Juca


Justices of Peace within Liberties (Justitiar

adi to Peace in the Liberties) are found in Cities, and other Corporate Towns, as those others of the Counties; and their Authority or Power is all one within their several Precincts. Ann. 27 H. 8. c. 55.

Justices of Traith-baith were Justices appointed by King Edward the First, anno 1204, upon occasion of great Disorders in the Realm, during his Absence in the Scotch and French Wars. They were so called, according to Huilsehead, of trusting or drawing the Staff of Justice, or to summon their Proceeding, according to Case, 12 Rep. fol. 55, where it is laid they were in a Manner Justices in Eyre, and their Authority founded on the Statute of Ragnam. What their Office was, take from a contemporary Author: Gres has tempora pra
crisse in publicum nono iguainosbrupe, quod anglici dicetur Traith-baith, contra turlores, Comblitutis hominum caputurque, cum sibi jus victoris, causarum, iuris, iurisdictione, iudicatores. Mola hos praecipui, mala sed quasi, nostri


J ustitia was anciently used for a Judge, and sometimes for a Statute, Law, or Ordinance. Ric.

chardus De Gratia. See Acts, No. 25, de commum protruberat urumvota constil, seclius har J ustitia usurparit. Hoven
den, pag. 666.


Justitia, he who now is called Justitiarius was formerly called J ustitia, i.e. a Judge. Lex. Htk. 1. cap. 43. A Regelos et J ustitia etjus de commum urumvota constil, seclius har J ustitia usurparit.

Justitius faceris is to hold Plea of any Thing. Mr. Selden, in his Notes upon de Norm., mentions that Plea was held in the Kingdom between Archbishop Langare and Arch Bishop of Raynem; tells us, ibid, pleas interfluantur festis Episcopii Cocantiis, qui in loci Regi juris, & Justitia sit. In


J ustitium, a scaling from the Prosecution of Law, and exercising Justice in Places Judicial. The Vacation. LK. Canntt.

K

Ander-Month (mentioned in the Statute 16 Car. 2. cap. 77) confines of thirty or thirty-

one Days, according to the Calendar. A Tunc-

mounth in the singular Number includes all the Year; but twelve Monthes shall be computed according to twenty eight Days to every Month. See Bills, lib. C. fol. 63. S. Lowder's Cafe, and see Computation.

Rantref, (Briis) in Wales signifies a hundred Villages. Le premier Conquereur des trois Rantrefis de la terre de Breconshire, efait Bernard de Beffordord, Norman, Mon. Angi. 1 Par. fol. 219. Soe Comret.

Earle, (Sex.) a Man; and sometimes a Servant or Clown. Hence the Scans called a Seaman or Butcher, and a Domestick Servant Butcher. This Word is often found in Domastick Souldiers, and other ancient Records. From hence, by Corruption, comes our modern Wordcharlot.

Barpr, Meat lined in Fiddle Pieces. Membres quatuor de sua consuetudine ustius et servitut clauserat, &c. manus coe
davati consensit: sed occasio Normannorum Karppe

unicavit. Du Freine.

Karrata ferry, (Mon. Ang. 1 Par. fol. 548.) a Card-load of Hay. See Carrot.

Karppe, i.e. Lentin. Fr. Carotines. (Lat. Ara-


ginosus.)


Barpr, i.e. Lentin. Fr. Carotines. (Lat. Ara-


ginosus.)


Kerford, (Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 12.) Corp v Person bring a common Basset, Kibber, Larbr, or Carrier, tars the Statute, whereby it seems to signify one that badges or carries Corn, dead Veal, or other Merchandise up and down to sell; called also Kiderers. Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 21.

Kerford. (Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 25.) See Kiderer. Bingley, Kirk or Kirk, (Kirkley) a Dam, or open Wear in a River, with a Loop or narrow Cut in it, accommodated for the laying of Weeds or other Things to catch Fish. 2 Part 3. fol. 35. Angelius, machinans funda fumans or Salmons altus putes piscis interseguatur. Fishermen corruptly call them Kettles. The Word is ancient, for in Magna Charta, cap. 24., we read thus, unus Kibbel deponatur de tenuis pecunia per Timotheum & de demum per se per Angeliam, nisi per cellam Meris. And in a Charter made by King John, Power was granted to the City of London, De Kibbelis auspositis per Theodulfum & Medium. Anno 1 Hen. 4. cap. 12. it was accorded, (after alia) That a Survey should be made of the Wears, Mills, Stakes, and Kibbles, in the great Rivers of England. Iny. capit. apud Derb. 15 Nov. 1 Eliz. pag. mart. 1 Hen. Videlum, Sec. Et fas factius de suo Kibello vocari, a flere, de liber pistaria in Pictoc. Ed. Bond. 2. 11. 15. 15. Kirkhill, the Eighth part of an Hobhead. Kirkirth was an ancient fervile kind of Payment, for, in an old Manuscrip, I find Villaggio pro qualibet bovudanda 2 denar.


Kilfishallion, where is a Lord of a Manor was bound by Coutum to provide a Stalld for the Use of his Tenants Mares. Spum. Kilith. Accetum annumerum restitutione de qualibet confractuario in Eynyni Lacy morat. Kilith. Pat. 7 Eliz. pag. 7. Spuma confessit he did not know the Meaning of the Word.

King of Heralds (Rey Heraldorum) is a Chief Officer at Arms, that hath the preeminence of the Society: Among the Restas he was called Patr patronum. See Herald. King of the Miniflerks, at Tairily in Coun, Staff, his Power and Privilege appears in the following Charter:

Johom. par le gracie de Dium, Rey de Castile & de Leon, Duc de de Lanatra, a tous ceux que eolie nos lettres ecrivans en euent falses. Sachez nous avoir ordonnee, infliguer & affiger noire bien a N. N, en Roy des Ministres enseignez (au) Don de prés & de post, & prescience, quen qui par le temps fores, par prender & Y
Kirchmore, a Synod sometimes ‘tis taken for a Meeting in the Church or Vestry.

Knave (Sax. Lnapa) is used for a Man-Servant, Ann. 14 Edw. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 7. It did anciently signify a Child; also a Minion or Servant. Mat. 2. 5. ‘Fuerunt multis in homine justiciarum,’ was in the Saxon Translation turned into Knayna.

