ, f. Q U. A little purfe, Burfe, æ, f. The strings of a purfe, Astringens, ûs, m. A purse bearer, Burfarius, ii, m. A purse maker, Crumenarius, ii, m. Marfuparius, ii, m. A pursuivant, Apparitor, oris, m. A pursuyor, Provifor, oris, m. Q U A. A Quacksalver (or pedling physician) Medicus circumfoaneus. Circulator, oris, m. Quack salvery, Medicina unguentaria. A quadrangle (having four corners) Quadrangulus, li, m. Quadrangular (four square) Quadrangularis, re adj. The Quadrant (a Mathematical Instrument) Quadrans, tis, m. Quadrate (or four square) Quadratus, a, um. A quadrate (or geometrical Instrument) whereby the distance and height of a place is known a far off, by looking through a certain little hole therein, Dioptra, æ, f. Quadruplicate (or of four parts) Quadruplicate, a, um. To quadruplicate, Quadruplico, are. Quadruple (or four fold) Quadruplus, a um. Qua plura. Is a Writ that lyeth where an inquisition hath been made by the Escheator 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 Medius Inquirendo.
quirend as Fitz-herbert there faith, because this is granted where the Escheator formerly proceeded by virtue of his Office, and the other, where he found the first Office by virtue of the writ called Diem clausit extremum. See the new book of Entries, verbo que prura.

Quae 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. Finis, Seld. 826. To the same effect speakeseth the Old Nat. brev. fol. 155. See the new Book of Entries verbo Per quae servitia.

Quaerens von inventit Plernum. Is a return made by the Sheriff, upon this Condition inserted. Si A secerit B. Securum de Loquela Stia prosequenda, &c. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 38. 0.

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 between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheator, 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 qualify, Qualifico, arc.
Qualified, Qualificatus, a, um.
Quality, Qualitas, aris, f.
A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, x, f.
A quality or property conceived by nature or exercifes, Habitus, us, m.
A quality or degree, Gradus, us, m.
Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.
A quantity, Quantitas, aris, f.
Of what quantity, Quantus, a, um.
Quantum meruit. An Action brought upon a promis to pay the Plaintiff what he derives.

Quare Eject Eject Infra terminum. Is a Writ that lyeth for a Leafee in a case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Leaflor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the Ejellone Firma, because this lyeth, where the Leaflor after the Leafe made, in feoffeth another, which ejecteth the Leafee. And the Ejellone 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 Eject infra terminum.

Quare impedit. Is a writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, Assisa ultima presentationis, because that lyeth where a man or his ancestors, formerly presented, and this for him that is the Purchaser himself. See the exppositor of
of the Terms of Law, and Old Nat. brev. fol. 27. Braid. Lib. 4. trad. 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 Ajsia ultima præsentationes; 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 Advoction, 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 obtinuit. 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 for restrained it, Fleta Lib. 4. cap. 26.

A quarantene (or quantity of Land containing 40 perches) Quarantena terrae. 1 Mon. 213. 2 Mon. 547. 555.

A quarantwen, Quarantena, a, f. Quarantena Mulieris, Lex 104. Brac. 50. 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 Mefiuage (or chief Mansion Hue) 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 Quarantena habenda. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 161. Regist. Orig. fol. 175. Anno 9. Hen. 3. cap. 7. and Anno 20. cap. 1. and Brit. cap. 102. Mr. Skene, de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Vidaeum, deriveth this word from the French, Quarensme, (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also have this Custom, called Le Quarensme des veuves, granted to Widows after the decease of their Husbands: as he proveth out of Psal. in his Art. Lib. 15. Tit. des dotes. cap. 7. Lib. 16. Tit. Substitutiones cap. 30. Of this read Fleta alio, Lib. 5. c. 23.

A quarrel or strife, Querela, a, f. Briga, a, 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 Que-ritur. And yet if a man Releaves all Quarrles (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 Releaved. Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Seh. 511. Litis nomen actionem significat five in rem five in Perfunam.

To quarrel, Litigo, are. Cavillon, are.

A quarreller, Cavillator, oris, m. Quarrellions, Litigious, a, um.

A quarrell of glaies, Rhombus vitri, vitrum quadratum fenestra.

A quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine, Catapultarium pilum.

A quarry of stones, Quarera, a, f. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. 2 Mon. 281. 252. Quercia, a, f. Lapidiciana, a, f. Latumia, a, f.

A quarry of whet-stones, Gotaria, a, f.

A quarry-man (or he that worketh in a quarry) Lapicida, a, m. Latomus, i, m.
A Quatt measure, Quarta, a, f. Vitr. Intr. 158. Quartari-
ri, ii, m.

Quartain, Quadrinum, a, um.
A Quartain Fever, Quartana, 
& f. Febris quartana.

He that hath such a Fever,
Quartanarius, a, um.

A Quarter (or eight Bushels) 
Quaterium, ii, n.

A Quarter or fourth part of 
any thing, Quarta, a, f.

A Quarter of Wheat, Quar-
terum Tritici, Brac. 35.

Of a Quarter, Quarterialis, le, 
adj. Quarteriatus, a, um. Spel. 
51.

Quarterly, Quarteriatim, 
adu.

A Quarter (a Piece of Tim-
ber four Inches Thick) com-
monly four Square, as it wear 
a quarter or fourth Part of a 
Beam, Trabi quadrata. Trinita-
tis materia.

A Quarter of a Foot, Quadrans 
peidis.

A Quarter of a Year, Trime-
sire Spatium, tempus erat anni.

Quarters for Soldiers, Station, 
a, f.

Quarters or Rafters cross a 
Transtone, Transunsaria.

A double Quarter, Trabi 
transfior.

A Quarter Matter, Metator 
na Regina. Is either the that 
holds the Crown of this Realm 
by Right of Blood, or else the 
Quartus Magister.

Quarter Sessions, Generalis; that is Married to the King. 
Quarterialis Sessio pacis. Is a In the former signification, the 
Court held by the Justices of is in all Constitution the fane 
Peace in every County, since that the King is, and hath the 
every Quarter. The Juridiction 
K k

on whereof how far it extendeth, 
is to be learned out of Lamb-
Eynar.

Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. 
Angl. lib. 2, cap. 19. But to 
these you must add the late Sta-
tutes of the Realm, for their 
Power daily encreseth. Originally it seemeth to have been 
erected only for Matters touch-
ing the Peace. But in these 
days it extendeth much further. 
That these Sessions should be 
hold 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. Eynar. Lib. 4, where 
he setteth them out, both Lear-
nedly and at large.

To Quarter (or Dismember) 
Deartuo, are, Artuo, are. 
Dissectus, are.

Quartered, Exartuatus, a, 
um. Exornificatus, a, um. Dis-
sectus, a, um.

To Quash, Quasso, are, Cas-
so, are. It signifieth in our 
Common Law to over-throw. 
Brac. Lib. 5. Traif. 2, cap. 3. 
um 4.

Q U E.

A Queen, Regina, a, f. Domi-

nis, m. Componetator, oris, m. 
Quartus Magister.

Quarter Sessions, Generalis: that is Married to the King. 
Quarterialis Sessio pacis. Is a In the former signification, the 
Court held by the Justices of is in all Constitution the fane 
Peace in every County, since that the King is, and hath the 
every Quarter. The Juridiction 

fame Power in all respects. In
the other signification she is In-
ferior, and a Person exempt
from the King, for she may sue
and be sued in her own Name:
Yet that the bath, is the King's
and look what she loseth, lo
much departeth from the King.
Townf. Pragy. cap. 2. fol. 10.
in fin. Kitchin fol. 1. b. Cook,
Lib. 4. Copy-hold Cales, fol. 23.

Quem Reddittum reddit. Is a
writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,
to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent
Charge is granted, by Fine Li-
vied in the King's Court, against
the Tenant of the Land, that
refuseth to atturn unto him,
thereby to caufe 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 reddittum
reddit,
To Quench (or Extinguifh)
Extinguo, e f.
Quenched (or put out) Ex-
tinuit, a. um.
A Quenching, Extinftio,
onis, f.
A Quenchcr, Extinctor, onis,
m.
Querela coram Rege, & Con-
silio dicitur & terminanda,
is a Writ, whereby one is cal-
ced to Justifie a Complaint of a
Trespass made to the King and
himselfe, before the King and his
Council, Regif. Orig. fol. 124. b.

A Querifler (or Choireifter)
Chrifta, a. m.
A Quern (or hand Mill)
Meterina, a. f. Mola manu-
ali.
cuar Tenant will not attune.
West part. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sec. 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 how to play on the Harp, Rebeck or Dulcimer) Pletherum, i, n.
A Quilt, (or quilted counter-point, or covering for a Bed) Cuscitra, a, f. Stragulum, li. n.
A little Quilt of many Pieces, Centunculus, li. m.
A Quilt made of Leather, Salgananum, i, n.
A Quilt maker for Beds, Plunarius, is, m.
Quilted, Cuscitratus, a, um.
A Quill-turn (i.e.) that turns the Quills or Spoiling Wheel, Harpedon, is, f. Rota Glomeratoria, que fila rotando clungommranur.

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. Synancke, is, f.
Quintane, Quintana, a, f. (i.e.) an Exercite on Horse-back, used at Weddings.
A Quintal, (or hundred Weight) Centupondium, ii, n.
Quintilian (a Man's Name) Quintilianus, i, m.
Quintus (a Man's Name) Quintus, i. m.
A Quire or Chorle in a Church, Chorus, i. m.
The Master of the Quire, Phoenaclus, ci. m. Magister Chori.
To Quit (or discharge) Quito, are, Exonerare, are.
A Quit-claim (or Release) Quo etiam elamiania.
Quitance, Quo etiam elamiania, a. f.
Quit-Rent, Quietus redditus.
A Quiver of Arrows, Pharctra, a. f. Sabernarium, ii. n.
Wearing a Quiver, Pharetra, a. um.

QUO

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. Brew, fol. 149. Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, Brett, Lib. 4, Tract. 1. cap. 2. num. 3. See Brook loc. Tit. read also Anno 18. Ed. 1. Stat. 2. and 3. and Anno 30. Eiusdem, and the new Book of Entries, Quo Warranto.

Quo Juris, Is a Writ that lieth for him that hath Land, where-in 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. Brew, fol. 128. Of this see Brit. more at Large, Cap. 29. see the Regist. Orig. fol. 156. and the new Book of Entries, ibid. Quo Jure.

A Quoif, Capital, aliis, n.
Quo minus, Is a Writ that lieth for him which hath a Grant of Houle-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Grantor making lych Waft, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, Old Nat. Brew fol. 148. Terms of Law, see Brook loc. titulo, Kitchin, fol. 178. b. This Writ also lieth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, him that recovered, or against him to whom he felicieth his Heir, explication of Terms, see.
see Brook, hoc Tit. Regift. Orig. fol. 171. and the new Book of Entries, verbo, Quod ei deforciat.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ that lieth for him, that is defeized of his common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Dielleor being Dead. Terms of Law, Brit. cap.3. faith, that this Writ lieth for him, whose Ancestor dyed defeized of common of Pasture, or other like thing annexed to his Inheritance, against the Deforcior, see Brook, hoc Tit. Regift. Orig. fol. 159. and the new Book of Entries, verbo, Quod permittat.

Quod persona nec prehendantur, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for Spiritual Persons, that are distraint in their Spiritual Possessions, for the payment of the fifteenth with the rest of the Parish, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 176.

A Quoit, Difer, ci. m.
A Quoit Caffer, Difcobolus, li, m.

Quotidian (or daily) Quotidius, a. m.

To Quote (or Cite) Allege, are. Cita, are.

A Quoting, Citatio, onis, f.

Q U U.

Quonster (in Ireland) Hultonia.

R A C.

A Race, Stock or Lineage, Prospelia, &l. f. Progenies, ci. f.

A Race (or Courfe) Cursus, f. m.

A Race place (or Courfe) Hippodromus, i. m.

Rachel (a Woman's Name) Rachel, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, er.

A Rack (or Manger) Crases pabularis.

A Cheefe Rack, Grates caffenria.

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the Brouch in at the Fire, Gratostentrum, li, m.


A Rack (or Wooden Hoife) Equulus, ci. m.

The Racks or sides of a Cha-riot, Lorica planaria.

A Racker of Wine, Sacellator, oris, m.

A Racking of Wine, Sacellatio, onis, f.

A Racker to play with at Tennis Reticulum, li, n.

Racine lile, one of the He-bridges, the left and next to Ireland, Ricina, Riciana, Ricina, Riciana.

R A D.

Racett Bridge (in Oxonshire)
Radchottam Pass.
Radigund (a Woman's Name)
Radigunda, a. f.

Radnor (in Radnorshire) Rad-

Radnorshire.
Radnorshire, Radnorice comitatus.
Old Radnor, Magæ, Magis, Magna, Magnis.

RAF.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.
A Rafters, Tigium, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.
Rafters set a Cross, Transversaria lignea.
A little Rafters, Tiguillum, i, n.
The Raftering of a House, Contignatio, onis, f.
The space between the Rafters, Interstignium, ii, n.
A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immisium, i, n.
Belonging to a Rafters, Tignarius, a, um.

RAG.

To Rage, Earo, ere, Savio, ire.
A Rag, Panniculus, li, m.
A linen Rag, Lincolium, li, n.
Rags, Panni, orum, m. Panni pannorum.

RAL.

A Raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver or other Metal, Braetia, a, f. Brachiola, a, f.
To Rall, Maledicco, ere.
A Railler, Maladelus, a, um.
Maladeliæ, oris, m. Rabula, lega, a, m.
A Raile of fine Linnen, Ralla, a, f. Anaboliagium, i, n. Anamiiarium, i, n.
Ranged, Ordoeatus, a, um.
Dispofitus, a, um.

A Ranging Sieve, Subcurrensium, i, n. Cribrum rurum.

A Range or Beam, between two Horles in a Coach, Limo, onis, m.

A Ransome, Redemptio, onis, f.

R A P.

A Rape, Rapa, a, f. Rapitur, us, m. also apart of a Shire.

Raphael (a Man's Name)
Raphael, lit, m.

R A S.

To Rafe (Cancel or Cross out) Deleo, ere. Erado, ere.

Raled (or put out) Erasus,
a, um, Cancellatus, a, um.

Rafing (or Crossing out)
Abolitio, onis, f.

A Ralfor (such as Barbers use) Novaecula, a, f. Culor Ralforius vel consorius.

A Rafour-cafe, Xyrostica, a, f. Ralp (or File) Stobina,
a, f. Ralcula, a, f.

R A T.

A Rate, Rata, a, f. Ratum,
i, n. Dyer 82.

Rating, Rateando, Ra. Entr.

To Rate, Arrento, are.

A Rate (or Rent) Arrentatio
onis, f. Reg. 252, 254, 255.

To Rate, Arrento, are.

A Rate-catcher, Mufiatorius,
i, m.

Rateby
To Ratifie, Ratam facere Rationabiliter parte honorum. Is a Writ that lieth for the Wife, against the Executors of her Husband, denying her the third part of her Husband's Goods, after Debts and funeral Charges defrayed, Fitzmatthew, fol. 222, who there citeth cap. 18. of magna 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 second, and the Executors the third), Fitz saith also, that this Writ lieth as well for the Children, 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, Perbo, Rationabiliter parte videri Rationabiliter parte horum.

To Ravish (or force a Woman) Ravire, ere.

Ravished, Raptus, a, um. A Ravisher, Raptor, oris, m. Visiprator, oris, m.

A Ray (or Water-Lock) Caya, a, f.

To Reach, Perrigo, ere. Expert, Perigeo, ere.

Reached, Perieitus, a, um. To Read, Lega, ere. To Read over, Perico, ere.

A Reader, Leitor, oris, m. A Reader in Schools, Praestor, oris, m.

A Reader to Scholars, Praemĭtor, oris, m.

A Reading, Legio, oris, m. Legio, a, f.

Ready (or present at hand) Promptus, a, um. Partus, a, um.

Reading (in Berkshire) Ponte Readingum. Readingum.

Readily, Promptě, adv. Real (or that is indeed) Real,-le, adj.


To Reap, Mota, ere. Tomica, ere.

A Reap-hook, Fatua Mesioria. Reaped, Mesia, a, um. A Reaper, Mesior, oris, m. Falcator, oris, m.

A Reaping, Fatuatio, oris, f. Brac. 35. Mesia, oris, f. Pertaining to Reaping, Mesiorius, a, um.

A Reason, Ratio, oris, f. Reasonable, Rationabilis, le, adj.

Reasonable
Reasonable Ayd, **Ratiomabile**

Reattachment **Reattachiaementum**, i. n.

Reather-Hethe, **Nauticus**

**R E B.**

Rebecca (a Woman's Name)

Rebecca, s, f.

To Rebel, **Rebello**, arc.

Rebellion, **Rebellio**, onis, f.

Rebellio, *Breve Rebellionis*,

A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a Person in Contempt into the Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, **Repellere**, (i. e.)

to Repel or Bar; that is in the understanding of the Common Law, the action of the Heir by the Warranty of his Ancestor, and this is called to Rebutter or Repel, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3*, cap. 12.

A Man given Land, which he hath to him and the Issue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty: And the Donee leafteth out this Land to a third for Years: The Heir of the Donor Impledeth the Tenant, alleging, that the Land was entailed to him, the Donee cometh in, and by virtue of the Warranty made by the Donor repellet 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 Numbr. 13.*

And again, If I grant to my Tenant to hold, *Sine impestitiione wabi*, and afterward I implead him for waft made, he may debar me of this Action, by shewing my Grant, and this is likewise a Rebutter, *idem*, ed. num. 25. *see the new Book of Entries, verbo Rebutter.*

**R E C.**

To Recant, **Recanto**, are.

Reclame, are.

A Recantation, **Recantatio**, onis, f.

Recaption, **Recaptio**, onis, f.

Recaptio, *Breve Recaptionis*,

A Writ of Reception which lies where a Second diftro is taken pending a Suit for a former.

To Receive, **Recepto**, are.

Received, *Receptus a, um.*


A Physician's Receipt, **Dosis**, is, f.

A Receiver, **Receptor**, oris, m. *Receptrarius*, oris, m.

A Receptacle (a Place to receive), a Store-House, or Ware-House, **Receptaculum**, li, n.

To Recite, **Recito**, are.

Reciting, *Recitando.*

To Reckon, **Supputo**, are.

Reckonings, (accounts) *Raiocinia, Reconsiones, Calculi, Computi.*

A short, or Reckoning, *Commissa*, a, f.

Reckoned, **Recensus**, a, um.

Numeratus, a, um.

That may be Reckoned, Computabilitatis, adj.
A Recognizance, Recognitio, an Obligation acknowledged of Record: Also an acknowledgment.

Recognitores, Recognizorius, is a Word used for the Jury impaneled upon an assize, the reason why they are so called may be, because they acknowledge a Difficility by their Verdict, see Brut. Lib. 5. trait. 2. cap. 9. num. 2. and ibid. 3. trait. 1. cap. 11. num. 75.

To Recommend, Recommend, are.

To Recompence (or requisite) Recompensa, 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 Inferior 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.

A true Recovery, Is an actual or real Recovery, of any thing or the value thereof, by Judgment or Trial of Law: But you must observe there is a true Recovery and a Feigned.

A true Recovery, Is an actual, Iadem, fol. 46. B. or other Courts al or real Recovery, of any thing or the value thereof, by Judgment, as if a Man sued for learn more exactly, where, and in what Cases this Writ lieth, read Brook in his Abridgement, Tertio, Recordare & ponere.

A Feigned Recovery is (as the Civilians call it) Quaestam dare, because the form is such, fictio Juris, a certain form or 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. of this, read West. part 2. Symb. verb. Recordare, in the Table Tit. Recoveries, Sect. 1. who of the Original Writs.
Faith 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 Recoveree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, West wi 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 fell, give, or bequeath it, as himself feareth good, uith his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, faith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut off by Judgment hereupon given, 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, Deut. & 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) signifies as much as (illud quod interesse) with the Civilians; for Example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, which Land a third Person afterward by Suit of Law recovered 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. 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, etc.
Reśō, Is a Writ called in English, 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 ameth to recover both the Seisin, which some of our Ancestors or we had, and also the Property of the thing, whereas our Ancestors died not seized, as of Fee. And whereby are Pleadeth 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 Affizie, or Battell, 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. Redsum patent, a Writ of Right patent, and Redsum Classum, a Writ of Right Clofe. This the Civilians call Judicium perhorum.

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 fide 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 Custum of London. This Writ is also called, Breve magnum de Reśō. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B. and Fleta. Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect. 1.

A Writ of Right Clofe, 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-sole, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, if they be ejected out of such Lands, &c. or disteized. In this case a Man or his heir, may sue out this Writ of Right Clofe 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 parorum. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B. and Brit. cap. 110. in fine. Of this see Fitz. likewise at large Nat. brev. fol. 11. &c. 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 alio the Table of the Regis Orig. verbo Reio. This Writ is properly tried in the Lord's Court, between Kinmen that claim by one Title from their Ancestor. But how it may be thence removed, and brought either to the County, or the King's Court, see Elota, Lib. 6. cap. 3. 4, and 5. Glanville 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.

Reio 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 remnant 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. Regis Orig. fol. 3. and the new Book of Entries Verbo Droga.

Reio de dote unde nihil habeit, Is a Writ of Right, which lieth in cases, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath affliured no Dower to his Wife, and the thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir, or his Guardian, Old nat. brev. fol. Regis, Orig. fol. 170.

Reio 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 leafe his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sifter entring upon all the Land, and so deforcing the other, the Sifter so deforced, shall have this Writ to recover her part, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 9. Regis Orig. fol. 3.

Reio quando Dominus remipst, Is a Writ of Right, which lieth in cases, where Lands, or Tenements that he in the Seigneurie of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwise at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant, shall fend to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the cause thither for that time (living to him another time the Right of his Seigneurie) then this Writ issueth out for the other party, and hath this Name from the Words therein compriz'd, 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. Regis Orig. fol. 4.

Reio de Adovvazione Ecclesiæ, Is a Writ of Right lying where a Man hath Right of advowzen, and the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger pretendeth his Clerk to the Church, and he not having moved his Action of Quare Impedit, nor Durrein pretention, within six Months, but suffered the Stranger to Ulurp upon him, and this Writ he only may have, that claimeth the Advowzen, to himself and to his Heirs in Fee,
and as it lieth for the whole Ad-
vowzen, so it lieth also for the half, the third, the fourth part.
Orig. fol. 29.
A Rect, Rector, rector, m.
Recttor Ecclesiae parochialis.
A Rectory, Rectoria, a, f.
A Rectory Impropriate, Recto-
rius Impropriatus.
Rectus in Curia, Is he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any Offence against him, Smith de Repub.
Angl. Lib. 5. Cap. 3. See Anno.
Reculver (in Kent) Reculsum.
Regulbium.
Red, Ruber, bra, brunm.
Redbridge (in Hampshire)
Arunnis vadum.
Redburn (in Hertfordshire) A-
gua rubra, Durocobrum.
Redcliff (near London) Ruber
clivus.
Reddendum, The Clafhe in a Leaf that Reserves the Rent.
Reddition, Reddivio, onis, f.
Reddiffein, Reddiffeina, a, f.
Reddiffeina, Is a Writ lying for a Reddiffein, Regist. Orig.
fol. 206, and 207.
To Redound, Redundo, are.
To Redefy, Remendo, are.
Reforme, are.
To Reduce, Reduxo, are.
Redvers or Rivers, (the Fam-
ily) De Redversis, De Riparis.
Rigidi, De Riparia.

Thread on, Girgillus, li. m.
Rhombus, i, m. Alabrum, i, n.
To Reel Yarn, Alabro, are.
Glamora, are.
A Reeling, Alabratio, onis, f.
A Reeler of Yarn, Alabra-
tor, onis, m.
Reeled (or wound up) Alab-
bratus, a, um.
To Re-enter (to take Possess-
on again) Recentró, are.
A Reeve of a Mannor, Pra-
fecius Maneri, Grevius Ma-
nori.
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 performed, Brook. Tit. Extent. fol.
313.