Hence jevill Enayna, pro, Armingere, graf feait famulius seu minullus; he that bore the Weapon or Shield of his Superior. It was sometimes of old used as a titular Addition. Johannes filius Willielmi Cooper de Derby Anab. ad satisfaciendum Regis de omni eo quod ad Regem pertinet, accipiendo conjugio eis aeguriae in ibi in placito transpungens ad Izelm Regis promulgat. Original. de Anno 22 Hen. 7. 36. Derby. There is a common Error, that Rom. 1. 1. is translated, Paul a Servant of Jesus Christ: it was occasioned by a Bible in the Duke of Landerdale’s Library, where the word Krane was writ in leffer Charactrs than the other, and a Razor might easily be discerned; but in the Earl of Oxford’s Library, sec. 1. 1. ‘tis laid, to his RIGHT Hon. Sec. the President.

Knights. (Sax. Lyve, Fr. Chevalier, Lat. Milit. Equus Arutorum, from his gelt Spars usuall worn, and thence called anciently Knights of the Spe.) In its Original it properly signified a Servant; but there is now but one Instance where it is taken in that Sense, and that is Knight of a Shire, who properly serves in Parliament for such a County; but in all other Instances it signifies one that bears Arms, who, for his Virtue and Martial Perfections, is by the King, or one having his Authority, exalted above the Rank of Gentlemens to a higher Order or Step of Dignity. The manner of making them, Comel. in his Britan, thus shortly expressed: Nobis vero temporibus, quos Equitum dignitatem jussit, plebs genus levius in homine perscripi, Princem suum solvit Gallia effusi; Suius et Suis Chrestatis ut non de Pari, et Sorge ut Rapti in munere Dis. This is meant of Knight-Bachelors, which is the lowest, but most ancient Degree of Knighthood with us. By the Stat. 1. Edw. 2. cap. 1. all Gentlemen having a full Knights Fee, and holding their Land by Knights-Service, might be compiled to be made Knights: But that is repealed by 17 Stat. 1. cap. 26. The Privilege belonging to a Knight, &c. in Bern’s Glos of Genealogy, pag. 146. Of Knights, there are two Sorts, one of which is called by Divines in regard of their Spiritual Welfare; the other Temporal. Categorias de gloria mundi, Par. 7. Confidantes. 2. See Sheldon’s Titules of Honour, fol. 772. Chief Justice under George III. said, he had been a Commissioner for Military Affairs, and had been a Bishop, to Knight all the Parliaments in his Diocese. Goddard’s Reg. fol. 597. Of the several Orders, both of Spiritual and Temporal Knights, see Mr. Ainslie’s reign of the Knights of the Garter. He who served the King in any Civil or Military Office or Dignity, was formerly called Miles: ’Tis often mentioned in the old Charters of the Anglo Saxons, which are subscribed by several of the Nobility, which are subscribed by several of the Nobility, circa Regum, Danes, and Earls, et a 8 miles, where Miles signifies some Office of the Court, as Minister was an Officer to Men of Quality. Thus we read in Ingulphus, De dano Scampum militium Regnum Regis, fol. 860. This title in the 12th Century was restraited to him who served only upon some military Expedition, or rather to him who by reason of his Tenure was bound to serve in the Wars, and in this Sense the

\[\text{[Word]}\]
Word Miles was taken for walls. Thus in the Laws of William the Conqueror, Manibus et jefo delect, dehca faa ob ut miles a Domino recipit.

And he who by his Office or Tenure was bound to go towar the Church and renounce the Land held by the Chief Lord with Arms, and to defend ob a miles to militiam, which the French call eadverb, and we do such a Person a Knight.

But before they went into the Service, it was usual to go into a Bath and wash themselves, and afterwards they were girt with a Girdle, which Custom of Bathing was constantly observed, especially at the Inauguration of our Kings, and then those Knights were made, who, for that Reason were called Knights of the Bath.

Knights Court is a Court-Baron or Honor Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of Hereford, at his Palace there; wherein those who are Lords of Manors, and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service of the Honor of that Bishoprick, are Suiters, which Court is mentioned in Beukfeld's Survey, fol. 244. If the Suiter appear not at all, he pays 2s. 6d. for relief of Hostage.

Knights Templar was a gift in London, consisting of nineteen Knights, which King Edgar 4,000 Roman old, provided them a Porsche, and ground lying within the Walls of the City, now called Paffordward, Stow's Annuals, p. 151. This, in Min. Ang. 2 p. fol. 92. 2. is written Confratelli.

Knights Banneret. See Banneret. A Son Converted (for his Wallant Service against the Scots) had the Honor of Banneret conferred on him and his Heirs for ever by Patent, 29 Edw. 3, part 1. m. 2.

Knights of the Bath. See the Antiquity and Ceremony of their Creation in Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, fol. 511, 532. They are so called from their Bathing the Night before their Creation; Their Place is before Knights Buffetted, and after Banneret.

Knights of the Chamber. (Milites Camerae, a mention'd in 2 Iov. fol. 662. and in Rot. Parl. 2 Edw. 3, part 1. m. 29.) Item to be such Knights Buffetted, as are made in Time of Peace, because Knighted commonly in the King's Chamber, not in the Field, as in Time of War.

Knights Five (Fides Militiae) is so much in Judgement now as is 2s. 6d. In Yearly to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue; which in Henry the Third's Days was 15 l. Can. Britan. p. 111. But Sir Thomas Smith, in his Repub. Angl. lib. 1. cap. 19, rates it at 40 l. And by the Statute for Knight's Five (Hk. 16 Edw. 1. Rich. 2d, 2 l. per Annum in Fee, or for Life, might be compelled to be Knights; which Statute is repealed by 17 Car. 1. cap. 20. Stow in his Annuals, p. 285. says, There were found in England, at the Time of the Conquerors, 8221 Knights Fees; according to others, 60459, whereof the Religious Houses, before their Suppression, were possessed of 2825. Other Caritate terra feoa jeso, et 1. Man. Angl. 2 p. fol. 827. 2. Of this, you may read more in Sedulm's Titulus of Honor, fol. 691. and Selden, lib. 5. Tit. cap. 1. See Cek in Littl. fol. 69 a, a Knight's Fee contained twelve Plow-lands, 2 Part. lime, 200 acres of meadow, 20 acres of woodland, 2 acres, 5 virga terra make an Hide, and five Hides make a Knight's Fee, whole Relief is five Pounds.

Knights of the Garter (Equites Garteris, or Postulato) are an Order of Knights, created by Edward the Third, after he had obtained many notable Victories, who, for furnishing this honorable Order, made Choice in his own Realm, and all Christendom, of Twenty five the most excellent Princes, and renowned Men and Heroes. And this Order, both by himself and his Successors, Kings of England, were ordained to be the Sovereign, and the rest, Fellows and Brethren of this Order. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 1. cap. 20. The Officers belonging to it, are, The Prelate of the Garter, which is always the Bishop of Winchester; The Chancellor of the Garter; The Queen, who is also Dean of Windy; The Principal King at Arms called Garter, whose chief Function is to manage the Solemnities at their Heats and Intimations: Lastly, The Other or the Black Robe. This most honorable Society is a College or Corporation, having a Great Seal belonging to it. See Garter.

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. (Milites Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani) had Beginning about the Year 1119, and Denomination from John the charitable Patriarch of Alexandria, though vowed to St. John Baptist their Patron. They had their primary Foundation and chief Abode first in Jerusalem, and then in the Isle of Rhodes, until they were expelled, 1542, by the Turks. Since which Time, their chief Seat is in the Isle of Malta, where they have done great Exploits against the Infidels, especially in the Year 1555, and are now called Knights of Malta. They had one general Prior, who had the Government of the whole Order within England and Scotland, Reg. of Brist. fol. 2b. and was the first Prior of England, and sied in the Lord's House of Parliament. Of their Knights, Mention is made in the Stat. 25 Hen. 8, cap. 2. & 26 Edw. 2, cap. 2. But (Ann. 32 Hen. 8, cap. 24.) they in England and Ireland were suppressed, and their Lands and Goods referred by Parliament to the King's Disposition. See Hippleles.

Knights of Malta. See Knights of St John, Supra.

Knights Marshal (Marqulibus Hippel Regi) is an Officer of the King's House, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transfer within the King's House, and Verse of it; as also of Contracts made within the same House, whereof one of the Houses is a Party. Rep. of Wills, cap. 39 and 151 b. and Selden's Gloss in voce Marmol.

Knights of Rhodes. (Ann. 32 Hen. 8, cap. 24.) See Knights of St John, Supra.

Knight Service (Servitium Militiae) was a Tenure, whereby several Lands in this Nation were held of the King, which drew after it Homage and Service in War, Exchequer, Ward, Marriage. But it is taken away by Stat. 12 Cor. 2, cap. 24. In Somerset Book, some Land holden by Knights Serviet; which is called Edmund and Land holden by Seycage, Thirland, fol. 86 a. Servitium militiae, nulli Regi & Regis principibus debetur. Mart. Paris. Anno 1246.

Knights of the Shire, (Milites Comitatus) otherwise called Knights of Parliament, are two Knights or Gentlemen of Worth, chosen upon the King's Writing in the King's Time, by the freetholders of every County that can dispense 40 s. per Annum, Ann. 1 Hen. 5, cap. 1. and 10 Hen. 6. cap. 2. who are in Parliament to consult in behalf of the Commons of England, and to support the Laws and Orders of the Realm. These, when every Man had a Knight's
Knight's Fee, was custumarily constrained to be a Knight, whereof necessity to be Militis gladii civit. for to run the Writ at this Day. But now Cuffman admitts Episcopi, and is chosen to this Office. Quod Militis Comitat. pro Parliamento seseconta eigitur, tantum Militis notabilis de eisdem Con. pro quibus se eli-
generat, seu aliter Notables Armigeri, homines ge-
erosi de Notitiate de esdem Con. qui sunt homines eiti- 
flere Militis, et quod nullis hominibus titibus Miles, qui
in quadua valetti & inferioris existit, tritat in Statu
continuata, viz. 23 H. 6. in brevi de Sum. ad Parli-
Clau. 39 Hen. 6. in doro. m. 41. For the Choice of
these Knights, see the Statutes? Hen. 4. cap. 15.
23 Hen. 6. cap. 11, with others. Their Expens-
are to be born by the Country, 35 Hen. 8.
chap. 11. though now seldom or never required.
They must have 500 l. per annum.
Epita. Et sunt quelli de pojus & Kiln. & om-
ibus aliis existimabilis, quos Perlegi & alii Belvo-
sent exigit. Mon. Angl. 1 Par. fol. 722. b. Per-
haps it might signify some kind of Postage; for
so Riffs, in the North, still signifies.

L

Libiris, watery land; in quod Facile labitur: We
read it in the Monastic, 2 Tom. pag. 372. quae
devebit Ligei nixes Hostpiae melius transpau-nte
in aquas & Libris persicentrin.

Labboraris is a Writ that lies against such as
having not wherein to live, do refuse to serve.
Or again him that refuseth to serve in Summer,
where he served in Winter. Reg. of Writs, fol.
180. b.

Lachei (v. Lachei). is a Rigores; Ignoramia
signifieth Slackness, or Negligence. As to Laches
shall be adjudged in the Heir within Age. Litlet.
fol. 156. and Old Nat. Br. fol. 150. Where a Man
ought to make or do a Thing, and he makes or
does it not, he of Laches cannot have an Affire,
but must take an Action on the Cafe. See Cogn.
on Litlt. fol. 256. b.

Lada, a Defect in the Weight of Money: Ali-
fun de monte quod vitis monte curaret, unde
quid pro libra de Lada 2, 6 & c. ad plus et infra quar- 
tae, & Devarii qui plus lactarenter presentat &
redissent, &c. From hence we derive the Word
Lack Do by vine.

Lacunar. Stony straffed.

Lada, (from the Sax. Lade, i.e. purgatory, ex-
culagia. Canda menes Water-Lade, for a Water-Curse
And Sleepan tells us, that Lada is a Canal to carry
Water from wet Grounds, but it sometimes fig-
ified the Hors Way, and sometimes fair inter oce-
cus. quod montes Lada quos monachus fecerit in ille
marisco obfrigium, excepta nulla monte Lada qui audita
ad Whitehead, &c. per quam monte educavit Lada
ad confessorem Ministrum. Monasticum. 1 Tom.
pag. 258. vta.

Lade, Lade, i.e. the Mouth of a River
from the Sax. Labin, purgatory, because the Wat-
er is there clearer; hence Grizophren, Lech-
hade, &c.

Lacustrinum, i.e. Approach sustum in forma
plana liberum duplicata, dum ad fides ad Laboris, non
cap. 14.

Lasonfum, (v. Lasonfus, Dominus, and 1
Praef. Profetis) in eis de Domino, a travaging
or Lord of the Law. In the Laws of Hen. 1
chap. 13. Quadam Plieita contenditi (i.e. Quadam cri-
mina expiarit) non pavorum: Rusticis, Barret, 
Openhau, Exhbernowt, & IffeScholes. Which
Word is also found in Canaan's Law, cap. 61.