To Refer, Refero, ferro.
To put a thing into a thirds hand, to refer it to him, Intericio, are.
To Refine, Fino, are. Pl.
320.
A Refiner (or Purifier of Metals) Aurifex, icis, m.
Refined (Racked) Fasatur,
a, um.
A Refuge, Refugium, ii, n.
Sepedium, is, n. Persegium, ii, n.
To Refuse, Recusó, are. De-
trasto, are.
The Refuse, Recrementum, i, n. Excrementum, i, n.

To Reedify, Readisico, are.
A Reel to wind Yarn or
Rewardum, i, n. 3. BuI. 91.
Regardum
A Relapse into Sicknes. Re-
cidivatio, onis, f.

A Relation (or rehearsing) Relatio, onis, f.

To Release, Relaxa, are.

A Release, Relaxatio, onis, f. It is an instrument whereby Eftates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are sometime extinguished, sometime transferred, sometime abridged, and sometime enlarged, West, part 1, Symb. Lib. 2. Sef. 50.

Release is the giving or discharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth against another, or his Land. Luxare 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 Eftates and Interests, and to make them absolute. Cook's 51, Rep. Hampden'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,
A Remainder, Remainere, it, ii. Co. Lit. 49. The Remainder of an Estate.

A Remembrance, Remembrance, a, f. Memoranda.

A Remembrancer, Remembrancer, oris, m.

To Remit, Remitto, ere.

Remission, Remissio, oris, f.

Remote (or far distant) Remote, it, a, um.

To Remove (withdraw or put aside) Remove, ere

Removeable, Amorabilis, it, adj. Bras. 12. S.ape.

To Render (give or Pay-back) Reddo, ere.
Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, Alba firma.
Rent is demanded by the Name of sex libraras, decem soliditas, sex denariatas, & unam obolatanam redditus.
A Rent (or Tatter) Sciffura, o, f. Ruptio, onis, f.
To Rent (or Tear) Frango, ere. Latio, are. Lactio, are.
A Rent Master (Collector or Baily) Qaeflor erarius. Praef. Eius erarius.

To Repair, Reparo, are. Re- fassuro, are.
To Repeal, Repello, etc.
Repealed, Repellatus, a, sum. 2. mon. 702.
Repleader (Replacitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, Raisal Tit. Repleader, see the New Book of Entries, Verbo, Repleader.
Replegiare de avenris, Is a Writ brought by one, whole Cattle are destrainer 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 haz. brev. fol. 68. see the R. C. I.
Orig. of divers sorts of this
Writ called Replegiare, in the
Table, verbo eadem. See also the
Regift. Judic. fol. 58. and 70. see
also the New Book of Entries,
verbo, Replevin, Dyer fol. 173.
nim. 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum,
i, n.

To Replevin, Repliago, are.
Reg. 180.

To be Replevied, Repliagor,
ari.

That cannot be Replevied,
Irreplegiabilis, le, adj.

A Replication, Replication, onis,
f. Is an Exception of the second
degree made by the Plaintiff up
on the first Answer of the De-
fendant, 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, are.

A Report, Reporium, i, m.
Conv. 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 refer-
ence from the Court to the Re-
porter, sometime to the World,
voluntarily as Plowden’s Reports,
the Lord Coke’s Reports, &c.

To Report, Reports, are. Ra.

To Reprehend, Reprehenda,
er.

A Reprehension, Reprehsion,
onis, f.

To Represt, Reprimo, ere.

A Reprise, Reprisa, a, f. Law.
110.

A Reprisal, Reprisale, is, u.
Conv. 226. 10. Conv. 133.

Replies (charges to be de-
ducted) Reprisa, arum, f.

To Reprieve, Reprendo, era.

To Reproach, Exprobro, are.
Insano, are. Inculo, are.

A Reproach, Probrum, i, u.

Contumelia, a, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosus,
a, um.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosus,
adu.

To Reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacefer, Richberg, Rich-
borow near Sandwich (in Kent)
ad Portum Rutupas, Rutubiki
Portus, Rutubiki Statio, Ri-
tupus portus, Rutupinus portus,
Rutupium Lytus, Rutupiae
Trusulensis portus, urbi Rutupina.
Repton (in Derbyshire) Re-
podium, Repandum.

A Repulse, Repulsus, a, f. Re-
pulsus, onis, f.

Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

R E Q.

To Request (or require) Re-
quire, ere. Petr, ere.

A Request, Requisita, a, f.

Requirit, Requisitus, a, um.

The Renward of an Army,
Retragaria, a, f. Kit. 208. Re-
taguardia, a, f. Tergum exercitus.

R E S.

Receit, Recepitio, onis, f.

Receit is in the Civil Law
called, admission tertio Peruna pro
interesse, in our Law when
one is sued, whose Estate is so
weak
It is also used for a Writ which lieth for this Act, called, Breve de Refuscia, whereof you may see both the form and use, in Fitz. Marg. brev. fol. 101. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 255. see the New Book of Entries, censho Refuscio. This Refuscio in some cases is Treason, & in some Felony, Crompt. Justice, fol. 54. b.

To Rescue, Rescupero, are.

A Rescue, Rescussion, i, m. Law

To Reel, Reels, are.

A Rescuer, Recussor, oris, m.

To Refer, Refero, are.

Reversion, Reveranto, onis, f.

To Referve, Referve, are.


To Relee, Resido, are. Law.

110. Com. 227.

A Refiunt (or Tenant to a Mannon) Ressian, tis, m. Plo. 19.

The Refude, Residuum, ut, n.

Resignation, Resignato, onis, f.

To Refit, Resisto, are.

To Resolve, Resolvo, are.

Resolution, Resoluto, onis, f.

To Refort, Reporto, are. Wett.

Indict, 199.

The Right did Refort, Refor-
tebatur Jus. Ra. Eur. 29. bis;

Refor (the Authority of a Court) Reforunm, i, n.

To Respec (or have respect)

Respect, are.

A Respect, Respectus, ut, m.

-Respect of Homage, Respectus Homagi.

A Refight (Paule or Stop) Spatum, ii, n Intervalium, i, n.

The Refit and Residue, Re-
mamore & Residuum.

A Refit, place, Quercorium, ii, n.

Restitution, Restitutio, onis, f.

To
To Restore, Restituuo, ere. Reddo, ere.
To Restraining, Restringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.
To Resume, Refumo, 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 cafes 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, Retallium, ii, n. Retallia, æ, f. Rig. 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, Retentia, æ, f. 
Pry. 309.
To retire, Retiro, are. West. Indiff. 74.
Retractis, Retractus. It is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Non-suit before Trial, Brook, Tit. departure in despit, and Retractis, fol. 216. See also the new Book of Entries, verbo Departure, and verbo, Retractis. The difference between a Non-suit and a Retractis; a Retractis 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. I. 2, c. 11. sect. 288.
A retraxit, is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inferior Nature, Qui semel actionem renunciavit, amplius repetere non potest. But regularly Non-suit is not so, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he hath mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or mistook the Day, or the like, Leizle Phil. Com. fol. 205, 206.
To retreat, Pedem referre.
To return, Redeo, ire.
To return back (or restore) Reundo, ere.
Return (as of a Writ) Resistance, æ, f. Retornam, i, n. Retornum 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 & clerico, with divers other, collected by Ralston. Tit. return of Sheriffs, so is the return of an Office, Stanns. Prag. fol. 70. A Certificate into the Court, of that which is done by
by virtue of his Office, See the Statutes of Daines 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, Quendena Hilarii, Craffino Purificationis, Octabis Purificationis; and Easter Term to have five returns, viz. Quendena Pasche, Tres Pasche, Mense Pasche, Quinque Pasche, and Craffino Ascensionis; and Trinity Term four returns, viz. Craffino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quendena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis; and Michaelmas Term eight returns, viz. Octabis Michaelis, Quendena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis, Mense Michaelis, Craffino Animurum, Craffino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quendena Martini.

The other Application of this word is in case of Replevy, for if a Man distrain to Cartel for Rent, &c. and afterward justify or avow his A&F, that it be found lawful, the Cartel 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' Auers, and Hommes, fol. 218. You may find this word often ufed 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 Averiornm, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cartel of another, and unjustly detaining of them, contra quadium & Pleigio, and appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, by reason that the Plaintiff makes default, and it lieth for the return of the Cartel 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 Cartel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as damage feftant, and so found by the Jury before Justices of Affize in the County, for which see the Regist. Judicial, fol. 27. a. b.

R E V.

Reuben (a man's Name) Reuben, Indecel.
Revelt, Revella, orum, n. 1. fol. 89. (i.e.) Sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, &c. ufed in the King's House, the Inns of Court, or Houses of other Great Personages.
Reverend, Reverendus, a, um. To reverence, Evertor, ere. Abrogo, are.
Reversion, Reversio, onis, f.
To revert, Revertor, ere.
Revivis, Redivivus, a, um.
Revocation, Revocation, onis, f.
To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

R E W.

A reward, Pæremium, ii, n.
Toreward, Praëmori, arl.

R E Y.
REY.

A ren (or drain for the avoiding of superfluous moisture) Obex Aquarius.
Reynold (a man's Name) Reynolds, i.m.

RHE.

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.
Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.
A rhetorician Rhetor, oris, m.
Rhetorically, Rhetorique, adv.
Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetoricus, a, um.

RIB.

A riband, Lemniscus, ci, m.
Vitra, æ, f.
A rib, Costa, æ, f.
Rivel river, or Rhivel mouth (in Lancashire) Bellisama, Bellifama.
Ribblekesfer (in Lancashire) Cocecum, Goccium, Ribodunum, Rigodonum.

RIC.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra, æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.
Rice (a man's Name) Ricius, ii, m.
Riche( or Wealthy) Dives, tis, adj.
Riches, Divitix, arum, f.
Richberge, Richborough. See Reptacester.
Richmond in the North, Richmondia.
Richmond (in Surrey) Richmondia, Richmundia Stenum.

RID.

A ridle. Ænigma, atis, n.
To ride, Equito, are.
To ride away, Aequitio are.
A ridier, Equitator, oris, m.
A rider of a horse (or Stable boy) Equito, onis, m.
A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.
A riding Cap, Galericulum, li, n.
A ridge of Land, Riga, æ, f.
Lex. 11 Porca, æ, f.
The ridge (or top of an Hill, or House) Faustgium, ii, n.

RIE.

Rie River (in Yorkshire) Rhius.

RIF.

Rifling, Riflura, æ, f. Placita, Cor. 79. Brac. i. 44.

RIG.

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, Adverbum.

RIM.

Arm, Rima, æ, f. Lex. 111.

RIN.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.
A little ring, Amellus, li, m.
A wedding ring, Annulus pronubus.
A sealing
A sealing ring, Annulus Sigillarius.

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, Annu-
lus aureus cum Saphiro in eo-
dem fixo.

A ring that Smiths tie Horses to, Balbatum, i, n.

The Staple ring or chain that fasteneth to Tokes, Amprononis, 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, An-
nularis, re, adj Annularius, a, um.

Ringed (wearing Rings) as Dogs when they are tied up, An-
nularus, a, um.

A ring leader, Praelector, oris, m.

A ring-worm (or better) Impet-
tigo, ins, f.

RIO.

A riot, Riotum, i, n. Cow. 234. Pace Regis. 39. Ritorum, i, n Kel. 194. Pace Regis. 36. Ritor, a, f. Riot is where three at the least or more do some unlawful act, it comes from the French, word rioter, id est, Rizari, to seold or brawl, Cook on Litt. lib. 3: sect. 30.

It signifies in our common Law the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose, Wesc. part. 2. Synb. Tit. Indictments, sect. 65. p. The Differences and Agreements be-
tween a Riot, a Rout, and un-
lawful assembly, see in Lamb. Eirenar. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c. see the Statute i. m. 1 cap. 12. and Kitel. fol. 19. who giveth these Examples of Riots: The breach of in-
closures or banks, or Conduits, Parks, Pounds, Houses, Barns, the burning of stacks of Corn, Lamb. ubi supra, uteth these ex-
amples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see Rout. See also Crown. Justice of Peace, divers cales of Riots, &c. fol 53.

Riottously, Riccole, adv. Pace Regis. 39.

To rip (that which is sewed) Difflo, etc. Refuo, ere.

Ripped, Diffusus, a, um. Re-
surus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

RIT.

A rite (or Custome) Ritus, us, m.

Rites, Jufra, orum, n.

Riton upon Dunmow (in Warwickshire) Rugnitunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R IV.

To Rive in Pieces, Difcorpo,
ere, Proscindo, ere. Lacero, are.

A River, Rivus, vi, m. Fuzzi-
us, ii, m. Flumen, ins, n. Am-
nis, is, m.

The mouth of a River (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Offium, ii, n. Famesis, is, f.

The middle of the breadth of a River, Filium aque, Daviz, 57.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Trahe, æ, f.

To Rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Larrochir, ari.

He bath robbed, Robbaverit, Pry. 153. Brac. 102. 112.

A robbor, Roborator, oris, m.

Terms de Ley. Caw. 84.

Robbers, Robberatores, m. Pl. Ry. 178.


Dyr, 213.

Robaria, æ, 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. Indictments, æf. 60. This is sometime called violent Theft, Idem, cod. which is Felony for two pence, Kitch. fol. 26. and 22. lib. ass. 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 bereaved 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 Coke's third part of Instit. ch. 16.

A robbery was done in January, after the sun-setting, during twilight, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer for it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or be about their Works or business, and with this accords the Book in 3. Ed. 3. Tit. Coronne 297.

That
That if one kill another at the hour of the Evening and escape, by the common Law the Town shall be aimered, for this is counted in the Law part of the Day, Cook 7th Rep. Aspoule'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 Dodridge, Sir John Croak, and Hatchain 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. Stawnsford, 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 Carcels, shall not have his Clergy, 39, Eliz. 15. c.

If a Bailiff of a Manor, 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, undertake 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. Southcoet'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 stolen 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 stolen from him without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged, Iden ibid.

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be stolen, he shall be discharged, because he hath a property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwise than his own. But if he that gaged them tendered the Money before the stealing, and the other refused to deliver them, then for this default in him he shall be charged.

If A. leave a Chest locked, with B. to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not B. what is in the Chest, and the Chest together with the Goods of A. are stolen away, B. shall not be chargeable 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) Bramenum, Bremenium.
Rochester City (in Kent) Darnernum, Durobrevum, Durobrevis, Durobrevium, Durobruius, Durobroac,
Durobrove, Duropronis, Duroprovis, Hrofi vel Rhesi Civitas, Rossa, Robis, Rossii civitas.
Bishop of Rochester, Episcopus Roffensis.
A Roche, Rochetum, i, n.
A Rock, Rupeis, is f. Petra, æ, f.

ROD.

A Rod, Virga, æ, f.
A rod or parch of Land, Roda terræ.
Rodney (the Family) De Radeon.

ROE.

A roe or roebuck, Caprea, æ, f.
Capreolus, li, m.

ROG.

Roger (a man's Name) Rogerus, i, m.
A rogue, Rogus, i, m, Lex. 112. Vagrants.

ROL.

To roll, Volvo, ere.
To roll (or wrapabout) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.
To roll from a Place, Evolvo, ere.
To roll smooth Lands (or break cloods with a Roller) Deocco, are.
To drive a thing on roll, Phalango, arc.
Rolled, Volutus, a, um.
A rolling, Voluratio, onis, f.
Rollers on which Ships are run a foar, or into the Sea, Phalanga, arum, f.

One that turns great Weights on Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.
A roller of timber to break Cloads with, and make the Ground even,

Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m. 
A roll or wreath for a Woman's head, to bear Water, or Milk on.
Arculus, li, m.
A mumper roll, Cenwara, æ, f. 
Master of the rolls, Magister rotulorum Curiae Can cellariae Domini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Inrotulo, are.
A roll or scribble, to 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 Staunf.
Plus 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 Houhold 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.

ROO.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.
A rood of Land, Rodata terræ.
It is ten Parches, the fourth part
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 cisseling) boarded, Tabulatum laqueatum.
A roof or cisseling fretted, Vermiculatum laquear.
A bending roof, Teutudinatum, 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, Poscenium, ii, n.
Dining room, Romea pranoria.
A roof (or Hen-roof) Gallinarium, ii, n.
A roof, Radix, icis, f.

R O P.
A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m. Restis, is, m.
A little rope (or cord) Funicus, li, m.
A cable rope, Cucurba, æ, f. Rudens, tis, m. vel. f. Funis anchorarius.
A rope like a Chaplet, Serra, æ, f.
A Dancing rope, Cattadromus, i, m.
A Walker on a rope, or roper dancer, Funambulus, li, m. Petaurifta, æ, m.
A rope, wherewith Ships are tied to a Post or Stone, Prymneium, ii, n.
The rope, wherewith the Sail is bound to the Mast, Anquina, æ, f.
Axifera, æ, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius funis.
A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, Saphon, onis, f.
The cable ropes of Ships, Habeze, 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, Sarparius, ii, m.
To make ropes, Funes torquere.
Pertaining to Rope, Funalis, le, adj.

R O S.
Rosamund (a Woman’s name) Rosamunda, æ, f.
Reje (a Woman’s name) Rosta, æ, f.
Rosemary (a Woman’s name) Rosamaria, æ, f.
Rosin, Rosinum, i, n. Dyer, 75. Rosina, æ, f.
Rosland (in Cornwall) and Ros (in Pembrokshire) Rosia.
Ros: Bishoprick (in Scotland) Rosia.

R O T.
Rotherbridge (in Suffolk) Roberthus Pons.
Rother river, Limenius fluvius.
Rothsay an Island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rokefesia.
Rottor river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.
Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.
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 fort of Men be unquieted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter fort, and bulke Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far Lambert in his Eirenar. Lib. 2. Cap. 5. where you may read more worth the noting, Kitchin giveth the same definition of a Rout, fol. 20. An unlawful Assembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Persecution, and a Rior, an Execution.

Routously, Routosely, adv.

To row, Remigo, are.

Rowed, Remigatus, a, um.

A rower of a Ship, Remex, igis, m.

The master Rower, Paularius, ii, m.

Seats for the rowsers, Transtra, crum, 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, fumpet Horse or Cart Horse.

Rowton, (in Shropshire) Rutunium.

R O X.
ROX.

Roxburgh in Teifdale (in Scotland) Marchidunum.

ROY.

Royal, Regalis, i.e., adj. Basilicus, a, um.

Royal Assent, Regius Assentus.

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, Crumps, 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 adversus, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, 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 to high, as may not be separated from his own Crown Privative, as the Civilians term it, though Cumulative he may, see Bratton, 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- mend Matth. de affilia upon the Title of the Feuds, Qua sint 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. specialties of Royalties: See also Hotton-mans Commentaries in Lib. 2. feudor. cap. 56. see also Stawns. Prerog.

The Royal Exchange, Cambium Regale, Burla, Excambium Regium. Perifilium.

Royston, Cambridgeshire, Roisia oppidum.

RUB.

To rub, Frico, are.

Rubbed, Frictus, a, um.

Rubbridge, Rubbofa, æ, f. Pry. 415. bis.

RUD.

A rudder or firmer belonging to.

Brewers, Motaculum, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Camax, cis, f.

Rudiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

RUF.

A ruffian (or debauche) Leccator, oris, m. Meretricarius, i, m.

RUG.

A Rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

A frieze rugg, Gaulapina, æ, f.

RUI.

To Ruinare, Ruo, are.

Ruins, (or fall) Ruina, æ, f.

RUL.
RU. RUL.

To rule (or govern) Regno, er.;
Rule (or domination) Dominatio, onis, f.
To rule (or have Sovereign Authority) Regno, are.
A rule to rule by, Regula, æ, f.
Norma, æ, f.
A carpenters (or Majons ) Rule Amulis, is, f.
A rule or instrument to measure Land, Gnoma, æ, f.
Made even or right by Rule or Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regularis, re, adj.
Rule by Rule, Regulatim, adv.
A Rule (or direction) Prae- scriptum, i, n.

RUM.

To Ruminatae, Rumino, are.
A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.
A Rumor-raiser, Coryphaeus, i, m. Author turbarum.

RUN.

A runaway, Transfuga, æ, c. 2.
A running away, Fugitatis, atis, f.
Run, Curro, er.
Runners (or Cowfers) Proclastae.
The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill) Cattillus, ii, m.
Runnet, Quantum, i, n.
A runlet, Orcula, æ, f. Amphora, æ, f.

RUP.

A Rupture, Ruptura, æ, f.
A Rupture, (or Bursteness) Her binia, æ, f.

SAB.

Sabin (a Woman's name) Sabina, æ, f.
Sabricia (a Woman's name) Sabrina, æ, f.

SAC.

A Sack, Saccus, i, m.
A little Sack, Sacculus, ii, m.
A Leather Sack, Culeus, ei, m.
The Mouth of a Sack, Lura, f.
Merchanize of Sacks, Saccaria, æ, f.
A bearer of Sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.
Put in a Sack, Saccatur, as, um.
Of a Sack, Saccarius, a, um.
SA A.

Safetul, Salus, utis, f. Sanitas, atis, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Waldena.

SAI.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem, Pron. Rel. usually and most properly, Idem in Declarations or Pleadings is attributed to Plaintiffs or Demandants, declaring or Pleading; Predicus, to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; Predicus 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 Quis quidem finis, for which said fine, Quid quidem Indentura, which said Indenture, Quod quidem Recordum, which said Record, Quis quidem locus, which said place.

To fail, Navigo, are.

To fail beyond, Preternavigo, are.

To fail by or before, Prernavigo, are.

To fail to, Adnavigo, are.

To fail through, Preternavigo, are.

To fail forward, Provehor, cris.

To fail over, Trajicio, eae.

To boile fail, Dare velu, Pandere five extendere velum, velifico, are.

To strike fail, velum contrahere, velum demittere.

A sail of a Ship, venum, 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 spirit-sail, Mendi-
cium, ii, n.
A small sail called a Trinket.
Dolo, onis, m.
The third sail behind, or the mis-
sein-sail, Epidromus, i, m.
The sail-yard, Antenna, ex, f.
The two ends of the sail-yard, Ceruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.
The bonnet or enlargement of the sail, Orthi.

The band or cord wherewith the sail of a ship is tied to the mast.
Anquina, e, f.
Of a sail, Velaris, re, adj.
Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.
Sailed through, Pernavigatus, a, um.

A sailer, Navigator, oris, m.
A sailing, Navigatio, onis, f.
A sailing by, Prænavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing beyond, Præternavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing through, Pernavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.
A sailing about, Përiplos.
Saint Alban (the Family) De Sancta Albana.

St. Albans (in Hertfordshire)
Fanum Sancti Albani. Villa Albani.
Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire)
Asaphenesis.

St. Barbara, contrased to St.