Laga, (Sax. Lax) Law. Lagan Regis Edward
which, in the Laws of Edward, dubii Peter me-
num commendauit, nisi magna charta. Hence Scazen-
lagus, Mercelage, Domelge, &c.

Lagan, or a Rajt, was it that Right which the
Lord of the Fee had to take Goods which were
cast on the Shore by the Violence of the Sea, but
afterwards it signified a Right which any one had
to Goods which were Shipwreck'd, and floating in
the Sea: Thus Bolland, viz. Que est in more jucius
a littera errantium, sit ut confinere non vigat ab quau-
term etiam espi past complexa; et quia annullator invenit
quirit, evis inventoris esse quod in millibus effe decen-
atur, & dicavit a nantis Lagan. Lib. 3. cap. 2. But
now Lagan is taken for Goods sunk in the Sea,
from the Sax. Laxan, where & nam a legend.

Lagetadium. See Law-day.

Lagemam, or Lagnam, (Lagemannus) Homo
lagiis in legibus; such as we call now Good Men
of the Sea. I find the Word in Domedays, and in
the Laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 38, thus,
Ponor iniquissimae Justitiae per Lagemannos, & per na-
tores homines de Burgo, &c. But in Libro Abi de
Sanctis, under the Sons of Forms in shell to have
been taken out of the City of York, Where double
lefs it signified some chief Officer, as Judge or Re-
corder. My Lord Coke, in his Comment on Littleton,
sec. 73. was of Opinion, that a Lagonam was he
who had lagam or foma fomus homines fasti, i.e. who
had a Jurisdiction over their Persons and Estates,
and those were the Thamis or Barrows of that Age;
so that this Word the Son of Forms might be one
of this Shem who lived in York.

Lagnus, and Lombard were of the same Opinion,
that the Word signified the Thaisins, called after
wards Barons, who late as Judges to determine
Mens Rights in Courts of Justice 45, in Somnis
confis do Monteclis Wallace, cap. 5. like this,
12 Lohen, which Lombard renders Men of Law,
viz. fix English and fix Welsh, do Right and Justice,

Lagen, (Lagena) Fleta, lib. 2 cap. 8, 9. In
ancient Time it was a Measure of fix S. Saxtori.
Hence perhaps our Reign. Dominio inuper de fax
Lagenio aliis animatis. Charta 2 Edw. 2. cap. 55.

Lagius, a Lieutenant, was one of the Ten
village to take sum Lagenam sini, ante nanum &
retro, of all Wine-Ships that come up the Thames.
Sir Peter Legisler, in his Antiquities of Cheshire,
interprets Leges Vita, a Battle of Wine. See

Laguito, Lagnitie, Lagnitla, (v. Sax. Lax,
Lax, and Thie, Ruptio) the breaking or tearing
the Law; and sometimes the Punishment for so doing.
Si quis Deoilidentes per vim temet, Nauar Mynna
us Diris, hunc Wymum hunc de-

Laiia, the same with Lada. Monasticum, 1 Tom.
pag. 483. a broad Way in a Wood.

Lambour, Lathermite, and Largibynegum.
From the Sax. Lagen, sax Lagen, Commoners,
and Sax. Ruptio, a Fine, or Custom of punis-
ing Offenders in Auditory and Forcement; which
Privilege did anciently belong to the Lords of some
Manors, in reference to their Villains and Tenants; 
Which Fines (lib. 1. cap. 47.) seems to Infer, to
4 in fol. fol. 308. See Cothil. See Witton.

Lanmas-
Landmarcus, a landlord.

Lanckendorff, in the Manor of Bradford in Westmoreland, the Tenants pay to the Marshalls, their landlord, a small Yearly Rent by this Name: Which I conceive be for Liberty to feed their Hogs with the Mist of the Lord's Woods, the Face of a Hog being called a Land. This was called Lordarum in old Charters & denomi. lardarii de Hag. Mon. 1 Tom. 331, and thence L. 2 were
come by Euchæt for want of lawful Heirs, that is in the Lord of whom they are held in many Caes, but the King in others. \(\text{Quique Rex suum hæredem ultimum efi, uti Oceani suum Statum receptaculum. Bradon, lib. ii. cap. 17.}\)

\[\text{Laet. See Lab.}\]

\[\text{Laet. or Leath. (Legum, Ledit. Sax. Lat. Leg.)}\]

is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent. \(\text{Sax. sone subaunfandi Modbegruitig quam Legdemum apperit. Et quod Anglica vocatum}\)

\[3-4\] Hunderd, sifo vocandu quasi. In quioluvo vero præs, Anglica vocandum Laet. qual. sifo digno Erthinge. Quod sint in Ertinge defunctus non poterit, ferbarum in Scryam, i. e. in Curiæ Comitatus: LL. Edw. Conf. cap. 35. Et fuit uiriu de Jeli Comitatun, \text{Laet. Hunderd et auxilia Pecuniarum, Pat. i. Hen. p. 8.}\]

\[\text{Latimer seems to be used by Sir Edw. Cely for an Interpreter. 2 Port. I. fol. 515. Camden agrees, that it signifies a Truthman or Interpreter, and some express word used in an oath or inquisition. In Briss. fol. 598, and may be derived or corrupted from the Fr. Latiner. q. e. Latiner.}\]

\[\text{Latinaris, or Interpreter of Latin \& Ordinaries insignificans huge Latinariun, in Domestici.}\]

\[\text{Latit. is the name of a Writ where all Men in Province are Subjects to the King's Bench. Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 78. which hath this Name upon a Supposition commonly untrue, that the Defendant doth lurk and hide hid; for Latit. et se multo videatur utram fraudandi est. The true origin of this Writ, is this: In ancient Time, whilst the King's Bench was movable, the Cuntum was, when any man was to be fixed, to send forth a Writ to the Sheriff of the County of Middlesf, where the Court was resident, called a Bill of Middlesf, to take him; whereupon the Sheriff returneth, non est inventus in Ballibus nostris, &c. Then was a second Writ forth forth, that had these Words, cum Tertiis et qualis Latitatis, &c. And thereby the Sheriff willed to attach him in any other Place where he might be found: And when the Tribunals of the King's Bench came to be settled as Westminster, the former Court of Writ was kept for a long Time, first lending to the Sheriff of Middlesf to summon the Party; and if he could not be found there, then to apprehend him somewhere. But afterwards, by the Conveniance of Clerks and an Oon of Expedition of Justice, it was at last devi to put both these Writs into one, and so to attach the Party complained of, upon a Supposal or Fictitious that he was not within the County of Middlesf, but lurking elsewhere; and that therefore he was to be apprehended in any Place else, where he was presumed to be hid, by a Writ directed to the Sheriff of the County where he is suspected to be.}\]


\[\text{Lattrans. Bevis upon Stannmore.}\]

\[\text{Latuito. To advice, or rather To permeate.}\]

\[\text{Et} \text{Lat. eique quotquot confederantes iuxta non auferrunt. Leg. Edw. Conf. cap. 35. So in Ferrus Mortmuhth. lib. i. cap. 6. Land. iugis ut ad ce Julianus primogenitus pictoris Duæ nafra conjuncta,}\]

\[\text{Et.}\]

\[\text{Laflit. (Sax. Diete) et al.}\]

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gem. &c. So in Howden, pag. 279. Law is taken for, a sign, noe. Rex Angliae &c. as in several Edw a destroyed Lautard & Confission Regis Franciae, &c.

Laudard is also to Arbitrate. Kinghorn, p. 2577. and Laudard signifies an Arbitrator. Kinghorn, 2536.

Laudunum, i.e. an Arbitrator or Award. It is mentioned in Nib. Tracts, Ann. 1592. viz. Rex Angliae dictus Aratur, &c. &c. ed. with島川 submission. 'tis mentioned also in Walfingham, pag. 66.

Lavier Turville, Unfaithfuls to the Chief Lord. Lord. For Laviere, i.e. Watery Land, insaid gisse sole Laburir. 'Tis mentioned in Manuf. Angl. 2 Tom. cap. 372. In spisi, Labinis, & marifels sapineurlicuriae.

Lanfrancus, (Ann. 7 Rich. 2. cap. 15.) A Kind of offensive Weapons now dilated, and prohibited by the Great State.

Law. (L. e. from the Saxon Leg, or Laugh.) The Law of England is divided into three Parts: 1. The Common Law, which is the most ancient and general Law of the Realm, 2. Statutes, or Acts of Parliament, 3. Common Laws of Cities, or particular; for if it be the general Custom of the Realm, it is Part of the Common Law. Coke in Litt. f. 15. b. Bredon defines it to be Sauditus jusui jurem jures & regiam &c. and Daniel Schoolman says, Deus humanae e quodam dictum racionem, quae dirigatur humanai alius. See Merekenage.

The Laws of England are derived from the English Saxons, and Danes, and were divided into three Parts, viz. Common, Civil, and Criminal Laws, and the Danish Laws. Those called Moresan were composed by Martiis Queen of the Britons, and from her there was a Province called Provincia Merciorum. Many Laws were published by Ethelred King of Kent, by King Ine, and Offa: But Alfred, who subdued the whole Kingdom, having revised all the Laws of his Predecessors, retained those which were most useful, and abolished those which were not, so that he was called Anglicanus legum Consulter, and their Laws were called Weslesenage. But this Kingdom being afterwards subdued by the Danes, they introduced another Law called Danages, by which their People were governed, and they being afterwards destroyed, Edward the Confessor out of the former Laws composed that which we now call the Common Law; and therefore he is called by our celebrated Anglicanus Legum reenivorum. These Laws were only general Customs observed through the Nation, which for that Reason were called Common, and likewise, because Leges superiores et concordantia concord redund, to be observed by all, with such Amendments as were made by his Father.

William the First did not enact many new Laws, but confirmed the old, viz. St. Edward's Laws, and abrogated none of those which concerned any Compositions or Multis of Delinquents.

Law hath also a special Signification, wherein it is taken for that which is lawfully with us, and not contrary to the Customs of the Country, June 15 Edw. 1. cap. 3, 10 Wace Law. (Pediere Legum) and, to make or do Law, (Ratere Legem.) Bradway, cap. 3. tract. 2. cap. 37. When an Action of Debt is brought against one, upon some Secret Agreement or Contract, as in an Action of Debt for Goods, Money, or Chattels, ten or less with the Defendant, the Defendant may waste his Law, if he will, that is, swear, and certain Per-

ions with him, that he detains not the Goods, or owes nothing to the Plaintiff, in Manner and Form as he hath declared, which is intended by Law to be only in case of the Plaintiff's want of Evidence, and when he cannot prove his Surmise by any Deed or open Act. When one wasset his Law, he shall bring with him (to many of his Neighbours as the Court shall affign, (Sir Edward Coke lays eleven.) to swear with him, That they think in their Consequences he hath (which own or know) who in the Civil Law are called Coiparators. The Offer to make the Oath is called Waige of Law; and when it is accomplished, it is called The making or doing of Law. See Glanvil, lib. 1. cap. 9. & 12. Anciently Lega was used as Latin for Law. Legam Regis Edwardi obshare redo, &c. Mag. Cur. Hen. 1. Ann. 1 Rich. 3. cap. 2. 31 Hen. 6. cap. 6. Coke on Litt. Addin. fol. 155. & 295, who says it is called Waiger of Law, because in old Time the Party did engage with Surety to make his Law by such a Day. Legem nundinam, of cantimium dace de perimplimento Leges ex gentium in re litigation, ut de profaneo Sacramentum ad institutum dirum, cum inditeri conformate antimaleum fuerit conformaturum numerum. Simplici. And was a Custom anciently used at Roane, as Biriana, in his Book De moribus Gentium, informs us.

Law of Arms (Lex Armamentum) is that which gives Precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues, to affright the Enemy, and to punish Offenders in the Camp.

Law-Day (Lagoslavian) is otherwise called Form of Frank-pledges, or Court-Leet. Ann. 1 Ed. 4. cap. 2, it is used for the County Court. Et quod diversum imperium quod fort de felice Consisten e Consistente, de Henrici miserum, de sua Franci-plegi legum, &c. Consistent, de Turno & auxilio tiercessorum, &c. Charta 59 Hen. 3. m.g. Una cum omnibusSelfis Lagoslaviarum. 2. Scipion. Lawfull of Dogs. Mastiffs must be lawed eve-
ry three Years. Cresp. Juris, fol. 163. that is, three Claws of the Forefoot shall be cut off by the Skin. Claris, Foris, cap. 6. or the Ball of the Fore-foot cut out. See Expediata et Piteosa.