Barb, and corruptly Simbarb (the Family) De Sancta Barbara.
St. Clare, corruptly, Synclere (the Family) De Sancta Clara.
St. David (in Wales) Men-
St. David’s head, a Promontory (in Pembroke-shire) Oetopitarum Promont.
Of St. David’s, Menevennis.
St. Edmundisbury in Suffolk. Cu-
ría Edmundi Burgus. Villa Faun-
ssini. Villa Regia.
St. Faith (the Family) De Sancta Fide.
St. Fother (the Family) De Sancto Vedaflo.
St. Helen’s head, Boraem Prom.
St. John’s foreland (in Ireland).
Iamnium, Iamnium. Iamnium.
St. John town (in Ireland) Sti.
Johannis Fanum, Pertha, Per-
thum.
St. Ioes (in Huntingdonshire)
Fanum Iovis Perfica. Slep.
St. Lanwite (in Glamorganshire)
Fanum Sti Ictuti.
St. Laud, commonly Senito (the Family) De Sancto Laudo.
St. Legar or Sellenger (the Fa-
ily) De Sancto Leodogario.
St. Lis (the Family) De Sancto
Lizio, & Sylvanectennis.
St. Mark (the Family) De San-
cto Marco.
St. Maur or Sensur (the Family)
De Sancto Mauro.
St. Mauere Castlé (in Cornwall)
Mauditi Castrum.
St. Michael’s Mount (in Cornwall)
Mons Michaelis.
St. Morrice (the Family) De San-
to Mauricio.
St. Neots (in Huntingdonshire)
Fanum Neoti;
St. Bennet Shere-bog, St. Benedictus Sherhugus.
St. Botolph Aldersgate, St. Botolph Alnæa portæ.
St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Botolph ad veterem portam.
St. Botolph Billinghagæ, St. Botolph ad Portam Belini.
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Botolph ad Epîcophi portam.
St. Bridge alias Bride, St. Bridgetæ.
St. Christopheræ, St. Christopherhi.
St. Clement Danes, St. Clementis Danorum, Dacorum.
St. Clement East-Cheap, St. Clementis in foro Orientali.
St. Dionysus Back-Church, St. Dionyfius Ecclefæ Back-Church.
St. Dunstan East, St. Dunstani in Oriente.
St. Dunstan West, St. Dunstani in Occidente.
St. Edmund Lombard-Street, St. Edmundi in Lombard-Street.
St. Ethelburg, St. Ethelbora virgo.
St. Ethm. St. Faith, St. Fideil.
St. Gabriel Fen-Church, St. Gabriel in vico Palufrì.
St. George Botolph Lane, St. Georgius in Botolphii vico.
St. George's Southwark, St. Georgii in Australi opere.
St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Ægidii adPortam membri captorum.
St. Giles in the Fields, St. Ægidii in Campis
St. Gregories by Pauli, St. Gregorii juxta Templum Paulinum.
St. James Clerkenwell, St. Jacobus ad Clericorum fontem.
St. James Duke's place, St. Jacobus ad Ducis hospitium.
St. James Garlickhythe, St. Jacobi ad Montem alliæ.
St. Martinus Outwicli, St. Martinus Outwicli.
St. Martins Vinsteri, St. Martini in Vinariis.
St. Martinus in the Fields, St. Martini in Campi.
St. Mary Abchurch Parisb, Parochia St. Mariae abbatis Ecclesiae.
St. Mary Aldermanbury, St. Mariae in Aldermanorum burgio.
St. Mary Aldermary, St. Marinis seniores Maris.
St. Mary Le-Bow, St. Marinis de Atcubus.
St. Mary Bethaw, St. Marie a Infris Statione.
St. Mary Cole-church, St. Mariae Cole-church.
St. Mary Hill, St. Mariae in Collin.
St. Mary Illington, St. Mariae Illington ad villam infularem.
St. Mary Montebaw, St. Maris de Monte alto.
St. Mary Newington, St. Mariae ad villam novam.
St. Mary Sauvoy, St. Mariae de Sabaudia.
St. Mary Somerfe, St. Mariae Somersetce.
St. Mary Staining, St. Mariae Staining.
St. Mary White-Chappel, St. Mariae de alba Capelle.
St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Mariae ad lanae trutinam.
St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Mariae Woolnothi.
St. Matthew Friday-Street, St. Matthei in Friday-Street.
St. Maudinis Milk-Street, St. Magdalene in vico lacteii.
St. Maudinis Old-fi3b-Street, St. Magdalene in vetere piscario foro.
St. Michael Bassishaw, St. Michaelis Bassishaw.
St.
SA.

St. Michael's Cornhill, St. Michaelis in hordeoacum collem.
St. Michael's Crooked-Lane, St. Michaelis in curvo viculo.
St. Michael Queen-byth, St. Mariae ad Ripam Reginalem.
St. Michael Quern, St. Mariae ad Pladum.
St. Michael Royal, St. Mare in Roia.
St. Mildred Poiltrey, St. Mildredæ in Foro Gallinario.
St. Nicholas Acorns, St. Nicholai de Acona.
St. Nicholas Coleabby, St. Nicholasauræ abbatisæ.
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 argentæo vico.
St. Paul Shadwel, St. Pauli Shadwel.
St. Pancras Soper-Lane, St. Pancrasii in vico Smegmatico.
St. Pauls Covent-Garden, St. Paulin 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. Saulours Southwark, St. Mariae Salvatoris in Australi opere.
St. Sepulchres Parish, St. Sepulchrorum Parochia.

SA.

St. Stephens Coleman-Street, St. Stephani in vico Colmani.
St. Swithin, St. Swithini.
St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas Apostoli.
St. Thomas Southwark, St. Thomas in Australi opere.
St. Vedast alias Fusuri, St. Vedasti.

SAK.

Causæ vel Sactæ, (i.e.) a Plea in a Court, also a forfeiture or amerciaement.
A saker (or a piece of Ordnance called a saker) Hierax.

SAL.

A salary, Salarium, ii, n.
A sale (or selling) Vendicio, onis, f.
To stand or be let out to sale or hire, Prosto, are.
Any thing that is set to sale, Promercalis, le.
Saleable or that may be sold, Adibilis, le., adj.
Sale Clothes, Vestiæ promerciales.
Salisbury City (in Wiltshire)
Salisbury, Salusburia, Saresberia, Sarisburia, Severia.
Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbiodunum, Sorviodunum, Sorurodunum.
Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus Salisburyensis.
A salles of herbi, Acetaria, orum, n.
To sally out, Erumpo, etc. Excurre, ere.
Sallies, Excursiones.
Salt, Sal, alis, m & n.
To salt or season with salt, Salio, irre.

Bay-sal
Bayfalt, Sal populairis, Sal com-
munis.
  The Sea falt, Salum, i, n.
  A corn of falt, Grumus faltis,
Mica faltis, Granum faltis.
  Salis digg'd out of the Ground,
Sal stoffis, Sal stoffirius.
  White falt, Salis flos, Sal purus.
  Salt making, Sallaria, æ, f.
  Salt petre, Sal petrae.
  A salt-pit, Salina, æ, f.
  Salt-water, Aqua Salia.
  Any thing that is salt, either
Fih or Flesh, Salamentum, i, n.
  A Garner, or Room to keep salt
in, Silicrepitorum.
  Salt meats, Saltifucula, orum, n.
  Saltnet, Saltrudo, inis, f.
  Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salifila-
go, inis, f.
  Salt springs, Saltiæ, arum, f.
  Fall of falt, Saltuginosus, a, um.
  A salting (or seasoning) Saltiæ,
æ, f. Saltura, æ, f.
  Salt, Salsus, a, um.
  Salted, Salitus, a, um.
  A saltor (or feller of salt) Sal-
famentarius, i, m. Salitor, ois, n.
  A salt-feller, Salinum, i, n. Sal-
farium, ii, n. 2. mon 666.
  A little salt feller, Salillum, i, n.
  A salting Tub, Vas Salfamentari-
ium.
  Belonging to salt, Salinarius,
a, um.
  Of or for salting, Sallamentari-
us, a, um.
  Saltmarsh (the Family) De
Salto Magnico.
  Salvarge, Salvagium, ii, n. (i.e.)
  Money allowed for rescuing a
Ship from Enemies.
  Salter guardia, Is a security gi-
ven by the King to a stranger,
acting the violence of some of
his Subjects, for seeking his Right
by course of Law. The form
  A salve (or Ointment) Un-
guamentum, i, n.
  A salve (or Plaster) Empla-
frum, i, n. Cerorum, i, n. Lin-
imentum, i, n.
  A salve for the Eye, Colliri-
um, ii, n.
  Salmye lyse near Milford havens,
Sylimnos.
  Salmye (in Bedfordshire) Salene,
Salina.
  Salwarp River (in Worcesters-
shire) Salwarpus.

S A N.

Sand, Arena, æ, f.
  Sandwich (the Family) De
Sandwico.
  Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Am-
monis, Sabulovicum, Sandicum,
Sandovicus, Sanwicum.
  Sandem (in Hertforshire) Mons
Arenofius, Caer Severus.
  A sand Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.
  A sand Pit, Sablectum, i, n.
  Arenifodina, æ, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. Ex. 163.
  Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

S A R.

Sarah (a Womans Name) Sara,
æ, f.
  A Sarlwar, Sarplea lane (i.e.)
  a Pocket of Wool, being half a
fack, 40. Tods.

S A T.

A satchel (or small Pack) Succu-
lus,
SAU.

Savage (the Family), Salvagius.
A sausage, made of Pork, &c.
Tuccerus, i, n. Lucanica, æ, f.
Sulficia, æ. F. Farcimen, inis, n.
A maker of sausages, Tuccerus, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.
Sauce, Condimentum, i, n.
All kinds of sharp sauces, Embamama, atis, n.
A dish full of sauce, Uneta Patellar.
To sauce, Condio, ire.
To dip in the sauce, Intingo, ere.
A jeller of sharp sauce, Oxyporopolia, æ, m.
Sausus, Conditus, a, um.
A saucer, Scutella, æ, f. Tryblum, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.
Saul, Saulus, i, m.
Sauvy, (the Family) De Sabaudia.
The Sauvy (in London) Sabaudia.

SAW.

To saw, Serro, are, Serra Secare.
To saw alunder, Serra dislecare.
A saw, Serra, æ, f.
A little saw, or hand saw, Serrella, æ, f.
A whip saw, Runcina, æ, f.
Sawed, Serratius, a, um. Runcinatus, a, um.
Saw dust, Serrago, inis, f.

SC.

A Sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.
A sawing, Serratura, æ, f.
Sawrey (in Huntingdonshire) Saltria.

SAY.

Say (the Family) De Saio.
Of Say-Abbey, Sagienfs.
Sayset near Breff in Brittany.
Sena, Sonnos.

SCA.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.
A scabard of a Sword, Vagina, æ, f.
A little scabard, Vaginula, æ, f.
A scaffold, Fala, æ, f. Catasta, æ, f. Fori vitorium.
To scald, Glabra, are.
To scale Walls, Scando, ere.
The scale of a fish or Beast, Squama, æ, f.
Scales (the Family) De Scalaris.
A scaling 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 Chancelor, 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. i. cap. 5.
A scandal, Scandalum, ii, n.
A scar, Cicaatrix, icis, f.
A scarf, Mitella, a, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. Prp.
25. Coccus, i, n.
Savages, Scavagium, ii, n. Cow.
234. Money paid for offering or
shewing Merchandise for sale.
A scavenger, Purgator Luti
de viis.

A Scepter, Sceptrum, i, m.

A Scepter, Sceptrum, i, m.

A sceptre, Scutum, a, m.
To scurse, Muffare pecunia.
Scour, (in Scotland) Scona.
A scoup for Corn, or such like,
Rutellum, i, n.
The scoup wherewith they draw
up water to wet the sails, Haustrum,
i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.
A Scot, Scotia, a, m.: 1 Mon.
413. 1006.
A scot, custom or tallage, Sco-
tum vel Scotrum, i, n.
A scot or reckoning, Symbolum,
i, n.
Scotland, Scotie, a, um.
Scotish, Scotland, a, um.
Scotland, Alban, Caledonia.
Scottish, a, f.

Scottish Sea, Caledonian Oceanus.
Scotia, a, f.
To scour or cleanse, Scuro, are
mundo, arc. Polio, ire.
Scoured, Deterius, a, um.
New scoured (or polished) Inter-
polus, a, um.
A scourer (or Polisher) Inter-
polator, oris, m.
An English scourer, Armarius,
i, m.
He that scoureth Ruff, Ærugi-
nator, oris, m.

A scarf, Mitella, a, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. Prp.
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A scourer (or Polisher) Inter-
polator, oris, m.
An English scourer, Armarius,
i, m.
He that scoureth Ruff, Ærugi-
nator, oris, m.

The science (in great in the hip)
Ichias, a, f. Ichdiadus dolor.
Science, Scientia, a, f.
Scire facias, Is a Writ Judici-
al most commonly to call a Man
to shew cause unto the Court,
whence it is sent, why Executi-
on of a Judgment passed, should
not be made. This Writ is not
granted before a Year and a Day
be passed, after the Judgment gi-
ven. Old nat. brev. fol. 15. 1.
Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth
after a Year and a Day, from the
Fine levied, otherwise it is all
one with the Writ Habere faciar
Seifnam. West part 2. Sym. Titu-
lo Fine, Scit. 137. See Anno 25.
Elix. cap. 7. the Register Origi-
nal and Judicial, also in the Ta-
ble sheweth many other diversi-
ties of this Writ, which read.
See also the New Book of En-
tries, verbo Sire facias.
Soctuated, Situatus, a, um.
A seiss, Situs, i, m. Lex. 117.

S C O.

The science (in great in the hip)
Ichias, a, f. Ichdiadus dolor.
Science, Scientia, a, f.
Scire facias, Is a Writ Judici-

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Scotland, Alban, Caledonia.
Scottish, a, f.

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Scotia, a, f.
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Scoured, Deterius, a, um.
New scoured (or polished) Inter-
polus, a, um.
A scourer (or Polisher) Inter-
polator, oris, m.
An English scourer, Armarius,
i, m.
He that scoureth Ruff, Ærugi-
nator, oris, m.
A scouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.
A scouring or polishing of things, Interpolatio, onis, f.
To scourge, Flagello, a, e.
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.
Emilarius, ii, m. Antecursor, oris, m.
Scout, watch, Excubiae, arum, f.

S C R.
To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.
To scrape off, as with a horse Comb, Diffingo, ere.
Scraped, Ralus, a, um.
Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.
A scraper, Rafor, oris, m.
A scraping, Rasure, æ, f.
A scraping out, Obliteratio, onis, f.
Scraps (or Reliques of Viciuals)
Fragmenta, orum, n.
A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.
A screen (or vice to wind up and down, Coclæa, æ, f.
A scrip, Scirpus, i, m.
A scriven, Scriba, æ, m.
A scriver, Scriba, æ, m.
Scrip, oris, m. Librarius, ii, m.
Bibliographus, i, m.
A scriver's shop, 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) Scrutinium, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

S C U.
The skull of the Head, Cranium, ii, n. Calvaria, æ, f.

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, Tonse, arum, f.
The scullery (or place where the Vessel is laid) Scutellarium, ii, n.
A scullion, Lixa, æ, m. Fumarius, ii, m.
Scullions, Focarii servi.
A scullion's Chine, Furnaria, æ, f.
The scullery, Lavatrina, æ, f.
Scum, Spuma, æ, f. Excrementum, i, n.
To scum, or take away the scum, Delspum, are, Defæco, are.
A scummer, Despumatorium, i, n. Spatha, æ, f.
Scurf in the Head, Porrigo, inis, f.
The scurf (or scab of a wound) Crufa, æ, f.
The scurry, Scorbutus, i, m.
A scuttle in the midst of a Timber wall, where the Posts do rest, Tholus, i, m.
A scuttle, Coat of Arms, or shield, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum, i, n. Stemma, æ, f.
A scutule, Sportula, æ, f. Scutula, 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 peril
peril of his own Life: Which danger ought to be so great, as it appears inevitable. Startus. Pleas of the Crown. Lib. i. Cap. 7. and if he do Jullifie 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 faith in the same Place.

SEA.

The sea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i, n. Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m. Pl. caret.
The main sea, Altum, i, n.
A Bajan (or gulf of the sea)
Hadria, æ, f.
The sea which encompasseth the Earth, Oceanus, i, m.
The deep sea, Profundum pelagias.
The deep Channel of the sea, Vectes, is, m.
An arm of the sea, Estuarium, ii, n.
The sea bank, Coaft, fier or side, Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.
The sea coast, Acta, æ, f.
A sea bank, Egialus, li, m.
A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n.
A dangerous sea, in which wrecks often happen, Nauphagium Mare.
To sail over the sea, Transire, to, are. Perfecto, are.
The first day of putting to Sea. Navigatio offalata.
A passing over the sea, Perforatio, onis, f.
Sea sicknes, Nauskea, æ, f.
One apt to be sick at sea, Nauskeator, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the Sea, Marinus, a, um.
Of or belonging to the sea bank, Littorolus, 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, Chartae marine.
Seamen (or Mariners) that look to the Ports or Heavens, Butcarli, orum, m.
Sea-coals (or Pits-coals) Carbones fossiles.
A seal, Sigillum, i, n.
To seal or sign, Sigillo, are.
To seal (or set to his sign or seal) Subsigno, are. Subscribo, ere.
The print of a seal, Signaculum, li, n.
Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signatus, a, um.
A sealer, Sigillator, cris, m. Is an Officer in Chancery, whose duty is to seal the Writs and Instrumens there made.
A seal-rim, Annulus signatorius. A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.
Seam rent (or ripped) Vellis dislata.
A seam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen, inis, n.
Seamed (or that hath seams) Sutus, a, um. Confutulis, le, adj.
Without seam, Inconfutulis, le, adj.
To seam rent or rip. Refuo, ere.
A seam (or closure of any thing) Commifiura, æ, f.
A seam of coals, Curus Carbo-
um.
A seamster, Sutrix, icis, f. Filatrix, icis, f.
SE.

A search (or examine diligently) Excutio, erc.

A search (or searching) Scru- tinium, ii. n.

A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m. Indec.-

To search, Sicco, are.

To search with a searing Candle, um,

Cero, are. Incero, are.

A searing-iron, Cauterium, iil. n.

A searing, Uffio, onis, f.

Seared, Cauteriatus, a. um.

A searing-cloth, Cerotum, i. n.

An embalming searing-cloth, Cerotum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with searing-cloth,

Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A scarce (or scarce to sift withal)

Cribrum, i. n.

Scarse (or scarce) a kind of Cloth,

Rafulus pannus.

To season (as to season meat)

Condio, ire.

Seasoned Conditus, a. um. Saporatus, a, um.

A seasons, Conditor, oris, m.

A seasoning, Conditura, æ, f.

Condimentum, i. n.

Season (or time convenient) Opportunitas, atis, f.

Season (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, Praelateria, æ, f.

A seat or the seats in a Barge, Boat or Ship, wherein the Mariners do sit, Trandrum, i. n.

SE. E.

Seasonable time, Tempus se-

asonable, Ra. Entr. 667.

Season, Septem, adj. Indec.

The seventh, Septimus, a. um.

Seventeen, Septendecim, adj.

Indec.

Seventy, Septuaginta, adj.

Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a,

SE. B.

Sebastian (a man's name) Se-

bastianus, i. m.

SE. C.

Seekington (in Warwickshire) Se-
candurnum.

Secluded, Seculus, 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 distained them, by reason of a default in the party that replevied, for there pleying of the same Cat-
tel again, upon securitie put in for the Redelivery of them, if in case the diffres be justified. New book of Entries, verbo Re-
plevia, in second deliverance, fol.

522. col. 2. V. Dier. fol. 41. n.

4. 5.

The secondine or after-birth, the three skin, wherein an Infant lieth, while it is in the Womb, or when it cometh into the World, Secunda, arum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a. um. Arcanus, a. um.

A secret, Arcanum, i. n. Secre-
tum, i. n.
A publisher of secrets, Vulgator, oris, m.
Secretly, Secrèto, Arcanè, abdité, adv.
A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, m.
A chief secretary, Primarius secretarius Domini Regis.
A principal secretary, Unus principaliurn secretariorum Domini Regis.
A sedd, Sédia, à, f.
A sectary, Séctarius, 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.
Sediba facienda per illum qui habet eniiam 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.
Sediba molendini. Is a Writ lying against him that hath used to grind at the Mill of A, and after went 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, sedem. Vide the new Book of Entries, verbo, Sediba ad Molendinum.
Secular, Secularis, re, adj.
A secondary, Secundarius, ii, m.
Is the Name of an Officer next unto the Chief Officer, as the secondary of the Fine Office, the secondary of the Counter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of London, in each of the two

Secure, Securus, a, um.
To secure, Securo, are. Co. Ent. 30.
A securing, Security, ad, f.
To give faith and security to a thing, Affido, are, Assiduus, are.

S E D.

A Sedan, Carpentum, i, n. Sel.
Sedalia Gestaoria.
Sedge (or sheep grass) Carex, ictis, f.
A sedge-bush, Careftum, i, n.
Sedition, Seditio, onis, f.
To Seduc, Seduce, ere.

S E E.

To see, Video, ere.
Seed, Semen, inis, n.
A seed-plot, Seminarium, ii, n.
To bring forth seed, Sementor, are.
A bringing forth seed, Sementatio, onis, f.
Seed sown (or seed time) Sementis, is, f.
To sield, Camero, are. Laqueo, are.
Sealed, Cameratus, a, um, Laqueatus, a, um.
A sealing, Cameratio, onis, f.
The sealing of a Pauper or other like place, Laquearium, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in Northumberland).
Segedunum.
Sejanus (a Man's Name) Sejanus, i. m. Seignior, Dominus, i. m. It signifieseth in the general signification, as much as Lord: But particularly, it is used for the Lord of the Fee, or of a manor, even as Dominus or (Senior) among the Feudits, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefic, 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 him himself, see Hotman in "verb. Dominus & Senior. Seignior in gros, seemeth to be that he is Lord, but of no manor, and therefore can keep no Court, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 3. 6.

Seignory, Dominium, ii. n. It signifieseth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordship. Seignory de Sokemans, Kitch. fol. 80. Seignory in gros, 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 on or take into possession) Seiz, ire.

To be seized of Lands, &c. Seizor, iris.

Seized or Possessed of Lands, &c. Seizus, a, um, Seizin, Seifina, æ, f. Seifin or Seifon, is common as well to the English or French, as signifieseth in the Common-Law Possession, Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 12. sect. 233. Seifina is derived of

Sedendo, for until he have seifin, all is labour and grief, but when he hath seifin, he may sedere & acquiescere, Cook's 6th Rep. Brediman's case.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltshire) Selburgi Tumulus.

Seldom, Ratus, a, um. Infolesstis, adj.

Seldomness, Infolentia, æ, f.

A selion of Land, Selio, onis, f. Sometimes it containeth an Acre of Land, sometime half an Acre, sometime more, sometime less, Wof. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Recovery, sect. 3. There Crompton in his Jurisdiction, fol. 221. faith, that a Selion of Land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

To sell, Vendo, ere. Venudo, are.

To sell at an outcry, Subhafo, are. Auctionor, aris.

To sell Wine and other Vitiuals, Cauponor, aris.

To buy at first hand to sell again: by retail, Promercor, aris.

A seller, Venditor, oris, m. A turning back upon the seller, Redhibitorius, a, um.

A selling, Venundatio, onis, f. The selling of old things, Scutaria, æ, f.

Selfey (in Sussex or Kent) Seofiesia. Vituli Infula.

SEM.

A sense of corn, Summa, æ, f. (i. e.) Eight Bushels, an horse-
A Sergeant at Law
Serviarum ad Legem.
original 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 Raign 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, Servientes narrato: And by the Statute of Articuli super chartas, cap. 11. Anno 28. Ed. 1. they are called Counters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Raign of Ed. 1. they have always been called Servientes ad Legem, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their found advice in Law.

A Serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whole 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, Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 1. of these by the Statute, Anno 13. R. 2. cap. 6. there may not be above 10 in the Realm.

There are also two of these Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Com-
mandments, especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either Houde shall think good to enjoin them. See Cromps. Jurisdict. fol. 9. See also Powell's alias Hooker's Book of the Order of the Parliament.

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery who is called Servientes ad Clavam, Serjeant of the Mace, as the rest may be, because they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by Subprena, W. e. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect. 17.

Then there are Serjeants 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 Serjeants of every Band or Company.

There is also an Inferior Serjeant of the Mace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of London (and other Towns Corporate) that serve the Lord Major or other head Officer, both for Mestial attendance and matters of Justice, Kitch. fol. 143. and there they are called, Servientes ad Clavam, Serjeants of the Club or Mace. New Book of Enterie, verbo Seire facias in Mainpernus, fol. 538. cap. 3. and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, first in this word mentioned Serjeant, quae sicer facias in gratia, to Lock or that up such as they meet with.
A sergeant that arrests Persons, Rabidus, i, m. Apparitor, oris, m.

Sergeantry, Serjeantia, a, f. (i. e.) a kind of Tenure, by doing some service to the King.

A sermon, Concio, oris, f.

A servant, Servus, i, m. Famulus, ii, m.

A woman servant, Serva, ae, f.

An under servant, Subministraor, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table, Pantheclae, oorum, m.


To serve, Servid, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii, n.

Servientesbus are certain Writs, touching Servants and their Matters, violating the Statutes made against their abus, 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, Anna 5, Eliz. cap. 4, or Open Sessions, ibidem.

Opposite thereunto are especial, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. Grempt. Justice of Peace, fol. 110. What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see Grempt. fol. 169. Petit Sessions or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing of Servants, Anna 5. Eliz. cap. 2. 4.
in fine.

S E V.

A sewer, drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa vel Sewera, ae, f.

Sevenisdale (in Northumberland)

Hunnun.

Sewern River, Sabria, Sabrina, Saveria.

Sewern sea, Mare Sabrinianum.

To sever (or set apart) Severo, are.

Separal, Separalis, le, adj.

A severer, Difcretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

A sewer, Sewera, ae, f. Cow 240.

1o. Co. 143. Lex. 115. Sueria, ae, f. Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath two significations with us: One applied to him that Instruct or cometh in before the Meat of the King, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; the other to such pailsages, or gutters, as carry Water into the Sea or River, Anna 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 Maritime and Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preserving of
of the grais for food of Cattle, 
To sew (or pitch) as Cloth or 
Leather, Suo, ere. Confuo, ere. 
To sew up again, Refuo, ere. 
Sued, Sutus, a, um. Confutus,
a, um. 
Sewed unto (or together) Attu-
tus, a, um. 
A sewing, Sutura, æ, f. 
Sewet, Sevum, i, n. 

S E X. 
A sexton of a Church, Aeditus, 
i, m. Sacrilega, æ, m. 
The Sextry (or Vestry in the 
Church) Sacrarium, u, n. Sacr-
alia, æ, f. 

S H A. 
A shale, Siliqua, æ, f. 
A shallo, Paro, onis, f. 
A shallow place, Vadum, i, n. 
æ, f. 
The shambles (or place where 
Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, 
i, n. Macellum, i, n. Laniarium, i, n. 
Of the shambles, Macellarius, 
a, um. 
Shame (or dishonestly) Ignominia, a, um. 
æ, f. 
Past shame, Expudoratus, a, 
um. 
The shank (or the Leg from 
knee to Ankle) Tibia, æ, f. 
The shank, shaft or Body of a 
Candlestick or 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, ci, f. 
la, æ, f. 

S H E. 
To set the shape of a thing before 
one, Prefiguro, ære. 
To shave (or divide into shares) 
Partio, ire. 
Share, Partitus, æ, um. 
A shaver, Partitor, oris, m. 
A share (or portion) Portio, 
onis, f. 
A sharp cres, imbrices lapidei. 
To sharpen, Acuo, ere. 
To shave (or scrape) Rado, ere. 
A sawyers Plane, or instrument 
to shave with a Razor, Desoundere 
Novacula. 
To shave thin (or close) Rasito, 
ære. 
Shaven, Rufus, a, um. Radu-
lanus, a, um. Tonus, a, um. 
A shaver, Rafor, oris, m. 
A shaving, Rafla, æ, f. 
A shaving cloth, Lintaeum ton-
forium. 
The shaving of anything, Rad-
samen, inis, n. 
A shaving instrument, Radula, 
æ, f. 
A shaving knife, Scalprum, 
æ, f. 
Anything that is shaved of, Ra-
mentum, i, n. 
Belonging to shaving, Raforumus, 
æ, f. 
A sheaf, Garba, æ, f. 
A sheaf of arrows, Pharetrra, 
æ, f. 
He that carrieth a sheaf of ar-
rows, Pharetracus, æ, um. 
To bear (or clip) Tondeo, ere. 
A sheaver, Tonfor, oris, m. 
A shearman, Pannitonor, oris, m. 
A pair of shears, Forfex, ictis, f. 
A little pair of shears, Forfex-
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 Rev, praebitus, or propositus, 
so as Sheriff is praebitus provincis, 
or Comitatus, keeper of the Shire 
or County. The words of his Pa-
tent be, Commissinum vobis custodi
comitatus nosiris, and he hath tri-
plicem custodiem, a three fold Cu-
fody.

1. Vita Justitiae, 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 Reipublicae, he is Prin-
cipalis conservator pactis with-
in the County, which is the 
Life of the Common-Wealth. 
He is called in Latin Vice-comes 
ides, Vice-comitis, that is instead 
of the Earl of the County, who 
in Ancient times had the Regi-
ment of the County under the 
King. Sheriffs were great Offi-
cers, and Ministers of Justice 
long before the Conquest, and 
Justices of Peace had not their be-
ing until almost 300 Years after, 
viz. in the first Year of Edward 
the Third, Cook on Liv. Lib. 3. 
cap. 1. sect. 248. Cook’s Preface to 
third Rep.

When the King makes a She-
 riff, Durante bene placito, al-
though 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,

S H I
A Shield, Scutum, i, n. The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i, m. Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, ii, n. Shift, Machina, æ, f. Verflutia, æ, f. Shiefed, Verflutus, a, um. Excambiatius, a, um. A Shilling, Solidus, i, m. A Shingle (or Tile of Cleverwood) Scandula, æ, f. Covered with Shingles, Scindularis, re. adj. The Shingles (as Diseafe) Herpes etis. The Shin-bone, Tibia, æ, f.

S H
A Ship having two Ranges of Oars, Biremis, is, f.

A Ship having three Oars on each side, Quadriremis, is, f.

A Ship built, Scapha, æ, f.

To Ship, Shippus, are, a. R. 3.

To Eskippo, are. Rs. Env. 409.

A Ship laden, Navis cartata.

A Ship unladen, Navis dicartonata, Ry 251. 184.

A Ship called, Serilla, æ, f.

A Ship Master, Naviculator, oris, m. Navarchus, i, m. Nau-ccerus, i, m.

He that draws a Ship or Bargé by a Rope, or that draws a Ship, Helciarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the stern (a Master or Governor of a Ship) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Shipwright (or he that maketh Ships) Naupicus, i, m. Barca-rius, i, m.

The art of governing a ship, Navi- circularia, æ, f.

To be Piles (or go out Master of a Ship) Naviculariam facere.

A Ship Boy, Drudge or Slave in a Ship, Melonauta, æ, m.

The head-deck, sail or steerage of a Ship, Puppis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a Ship, Prora, oris, m.

The upper deck of a Ship, Catafröma, ætis, n.

The Hatch of a Ship, Agea, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f.

The Rowers seats in Ships, Tran- sita, orum, n.

The stern of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernaculum, i, n.

The stem of a Ship, Rosfrum, i, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A Ship's Company, Navis con-ventus.

The keel of a Ship, Carina, æ, f. Cecola fregatina, Spel. 156.

Tropis, is, or, ios, f.

A Purser of a Ship, Questor, oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of Ships, Classis, is, f.

A Ship Rope, Curcuba, æ, f.

A Stool, won: to stand in the forepart of a Ship, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a Ship, Servaculum, li, n.

The Helm Stock, Anfa gubernaculi.

The Ships Rudder, Adiminicula gubernandi.


The Sail-yard belonging to a Ship, Antenna, æ, f.

The crow's nest of a Ship, Funes, ium, m. pl.

To slack the crow's nest, Funes laxare.

To set the crow's nest to rights (or right) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a Ship, Sentina, æ, f.

All the Tackling of Ships, Ar- mamenta navis, harena ad Na- vem spectantia, Ry 188.

The Grappling of a Ship, Harpago, æ, f.

A Pole belonging to a Ship, Con- tus, i, m.

A Pully belonging to a Ship, Tiochlea, 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 fasinning the sail-yard to the mast, Anchore.

The utmost part of the ship that lies upon the water, Cuba, æ, f.

The Foot Oakes of Ships, Statuminia navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts to receive the Ropes, Liz, f. Pl.

The tryal of a Ship after Launching, Tyriconium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of ships, also the Beaks of fore-decks, Acrotillia, ororum, n.

A fleet of ships, Claffis, is, f.

A Haven for Ships, Nautibulum, li, n.

A ship cook, Fociarius, ii. m.

The Transitoms in a ship wherein the Hatches are made, Canonia, orum, n.

The laying of a Ship in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.

The filth coming out of the ship, Fump, Nautea, æ, f.

The founding line of a ship, Bolis, is, f.

The Lading of a ship, Mercatura, æ, f.

To ballast a ship, Sāburr, are.

The Ballast of a ship, Sāburr, æ, f.

To carene ships, Rates inficiere.

To navigate a ship (sail, cruise under,) Navicularis, ari.

To go a ship-board, Navem conscendere.

To join ships together in a Navy, also to call together, Concussare.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.

Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, a, um.

Good ship-wrecked, Bona Wrecata, 5. Co. 106.

To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, N n 2 tum, i, n.
A Shoe-maker (or Cordwainer)
Sutor, oris, m. Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Calceolarius, ii, m.
A maker of shoes, either horse shoes or pattins, Sōlarius, ii, m.
The King's shoe-maker, Zanga-rius, ii, m.
A shoe-makers thread with a bristle at the end, Cheleuma, æ, f.
To bristle a shoe maker's Thread, Infeto, æt.
Shoe-maker's Wax, Cerotum Sutorium.
A shoe-maker's paring Knife, Smilium, ii, n. Scalprum Sutorium.
A Shoe-makers round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.
A shoeing-horn, Cornu calceari-
um, Calceps, is, f. Calceatorium, ii, n.
To underlay shoes, Refarcire calceamenta.
To shoe an Arrow, Sagitto, æc.
Jaculor, ari.
A shot (or young twig) Surcu-
lus, i, m.
A shooter (or Archer) Sagitta-
rius, ii, m.
The shooter of a Lock, Pessulus, li, m.
A shop, Shopa, æ, f. Lex. 10. Co.133.
The shore about Kent, Totonel-
um.
A shore, Litus, oris, n. Àda, æ, f.
Short, Curtus, a, um, Brevis, ve, adj.
A cutting short, Abbreviatio, onis, f.
A flux or reckoning, Symbolum, æ, n.
Shoe to shoot with, Glass, dis, f.
A flaxel (or spade) Pala, æ, f. Rutrum, i, n.
A fire flaxel, Batillus, li, m.
A little flaxel, Rutellum, li, n.
A shoulder, Humerus, i, m.
The shoulder blade, Scapula, æ, f.
Mantles to throw about the shoul-
ders, Veletes Scapulares.
Shore River (in Ireland at Wa-
terford) Suirius.

Si R.

A fixed (anything cut or pared away) Refregmen, ins, n.
Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) Pen-
guernum, Salopesbirea, Salopia, Scrubberia, Scribhesbirea, Slo-
pesbirea.
Shropshire, Salopiae Comitatus.
Shruetide, Carniprivium, ii, n. Carnivale, is, n.
A shrub, Arborcula, æ, f.
A shot belonging to a Mill, Ca-
nalis, is, c. g.
Shuts, Seclinoria Claustra.
A Weaver's shuttle, Liciatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.
A small shuttle, Radiolu, li, m.

Si B.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibyl-
la, æ, f.
Sick, Ægrotus, a, um. Mor-
bidos, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.
One that looks to Sick People, In-
firarius, ii, m.
To be sick, Ægrotus, ær.
Sicknes, Ægrotatio, onis, f.
Morbis, i, m.
Sickly, Ægrotæ, adv.
A sickle (or Sythe) Falx, cis, f.
Saturn dens.
A little sicle (or Hook) Falcina, æ, f. Falcicula, æ, f.


S I D.

A side, Latus, cris, n. Coffa, æ, f.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Paga-nia, æ, f.

A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiae affitens, or Questmen be those that are yearly chosen according to the Custom of every Parish, to assist the Church Wardens in the Inquiry, and presenting such Offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian.

He that is on both sides, Ambi-dexter, tri, m.

Sider (drink made of Apples) Sicera, æ, f. Pomatium, ii, n.

S I E.

A siche, Cribrum, i, n.

A meal siche, Subcerniculum, li, n.

Arranging siche, Silaæa, æ, f.

Rudarium, ii, n.

An hair siche, Cribrum Seta- ceum.

A siche to Winnow whet, Cribrum victariam.

A siche to Winnow durnel, Cribrum Lollariam.

A very fine siche, Nebula linea.

A bolting siche, Cribrum Farinariam.

A little siche, Cribrellum, i, n.

A siche maker, Cribriarius, i, m.

Rudarius, ii, m.

Of a siche, Cribriarius, a, um.

A signal that the Master gives the Mariners to do anything, Chirembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, æ, f. (i.e.) a signing, subcribing, 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, Sigenetrum Regis, Ra Entr 443. 2. An. 120.

Signetum Regis Pry. 76.

Significatis 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. siles.
Silceaster or Silcester (in Hampshire) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonius.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.
To keep silence, Sileo, ere.
Silent, Silens, tis, adj.
Silently, Taciturn, adv.
Silk, Sericum, ci, n.
Course, Sclectum, ci, n.
A Garment of Silk, Vellis Serica.

A Silk weaver (or Silk Merchant) Sericarius textor.
A Silk man, Sericarius, ii, m.
A Silk Woman, Sericaria, æ, f.
Clothed in Silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Silken or of Silk, Sericus, a, um.

One that worketh in Silk twisted with Gold, Polymitarius, ii, m.
Sililabub, Oxygala, æ, f.
Silvanus (a Man’s Name) Silvanus, i, m.
Silver, Argentum, i, n.
Pure silver, Merum argentum.
Quick-silver, Argentum vivum.
Hydrargyrum, i, n.
A silver-smith, Argentarius, ii, m.
Argentifex, icis, m.
A silver-mine, Argentifodina, æ, f.
Silver Foam (or Spume) Argyriritis, idis, f.
To cover (or over-lay) with silver, Argento, are.
Covered with silver, Argentatus, a, um.
Vessels of silver, Vasa Argentea.

Silver Spoons, Cochlearia Argentea.
Silvester (a Man’s Name) Silvester, tri, m.
A skreen, Umbrachium, li., n.
A hand skreen, Antifera, æ, f.

A slander, Scandalizo, are,
Slander, Scandalum, li., n.
A slanderer, Famicida, æ, m.
Obstreper, oris, m.
A state (or single) Scandula, æ, f.
He that slater houses, Scandularius, i., m.
A slater-house, Lania, æ, f.
Carnificina, æ, f.

Sleep, Somnus, ni., m.
A sleeue, Manica, æ, f.
Slegealbey (in Ireland) Libelus.
Slight of hand, Aftutia, æ, f.

A flise, Rudicula, æ, f.
A flise (or bred) Segmentum, i., n.
A fling, Funda, æ, f. Balistrum, i., n.
To fling, Balisturo, are.
A flinger, Funditor, oris, m.
A slipper (or Pantoffle) Crepida, æ, f. Sandalium, ii., n.
A slipper-maker, Crepidaruis, ii., m.
A slit, Fissura, æ, Rima, æ, f.
A flakser, Plagiarius, ii., m.
Mango, onis, m. (1, o) One that enticeth Men's Servants away.

A place to let in or out Water,
Mon. 587-720. 760. 2. Mon. 8.
Emiilarium, ii., n.
S.M.E.
'A sweet smell, Fragraria, æ, f.

S.M.I.
'An Iren-smith, Ferrarius Faber.
A smith that Works on an Anvil, Incudo, onis, m.
A Copper-smith, Aerarius, ii, m.
A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m.
Faber Clavicularius.
A smelt butteris to pare horse
Hors, Scaber, tr, m.
A smith shop, Shopa Ferraria.

S.M.O.
To smake (or dry in the smake)
Infumo, are.
A smaker, Fumator, oris, m.
Smoked, Fumatus, a, um.
A smake, Subucula muliebris,
Camisia fœu Indusium mulieris.

S.N.A.
'A snale (that part of the bridle
which the horse Champs, Sileware,
æ, n.
A snap jack, Saccipium, ii, n.
A snare, Laqueus, æ, m.
Pedica, æ, f. Decipula, æ, f.

S.N.O.
'A sneus, Rosfrum, tri, n.
Snowden hills (in Caernarvanshire) Nivicolini.
Snowden forest (in Caernarvanshire) Snaudonia.

S.N.U.
To suff a Candle, Emungere.
Snuffers, Eunundorium, ii, n.
Solarium, ii, n. Lex. i17. Solu-
rium.

S.O.
Se, Ita, adv.
So as, so that, Ita quod.
So much, so far, In tantum,
Reg. 94. 97- Sæpe, 1c6. In
tantum, Reg. 92. 94.
So often as, Toties, quoties.
So that they could not, or might
the less, Quominus potuerunt,
Reg. 1c6.

S.O.C.
'Socage, Socagium, ii, n. Lex.
117. Socagium, ii, n. a Tenure
of Lands for some Small Services
of Husbandry performed to the
Lord.
Society, Societas, atis, f.
Society and Company, Societas
& Communitas.
A Woollen Sock, Socceus, ci, m.
Sculponea, æ, f. Udo Silicius.
A Linen Sock, Linipidium,
ii, m.
A Sock-man (or Tenant in soc.
cage) Soccrannus, i, m.

S.O.D.
'Sod (or sodden) Coctus, æ, um.
Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomia,
æ, f.
A Sodomite (or buggerer) Sodo-
mita, æ, m. Pedestaltes.

S.O.K.
A Suke, Soca, æ, f.

S.O.L.
A Solar (Garret, or upper Room)
S O.

S ope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma, atas, n.
S ope-bolls, Mattiaceae pilea.
To sope, Smegmare oblure.
Washed with sope, Smegmate Oblitus.
A sope boiler, Saponarius, ii, m. Of or belonging to sope, Smegmaticus, a, um.
Sophia (a Woman's Name) Sophia, æ. f.
A sopher, Sophista, a, m.

S O R.
A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.
Sorcery, Veneficiam, ii, n.
A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

S O U.

Sovereigna, Supremus, a, um.
Sovereignty, Prinatus, us, m.
Principalis, us, m.
Soldier, Soldarius, ii, m. Ra.
A soldier under a Captain, Soldarius sub conducu Capitanei.
A Company of soldiers under one
standard, Vexillatio, onis, f.
A Band of soldiers, Bandus, æ. f.
& Bandus, i, m. Turma, æ. f.
An host of soldiers, Exercitus, us, m. Acies, ci, m.
An Old or Weather beaten soldier,
Miles Veteranus.
A heartless Soldier, Socors Miles -
Soldiers Postures, Armature genus.

To make a soldier, Quirinor, aris.
To Lift soldiers, Scribere Milites.
The discharging of a soldier
from service, Emerito, onis, f.
The place where Common soldiers
are Murthered and Paid, Disribitorium, ii, n.

An Engin made of boards and cou-

S O P.

A little sop (or sippet) Ofelle, æ. f.
she Souldiers at a Siege, Teftudo Militaris.
The Watchword (a Private taken among Souldiers,) Telfiera Militaris.
A Bringer or Giver of the Watchword to Souldiers, Telifarius, i, m. South, Aufter, tri, m. South part, Pars Australis, Meridionalis.
South-East part, Pars Euronot. South-West part, Pars Notozeephyralis.
South-Westernly, Africius.
Southernland (in Scotland, ) Southlanderia.
South Eike River (in Scotland) Tavus.
Southwark (in Surrey,) Suderverca.

S O W.
A sow, Sus, suis, c. g. A sow great with Pig, Sus prægnans. 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. Porculla, æ, f. A sow-pig, Suilla, æ, f. Sucula, æ, f. Of or belonging to a sow, Suillus, æ, um. To sow (as to sowe Corn, &c.) Semino, are. To sow (as to sowe seeds) Serco, ere. To sow (or set in Beds) Conféro, ere. Sown (planted) Satus, æ, um.

S P E.
A sower, Sator, oris, m. Seminator, oris, m. A sowing (or planting) Satus, ës, m. Satio, oris, f. Of or belonging to sowing, Seminalis, le, adj. Of or belonging to a sower, Satorius, æ, um. Sowfe, Omasum, i, n. Succedia, æ, f. A sowfe seller, Oxyporopola, æ, m. Omasarius, ii, m.

S P A.

S P E.
A spear with a barbed head, Tragula, a., f.
A French spear, Materis, is., f.
A Trou or Eel spear, Fucina, a., f. Tridentis, his., m.
A spear (or long Pole to Gage water) Contus, i., m.
A spear Staff, Hastile, his., n.
A spear with an Iron head, Hasta preferretata.
The point (or head) of a spear, Cuspis idis, f.
A spear-man, Lancearius, ii., m.
A spearman, Lanecarius, ii., m.
A Special, Specialis, i.e., adj.
A specialty (or writing under seal) Specialitas, atis, f.
To specify, Specifico, are.
A spectacle, Spectaculum, li., n.
A pair of Spectacles, Specilium, li., n. Ocularium Specillum.
A spectacle-maker, Specularius, ii., m. Faber ocularium.
Speculation, Speculatio, onis, f.
A speech, Sermo, onis, m.
To spell, Syllabico, are.
Spencer or Le Despenser (the Family) Le Despencer & Dispensator.
To spend, Dispendo, ere.
Spice, Aroma, atis, n.
Spiced sauce or Pickle, Condimenta, a., f.
A spicer, Aromatopola, a., m.
A spicery (box or place to keep spice in) Nartheicum, ii., n.
A spic, Speculator, onis, m.
Catalicus, i., m. Emfisarius, ii., m.
A spigot, Siphon, onis, f. Episcopalium, ii., n.
A spike, Clavus trabalis.
A spindel, Fufus, ii., m.
A little spindel, Fulillus, li., m.
A spindel to wind yarn on, Alabrum, i., n.
A spindel full, Pennium, i., n.
A spindel maker, Fufarius, ii., m.
Spine (the family) De Spineto.
To spin, Neo, cre., Filo, are.
A spinner, Lanica, a., f. Filacissa, a., f. Lanipendia, a., f.
A spinning of Wool, Lanificium, ii., n.

Spinning and Carding, Lana & Tela.
A spinning wheel, Rhombus, i., m.
A spire or steeple, Pyramidis, idis, f.
A spit, Veru, n. Obelus, li., m.
A spitting box, Salivarium, ii., n.
A spittle for sick folks, Hospitium, ii., n. Ablo, onis, m.

SPL.
The spleen (or mite) Lien, enis.
Splien, enis, m.

Splints (or splents) of wood, Aflula, arum, f. Schidia, orum, n.

SPO.
To spoil, Spolio, are.
Spoil, Spolium, ii., n.
Spoiled, Spoliatum, a., um.
Depopulation, a., um.
A spoiling, Spoliation, onis, f.
Depopulatio, onis, f.
A spoke of a wheel, Radius, ii., m.
A weaver's pole, Spola, a., f.
Panus, i., m.

Spoliation, Spoliation, onis, f. Is a writ that lieth for an incumbent against another incumbent in cases where the Right of the Patronage cometh not in debate. As if a Parson be made a Bishop, and hath a Dispensation to keep his Benefice still, and afterward the Patron present another to the Church, which is Instituted and Inducted, the Bishop shall have against this incumbent a writ of spoliation in Court Christian.
S Q.

Christian, Fitz, Nat. brev. fol, s 6.
See more in New Terms of Law.
A sponge, Spongia, æ, f.
A spoon, Cochlear, ars, n.
A spoon maker, Cochlearius, i, m.
A spoce, Labes, is, f.
A spouse (bridegroom, or new Married Man) Sponius, i, m.
A Spouse or Bride, Sponfi, æ, f.
A spouse or cock in a Conduit, Epistrobium, ii, n.
Spouts (or Gutter) by which water cometh down from Houses, Colliciae, vel Collicia, arum, f.
The mouth of Spouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards faces, Personæ, arum, f.