Lawfuls Court. On Kinghall, at Rochford in Effex, on every Wednesday Morning next after Mich. Kent-Angel-Day, at Cock-crowing, is held a Court, vulgarly called the Lawful Court. They whippersd, and have no Candle; nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal: And that he owes Suit or Service there, and appears not, forfeits double his Rent every Hour he is missing. This Court belongs to the Honour of Relige, and is called Lawfulls, because held at an unlawful or lawless Hour, or +Sia diem fines Leges. The Title of it, in the Court-Rolls, runs thus:

Kingh. 8 11. Cursia de Dominio Rasis, Della fino Leges Tenora ebidem per eadem consuetudinem, Sancta e rebus soli, Lacta a piis politis, Stuiscitius solus Nifi ferit civis Politis, Tuitus voluntas, Gallus ut contumacia, per eam solis fideltatem, Coria e jammonita, Cunsum clam pro Rege, in Cunctis Conservanda, Et nisi eis seminum, Cunsum pietatis.
LA

LE

Ex ifi clad amaccant, Pur vittis, 2. 3. 
Rei accipit cum lumine, Reo in recompense, 
Et dum sunt sub lumi, Caris, se in omniis, 
Jurati in juris, 
Tentor Vicdum des Mercurii (ante diem) promissa puls Fugitum Smith Michaelis Arceangeli, 
onn Regn. Regn. 3. 

This Court is mentioned in Can. Bruct, though imperfectly, who says, This fervile Attendance was imposed on the Tenants, for conspiring at the like unseasonable Time to raise a Commination. p. 444. 

Laevus Man (Sex. Laevihery Man, en-
lev.) is otherwise called an Outlaw. p. 445
Pro si gustis tenus, cum Principi non obedias nec legi, et tene noratam sinis illo qui e usa legem, sine Laevihery Man. Brasid, lib. 3. de Corona, cap. 14. 

Law of Barque, (Ann 27 Edw. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 19.) From the German Word March, i. e. Limit, a Bound or Limit, because they that are driven to make use of this Law, do take the Ship-
ing or Goods of that People of whom they have received Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when they can take them within their own Bounds or Precedia. See Beopin.

Lahte-Merchant (Lex Mercatoria) becomes a Part of the Laws of this Realm; for if there be two Joint-Merchants of Wares, and one of them dies, his Executor shall have the Möret; which is not so in the Case of others not Merchants. Calke in Litt. fol. 183. Anne 1 Ed. 1. Stat. 3. and 27 Edw. 3. cap. 8. 

Charters Mercatoria, 31 Edw. 1. m. 4. grants this perpetual Privilege to Merchants coming into this Realm: Quod unum Galatas, Ministro Faisania, Cir-

textum, Burgher of Villam Mercanturiam Mercatoriae antea nitidius comparatissimam curam in celeri justi-

ciam facient de die in diem fini illatim, sequentem
Legem Mercatoriam, de universis & fagulas qui per censum Legem pertinerior terminari. 

Laetano. See Landis. 

Laws of Mexico. See Mexican Laws. 

Laws of Pletif. See Orleans Laws. 

Law Spiritual (Lex Spiritualis) is the Ecclesi-


al Law, allowed by the Laws of the Realm, which is not against the Common Law, (whereof the King's Providence is a principal Part) nor against the Statutes and Customs of the Realm. And regularly, according to such Ecclesiastical Laws, the Ordinary and other Ecclesiastical Judges do proceed in Cases within their Cognizance. 

Laws in Litt. fol. 344. 


Lavoys. (Legins, Legisprao, Jurispruam.) 

Our Saxon called him Lahman.

Landland, (Zara tauncan, moval.) Land that lies untillled.

Laplaff, (Sac.) A Place to lay Dung, Soil or Rub-


Which was now the Gen-


nnext were called Lezins, which are now the Gen-


ory for Being amongst the Saxons was he that 


was born a Freeman, or of Parents which were not 


subject to any Servitude. The last were called 


Lezins; and those were born to Labour. They 


were of a more servile Condition than our Ser-


vants, because they could not depart from their 


Service without the Leave of the Lord. They 


were fixed to the Land where they were born, 


and were in Nature of Slaves. And from hence 


we derive the Word Lavo. Nicholard, lib. 4. De 


Sanctius. 


Leap is a pure Saxon Word; for that which 


we now call a Seed-Leap and Leap-Fillus, is a Seed-


Leap full of Corn. 


See bifratio. 


Leaf (from the Fr. Laffer, i.e. Rejumeur, 


Persimone) is a Demise or Letting of Lands, Re-


nements, Right of Common, Rent, or any Heri-


ditum to another, for Term of Years or Life, for 


a Rent received. If the Leaf be written, it is 


said to be an Indenture, Died-Poll, or Leaf in Writ-


ing. If made by Word of Mouth, it is called a 


Leaf, a little Part the Party that lets this Leaf to the 


Laffer; and he, to whom it is made, the Laffer. 


A Leaf hath in it ten Parts: First, Words import-


ing a Demise. Second, a Leaf named. Third, a 


Consideration agreed for a Day certain, or a 


Term of Years. Fifth, a Determination, Sixth, a 


Lea of Barn, (Stat. 23 & 24 Car. 2. cap. 2.) every 


of yfere? or Killdinner in shall contain 


200 threads, recked on a Reed four Yards about.

Letter, a riotous disturbed Perfon, a Lecher, a 


Whoreman. Seint, quod ego Johannes Confab-


naturatus Caesar dedit, Hugo de Datan, & Heredum 


fius Magistratu sunt Lecdaticum & Mercurium. 


Catharinae sunt liberos ibidem Magistratu eorum 


cum Comite. Salvo fuerit in sua & heredibus suis. 


Site dict. fed circa annum 1220. 


Lich, the name with Lacte. 


Lichwine, alias Lichwine. See Laciwine. 


Lickeria. See Lickeria. 


Lipitorium, a Bed. Sometimes all that be-


longs to a bed. Flor. Wirt. p. 653. 


Litudinum, i.e. a Pulpit. 


Choricalum docum erat rectius Lectarum pultes. Monach. 3 Tom. 


p. 443. 


Luda. See Lute. It also is the fame with 


Ludin, which signifies a Broad-mon, or broad, Six 


Tractament, percos de Lode & 25 in largum de praeso 


i.e. Thirteen Perches in Length, and twenty five 


in Breadth. 


Ludratus, the chief Man of the Ludin. 


Luda, (Ludina) i.e. the rising Water or 


End of the Sea. Leu-Lohar saxa discounte & 


tamen receps habens, مجلة sonra grandis per quinqui 


quattuor horas. civile or per septem horas litterum dixit 


retigos. Du Cange. 