S P R.
A spring or fountain head, Fons, tis, m. Scaterra, æ, f.
A little spring, Ponticulus, li, m.
A spring tide where the water rilfe, Eluvio, onis, f.
The spring, Ver, versis, 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, Encentris, is, f.
To spur, Extimulate cum Calcaribus.

S Q U.
A squadron, Agmen quadratum, To make square, Quadrato, are.
A square, Quadræ, æ, f. Norma, æ, f.
A square Court, Implantium, i, n.
A square at the bottom of a Pillar, Abacus, ci, m.
Thin squares of Marble, Crufa Marmoris.
Square (or squared) Quadratus a, um.

A squaring, Quadrāta, æ, f.
A squire, Scurus, i, m.

S T.
To stab with a Dagger or such like, pungo, ere. Confedere pugione.
Stabbed, Confellus, a, um. Sica confectus.
A stable, Stabulum, li, n.
To stab (or house Cattle in a stable) Stabulo, are.
To be set up in a stable, Stabular, ari.
A groom of a stable, Equus, onis, m.
A groop in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.
A stack, Acervus, i, m.
A stack of Hay, Stigia vel metra fœni.
A staff, Baculum, li, n.
A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.
A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f.
A Manutentum, i, n.
A Hunting staff, Venabulum, li, n.
A staff to drive Cattle with, Agolum, li, n.
A bearing-staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.
A Bishop's staff (or Crozier) Lituus, li, m.
A staff to beat Flax with, Scutula, æ, f.
A Ploughman; staff to cleanse the Coulter, Rulla, æ, f.
A Stafford Town, Staffordia.
A Staffordshire, Staffordiae comitatus.
The Box near the Stage, Podium, i, n.
The stage whereon Pageants are set, Pegm, atis, n.
A stage-Player, Histrio, onis, m.
Eelling
Belonging to the Stage, Scenalis, le, adj.
A stair, Scala, x, f. Gradus, us, m.
A winding stair, Scalæ Annularia, Cockeclue, ei, n.
A pair of stairs, Par Scalæ, n.
Half paced stairs, Scalæ Dimidiatae.
The top of stairs, Culmen, lorum.
The back stairs, Postica pars.
Palatii.
A stair-case, Foramen scalæ, a.
A stoke, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, f.
A stoke-bore, Estoerium Surorum.
A stoke or post whereunto they bind
Cattel in stables, Vacerra, x, f.
A stoke or fork for the hurdles of
A fold, Cervus, vi, m.
Staked, Palatus, a, um.
667. Lex. 119. Stallum, i, n. 2.
mon. 657. (f. e.) a stall in a Fair
or Market.
Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. Lex.
118 Cow. 24. 5. Is money paid
for Pitching of Stalls in Fair or
Markets.
An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Sa-
garium, ii, n.
A Butchers-stall, Macera, æ, f.
A stalling of Cattel, Stabulatio,
onis, f.
To stamp (or beat small) Contun-
do, ere.
Stamped (or Pounded) Con-
tus, a, um.
A standard, Standardarum, x, f.
Ri. 555, 568, 569. Standardum,
Vexillum, li, n.
A standard bearer, Vexillarius,
ii, m.

He that goeth before the standard
to defend it, Antecognatantis, i, m.
A hand for Ale or Beer, Taleæ, f.
Fulcrum, i, n. Seffibilum, li, n.
Turris Campanaria.

A little standing out, Prominul-
lus, a, um.
A standish, Atramentarium, i, n.
Standrope or Stanthrop (in the
Bishops of Durham) Vicus Saxeus.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stan-
fordia.
A staple for Wares, Stapula,
æ, f. Cow. 245. Lex. 118. Statu-
tum Stapulaæ, Reg. 151. 152.
Starboard (or right side of the
Ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus de-
trum Navigii quod Naucerus oc-
cupit, locus Naucleri.
Starch, Amy, i, li, n.
A stationer, Bibliopolæ, æ, m.
Librarian, i, m.
A stationer (who makes or make
of Statutes or Images) Statarius, ii, m.
A statue (or standing Image)
Statua, æ, f.
A statue without hands, Hermes,
æ.
A statute, Statutum, i, n. Sta-
tus Stapulae and Statutus Merca-
toria, are Writs for the Impris-
oning of them that have forfeited
Statute Staples, or Statute Mer-
chant.

S T E.
A dish of flakes, Cremium, ii, n.
To seal, Furor, æri.
A sealer, Furator, onis, m.
A sealing, Furatio, onis, f.
Furtum, i, n.
A deed for great horse for service
in Wars or other ways, Eius Bel-
lator.
Steel, Chalybe, ybis, m.
A steel to strike fire with, Igni-
tabulum, ii, n. Fugillus, i, m.
The steel-yard in London, Guild-
halla Teutonicae.
To steep, Stipo, are.
A spice (or spire) Campaniæ, iis,
A stick (or bow) to play upon a VioL with, Dædalæ, æ, f.
Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire Quickly, Crema, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.
A sile, or whine sile, Hara, æ, f. A sile to go over, Agrætis Scala, Climax, acis, f.
A sile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.
Stile, bone, Estoverum Climacum.
A Still, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.
A Lambick still, Alembicæ, ci, m. Stilis to go upon, Graŭla, arum, f. A still man (or go 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. Salariorum, ii, m. Penfionarius, ii, m.
Stipulatio, Stipulatio, onis, f.
A stirrup, Stapes, edis, f. Pede defella, æ, f. Strapia, æ, f. Strepia, æ, f
An iron stirrup, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.
Th. Yeoman of the stirrup, Stractor, oris, m.
A stock, Instaurum, ri, n.
To stock, Instauræ, are. Flu. 164.
A book of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m. A pair of stoks, Cippus, i, m.
A pair of stocks with a whipping Post, Bitu, i, m.
A stocking (or pair of stockings) Caliga, æ, f. Par Caligarum.
Linnen stockings, Caligæ lineæ.
A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarum byssinorum.
A pair of thread stockings, Par caligarum de filo.
Stoleus, 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) Falcia pectoralis.
A stone, Lapis, idis, m.
A stone (weight) Petra, x, f.

A quarry of stone, Lapidum fo-dina.
An old stone put into a new build-
ing, Lapis Redivivus.
A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.
A fleck stone, Lapis Laviatorius.
Hard and rough bawn stones, Jantilia, orang, n.
Free-stone, Saxum quadratum.
Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata.
Stone dust, Pulvis Lapideus.
A stones harf serveth to work with-
al, Lapis Operarius.
Made of square stones, Tesselra-
rius, a, um.
A stone-cutter, Lapidicaator, oris, m.
The stone or gravel in the Rain, Calculus, li, m.
Stony Strasford (in Buckingham-
hampshire) Lactodorum Lactodu-
tum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum, Stratfoidia Sterna.
Stoneham (in Hampshire) Ad Lapidem.
Stone (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.
A stool, Sella, x, f. Sedile, lis, n.
Tripodium, ii, n.
A clothe stool, Scaphium, ii, n.
Sella Familiaris.
A cushion 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, x, f.
A cover of a stool, Episellum, i, n.
Joined stools, Juncta Sedilia.
To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are.
A felling (or shutting up) Opp-
platio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f.
A stoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n.
Obstructorium, ii, n.
A store (or stock) Staurus, i, m.
2. Gr. 567. 1. Mon. 944.
To have in store, Habere reposi-
tum. i. fo. 116.
A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repotorium, ii, n.
A store-house for Armour and Or-
dinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.
A store-house for Tackling of Ships,
Cafeteria, x, f.
Two stories, Distele, orum, n.
Three stories, Tristege, orum, n.
A stone (or house) Thermes, arum, f. Hypocaustum, i, n.
Stuba, x, f.
The place where smoke cometh forth
in an ho. house, Vaporarium, ii, n.
Stoven (or dry withered stump
of a Tree) Zuchus & Zucheus, i, m.
Stour River (in Dorsetshire) Stu-
rus.

Stour River (in Dorsetshire)
Durus, Starus.
Stournemouth (in Kent) Ostium
Stucæ.
Stourton or Sturminster (in Dor-
setshire) Sturdonum.

S T R.
To strain Liquor, Colo, are.
To strain through a Cloth, Sacco,
A strainer, Colum, i, n.
A brake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel
wherein the spokes be set, Abis, is.
A grand or high-brake Aeba, x, f.
A stranger, Peregrinus, i, m.
Alienigena, x, f. It signifies i, n.
Our Common Law a Man born
out
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. fal. 28. Is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this signification it is directly contrary to party or privy.

*Le Strange, the Family* Extra-neus.

*To Strange, Strangulo, are.*

*The strangury (a Disease) Stranguria, æ, f.*

*A strangeness, Stragagement, n;Strataghon, a, n.*


*Stratonic (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 Peopleium, i, n.*

*A straw-bed, Stratung Stremineum.*

*A flock of straw, Meta Strataminis. Strays (Suspays) Extrahus, æ, arum, f.*

*A break, Tractus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.*

*A streamer in a Ship, Supparum, i, n. Aplustr, esin.*

*A street (or paved way) Strata, x, f. Reg. 98. Platez, æ, f. a Inf. 38. Vicus, ci, m.*

*A little street, Viculus, li, m.*

1. Mon. 138.*

*The straightness of Callis, Fretum Britannicum, Fretum Gallicum, Fretum Noriorum.*

*The straightness of Gibraltar, Fretum de Gibraltar.*

*Street of Weather, Tempitecta Nafraga.*

*To strike (or smite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.*

*To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, destringere carballa.*

*A strike or strickel, where with the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is struck and made even, Hofforium, ii, n. Radius, ii, n.*

*A string of a Harp (or other Instrument) Chorda, æ, f. Nervus, vi, m.*

*The string of a Dar, Amentum, i, n.*

*A Leather string, Corrigia, æ, f.*

*Stropa, æ, f. Lorum, i, n.*

*To strip or make naked, Nudo, are.*

*Stripes or stripped, Nudatus, a, um.*

*A stroke, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, æ, f. Itus, us, &c, i, m.*

*The mark or print of a stroke, Vibex, icas, f.*

*Strong, fortis, ior, illimus, Robustus, a, um.*

*A structure, fabric, frame, or building, Structura, æ, f.*

*S T U.*

*Stubble, Stubula, x, f. Fle. 162. 166. Stirpula, æ, f.*

*A stuid in girdles, or such like, Bulli, æ, f.*

*A little stuid, Bullula, æ, f.*

*A stuid for a Robe, Clauvus, i, m.*

*Studded, or garnished with stuids, Clavatus, æ, um, Bullatus, æ, um.*

*A stuid maker, Bullarius, ii, m.*

*The stuid of a Buckler, Militares Clavicula.*

*Studs driven into Shields, Buskins, Clavi caligares.*

*A stuid or breed of horses, Equarix, arum, f.*

*A stuid (or Scholar) Studiofus, æ, um, Scholaster, tris, m. Scholasticus, æ, um.*

*Studia, Studium, ii, n.*

*To study, Studio, ere, Studium adhibere.*

*A stuidy, Museum, æ, n.*

*Studiosus, Studiofus, æ, um.*

*To stuff, Farcio, ire.*

*A stuffing, Stufura, æ, f. Pet.*
A Sub Deacon, Subdiaconus, n., m.
Sub-Deaconship, Subdiaconatus, uts., m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Liguus, ij, m.
Subjection, Subjictio, onis, f.

A Sub Marshal, Submascallus, i., m. Is an Officer in the Marshal's Court, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marshal of the Kingshouse, commonly called the Knight Marshal, and hath the Custody of the Prisoners there. Compt., Jurisd. fol. 104. He is otherwise called under Marshal.

Submission, Submissio, onis, f.
To Submit, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in false Witness) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Subornor (or he that Suborneth) Subornator, oris, m. Pravaricato, oris, m.

A Suborning, Pravaricatio, onis, f.
A Writ of Subpna, Breve de Subpna, Dott. & 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 Subpna lyeth in.

There is also a Subpna ad Testiforandum, which lyeth for the calling in of Witnesses to testify in a 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 called to appear at the Day and Place assigned, Sub pna centum libr um, &c.

There is mention of a Common Subpna in Crompton Jurisd. fol. 33, which signifies nothing else but such a Subpna as every Common Person is called by into the Chancery. Whereas any Lord of Parliament is called by the Lord Chancellors Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended against him, and Requiring him to appear.

Crompton codem.

The service of a Subpna or other Writ, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To Subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ij, n.

Substantia, Substantia, a, f.

To Substitue, Substituo, ere.

To Substitutus, Subtrabo, ere, Deduco, ere.

To Subvert, Subvero, ere.

The suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing) Successus, ës, m. Eventus, ës, m.

A successor, Successor, oris, m.

Succour, Succurrus, ës, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sudbury.

To sue (in Law) Sdeo, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshire) Ellimnorum, Gabrantoniorum, Gabrant-
torucorum, Salutaris portus, Sinus Portuosus & Salutaris.
Suet, Sevum, i, n.
Melted fect, Liquamen, inis, n.

SU F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, fer-
To suffer (or permit,) Permittio,
ere.
ere.
To suffice, Sufficio, ere.
Sufficient, Sufficiens, ris, adj.
To suffice, Sufficiat (or Chock) Suffoco,
are.
Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolcia,
Sudovole.
A suffragan, Suffraganius, ei, m.
A suffrage, Suffragiuni, i, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.
A sugar loaf, Collyra Sacchari, 
Albanus Pileus, — Dedit & deli-
beraisset eodem J. J. filio unam Sac-
charam Collyram (anglice a sugar-
loaf.)
A sugar-fop (or Honey fop) Offa
Saporata.
To suggest, Suggero, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimen-
tum, i, n.
A Suit at Law, Sefta, a, f. It
cometh of the French Suit (i.e.)
following, and is it is taken in our
Common Law, but in divers senfes.
The first is a Suit in Law, and is
divided into Suit Real and Perfo-
nal, which is all one with Action
Real and Perfonal.

Then there is Suit of Court, or

Suit Service, that is, an attendance
which a Tenant oweth at the Court
of the Lord.

The New Expositor of the Law
Terms, maketh mention of Four
forks of Suits, viz. Suit Covenant,
Suit Custom, Suit Real, and Suit
Service. Suit Covenant he defin-
eth to be when your Ancestor hath
Covenanted with my Ancestor to
Sue to the Court of my Ancestors.
Suit Custom, when I and my An-
cestors have been seis'd of your own
Suit and your Ancestors, time out
of mind, &c. Suit Real, when
Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or
Lect, to which Court all Men are
compell'd to come to know the
Laws, so that they may not be Ig-

...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 appear-
eth 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 Reasons 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 Distri-
ned. Suit Service, is to Sue to the
Sheriff's Turn or Lect, 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 fol-
lowing of one in Chafe, as fresh
Suit. Lastly, it signifieth a Peti-
tion made to the Prince or Great
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. Selif. 200. Cook lb. fol. 132, 133.


S U L.

Sulwath, see Solwey.

S U M.

A Summary (or Abridgment) Summarium, ij, m.
A Sum of Mony, Summa, æ, f.
To Sum, Summo, arc.
To Summon to appear (to Cite) Cito, arc.
A Summoner, Summonitor, oris, m.
A Sumpser Horse, Equus Onera-

S U N.

The Sun, Sol, folia, m.
Sun-rising, Exoruts, us, m.
Sun-setting, Occafus, us, m.
To Sun (or dry in the Sun) In-

S U P.

Superfluity, Supersfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluos, Ex abundanti, Smith and Peases Café. Leon Hughes grand Abridgment, 484. Tit. Covenants.
Superfluous, a, un.
Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.
Superiors, Superiores.
A Supercription, Supercriptio, ons, f.
Supersedeo, Is a Writ commanding to forbear the doing a thing, or to discharge a Person.
A Supper, Cena, æ, f.
A Funeral Supper, Pollinum, i, n.
To Supplant, Supplanto, arc.
A Supplement, Supplementum, i, n.
A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.
A Supplication, Supplicatio, o-

S U R.

Sun-rise, Exut, sis, m.
S U.

To Supply, Suppleio, ere.
To Support (or uphold) Supporto, are.

A Suppository, Suppositorium, i, n.
To Suppress, Suprimo, ere.
Supremacy, Suprematus, s, m.

S U R.

Sub cu 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 Cu 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. bruv. fol. 193. b.

Survey, Sibip, Plegiagium, i, n.
A Survey (or Pledge) Plegius, i, m. Vadius, i, m. Ra. Entr. 561. 4. Co. 6.

Entred into Survey (or Pledge), Vadatius, a, um.
A Surety, Crapula, x, f.
A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.
Surgery, Chirurgia, x, f.
A Surname, Cognomen, inis, n.
A Surplus, Superpellicium, i, n.
Camisola, x, f. Vettis Linea Religiosa.

A Surplusage, Surplusagium, i, n.
To Surprize, Deprehendo, ere.
A Surrejoynder, Surrejunctio, onis, f.
To Surrender, Religno, are.
A Surrender of an Estate, Sursumredictio, onis, f.
Sureties (the Family) Super Testament.

S W.

To Survey (or ever see) Inspicio ere, Luhro, are, Curio, are.
A Surveyor, Supriffus, s, m.
A Surveyor, Supervisor, oris, m.
Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecenfiores.
A Surveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricenis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.
A Surveyor of the High ways, Viaculis, i, m. Viocurus, ri, m.
To Survive, Supervivo, ere.
Surviving, Superfics, itis, adj.
Surrey County, Southeria, Southriona, Souththria, Suderia, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.
Of Surrey, Southeriensis, Sudriensis.

S U S.

Susan (a Woman's name) Susanna, x, f.
To Suspect (or mistrust) Suspicio ere, Suspecto, are.
Suspected (accused) Arreclatus, a, um. Reclusus, a, um. Spel. 53.
Suspension, Sulphusio, onis, f.
Suspicion, Surgicio, onis, f.
Suffex County, Suffexia, Southfexia, Southfexia.
The Wild of Suffex; Wilda Suffexia, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, x, f.
Sutche or Salley (the Family) de Sutheia, & Sutheia.

S W A.

To Swaddle (or Swaib) Fascio, arc.
Swaddled, Fasciatus, a, um.
Swading (or Swashing) Clouts Fascia, arum, F. Spargana, orum, n.
A Swainmore, Swainmotus, i, m.
Swainmotum, i, n. a Court kept twice a Year for matters of the Forest.
**SW.**

A Swarm of Bees, Exameninnis, n.
Swale River (in Richmondshire).
Cataca, Sulva, Swala.
A Swallow-tail or Dowetail to join Timber together, Subfuscus, udis, f.
A Swan, Cygnus, i, n.
A Swan-mark, Cygninota, æ, f.

7. Co. 17.
A Swath, Falcia, æ, f.
A little Swath, Fazciola, æ, f.
A Swath of Grass, &c. in Mowing, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen sexis, m.
To Swath, Sparganizo, are.

**SWE.**

To Swear, Juro, are.
To Sweep, Scopo, are.
A Sweeper of the House, Scoparius, i, m.
She that sweeps the House, Scoparia, æ, f.
Sweet-marts, Bellaria, orum, n.
Tragemata, tum, n.

**SWI.**

Swift River (in Leicestershire).
Swiftus.
Smiley Lake (in Ireland) Argita.
To Swim, No, nare; Nato, are.
A Swimmer, Narrator, oris, m.
A Swimming, Natatio, onis, f.
A Swimming place, Narratoria, æ, f.
A Swim, Sus, Suis, c. g. Porcus, i, m.
A breed or stock of Swine, Haratium, i, n.
A Swine-herd (or keeper of Swine), Subulcus, ci, m, Suarius, i, m.
A Swine-fly, Porcifletum, i, n.
A Swingle-staff (or bat to beat Flax) Scutula, æ, f.

**SY.**

A Swingle-foot, Excudipes.
A Swingle-head, Excidia, æ, f.
Exculorum, i, n.
A Swingle-tree, Projectorium, i, n.
Excudides, dis, f.
Smithin (a Man's name) Swithinus, i, m.

**SWO.**

A Sword, Gladius, i, m. Ensis.
A little sword, Gladiolus, li, m.
A Short sword, Sica, æ, f. Semispithium, i, n.
An Executioners sword, Quinabulum, li, n.
A sword-bearer, Scalmsus, i, m.
An arming sword, Bellatorius Ensis.
A two edged sword, Gladius anceps.
A sword-maker, Faber gladiarius.
The Pummel of a sword, Milum, li, n.
A riding sword, Parazonium, i, n.
A sword player, Gladiator, oris, m.
A master which teacheth to play at sword, Lanista, æ, m.
A sword bearer, Enifer, ri, m.
The act or fear of fighting with a sword, Gladiatura, æ, f.
Pertaining to fighting or sword plays, Gladiatorius, a, um.

**SYR.**

A Syringe for the Ears, Otop-thites, æ, m.
A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

**O O I 3 A**
TA.

TA A B.

A Tuber or Tabret, Tympanum, i, n.
To play on the Tuber, Tympanizò, are. Tympanum pulsare.
A Tuberer (or he that plays on the Tuber) Tympanista, æ, m.
A Tabernacle, Tabernaculum, i, n.
Tabitha (a Woman's name) Tabithæ, æ, f.
A Table, Tabula, æ, f. Menfæ, æ, f.
A Little Table, Menfilla, æ, f.
Around Table, Cibilla, æ, f.
A Table to fit drinking Glases upon, Hialothesca, æ, f.
A Table with one foot, Monopodium, i, n.
A three footed, or round Table, Menfæ delphica, Menfæ tripedanea.
A folding Table with divers leaves, Caudex, ccis, f.
A wax'ed or Table, Menfæ undulata, Menfæ undatum crispa.
The setting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Ceroftrorum, i, n.
A Table whereon Bankers tell their money, Trapaæ, 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. e. Ellenchius, i, m.

TA.

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 Tables or Jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n. Bulla aurea.
A little Table, Bullula, æ, f.
Garnisht with Tables. Bullatus, a, um.

TA C.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uncus, ci, m.

TA D.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Cacaria, Calaturum, Calcaria, Galatum, Tadcastrum.

TA F.

Taff river (in Glamorganshire) Ratotatibus, Rhatotatibus, Taffus.
Taffety, Taffeta, æ, f. Multitia, orum, n, pl.
Tuff taffety, Villata multitius.
Striped Taffety, Scutulata, æ, f.

TA I.

Talesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.
A Tail, Cauda, æ, f.
A sée Tail, Taliaturn fendum, an estatentail'd (i.e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.
The Plough tail, Bura, æ, f.
TA.

T A K.

To Take, Capio, erc.
To take away, Abripio, erc. Eripio, erc.
A Taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

A Talley (or edge 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. Schena, i, n.
Talshide, Taliatura, æ, f. (i, e.) Talwood or fire wood cleft, and cut into Billets of a certain size.

T A M.

Tame river (in Oxfordshire) another in Staffordshire, Tama.
Tame town (in Oxfordshire) Tamia Opidum.
Tamar river (in Cornwall) Tama, Tamarus, Tambah.
Tameron (in Cornwall) Tamarus.
Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamwodina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Taning, see Thane.
Tanfield (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda.
A Tankard, Cantararius, i, m. amphora, æ, f.
A water Tankard, Anclatorium, ij, n. Pasciacium, ij, n.

T A.

ATankard beares, Canthararius, ij, m. Amphorarius, ij, m.
A Tanner or Taver 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, æ, c. Reg. 602.

Ry. 27.
A Tann vat, Labrum coriarium.
Tanned Leather, Corium Tann Damianum.

T A P.

A Tap or faucet whereout liquor runneth, Epitomium, ij, n. Fustula, æ, f. Tappa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 746. Lex. 20.
To tap a vessel. Rehincere dolium. The spigot of a tap, Siphonis obturaculum.
The Cock in a brasure tap, Vertibulum, i, n.
A tap-house, Caupona, æ, f.
Atapster, Promus, i, m. Caupo, onis, m.
A tape to bind the apron about, Ligatorium, ij, n. Pascia, æ, f.
A taper (or waxcandle) Cerius, ei, m.
A taper bearer, Cerocerarius, ij, m. Ceropherarius, ij, m.
A Candlestick whereupon tapers are set, C erofarium, ij, m.
Tapestry or Cloth in which are pictures wrought with divers colors, Tapes, etis, m. Tappatum, i, n.
Tapestry wrought with pictures of Beasts, Belluata tapetia.
T A.

Thick tapestry, Attalica Feripe-tafnata.
Atapestry-maker, Phrygio, onis, m.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, x, f. Lolium, ij, m.
A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n. Parma, x, f.
A target like an half Moon, Pelta, x, f.

Herbat useth such a Target, Pel-tatus, a, un. Peltrafa, x, m.
A short Target, Ancyle, lis, n.
A little round Target, Pancula, x, f. Scutulum, li, n.
A target made of Leather thongs without Wood, Scetra, x, f.
A target made of a Bulls hide, Taurea, x, f.

A target made, Scutarius, i, m.
A target maker: Shop, Shopa vel fabrica Scutaria.

Of or belonging to targets (or shields) Scutarius, a, un.

A Tarro, Scriptura vel Streblita, x, f. Chanoa, x, f.
A tarsi-maker, Scriblirarius, i, m.

T A S.

A Task (or charge) that one is enjoyed to do, Penum, i, n.
A taxe, Apex, ica, i.
A taxer to a Prince, or great Person, Prægustator, onis, m.
A little cup or taster, Cupillum, l, n. Gustatorium, ij, n.
A wine taster, Metaria, x, f.

T A U.

ATavern, oenopolium, ij, n. Caupo-na, æ, f.
A wine tavern, Taberna vini-aria.
A taverner, Tabernarius, ij, m.
Caupo, onis, m.
A little Tavern, Tabernula, x, f.
A tavern haunt, Attabernio, onis, m.
Ocifrio, onis, m.

Tawstock (in Devonshire) Tax-istoki.

Tawton (in Somersetshire) Tho-nodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Devonshire) Tawus.
Soft tawed Leather whereby they make Gloves and Purses, Alut-a, x, f.

Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.
Atawing, Alutatio, onis, f.
A tower, Alutarius, ij, m.
Cori-aarius, ij, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, are.
A tax, Taxa, x, f.
A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex.

12. 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.

TAY.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Vestiarius, iij, m. Sutor Vestiarius.
A Taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Woman Taylor) Patagarius, iij, m.

TEA.

A Teasel (or shear-mans Bar) Hippophas.

TEE.

A Tean (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f. Protetum, li, n.
Row or set of Teeth, Sepes dentium.
The Fore-teeth, Primores vel incifores 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 tusses of tooth, Dentes exerti.
A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis, f.

TEM.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, æ, f.
A tempest (or great storm) Tempeftas, atis, f.

TE.

The Temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, seu concordiae, so called from the Knights Templars.
A temple, Templum, i, n.
The temples of the head, Tempora, rum, n.
Temporal (or that lasts but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.
The temporalities, Temporalium, n. (i.e.) Lay Fees that belong to Bishops.
To tempt or invite, Tento, are.
A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

TEN.

A Tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry.
219. 376.
A tenant, Tenens.
Tenants in free socage, Coleberti.
A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.
Tenantable, or fit to be Inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenantable.
Ten, Decem, Indecl.
Tennis play, Spharomachia, æ, f.
Pike lustoria certamen.
A tennis Court, Sphaeriferium.
A tenon to put into a Mortis, Images, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m & f.
That hath a tenon, Lingulatus, a, um.
A tent or Pavillion, Tentorium, iij, n.
A little tent, Tentoriolum, li.
A Soldier's tent, Caftra, orum, n.
Merchant's tent, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.
A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.
A tent-maker, Scenofactorius, ij, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, a, um.

To pitch their tent one against another, Castra castris conferre.

To make tents, Scenofacio, etc.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, l, m.

A long tent for a Wound, Lemenicus, ci, m.

A tenture or tenter for Cloth, Panthrequam, ij, n.

The tenth, or number of ten, Decimus, a, um.

Tenths, Decimæ, arum, f.

A tenture, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Terra, 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 cauēs or 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 are four in the Year; during which matters of Justice, (for the most part) are dispatch'd.

Termini, a Lease, Terminarius, ij, m. Reg. 197.

A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, m. Vallum Terracæmum.

A terrace of hard and even'd Earth, as in a Bowling alley, Pavimentum, i, n.

To make a Terrace or Floor, Pavimento, are.

Terra river, in Shropshire, Ter-

A Testament, Testamentum, i, n.

A Testator, Testator, oris, m. Testē is a word used for the last part of every Writ, as testē me-

ips, &c. if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, testē Edwardo Cook, or Henrico Hobart, according to the Court from whence it cometh.

Testification, Testificatio, onis, f.

To testifie, Telificor, ari.

Testified, Telifificatus, a, um.

d testimonial, or Certificate, Testificatio, onis, f. literæ testimoniales.

A testimony, or Witness, Telfi-

monium, ij, n.

T E T.

Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, Te-

curia.

A Tetor, or Ringworm, Impet-

tigo, inis, f. Lichen, ens, m.

T E W.

Temkesbury, in Gloucestershire, Theoci curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames river, Jameʃ, Jamiffa, Tameʃ, Thameʃ, Thames Mont, Estuarium Ta-

mefæ vel Temefæ.
ATHANE, Thanus, i. m. Thingus, i. m. (i. e.) a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, also an Officer or Minister of the King.

A part of the King's lands where the Governor was called Thane, Thanagitum, i. n.

Thanet or thanet Isle, in Kent, Athisanos, Thana-, Thanatos, Thanation, Toliaptis.

To Thatch, Intego, etc.

Thatched, Inextus, a. um.

Thatched house, Cannitae, arum, f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum culmis confraternwm.

A Thatching, Tectura, a. f.

A Thatcher, Tector. oris, m.

Calmarius, i. j. m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipula, a. f.

THE.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n.

Theft, Furtum, i. n. Latrociniwm, i. j. n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc Proxime sequens.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

Theobalds or Thobalds, in Hertfordshire, Theobaldenis ædes.

Theobald, a. m. a. name, Theobaldus, i. m.

Theodora, a. w. a. name, Theodora, a. f.

Theodore, a. m. a. name, Theodorus, i. m.

Theodosis, a. w. a. name, Theodosia, a. f.

Theophilus, a. m. a. name, Theophilus, li. m.

Theorie, Contemplation or Speculation, Theoria, a. f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practise, Theoria.

THES.

Thetford, in Norfolk, Simomagus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Tledfordia, Theodfordum.

Of theforecast, Tetfordensis, Theofordensis.

THI.

A Thicket, Silva, æ, f. Fruticetum, i. n. Durnetum, i. n.

A thief, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Theft boat, Rachetum, i. n. (ie) the Ransom of a thief.

The thigh, Ferum, oris, n. Femora, inis, n. Coxendix, ics, f.

A thiller, or thill horse, Veredus, i. m.


The third, Tertius, a. um.

Thirteen, Tredicim.

The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The thirtyeth, Tricessimus, æ, um.

THR.

A Thrave of Corn, Trava, æ, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in some places

24.

Thread, Filum, i. n.

Thread spun or Turn made ready to stuff in the Loom. Stamen, inis. n.

Silk Thread, which Silk Women do Weave in Linaries or Scools. Licium, i. j. n.

A skin of Thread, Schænos. i. m. Globus fili.

Waxed Thread, Filum paratum.

To spin or make Thread, Filo, are.

To thread a Needle, Acum filo tragiere.

To wind Thread in a Bottom, Glomero, are.
A winder of Thread, Glomerator, oris, m.
A winding of Thread, Glomeratio,onis, f.
Thread wound up, Glomeratum, filum.
Thread in a Needle to saw withal, Aicia, x, f. Aciarium, ij, n.
Threads of Gold, Aurea flamina, Thread by thread, Filatim.
To threaten, or Menace, Minor, ari, Minas proponere.
A Threatener, Minator, oris, m.
A threatening, Minatio,onis, m.
Tres, Three.
Three months space, Trimestre, spatum, Ry. 299.
To threske, Trituro, are, tribulo, are.
Threskod, Tritus, aum. Tricitatus, aum.
A thresher, Triturator, oris, m.
Tritor, oris, m. Flagellator, oris, m.
A thresking, Tritura, x, f. Trituratio, onis, f.
A place where Thresking instruments are laid up, Tribularium, i, n.
A threshold, Limen, inis, n. Liminare, is, n. Hypothirum, i, n.
To make a Threshold, Limino, are.
A throne, Thronus & Thronum, i, n. Solum, ij, n.
The throne, Guttur, uris, n. Gu-la, x, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule, Thule, Thule.
A Thumb, Follex, icis, m.
Thursday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbalt, see Theobalds.
T I M.

Timber, Maeremium, ij, n. Co.
Lit. 53. Lex. 81, Matersies, 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 called Foot
shocks, Stamina, orum, n.
The laying of Timber over the Brow or Coping of a Wall, Proiectura, æ, f.

A roller laid under Timber for the more easy conveying of it, Hypomochium, i, n.
Timbred, or made of Timber, Materius, 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 Timbre, Tympanum, i, n. Cre
pitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.

A Timbre wherein maid's play with their fingers, Cruma, atis, n.
A brazen or iron Timbre, Sistrum, j, n.

To play on a Timbre, Tympanizo, are.

A Timbre player, Tympanista, æ, m.

Time, Tempus, oris, n.
For a long Time, à diu.
Time out of mind, à Condito
ævo.

Timothy, a mans name, Timo
theus, ci, m.

T I N.

A Timbre, Timbre, æ, f.

T I T.

Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.
A Tinder box, Ignarium, ij, n.
Tine river, in the North, Tina.

Tinna, Tinus.

Tinmoth near Newcastle, Tinemutha, Tunocellum, Tunocellum, A Tinker, Sercitor ahenorum
Sartor vel circulator ararius.

Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.
Tinn, Stannum, i, n.
A mine of Tinn, Minera tinnei,
Plo. 319. Stagnarium, i, n.

Tinn work, Opus Stannarium.
To Tin or cover with tin, Stanno
linere vel inducere.
Made of Tin, Stannus, a, um.
A Tinner, Stannarius, ij, m.

T I P.

Tipperary County, in Ireland,
Tipperarienfis comitatus.

A Tipet, Flammulum, li, n.
A Tipling house, Domus Tipularia, cauponula, æ, f.

T I R.

Tirconel, in Ireland, Conalcea.

T I S.

Tissue, Cloth of Gold or silver
tissue, made of three threads of
divers colours, Trilix, icis, f. Tex
tile, lis, n.

T I T.

Titchfield, in Hampshire, Titch
feda.

Tithes, Decima, arum, f.
To Tithe, or take away the tenth
part, Decimo, are.
A Tithing, Tithinga, æ, f. 2.
Inst. 73. Decenna, æ, f.
T. O.

A Tithing-man, Decennarius, ij m.
A Title, Titulus, li, m.
Instituled, Intitulatus, a, um.
A Title, or speck, Punctum, i, n.

T. O.

T. E.

A Toe, Digitus pedis.
The great Toe, Hallus, i, m.
Pollux pedis.

T. 0.

A Toft, Toftum, i, n. 10 Co. 133. (b. e.) a Messuage or rather the ground where the old Messuage stood.
The Owner of a Toft, Toltmannus, i, m.

T. O.

Together, Simul.
Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

T. O.

T. L.

Tolls, Nets or Haires, wherewith Woods, Parks or Forests are beset to take Wild beasts, Indago, inis, f.

T. L.

Toll at Markets, Tolctum, i, n. 8 Co. 46. Lex. 125. Ry. 10. 16. 127. Thelonomy, 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 Manor, Lamb, Archainor fol. 132. which seems to Import so much as a Fair or a Marker. The words are these. Thol (quod nos dici mus Thelonomy) est silicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & e-mendi in Terra sua. In the second signification, it is used for a Tribute or a Custom paid for Passage, &c. Bracton.

The Expounder of the Terms of Law faith thus. Toll or Tolne, 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.


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.
A Toll for going through a Forst with Carts or Horses loaded, Chiminagium, ij, n.
A Toll for Passage through another man’s ground, Paagium, ij, n.
A Toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ij, n.
A Toll gatherer, Telonarius, ij, m.
A Toll, Tolto, æ, f. 1 Mon. 763. Lex. 125.

A Tome, a Part, or one Volume of a Book, Tomus, i, m.

A pair of Tonges, Par forcipium.
The Tongue, Lingua, æ, f.
Tonnage, Tonlagium, ij, n. It is a Custom or Import for Merchandise brought or carry’d in Tonn 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.

A Tooth, Dens, tis, m.
A Tooth-picker or scraper, Denticipium, ij, n.
The Tooth-ach, Odontalgia, æ, f.
Pinchers to pluck out a Tooth, Odontagra, æ, f.

The Top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Columen, inis, n.
A Top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.
The Top head of a Pillar, Capitellum, i, n.
(i e.) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A Towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manu-

tergium, ii, n. Mantelhum, ij, n.

Extergmentarium, ij, n.

A Tower, or steeple, Turris, is.

A little Tower, or Turret, Tu-

rricula, æ, f.

A watch Tower, Specula, æ, f.

Pharus, ri, d. g.

Women: Towers, or hairs hang-
ing over the forehead, Ananîæ &
anantice, arum, f.

A Town, Villa, æ, f.

A country Town or Village, Vil-

lata, æ, f.

A little Town, Oppidulum, li,

n.

A Town incorporate, having their

proper and especial Officers, Laws,

Liberties, and Privileges, Munici-
pium, ij, n.

A Townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

Towers, the Family, de Turri.

caturam facere. Negotium tradia-

T R A.

A Trace, or trall, Tracea, æ, f.

Brac. 106. bis. Vestigium, ij, n.

To Trace, track, or seek out by the footing, Inveigio, are.

Traced, Inveigatus, a, um.

A Tracer, Investigator, oris, m.

To Trade, Mercandize, are.

A Trade, Ars, ris, f. Negotium,

ij, n.

Trades, Mysteria, orum, n.

A Tradesman, Opex, icis, m.

Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, æ, f.

A Tradition, Traditio, oris, f.

Traffick, Commercum, i, n.

To Traffick, Negotior, æri, Mer-

A Tragedy, Tragedia, æ, f.

A writer of Tragedies, Tragicus,

i, m.

A Traie, whereon meat sdden or

rocked is put, Trulla, æ, f. Concha,

æ, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A Traie used to carry Mortar in to Mafons, Quailus, i, m.

A Trail or border about a Wo-

man's Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed, or that hath Trails or

borders finely wrought, with many

small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A Trainband, Cohors discipli-
nara vel selecta.

A Train or Company of servants

attending on a Prince or Nobleman,

Streitus, üs, & ti, m. Pompa, æ, f.

The Train of a Woman's Gown,

Sirma, acis, n

He that beareth a Noble woman:

Train, Surnatophorus, ri, m.

The Train of an Army, Impedi-

menta, orum, n.

To Train up, Trano, are, Instruo,

erc.

Trained up, Instruæus, a, um.

A Training up, Disciplina, æ, f.

A Traitor, betrayer, or he that

useth Treachery, Traditor, oris, m.

Predictor, oris, m.

A Traitor to his Father, Antipa-

ter, tris, m.

A Traitor which flieth from his

Captain in Battle, and flieth to his

Enemies, Transfiga, æ, c. g.

Traitoreus, treacherous, or full of

Disloyalty, Perfidiosus, um.

Pertaining to a Traitor, Prodi-

torius, a, um.

Traiterously or disloyally, Perfidiosi,

ole, Prodictorie.
A Trap, or take in a trap, Iteretio, ire.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, Iteretirus, a, um. Caprus, a, um.

A Trap, Snare or Gin, Decipula, a, f. Tendicula, a, f.

The Snare or fall of a Trap, Rupius, i, m.

A Trap for Mice or Rats, Multicula, a, f. Mulitricula, a, f.

A Traverse, Traversia, a, f. It took the name of the French de Traverse, which is no other than de travers 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 Travelling a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverse are in Lawyers French Sansce; and absq; hor, in Latin. See Kitchin, vol. 227. Titulo affirmationis & negationis.

To Traverse an Indictment, is nothing else but to make Contraiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Prettention against A. for a High way over flown 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 scour'd, or otherwise he may Traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground.


PP

See
Scene new book of Entries Verbo Traverso.

To Traverse, Traverso, are Difficulties, are.

A Traveller of Country or Journey, Viatior, oris, m.

A Traveller on the Highway, Hadraporus, i, m.

To Travel, or go on a Journey, Itineror, ari.

T. R. E.

Treasur, Theriaca, a, e.

The Treasure of a Weaver's Loom, Infic, isi, n.

Treson, Prodition, onis, f. Treason is deriv'd from Trahur, which is Treacherously to betray, Trahuron per contradictionem, Treason.

If a Man be arraign'd for High-Treason, and stand Mute, or will not directly answer to the Crime, Judgment shall be given upon him, as upon a Traitor Convicted. Patetur facinus qui Judicium fugit. L. Dyer.

In Treason concealment is as Capital as the Practice. Here are no accelasses, all are in a like Predicament of offence and danger of Law, in Majori pridicatione omnes sunt principales.

It is either High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in respect of the King which is the Highest Person; Petty in regard of the Inferiority of the Persons against whom it is committed. Volumus non reputaverim pro factis nisi in causis pridicationis.

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 written by word, or Letters, it is Treason.

T. R. Proditorie must necessarily be used in every Indictment of Treason.

A Man that is a Traitor Convicted and Attainted, hath his Judgement to be drawn upon a Hurdle from his Prison to the Place of Execution as being unworthy to Treat any more upon Mother Earth, and that Backward, with his Head downward, for that he hath been Retrograde to Natural Courses; after hang'd up by the Neck between Heaven and Earth, as deem'd unworthy of both; his Privy parts are cut off, as being unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave any Generation after him; his Bowels and Intestines burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed such horrible Treason; Then his Head cut off that Imagin'd the mischief. Simulif pl. of Cr. Lib. 3. cap. 19. with Dr. Boy's his Glofs, vid. Petit Treason.

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 162.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches) Thesaurus, ri, m.

A Treasure house, Thesauraria, a, f. Ry. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thesaurarius Angliae. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greatest Men in the Land, under whose charge and Government is all the Prince's Wealth contain'd in the Exchequer, as also the Check of all Officers any way Employed in the Collecting of the Imposts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angli lib. 2. cap. 14. also more belonging to his Office, see Anno 20. Ed. 3. c. 6. & Anno 31. H. 6. cap. 5. & Anno 4. Ed. 4. cap. 1.
The twig of a Tree, Virga, n. f.
The stock or main body of a Tree, Caudex, n. m.
The stock or stump of a Tree without Boughs, Truncus, n. m.
The main bough or branch of a Tree, Ramus, n. m. Brachium arboris.
A scared or dead bough cut off, and lopt from the Tree, Ramale, n. i. n.
A bough or branch broken, or pluckt away with the fruit thereupon, Termes, n. i. m.
The bark, or outward rind of a Tree, Cortex, n. i. m.
The inner Palm, or rind, of a Tree, Liber, n. i. m.
The Pitch, 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, are.
To top Trees, Toppare arbores, Plo, 469. Ra. Enr, 490.
To grow to the bigness of a Tree, Arborisco, etc.
A Nursery of young Trees, Arborretum, n. m.
A Lopper of Trees, a Dreffer or Planter of Trees, Arborator, oris, m.
A Grove of Trees, Arboratum, n. m.
An Alder-Tree, Alnus, n. f.
An Apple-Tree, Malus, li. f.
An Ash-Tree, Fraxinus, n. i. f.
A Wall-ash-Tree with broad leaves, Ornus, n. i. f.
The Place where ash-Trees grow, Fraxinetum, n. m.
A Beach-Tree, Fagus, gi. f.
A Grove where Beach-Trees grow, Faginetum, n. m.
A Birch Tree, Petula & Betulla, z, f.
The Box tree, Busus, i, f.
A Broom tree, Genista, x, f.
A Cherry tree, Ceratia, i, f.
A Chestnut tree, Castanea, z, f.
A Cypress tree, Cupressius, n, vel, òs, 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 hawthorn, Hedera, z, f.
A Juniper tree, Juniperus, ri, f.
A Maple tree, Acer, cris, n.
A Medlar tree, Meipilas, li, f.
An Oak tree, Quercus, ci, f.
The Place where Oakes grow, Quercetum vel Quercuicetum, i, n.
An Oyster or Twig, Vimen, inis, n.

The Place where Oysters and Twigs are set to bind Vines, Virgetum, i, n.
A Peach tree, Malus Persica.
A Pear tree, Pyrus, i, f.
A Plum tree, Prunus, i, f.
A Place set about with Plum trees, Prunetum, i, n.
A Poplar tree, Populus, li, f.
The white Poplar tree, Parfugium, ij, n.
A Place where Poplar trees grow, Populetum, i, n.
A Quince tree, Cydonia, z, f.
A Sallow tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow trees, Salichium, i, n.
A Service tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where service trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk tree, Myrica, z, f.
A Vine tree, Vitis, in, f.

A Walnut tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut trees grow, Juglandarium, ij, n.
A Warden tree, Voleumum, i, n.
A Willow tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow trees grow, Salicetum vel Salicetum, i, n.
A Wister or Oyster tree, Siler, cris, n.
A Pear tree, Smilax, acis, f.
Taxus, xi, f.
A Tree or Wooden dish Catinus ligneus.
A Trench, Trenchea, z, f. Ra.
143. Trenchia, z, f. Fo. 369.
Mon. 911. Militare Septimentum,
Valium, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, arc, Prevallo, arc.
A Trencher to eat meat on, Quadra, x, f.
A round Trencher, Orbis men-

A Place Trencher, Scutella, x, f.
A Tredel of a Mill, Molur-

Trent River, Treheina, Trenta, Terentus.
A Trespass, Transgressio, onis, f.
The Law adjudged in every Trespass to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that faith the Defendant took his Horse with Force and Arms (tho he came without Weapons) faith truly that he took him with Force, as the Law meaneth force. Dr. and Stud. cap.
If vi & armis be not in the Writ, it shall abate. Fitz. Nat.
Brev.

The Law accownteth all to be of which is contrary to Jus. I do but Hawk or Walk for my pastime or Recreation over another Man's Ground,
Ground, he may have his Action of Trespass against me, quare vti & armis, for tho I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might nor Pass upon his Ground without Licence, Leig Phil. Com. fol. 228.

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, ceparunt & abduxerunt; for a dead thing, ceparunt & appartaverunt. Fitz Herb. Nat. Brev. Tit. Tresp. Transgressio dicitur a transgrediendo, because it over passeth that which is Right. Cook on Lit. p. 57.

A Tresfel (or three footed stool) Tripus, i, m.
A Tresfel for a table, Trapaecophorus, i, m.
Tresells, Trestoria, orum, n. Fic. 79.
Womens Tresses, Trestoria Mulli-crum, Fic. 69.

A Triangle (a figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, i, m.
Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. Tri-angularies.
Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vecligal, alis, n.
A Trigger (or Instrument put in the Cart wheel, least the Cart be overthrown) Sulfamen, inis, n.
To Trim (as Barbers do) Tondeo, ere. Ornare comam & barbarum.
To Trim up a thing to make it seem fairer, Mangonizo, are.
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, to take knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks, and to Redress their doings, as also to Correct the faults of Saylers, &c. and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. Anno 2. Eliz. cap. 1. Anno 35. ejusd. cap. 6.

A Tripe, Omasum, i, n.
A Tripes laid in soue, Omasum conditum.
A Tripes 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, Triumps, are.
Trifram, a mans name, Tri-framus, i, m.