Luit, (Lute, orijus Francoplagii) otherwise called 


a Low-Day. From the Six Litig, i.e. Parum, 


pugna, from a Court; or from the Germ. Lata, 


i.e. a Country Judge. This Court, in whole Ma-


not never kept, is accounted the King's Court; 


because the Authority thereof is originally belong-


ing to the Crown, and hence derived to inferior 


Perfections, as a Court of Record. It enquirith 


of all Offences under High Treason; though it 


cannot punith many, but must certify them to the 


Judge of Affils, by Stat. 1 Edow. 3. cap. 4. Of 


which
LE

Lep and Lace (Logie & Laff) is a Cultum within the Manor of Worbllord (i.e. Com. Erff.), that every Cart that comes over a Part thereof, called Greemsbury, (except it be the Cart of a Nobleman,) pays four Pence to the Lord of the Manor. This Greemsbury is conceived to have anciently been a market-Place, and therefore had this privilege granted. Thomas Edmunston, Gen. Seneschal. Ibid.

Lepa is a Measure which contained the Third part of two Bushels. Es says gat ni Biflis Deman of meall tertiis carrum unus mooregan festra que. Leqa quod est tertis partes deurrum. Bufforum & molet. Quod.

Luneau. Du Cange. From hence we derive a Sled-Leaf.

Loperius. A Grey-hound for the Hare. Con-

tra. As a number of Loggiatrii et nostrum Bucertos ad leon-

um capienda in Forefia multa de Effara. Mon.

angl. 2 Par. 234. 3. See Chaucer.

Lopittum, A Place where Hares are kept.

Hanc Angl. 2 Tom. p. 4057. In turritis in ovatiores & Logarii, &c.

Lupus annimbo is a Write that lies for a Parish to remove a Loper or Lascar, that thrills himself into the Company of his Neighbours, either in Church or other Publick Meetings, to their Annoyance. Facis. Nat. Br. Vol. 234.

Le Rep toruit. By these Words the Royal Assent is signified by the Clerk of the Parliament to publish Bills, and to a private Bill his Answer to publish it according to the Act of Parliament.

Le Rep aubifera. By these Words to a Bill presented to the King by his Parliament, are under-

flood his absolute Denial of that Bill in a more civil Way, and the Bill thereby becomes wholly null.

Left is a Saxon Word, and is derived from Lease, which signifies To divide.

Legrignon, (Sax. Lejeregen, i.e. Bara mir-

ur) Sint ubi quilibet homin quem quaeris se vel mulierem consuenitur (quos Angl. Legriign temeturum, Dami etc. omnes habeo scus) locum, qui concurat ac sociam curia tamen usus fuisfupern. Continuat. Ga-

nul Regis de Forella, Art. 2.

Lila is a Legacy. Electum quia cum hos homines

futurum de suo destinat, negro Lilla de suo futurum

civ. From whence we derive the Word Lene.

Lifattri. 1 Tom. pag. 562.

Letter, See Latin.

Lettage. See Letters.

Lettiflette. See Latin.

Leitherwrit. 1 Inst. fol. 438. This is doubtless

there mistaken, or false printed for Lethermore. See Letters.

Letter of Attorney (Littera dominatoria) is a Writing authorizing an Attorney, that is, a Man appointed to do a lawful Act in our Steads. Wiff. Symb. pa. 1. lib. 2. sect. 359. As a Letter of At-

torney to give Seillin of Laidie, thus anciently:

Attent universi per prout sub regis Johannis Gouver

Dominus de Pudlefronia Attorniavi nos max illi

 militiae in Cecini Johannis pendium ad possessions

William Nofloe & Hugona Nobilia in plena & pacifi

ca stipula in omnibus ilia terris, & tenementum esse

peris, suis, & quos habis in Orleton prout in cartis

sanctissimi dictis Wif. & Rogeria unde confessa

primitio continuata, Datum habets & grantis, quos

dictis Johannis nominem nos servos in praevisi. To cu

fari, Ec. Dat. 43 Ed. 3.

A22 Letters
Letters of Abolition, or Abolishing, Letters, (Litterae abolitionis,) were such in former Times, when an Abbate did relase any of his Brethren, ab unde sedes & obedientia, &c. and made them capable of entering into some other Order of the Religion. The Form which you may see in Rer. Ecclesiastici, pag. 7.

Letters of Marque. See Marque and Repri-
sal.

Letters Patent (Litterae Patentiae) are Writs sealed with the Great Seal of England, whereby a Man is enabled to do or enjoy that which another

wife of himself he could not. Ann. 19 Hen. 7. cap. 7. And they are so called, because they are open, ready to be Drawn for Confirmation of the Authority thereby given. Letters Patent may be granted by common Persons, but they are rather called Patents, yet for Disinfection, the King's Let-


Levant and Cutchant is when Cartel have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have grown up again to feed. In ancient Records Levander et Cuchanter. See Saffa.

Levanstrum. Leavened Bread. From the Lat. Levari. To make lighter.

Letarte is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the levying a Sum of Money upon his Land and Tenements, who has forfeited a Recognizance.

Rig. of Writs, fol. 298 b. Levarti faciatur domum de diffaebulcibus is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the levying Damages, wherein the Deficier has been formally condemned to the Discharge. Reg. of Writs, fol. 214 b.

Levarti faciatur residuum debis is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to levy the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that has been in Part satisfied before.

Reg. of Writs, fol. 299. Levarti faciatur quando Vincitex restitueris quod non habitis emptores, is a Writ commanding the Sheriff to call the Goods of the Debtor, which he has already taken, and returned that he could not sell.

Reg. of Writs, fol. 300 a. Lettera, Kirya, and kiribis, (Lat.) Quodam Parce videmus, contineo in circuitu terrae Locanae & cumur Kiribicis cum inoia & minor includ. Item quadra-
ginta Poritic um quarumsem & 12 quarisnum ad Leacam. At. 1. of the Duties of Greatwy. It forms here to be used for a Mile. See Burton's Comment, on lexem, Itinerary, fol. 29.

Leuka is a Measure of Land, consisting of 1500 Paces. In English, it is 2000 Paces, pag. 910. In the Menabie. 1 Tom. pag. 313. 1 of 480 Perches, which is a Mile.

Liberum, Leger in South Wales.