A Trochis, a Medicine made round like a Top, or Bunn of Bread, Trochicus, ci, m.
A Troop or Company of Souldiers, Agmen, inis, n. Turma, x, f.
To Trouble, or moleft, Vexo, are.
Disturbo, are. Turbo, are.
Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.
A Kneading Trongh, Arcopta, x, f. Mactra, x, f.
A Trough, or Binn, to keep Corn in, Alveus, ci, m.
A Trough to feed Swine, Aqualiculus, i, m.
A Trough of Stone, Lapista, x, t.
A Trowell, Trulla, x, f.

A Truant, or Layterer, Emanfor, oris, m.
A Truca, Truca, x, f. Armistiti-
To find a Trumpet, Tuba, LOSE, f. Buccina, 2, f.

The Trumpet maker, Æreator, oris, m. Tubarius, ij, m.

To found the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccina, Clasifi
cum canere.

The found of the Trumpet when they blow to the Basel of Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Clasificum, ci, n.

The found of the Trumpet, Clangor Tuba.

A Wrotted or Crooked Trumpet, Latius, pi, m. Concha, æ, f.

A Truncio, or Sheke, Talea, æ, f. Clava, æ, f.

A little Truncio, Taleola, æ, f.

A Trunk or Chest covered with Leather, Rificus, ci, m.

A Trunk-maker, Rifcarius, ij, m.

To Truss or tye up, Substringo, etc. Ligulas stringere.

To Truss up the Hair, Crinct
nodo cohibere.

To Truss, Stuff, or make a Fardel, Suffarcino, arc. Convallio, arc.

To Trussed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.

To Trussed, or give about, Succin
lius, a, um.

A Trussing point, Ligula, æ, f. Strignementum, i, n.

A Trust, Fardel or Bunder, Sarc
ina, æ, f.

A Trust of Hay, Fœni manipulus.

A Trust for such as are burston. Hernioforum Fœcia.

A Trust whereunto a mans horse is tied, Exornis, is, f.

A Trusting up, Subligatura, æ, f.

Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To Trust, or have a sure confi
dence, Fido, ere. Confide, ere.

Trust, or Fidelity, Fidelitas.

Trusted, Fitus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

To Trustee, Fiduciarij.

Trusty, Sure or faithful, Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

To Try a Cause, Trip, are.

ATryal, Triatio, onis, f. (i. c.) the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to Try, Paratus Sacramen
to Recognoscere.

A Tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i. c.) one Chosen by the Court, to Ex
amine 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.
Dull & Sim. 20.

A Tub, or great Vat, Cupa,
æ, f. Vaf, ahs, m.

A Tub fit for serviceable washing
or to be backed in. Labrum, i, n.

A Baptisterium, ij, n. Solium, ij, n.

A Bucking (or Batting) Tub, Cucuma, æ, f. Lixinatorium, ij, n.

A Tub fast under the tap to Re
ceive
TU.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Vertagus, gi, m.


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 Aquier Women. Kitchin fol. 13.q.

A tumor, or swelling, Tumor, oris.

A tumulus, Tumulus, òs, m.

Tumultuously, Tumultuosc, adv.

TUN.

A Tune, Tonus, i, m.

To Tune (or Measure, also to tune or accente) Modular, aru.

To set a Tune of One, Primodulator, aru.

Tuned, Modularus, a, um.

He that Tunes in measure, Modularis, oris, m.

A Tuning of the Voice, Modulatio vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, æ, F. 2 Mon. 525. (f. 6.) a Measure containing 252. Gallons.

Tonnage, Tunmagium, ij, n. Lex. 127. a Custom or Impt for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns or such like Vessels, from or to other Nations after a certain Rare 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 Mariner for unloading their Ship arrived in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro’ Liquor is poured into Vessels, Infundibulum, i, n. Infundulum, ij, n. Tunica, ij, m.

PP 4.
T U.

Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarium, i,j,n. Spiramentum, i,n.
A Tunnel in the Roof so let out Smoke, Epigastorum, i,j,n.

T U R.

Commnu of Turbaria, Communia Turbaria.

Turbage, Turbagium, i,n. Lex. 127, 1 Mon. 632.

Turberiæ (the Family) de Turbida villa,
Turcillum (the Family) Turcetif-

T U N.

A Turn, Turba, æ, f, Gleba, æ, f.
Terribulium, i,j,n.
A Turky Cock, Gallus Numidicus.
A Turky Hen, Gallina Numidica.
A Turns Instrument, where-
which they make things smooth by turning up and down, Tornus, i,m.
That is wrought (or made with a wheel or Turn) Tornatus, a,um.

Turners works, Opera Tornatilia
Tocumatum, ti,n.
A Turn broach, Tornarius, i,j,m.
To turn up and down, Afferrullo, arc.

A Turn key, Clavicularius, i,j,m.

T U R.

Tunnel, Turnum, i,n. Is the Sher-

viff’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, Ann. 3, 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 W.

Turne Vicecomitum. Is a Wrie
that lyth for thoie that are called
to the Sheriffs Turn out of their
own hundred. Regist. Orig. fol.

174.
A Turret of Wood, Fala, æ,f.

T U T.

A Tutur, Tutor, oris, m.
Tutors and Overseers of Orphans,
Authors Pupillorum,
A Tutor or Guardian not bound
to give an account of his Ward.
Analogista, æ,m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North)
Tueda, Tuedis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.
Twelve times, Duodecias, adv.
The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.
The Feast of twelftide, Fes tum, Epiphanie Domini.
Twenty, Vigenti, Indecl.
The twentieth, Vicesimus, a, um.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is,

A young Twig (or Oser) Vimen, inis, n. Surculus, li,m.
The twig of a tree cut off, Sarm-
mentum, i,n.
Twilight, Crepusculum, li,n.
Twinhamburn (in Dorsetshire)
Interanna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li,m.
To twiis, Torqueo, ere.
Twisted, Tortus, a,um.

T W O.

Two, Duo.
Two-
V A.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thumemonia, Twomondia.

Privy Chamber, Valettus, i, m. Valentina, æ, f. also a Benchers Clerk.

Valector, or Vautor, the Family, de Valle Torta.

A Valley, or Dale, Vallis, is, f. Value, the worth of any thing, Valenta, æ, f.


V A N.

A Vane, or weather-cock, Triton, onis, m.

Vandeval, in the Bishopric of Durham, Vindugileius.

A Vanguard, or the fore ward in Battail. Antegardia, æ, f. Kit. 208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holds the Land in Fee of his Lord, Vassallus, li, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpimanaus.

V A T.

A Vate, or Fat, Vas, asis, n.

Labrum, i, n. Vas prefectorium.

A Great dying Vate, Athenum.

A Cheese Vate, Cæsearum, iij, n.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwall) Fala.

Valemouth or Falmouth (in Cornwall) Voluba.

Vale of the Cross (in Denbighshire) Vallis Crucis.

Valence, the Family, de Valenia.

Valentine, a Man's name, Valentinus, i, m.


A Vales, or Gentleman of the Studicinus, a, um.
To make a Vault, Bornico, arc.
Vaux (the Family). de Valibus.

An Udder, Uber, cris, n.

Veal, Caro vitulina.
To Vear a Cable or to Roll it up
in a round Circle, Gyration Ruden-
tcm.

A Vein, Vena, æ, f.

Velum, Membrana, æ, f. Perga-
mena, æ, ʃ.
Velvet, Veltcum, i, n. Ra Ent.
Holoféricum, ci, n.

Pendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.
Venan (or pardonable) Venia-
lis, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ
Judicial and goeth out of the Re-
cord lying where two parties plead
and come to Issue, silece, upon
the Saying of the Country, for then
the party Plaintiff or Defendand
shall have this Writ directed to the
Sheriff, that he caueth 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 Habicas Corpora, and
after a diuerts until they come. Old.
Nat. brev. fol. 157.
Venison, Caro Ferina.
VI.

An Oyl Vessel made of leather,
Scortia, æ, f.
A wine Vessel, Vinarium, i.j, n.
A great Vessel for Wine as a Tar,
Orea, æ, f.
A Vessel with Cold water to
Rinse Cups in, Lutherium, i.j, n. Bau-
calis, is, t.
A Vessel to wash Feet, Podonip-
trium, i, n.
A Vessel used by Goldsmiths to
wash away Dress, Thermaeiras.
He that makes Vessels of Silver
or Gold, Valcularius, i, m.
A vessel of any sort to Sail in,
Navigium, i, j, n.
A Vessel or Ship to Carry Anchors
in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.
The Muller (or owner of a Vessel)
Ratarius, i, j, m.
A Vestry in a Church, Vestari-
urn, i.j, n. Sacramentum, i, n.
A Vestry, Sacristía, æ, m.
A Vestment (or Garment) Ve-
Amentum, i, n.
Vesture, Vestura, æ, f. (i.e.)
Possession or admittance to a Posses-
Ed. i.

The Corn that grows on it, Ve-
stura terrae.
A Vetch, Vicia, æ, f.
A Place sowed with Vetches, Vi-
ciarium, i, j, n.
Of Vetches, Viciarius, æ, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagem, i,j, n. Reg.
191. Pry, 851, 12, 2 Mon, 367.
A Vial (or Glass) Phiala, æ, f.
Lecythus, i, m.
A Vial with a Big Belly, Amp-
pulla, æ, f.
A Vial-maker, Ampyllarius, i, j, m.
A viuallar, one that sells vi-
uuals, Viucularius, ij, m. Lex.
130. Vitellarius, ij, m. Oppo-
ce, m.
A viualling, Vitellario, onis, f.
Ra. Ent. 2. 11.
A Viualling House, Domus vi-
uualaria, Caupon, æ, f.
A viualling (or ale) house,
Gurnurilla, æ, f.

VIE.

Vies or Devises (in Wiltshire)
Catrum de vies, Devise, Divisio.
A viewing of Urius, Inspectio
lotij.
A View of Frank Pledge, Vitis
Franci Plegij.

VIG.

By Viger, or force, Vigore.

VIL.

A Village belonging to some town
or Manor, Berwichæ, æ, f. Villa
Frumentaria.
A little village, Villula, æ, f.
1 Mon. 599. 670. 2 Mon. 610.
A Villein, Villanus, i, m.
Villenage, Villenagium, ij, n.
(i. e.) Servile Tenure.

VIN.

Vincent, a man's name, Vincenti-
tius, ij, m.
A vine, Vitis, is, f.
A vine running upon a Lattefied
frame, Brachiata vinea.
A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vi-
nea, æ, f.
A vine dresser, Vinitor, prís,
m.
An Underprope (or undersetting) Sufficient, x, f. Fulcrum, i, n.

To Underset (or set under) Suppono, ere.

To Understand, Intelligo, ere.

An Understanding, Intellectus, us, m.

Under-Treasurer of England, Vicerhfsaurius Angliae. An. 39. Elis. cap. 7. & An. 43 ejusdem. This Officer as some think was first Created in the time of King Henry the Seventh, to Cheek up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the money in each Cheek, and to see it carried to the King's Treasure in the Tower, for the ease of the Lord Treasurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a man of great Service and Trust. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King Henry the Seventh's days, yet not named Treasurer of the Exchequer till Q. Elizabeth's time, where he is termed Under-Treasurer of England, notwithstanding Anno 35. Elis. he is also written Treasurer of the Exchequer. Read the Statutes Anno 18. Ed. 3. Sest. 2. cap. 17. & 27. ejusd. Sest. 2. cap. 18. 1 Rich. 2. cap. 5. 4. Hen. 4. cap. 18. 8 Hen. 6. cap. 17. 27 Hen. 8. cap. 11. with divers other Places that seem to approve this to be true.

Universal, Universalis, le, adj.

An University, Academia, x, f.

Universitas, atis, f.

Unjust, Injustus, a, um.
A Voucher (or be he that voucheth)
Vocans, ris, m. Advocate, oris, m. Spec. 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New book of Entries verbis voucher. Voucher de Garrantie. Britton cap. 75. in Latin, Advocate ad Warrantizandum, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him called, of whom he or his Ancestor bought the Land or Tenement in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right against the Demandant, or to yield him another Land. Braden writeth a large Treatise of it, Lib. s. Tract. 4. per totum. See Littleton in the last Chapter of his Tenures, Titus. Horb. Nat. Brev. fol. 134. de Warrantia Chartae.

There is a Common Voucher and a double voucher. Cook Lib. 2. Str. Hugh Cholmeley's case, fol. 50. b. This is very answerable to the Contract in the Civil Law, whereby the Buyer bindeth the Seller, sometime in the simple value of the thing bought, sometime in the double, to WARRANT his secure enjoying of the thing bought. But this difference is between the Civil and Common Law, that whereas the Civil Law bindeth every Man to WARRANT the security of that which he sells, the Common Law doth not so, except it be especially Covenanted. The Party that voucheth in this Case, is called the Tenant. The Party vouched is termed the vouchee; The Writ whereby he is called is termed Summoneas ad Warrantizandum, vid. Terms of Law, verbis voucher.
U S.

vouched, and Lambert in his Explanation of Saxon Words, verbo advocare. vide Warranty.

A voucher, Advocatus, i, m. Spec.

23.

U P H.

An Upholster, Culcitarius, ij, m.
Tapeciarius, ij, m. Plamarius, ij, m.
An Upholster’s Trade, Plamarium, ij, n.

U P L.

Upland (Highland) Uplanda, æ, f.

U R B.

Urban (a man’s name) Urbanus, i, m.

U R D.

Urdhead a Promontry (in Scotland) Berubium.

U R E.

Ure river, in Yorkshire, Urus.

U R I.

Urine, Urina, æ, f.
An Urinal, Urinarium, ij, n.
The sediment at the bottom of an Urinal, Hypotalis, is, f.

U R S.

Ursy, a Woman’s name, Ursula, æ, f.

U S A.

An Usage, Ulagium, ij, n. 1 Mon. 502, 973. 2 Mon. 1016. Ulagium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 504, 981.

U T.

UARRANT ISLE on the Coast of France.
Axantos, Uxantissena.
An Usher of a School, Hypodidaicus, li, m. Subpreceptor, oris, m.

U S K.

Uke Town, in Monmouthshire,
Castrum Okas, Burrum.
Uke river, in Monmouthshire,
Icsa, Osca.

U S U.

Usury, Ufura, æ, f.
To lend upon Usury, Ufuro, aec.
An Usurer, Ufurarius, ij, m.
A Gripping Usurer, Avarius marginus.

Usurpation, Usurpatio, onis, f.

U T E.

Utensilis, Utensilia.

To Ucelaw, Ucelago, are.

Ucelamed, Ucelagurus, æ, um.
An Ucelawry, Ucelagaría, æ, f.

Ucelagatio, onis, f. Placit. Cor. 13. 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, & extraneo utlagabitur, and shall lose all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements, vide Terms of Law, Titulus Ulagariac. vide Ucelawry.

To
A Wagoner, Rhedarius, iij, n.  
The Rack staves of a Wagon,  
Scirpiculus, li, m.  
A scat in a Wagon Effenda, æ, f.  

A Waifes, Waivium, iij, n. 2 Infect.  
163, Brac. 8. Wavium, iij, n. It is  
properly when a Thief being pur-  
fused and having Stollen Goods ap-  
about him, doth leave or forfake  
them, that he may fly away. Cook,  
s, Rep. Foxleys Cafe;  
Wainage, Wainagium, iij, n. (i) c  
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, n.  
A Wain house, Wannagium, iij, n.  
Wainscot, Tabulatum, i, n. O-  
pus incitatinum.  
To Wainscot, Contabulo, are. O-  
pere intestino vestire partetes, Ta-  
bulis partetes vestire.  
A Wainscoting, Incrustatio ma-  
teriaria.  
A Waiter, Anclator, oris, m.  
A Waiting Woman, or Gentle-  
woman's maid, Pedissequa, æ, f.  
To Waive, Waivio, are.  
Waise, the waiving of a Wo-  
man, as outlawing is of a Man,  
Waiwaria, æ, f. Waive is a Wo-  
man that is Outlaw'd, and she is  
called Waive, as left out or forfai-  
ten of the Law, and not an Out-  
law, as a Man is, for Women are  
not sworn in Lects to the King as  
Men are, which be of the age of 12  
Years or more. Cook en Lit., Lib. 2;  
cap. 11, Sect. 136.
A Woman waived, Fæmina waiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being fined in Law, contemnuously refuseth to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is said in such contempt Outlawed, and a Woman waived, Regist. Orig. fol 132 b. and 277 a. the reason whereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol 161 a.

Goods waived, Bona waiviata, i Co. 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (in Yorkshire) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wall (plain or down) Walla, æ, f. Walden, See Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, æ, f. Dav. 35.

Cambria, Gualla, Quinotia, Gwallia.

A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A wall or closet before a Church, Propylæum, i, n.

An open walking-place, to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xylitus, fli, m.

Walking under Piazza's, Subbasilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To walk in or about, Muro, are.

Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Pariete, are.


A wall about a House, Diffépium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries testaceus, Paries lateritius, 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, Sili- catus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cementitius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Stubs, Paries arrectariis, Concatitiis, vel Gratitiis.

The Tooting of a wall, Denta- tio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.

An archd wall, Paries ferrica- tus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parie- tum circumjectus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Eroctum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus. Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, æ, f. Bisaccus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Virtus in, Co- yciwm, ii, m.

Bearing or carrying of a wallet, Manticus, a, um.

W A.

Walsingham (in Norfolk) Paro-
thalasia.
Walls end near Newcastle, Vin-
dobala, Vindomara.
Walker (a man's name) Walter-
rus, i, m.
Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.
Walwick (in Northumberland)
Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Van-
dalis.
Wandlebury, a Fort on the Hills
near Cambridge, Vandelbria.
Wantage or Wanting (in Berks-
shire) Vanatinga.

W A P.

Awapentake (or Hundred) Wa-
pentakum, ii, n. Cow. 277. Wa-
pentagium, ii, n. 2 Inl. 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, æ, f. Warda
in Civitate. Ward hath divers
applications as a Ward in Lon-
don, 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
fort that every one knoweth the
Ward assigned unto him; and
hath dwelling within the same
compel some Grave Citizen for
the good Government thereof,
who is in that respect a Deputy
unto the said Alderman, and cal-
led the Alderman's Deputy. Of
these Wards there are five and
twenty within the City, and one
without, besides other Liberties
and the Suburbs, Stowe; Survey of

W A.

A ward (or rather a Valet;
Quasi Valfalatus) Valfettus, i, m.
Wardmote, Wardemoton, i, m.
The Court of every Ward in
London.
Wardenvy, Wardagium, ii, n.
(i e) Money paid for the Ward-
ing of a Castle.
A Warden, Guardianus, i, m.
Cow. 108. Spec. 324.
Warden of the Cinque Ports,
Gardianus quinque Portuum.
Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus
Prifonæ Domini Regis de le
Fleet.
Warden of a Forest, Gardianus
Forestæ Domini Regis de Wal-
tham.
A Church-warden, Gardianus
Ecclesiæ.
A warden (Fruit) Voleum,
i, n.
The King's Wardrobe, Gardero-
ba, æ, f. Vestiarium, ii, n.
Keeper of the Wardrobe, Custos
Garderoæ Domini Regis.
Ware Town (in Hertfordshire)
Wara.

Wares that is bought and sold,
Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx,cis,f.
A ware-house, Reputorium, ii,
n. Receptaculum, i, n.
A ware-house-man, Solidarius,
ii, m.
Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.
A feuer of Wares, Venditor,
oris, m.
A warming pan, Thermoclini-
um, ii, n. Caleficiun Leuctuale.
Warmsinfler (in Wiltshire) Ver-
lucio.

A warrant, Warrantium, i, n.
A warranty, Warrantia, æ, f.
Lax. 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 Diseisin. Co. 1. Inst. 365. a. It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for he is 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 Diseisin is Regularly when the Convenance whereunto the warranty is annexed doth work a Diseisin. 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.
Warren (a man's name) Warrenus, i. m.
A warren, Warrenarius, ii, m. Plac. Cor. 140. Stas. de Male- facia, in parte.
Warwickshire, Warwickana Provincia, Warwicki comitatus.

W A S.

A waif (or weath) to be laid under a Pessil, that is born on the Head, Cisticillus, i. m.
To waif, Lavo, are.
To waif all over, or clean Diluo, ere.
A wash ball, Smegma, areis, n.
A letter of wash ball, Smegmatopola, æ, m.
Washd, Lotus, a, um. Lavatus, æ, um.
A washer, Lotor, oris, m.
A washing house, Lavatrina, æ, f. A washing, Lavatio, onis, f.
Lotio, onis, f.
A washing place, Aquarium, ii. n.
A washing beetle, Pala latoria.
The Waifes (in Norfolk) Meta-ris estuarium.
The waif (or mide) Cinetura, æ, f. Cingulum, li, n.
To waif (usually applied to Executors) Devasto, are.
A waif made upon Lands or Woods by a Tenant for Life, Eftrepamentum, i. n.
The waif of woods and hedge-rows that Cattle feed on, Pennagium, ii, n. Panagium vel Pannagium, ii, n. It also signifies the Money that is given for it.

A waifing or consuming of Goods, Imbecilatio, onis, f.
Waif, Vaiium, i, n. Waif is where Tenant for term of years, Tenant for term of Life, or for term of another Life, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by the Courtesie, &c. commit waif to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion or remainder. Kitchin fol. 168, &c. &c. 172. doth make waif or spoil of House, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, 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 waif, and shall recover the place where the waif is done and treble damages. But if a Man cut down Timber and repaereth old Houses, this is no waif. But if he with the Timber build a new House, then the cutting down of the Timber is waif.

A waif in the Foreest is where a Man cuteth down his own Woods without Licence of the King or of the Lord Chief Jusfice in Eyre of the Foreest, Mannwood. 1. part. Foreest Laws, pag. 172. Or in the Foreest Plough up his own Meadow or Pasture and converts it into Tillage, part. 3. cap. 8. mun. 4. and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors shall have glafs, for the Houfe (faith he) is perfect without it. Brooks abridg. Tit. Chastels, pag. 135. B. Yet it was adjudged in the common Pleas, that a waif may be committed in Glafs, annexed to the Windows, for it is parcel
For permisive waft no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for Voluntary waft, a general action of Trespass lies. Cook lib. 5. Rep. Countfs. de Sap. fol. 13.

If a House be uncovered (whereby the Spars or Rafters, or other Timber of the House are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no 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-édifie it again.

Though there be no Timber growing upon the ground, yet the Tenant at his peril, must keep the Houses from wafting. 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 waftum, 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.

If the Tenant build a new House it is waft, and if he suffer it to be wafted, 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.
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 to let it, and repair it, he may well justify it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, Cic. id. id.

Waff, in another signification as Year, Day, and Week, annum, dies & numen, is a punishment or forfeit belonging to Petic Tretion, or Felony, whereof you may read, Stannsf. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap. 10.

A waff coat, Subcutula, a, f. Inducula, a, f. Elophorium, i, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigilo, are.

To watch and work by candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch man, Vigilarius, m, m.

A watch man, Speculator, oris, m.

A watch word, Symbolum, l, n.

A watch tower, Specula, a, f. He that brings or gives the watch word, Tellurarius, i, m.

A watch house, Vigilarium, i, n.

A watch (or Clock that strikes not) Horarium, i, 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-
WAIVER-STREET-WAY, Waenney river (in Norfolk) Avona.

WAX.
Wax, Cera, æ, f. To wax (or dress with wax)
Cero, are.
Covered with wax, or waxed,
Ceratus, æ, um.
A wax-chandler, Cerarius, æ, m.
A wax-chandler's wife, Ceraria, æ, f.

WAY.
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 f. 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.

WEA.
A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestellamentum, i, n.
Across-way, a way where many ways do meet, Compitum, i, n.
A way having two paths, Bivium, æ, n.
A place where three ways meet, Trivium, æ, n.

EA.
Weade on the street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Iannavancia, Iannavaria, Iannavatia.
Weald of Kent, Saltus Andred.
It is the woody part of the Country. Matter Verstegan faith, that Wald, Weald, and Wald, differing in vowel, signifie one thing, viz. a Wood or Forest.
Wealthe (goods or substance) Copia, æ, f. vid. Riches, Goods.
Wealthe (or full of wealth) Copiosus, æ, um. Locuples, pleris, æ, ior, us, adj.
A common wealthe (or wealth publick) Republica, æ, f.
To wean, Ablaeto, are.
Weaned, Ablactatus, æ, um.
A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.
To furnish one 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, æ, n.
A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.
A weapon like a Bor or spear, Sabina, æ, f.
Weaponed, Armatus, æ, n. 
Weaponless.
To weave or join to after, Subtexto, ete.

To weave Silk, Bombyxino, are.

Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um.

Weaved (or wrought between) Intertextus, a, um.

A Weaver, Textor, oris, m.

A woman Weaver, Textrix, icis, f.

A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Linen-weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A Weaver's Shop, Textrina, x, f.

A Weaver's Beam or Rundle whereon they turn their Web at hand, Jugum, i, n Jugum Texturum.

A Weaver's Loorn, Machina Textoria.

A Weaver's Shuttle (the Yarn-Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.

A Weaver's Spale, Panus, i, m.

A Weaver's Warp, Stamen, inis, n.

The Thread in weaving called the Woof or West, whereunto the Warp is tied, Subtextum, inis, n.

A Weaver's Slay in his Loorn, having Teeth like a Copo, Pecten, inis, m.

A Woof in weaving, (or the Weaver's Tram) Trama, x, f.

The Tricle of a Weaver's Loorn, Infic, i, n.

A Weaver's Shuttle-threads, Licios, orum, n.

A Weaver's bottom of Yarn, Glo- mus, i, m vel, eris, n.

Stiff fit for weaving, Linutum, i, n.

A weaving, Textus, us, m.

Textura, a, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver or weaving, Texturis, a, um.

W E B.

A Webb of Cloath, Tela, x, f.
The long roughness of the Webb.

Pexitas, atis, f.
A Webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.
The Webb (or pearl) in the Eye.

Abugo, inis, f.
Webbey Town (in Herefordshire).
Weableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, to marry.
A wedding-house, Nuptiorium, ii, n.
A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.
An iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.
To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo, are.
A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.
A great wedge or ingot of Gold.

Palaera, x, f.
A little wedge of Gold, Pala, x, f.
Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wife, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.

Conjugium, ii, n.
Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.
To weed again, Refario, ire.
To weed or pull up weeds, Erunc-
co, are.

To weed with a weding-book, Runco, are.
A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m.
Runcator, oris, m.
A weeder-woman, Poaffria, x, f.
A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f.
Runcatio, onis, f.
A weeding book, Runcina, x, f.

Sarculum, ii, n.
A weed, Gramen noxium.
A week, Septimana, x, f.

Hepadnada, x, f.
Weekly, Septimanaec, adv.
He that waits in his week, Hap-
domarius, ii, m.
Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.

The week or match in a Candle.

Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fish.

In, Nasla, x, f. Excipulium, li, n.
Weels to take Eels, Caudece.
A little weel, Tendicula, x, f.
Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Lib-
bro, are.

Lex. 134. r. Mon. 515. Weya, x, f.
Pry. 303. Waya, x, f. Flec. 73.
Wayea, x, f. Cypha, x, f. Spel. 426.
Vaga, x, f. Vet. Intr. 235. and fo-
uled in the Exchequer.

To weigh for royal, Penticulo, are.
An officer to weigh wool, Tron-
ator, oris, m.
A weighing, Penfura, x, f. Lib-
tratio, onis, f.

The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.
Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.
A Toll paid for weighing, Trona,
x, f. Tronagium, ii, n.
A weight (or poise) Pondus, eris, n.
A pound weight, Librata, x, f.
Too much weight, Nimietas pon-
deris Reg. 100.

That which is put into the Scale to
make up even weight a Counterpoise.
Terghmentum, i, n. Sacoma, astis, n.
The difference of weight between
the buyer and seller, Interpondium, ii, n.
Equality of weight, AEquilibris,
tas, tatis, f.

Of equal weight, AEquilibris,
cre, adj.

Gold weight, AEquilibrum, ii, n.
Libramentum, i, n.
To try by weight, Penfo, are.
A weight to jump with, Halter,
eris, m.

A pair of Weights to weigh Wool,
Bilancium, ii, n.

Weight,
W E.

**Weight.** Pondera. There are two forts 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, having only those above named.

All our weights and measures have their first composition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corps of a middle fort, 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 Flota True weight, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call Troy weight, Flota, Lib. 2. cap. 12.

Wesford (in Ireland) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Weshfordia.

W E L.

Weland River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.
Welch Mayor or Bromfield (in Derbyshire) Mailoria Wallica.
Welch-men, Walani, Wallenses.
A welch man, Wallus, i, m.
A well, Putenus, ei, m.
A little well, Puteculus, li, m.
The cover of a well, Putreal, alis, n.

A well: 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) Fontanensis Ecclesiae, Theodorodunum, Wellea.
Of wells, Wallenses.
Bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wallenses.
The well of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, a, f.
A little well, Laciniola, a, f.
To well or hemm, Pratexto, are.
A welling, Pratextura, a, f.
The well of a Shoe, Intercutum, ii, n.

W E N.

Wentisbeck, or upon the River Wentisbeck, Clamoventa, Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa. Wentworth (a man's name) Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (the Bishoprick of Durham) Vedra, Verus, Virus. Wereburgh (a woman's name) Wereburga, a, 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.


W E S.

The Wesp, Occidens, ntis, m.
Western, Hesperius, a, um.
West-part, Pars occidentalis: *Wheat* yielding very white flour, *Wheat* of or belonging to *Wheat*, *Triticum*, a, um.

Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.

Western Islands of Scotland, Ebusus, Inacides, Hebridies, Lucades.

Westminster, Vicismonasterium, Westmonasterium.

Westmorland (see People of Westmorland) Westmaria, Westmoraria, Westmorlandia.

West-saxoni, Vifi-Saxones.

West-wales, Demetia.

**W E V.**


**W H A.**


*Wharfe*, Wharfa, a, f. i, s. 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.

Wharfsage, Wharfagium, ii, n. Kaisagium, 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, li, n.

**W H E.**

Whealp castle (in Cumberland) Of or belonging to a wheel, Roscalcum, Gallatum, Gallagum, talis, i.e., adj.


Wheelage,
Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, m. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts;
A wheelwright, Rotarius, ii, m.
A wheelbarrow, Pabo, onis.
Vehiculum trufatile.
A help, Catulus, li, m.
When and as often, Quando & quoties.
Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.
Whereby, of a Defect, a Right, Per quod.
A wherl that women put on their Spindle, Harpax, agos, m.
A Wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.
To whet, Acuo, ere. Whetted, Acutus, a, um.
A whereting, Exacuatio, onis, f.
A Whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.
Whet, Serum, i, n. Serum lacticis.

WHI.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.
A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, a, f.
A Dog-whip, Librisa, a, f.
Whip-cord, Resticula, a, f.
A whipping-stock, Statua verbera, Flagrit Subiculum.
To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.
Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um.
Verberatus, a, um.
A whapping, Flagellatio, onis, f.
Verberatio, onis, f.
A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runcina, a, f. Runcas, a, f.
A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.
A whirl, Scopæ vinnæae.
A whirl, Fifhula, a, f.
A whifler, Fifhulator, oris, m.
White, Albus, a, um.

WHO.

Whitechurch (in Shropshire) Albi monasterium.
Whitechurch (the Family) De Albo monasterio.
A white-pot (or Custard) Oo
gala, aëris, n.
Whithorn or Whitherne (in Scot
tland) Candida cafa, Lucopibia.
The shaft of Whitsoutide, Pentecoste, es, f.
A whiffer, Infulator, oris, m.

WIB.

Wiburt, Wiburri villa.

WIC.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Im
pius, a, um.
Wickedly, Scelerate, adv. Im
piè, adv.
A wicket, Feutra, a, f. Foru
la, a, f. Porticula, a, f.
A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.
Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichombia.
Wich (in Worcestershire) Wich
chum.
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 dilpepo it as the lift without his consent, but only use and wear it her self. 27 H. 8. 27. p. 12.

Neither can she Leafe her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Leeree en-tering by force thereof, is a Difference to the Husband, and a Tres- passer. _Perk. fol. 3. 9._

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is ina- ble 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 Devisee or Will, _Cook 4. Rep. Ogilvie's Case._

If she make a Will, and there- by 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. _Ployd Comment. 344. A. Brev. and Rigden'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.

By the common Law Marriage is a gift of all the goods and chattels Personal of the Wife to her Husband; so that no kind of property in the same remaineth in her; 12 H. 7 & 22. Cook, 5. Rep. fol. 36. H. 8. Dyer, Fol. 6.

And all Personal Goods and Chattels during Marriage given to the Wife, are presently Ipso facto transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, Dr. and Stud. fol. 13. Plowd. Comment. fol. 418. 8.

By our Law her necessary appurtenance is not hers in property; while the remaineth a Wife, she is (to use the Law Phrase) under covert Baron: She can neither let, sell, alien, give, nor otherwise of right make anything away, 4 H. 6. 31.

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after separation from her Husband, Almonia, &c.

A new Married wife, Sponda, &c.

An old wife, Vetula, &c.

An housewife, Mater familias.

The sons' wife, Nurus, &c.

The wives of two brethren, Jannitricus, vel Lautricus.

A brothers' wife, Fratres, &c.

The wife of my son, or my daughters' son, Pronurus, &c.

The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, &c. Bigamia is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, &c.

Wight Island by the Britains anciently Guith, whence probably all its other names. Itea, Vecta, Vecitis, Vecstis, Victelis, Wotha.

The wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexin. Job. 266. Walda, &c.

A wildernis (or deserts) Desfertum, i. n. Eremus, &c.

A wildernis in a Garden, Sylvain confinencia.

Wilfrid (a mans name) Wilfridus, &c.

A will, Voluntas, atis, &c.

A last will (or Testament) Supernum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.

To make his last will and testament in writing, Condere Testamentum & Ultimam Voluntas, = luan Scriptis.

Having made no will (not proved by witnesses) Intestatam, a. um.

Without a will, Intestato, adv.

An imperfect will, Improbem Testamentum.

A will that holds not good, Testamentum reprom.

An Addition to a will or other writing, Codicilam, li. m.

He that maketh a will (or Testament) Testator, oris, &c.

She that maketh a will (or Testament) Testatrix, icis, &c.

Of or belonging to a will (or Testament) Testamentarius, a. um.

William (a mans name) Gullemus, i. m.

Willingly,
W I.

Willingly. Voluntarië, adv.
Willoughby (the Family) De warnevilla, Willoughbeaus.
Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia,
Wiltonia.
Of wiltshire, Wiltonensis.
Wilton (in Wiltshire) Ellandunnum.

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.
A wimble, Terebrium, bri, n.
A little wimble, Terebellum, li, n.
A boring with a wimble or other like Instrument, Terebratio,onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire) Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vindogladia, Vindugladia, Winburna.
Winchomb (in Gloucestershire) Wincelecumba, Winchelcumba.
Winchelsey (in Suflex) Winchellege.
Old Winchelsey, Vindelis.
Winchester City (in Hampshire) Vent abelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Wincestria.
Of Winchester, Wenlanus.
Winchester in the wall (in—)
Tindolana.
Winchester House (in Southmark) Avonii Palatum.
Old Winchester (in Northumberland) Vindolana.
Bishop of Winchester, Episcopus Wintoniensis.
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Subsolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The West-wind, Zephyrus, i, 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, Caecias, α, m.
The North-east-wind, Euro-aquilo, onis, m.
North-North-west-wind, Thracia.
North-west-wind, Boreazeephyrus, i, m. Corus, i, m.
The West-north-west wind, Argetes, α, m.
The west-south-west wind, Lybs, bis, m. Africus, ci, m.
The south-south-west wind, Libonis, i, m. Austroafricanus, ci, m.
The South-south-east wind, Carbas, α, m.
The South-east wind, Euronus, i, m. Euroauster, tri, m. Notozephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, α, f.
A contrary wind. Resilatus, δs, 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, Molana Pneumatica.
A wind-mill sail, Alae Molares.
A wind-Beam of an house, Sustentaculum, li,n, Columna, ins,n.
A wind-breeze, Sudarium, ii, n.
Terale, is, n, Involucrum, i, n.
A little window, Fenestella, æ, f. Fenestricula, æ, f.
Bay window, Cava fenestrae.
Cellar window, Spiraculum, li, n.
Dormer window, Tectorum fenestrae.
Luthearn windows, Solarium fenestrae.
A flap window, Fenestra pendula.
A window-case, Fenestra defen-
faculum.
Window Beams, Fenestralia.
A glass window, Vitrea fen-
estra.
A lattice window, Clathrum,
i, n. Tranfenna, æ, f.
Windows made with cross Barks
with many holes to look out, Can-
celli, orum, m.
To make windows, Fenestro,
are.
Wine, Vinum, i, n.
New wine, Vinitum, i, n.
Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.
French wine, Vinum Gallicum.
White wine, Vinum album.
Rhenish wine, Vinum Rhenense.
Red wine, Vinum rubrum.
Spanish wine (or Sack) Vinum
Hispanicum.
New wine sodden till the third
part is boiled away, Defrutom, i, n. a, um. 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 stuff wine, Taflare Vinum-
Ry. 295. Pry. 196.
A Cup to stuff new wine, Acrà-
tophorum, ri, n.
A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.
A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.
A Flask of wine, Flacula, æ, f.
A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.
He that felleth wine, Vinarius,
i, m.
She that felleth wine by the pot,
Decupa, æ, f.
A wine bearer (one which bring-
eth wine to the Board) Oenopho-
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 presser, Torcular, aris, n.
A wine presser, Vactarius, ii, m.
Winifred (a woman’s name)
Winifrida, æ, f.
The wing of a Bird, Alæ, æ, f.
Penna, æ, f.
The wing of an Army, Cornu, n.
Cornu tibi cura finistrri. Lucan.
To winnus, (or Game, as in Play)
Luctus, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.
To winnus by assault, Expugno, are.
To winnus or fan Corn, Vanno,
are. Ventiilo, are.
Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.
Nor well winnowed, Exacerbis,
um.
A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.
A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.
Winter, Hyems, emis, f.
The winter season for sowing of
Corn, Veteragium, ii, n.

W I P.
To wipe (or make clean). Tego,
ere. Mundo, are.
To wipe away. Abstergo, ere. 
To wipe out. Deletus, ere. 
To wipe clean with a Sponge, 
Spongio, ere. 
Wiped, Absteritus, a, um. 
Wiped out. Deletus, a, um. Erasus, a, um. 
A wiper. Absterfor, oris, m. 
A wiping. Absteratio, oris, f. 
A wiping clout. Muccinum, ii, n. 

W I R. 
Gold wire. Aurum retum. 
Copper wire. Filium orichalci. 

W I S. 
Wisk River. (in Yorkshire) Wilkous. 
A wisp. (or wraith) Peniculus, li, m. 

W I T. 
A Witch. (Sorcerer, or Enchantress) Saga, a, f. Faciatrix, orices, f. 
Wishing. Facinatio, oris, f. 
Pertaining to Wischcraft. Magicus, a, um. 
Wit, Cum, Prep. 
Within few days. Cis paucos dies. 
A with. (or Fogget-band) Vinculum, li, n. 
To withdraw. Retraho, ere. 
Subtraho, ere. Subducro, ere. 
A withdrawer. Subductor, oris, m. 
Withernam. Withernamium, ii, n. Vilerum namium, is in the 
Common Law, when a Distress is 
taken and driven into a Hold, or 
out of the County, so that the 
Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin 
make delivery thereof to the par-
ty dispossessed. In which case this 
unnatural Distress made by him 
Writ of Withernam, or de vetito 
that hath no right to dispossess.
A wizard, Magus, i, m. 
Aur, uris, m.

Wood wherein Cloth is dyed, Guadium, vel porium, Gualdum, i, n. Glaftum, i, n.

A wof, Lupus, i, m.
A female wof, Lupa, æ, f.
A little wof, Lupulus, li, m.
A little she wof, Lupula, æ, f.
Wolf (the Family) Lupus.
Wolley (the Family) Wolfaus.
Wolley (the Family) Wolfæus.
Volvesius.

A woman, Mulier, eris, f.
A single woman (Spinster) Femina marito expers.
A free woman, Frea, æ, f.
A woman in Childbirth, Puerpera, æ, f.
A woman new married, Spofa, æ, f.
A woman great with child, Mulier pregnans.
An old woman, Anus, ûs, f.
A grave, Jober, motherly woman, Matrona, æ, f.
A woman that lies but with one man, Unicuba, æ, f.
A woman that hath two Husband, Digama, æ, f.
A working woman, Operaria, æ, f.
A woman Servant, Ancillary, 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 or belonging to a woman Mulierofus, a. um.
The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ti.

Hylera, orum.
Wood cut (or dead wood) Lignum, i, n.
A wood (or wood growing) Bosclus, ci, m.
A little wood, Bosculus, li, m.
2 Mon. 239-242. Lex. 20. Grava, x, f.
Hedging wood, Bulca, æ, f. Reg. 105. bis.

Underwood growing, Subbosculis, ci, m.
A heap of Fire wood, Redulus, li, m.

Coppice-wood, wood cut under 20 years growth, Sylva cedua.
A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Pasture, Disbofctatio, onis, f.

Woodroos (in Surrey near Crayford) Neomagus, Noviomagus, Noiomagus.
A wood of Ash trees, Fraxintum, i, n.
A wood-house, Boscarium, ii, n.
Lignarium, ii, n.
Splits or Billets of wood, Gremia, orum.
A Carrier of wood, Calearius, ii, m.

A Hewer of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Lignifeca, æ, m. Lignificinus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.
To cut wood, Lignifico, are.
A wood-knife, Culter venatorius.
Woodgold, Woodgoldum, i, n.
(i. e.) Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Forests.
A woodmonger, Lignator, oris, m.

Xylopolis, æ, m.
A wood Pile, Strues vel meta lignorum.
A Turret of wood, Fala, æ, f.

A bewing 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 wood, Proco, are.
A wooder, Procos, ci, m.
The wool of Cloth, Trama, æ, f.
Linum, ii, n.
The wool of a web, Subtegm, inis, n.
Wool, Lana, æ, f.
Unwashed wool, Lana succida.
Carded or spun wool, Lana facta vel Neta.
Wool unspun, Lana infecta.
Corded or spun wool, Solox, Sologoris, m. Lana reculata.
A lock of wool, Hafpeum, ei, n.
Hapsus, i, m.
A flock of wool, (loose line) Flocculus, ci, m.
A fleece of wool, Vellus, æris, n.
Aplum, i, n.
A carder of wool, Carminator, oris, m.
A woman carder of wool, Carminatrix, icis, f. Xanthria, æ, f.
A wool-wooner or weaver (any one that fellet or occupieth wool, as a Clother, 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 Clother) Lannifica, æ, f.
A spinning (or carding) of wool, Lanificiun, ii, n.
Woolcomber, Peclines.
A pair of wool-cards, Par carpeterorum.
A wool Market, Eriopolium, ii, n.
A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbitrum, tri, n.

A Stone house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lannæ repositorium.

A Stone of wool, Petra lanæ.

A tile of wool, Laminus, ci, m.

A weight of wool (or Chees) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uvaga, æ, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lampionius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W O R.

Worcester City, Branovium, Branovium, Bravonium, Bravonium, Vigornia, Vigornia.

Of Worcester, Vigorniensis.

Worcestershire, Wiccia, Vigorniae comitatus.

Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus Vigorniensis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Work, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus incicum.

Linen work, Opus albarium.

Mosaic work, Pavimentum Sculpturarum.

Handy work, Manopera, æ, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taken of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Master of Work, Architecor, oris, m.

A day's work, Prevaria, æ, f.


A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coine) Malleator, oris, m.

A workhouse, Opificina, æ, f.

Artificii, æ, f. Domus operaria.

To cast up works round about (or trench about) Circumvallo, are.

One that works fitting, Sellularius, ii, m.

A working Operatio, onis, f.

A workman, Opifex, icis, m.

Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman-like, Fabriliter, adv.

Workmanship, Opificium, ii, n.

Fabia, æ, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Cosmus, i, m.

The description of the world, Cosmographia, æ, f.

Wor, Muftea cavouria.

Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.

Worthy, Dignus, a, um.

Worshipful, Dignitas, atis, f.

W O V.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnusculum, i, n.

The Scurf of a wound, Crufta vulneris.

The Cloth upon a scored wound, Efcera, æ, f.

Casting a Cloth upon a scored wound, Efcorticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnare, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Altercario, are.

A wrangler, Altercator, oris, m.

Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumvolvo, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, æ, um. Circumvolvulus, a, um.
Wrapped (or folded in) Implicitus, a, um. Involutus, a, um. Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um. A wrapper, Involverum, crin, n. Wrapping-Paper, Cucullus, l. To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m. To wrestle, Luctor, ari. A wrestler, Luctator, oris, m. A great wrestler, Athleta, æ, m. A wrestling, Luctatio, onis, f. A wrestling-place, Palaistra, æ, f. Hermathena, æ, f. Xystus, i, m. The art of wrestling, Athletica, æ, f. Pertaining to wrestling, Athleticus, a, um.

WR E.

To wrestle, crisp, a carle; turn a Pin round, Torqueo, ere. A whirling or wrenching, Torsio, onis, f. To wrestle about, Contorqueno, ere. Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um. A wrestling, Contor quo, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f. A wreck of the Sea, Wreckum, i, n. Cow. 285; 5. Co. 106. 2


WR L.

A wrinkle, Ruga, æ, f. To wrinkle, Rugo, are. To wring, Stringo, ere.

A wristband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n. The wrist (or joint between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m. A write, Breve, is, n. Spec. 104. A Write 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 Plaintiff 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 tue formulam, but also 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 Difficile 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 begun, 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. Nasc. Breve. fol. 51. And Judicial is thus by one sign known
known from the Original, because the Teste bearth the Name of the chief Justice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original bearth 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 notum.

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 Proceeding. See the new Book of Entries Verbo Privilege.

To write, Scribo, ere.
To write much, or often, Scrip-pto, ere.
To write in, or upon, Inscribo, ere.
To write between, Interscribo, ere.
To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.
To write over, Supercribo, ere.
To write an Answer, Rescribo, ere.
To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Prescriptor, oris, m.
A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, æ, f.
Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.
A short writing referring to a longer, Docketa, æ, f.
Of or for writing, Scriptorius, æ, um.
A Tear, 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 Defect 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 Demein; of the Death of a Man bereft and wounded; Of Protests; Esloines 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 morti fere fueris vulneratus, & prostra post longum interrallum mortem fit inde annum numerabilis secundum Julianum.

Year, Day, and Wast, Annus, Dies, & Vallum. Is a part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attainted of Petty Treason or Felony, whatever 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.
Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Wait, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in Stannius. Prærog. Cap. 16. fol. 44. & seq.

The Leap year, Efflextibilis, le.

Yearly (or year by year) Quotennis, adv. annuum, adv.

Teast (or Barn) Gif tum, i; n.

Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cere-vilia.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, pus Eboracensis.

A Yeoman, Homo ingenius.

Spel. 361, 381.

A Yeoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

A Poak, Jugum, i, n.

The Band fastening the Poak about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Unaccustomed to the Poak, Subjugis, e, adj.

To Poak, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum. Legio VI. Nici- cephora. Legio VI. Victrix.

Urovicium.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel comitatus. Huria.

Of Yorkshire, Iurovicanus.

Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopo.

The Young of any Taste, Beast or Bird, Pullus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, adj.

Toub, Juventus, utis, i.

Zacharias, a, m.
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