Ligatur is a Space of Ground, as much as a Mile contains. Debefore, contineo in loca Lencaran in Латинское and dimidium in Longitudine. Monast. 1 Tom. pag. 708. And so it seems to be used in a Charter of William the Conqueror to Battle Abbey. Commonly called 

Ligatur circumvallatione ad

in locum et in locum 

1. to ligatur signify, To gather or exactly, as: To 1 my Money. And is sometimes used, in order to set up, as: To levy a Mill. Rhetor. fol. 150 a. Mile, or libras or cellas, to levy a Ditch. Old
nor, after he has by a jury proved it to belong to him. Reg. of Wills, fol. 26, and 37.

Atteration i. whatever Money, Meat, Drink, or Cloaths, is Yearly, or at any sea Times in the Year, given by the Lord to his Domain. Com. Rec. Stat. ad Caiam Regis Angliae nimirum habetur quantum dividere de libratione 30 Sols. 12 S. de libratione dominico, et 12 S. de libratione dominico. Here it is mentioned as a Provision for a King; but in Brompton its said 2. Et deis suis nuncios sine fato & librationem ob illo officie sive proximam poenis. From whence we derive the Word Livery.

Libera Maria. See War.

Librae probatuna was a Writ that lay for such as were challenged for Slaves, and offer'd to prove themselves Free, &c. Eiz. No. Br. fol. 77. Villanage, and the several Appendices thereof, viz. Infranchisement, Writs de Nativo habendo & Liberta, and the Reading of Trials relating thereunto, were great Titles in the old Books, but now antiquated by Time. Pref. to Rol's Alisig.

Libertas alloyana is a Writ that lies for a Citizen or Burgess, (being contrary to his Liberty, is impeached) to have his Privilege allowed. Reg. of Wills, fol. 262.

Libertas egregia in timore, is a Writ whereby the King wills the Judges in Lyre to ad- mit of an Attorney for the Defence of a man's Liberty before them. Reg. of Wills, fol. 19.


Libertum Peragium. See Herbogiam.

Liblacum, the manner of bewitching any one, or sometimes it's taken for a barbarous Sacrifice, dicovma etiam de fertibus & Liblacis e forem dan- nicher, &c. &c. So you fulam parxid et liblacum faceti in aerenum confit et Figregatus, Leg. Edmundi edit. apud Lond. 6.

Libra Portæ, a Pound of Money in Weight for hire of a Man, with onl only to tell the Money, but to weigh it for several Cities, Bishops, and Noblemen, had their Mints and coined Money, and often very bad, and therefore though the Pound confin'd of 283. they weighed it. Thus in Donegaly we read, NSDD, 311. Libras de Cursu & de Preciso, Gale's Hist. of Brit. fo. 751.

Librata ferrum, contains four Ongangs, and every Ongang 2.3 Acres. Sc. versum Dozana ter- res, with us it is so much Land as scarce worth xx. For in Money the Third's Time, he that had quintaind libration terre, was to receive the Order of Knighthood. See Diderigian. Some are of Opin- ion, that, as Money is divided into Pounds, Shil- lings, Pence, Half pence and Farthings, the same Degrees are to be observed in the Division of Lands; and therefore, as quadrans signifies a Part- thing, so quadrantis is the fourth part of an Acre, which is Half an Original. Also ditto, &c. Hence, as Twelve Acres, and Libra is Twenty, times Twelve Acres, is. e. Two hundred and forty. s. f. is of another Opinion, who comparse an Acre to a Mark in Money; and as in one there are One hundred and sixty Pence, so in the other there are One hundred and sixty Perches, which they di- vide into Halfs and Quarters; So that an Acre contains Three hundred and sixty Denaries; but some say, that Librata terra is so much Ground as is worth yearly 20. of current Money.

Libri arse, perfeta et; 50 numerum, often mentioned in Donegaly, signifies, Money try'd for their Alley by Fire, pay'd by Weight, and by Number or Talc. Cumb. Rem. See Splem. Gisel, voce Libra.

Liburna. See Galat.

Liburnia. See Galat.

Licentia surgerendi is a Liberty, or space of Time, given by the Court to a Tenant, to arise out of his seat, who is effuendo de male bielo, in a real Adem. See Britham, lib. 5. Titl. 2. cap. 74. 10 & 12. And Hor. Mont. ex des. deli.ionis. Licen- sia surgerendi in the Writ thereupon. Reg. fol. 8.

Licentia contumacii. (Ann. 12 Cor. 2. cap. 47.) See King's-Silver.

Librantia transfratrum is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of Dover-Port, &c. willing them to let such pain over Sea, who have formerly obtained the King's Licence thereunto. Reg. of Wills, fol. 192.


Lettentam, or a Lieutenant. (Lexom tenens) or the King's Deputy, he that executes the King's or any other Person's Place, or represents his Per- son: As the Lieutenant of Ireland, Ann. 4 Hen. 4. 6. 6. 2. 2. and that Officer, seems to take his Beginning. Lieutenant of the Or- dinance, Ann. 3 Edw. 3. cap. 7.

Lieges, and Liege-People. (Ligdis,) the King's Subject, anciently so called, because they owe and are bound to pay Allegiance to him. Ann. 2 Hen. 6. cap. 10. 14. Hen. 3. cap. 2. and divers other Statutes: Yet anciently private Persons had their Lieges.


Com foret Anglorum fedeli partight.

But others more probably derive it from Latins, which is a Man wholly at the Service of the Lord, whose Service is called Ligiam sanctum, and who had such an absolute Dependancy on him, that he was his Yeald, so that Ligus or Liqui in one wholly under his Power. This appears where the Word is used on other Occasions, v. L. Edw. 29. Judac sub tubul Regis liquit 5. ibid. 54. that, wholly under the King's Prolection: 55 in the Bohuniz. 2 Text. fol. 10. Etig Saliens, queruntur tu, tuere in ligna perfrument et videntes, that is, in my absolute Power and Widowhood.

Lituria. See Libun.
Liff-terent is a Rent or Exhibition; which a Man receives either for Term of Life, or for a limited Time; as likewise a Premium for a Service performed for a Term of Years, or a particular Event. Thus a Lieff-terent is a Rent or Exhibition paid annually or diem, (viz. his Life-terent) to a vente mutuante inter bona mobilis.——Skeχwn ad Quon. Atract. cap. 18. vers. 5.

Ligamentum (Ligamentum Liggentia) is a true and faithful Obeyence of the Subject to his Sovereigne. Sometimes it signifies the Dominion or Territory of the Liege-Lord. As Anna 25 Edw. 2. Stat. 2. Chilburn born out of Ligeance of the King. Also the same with Ligamenta. See Calve on Litt. fol. 129. a. and Calvinus’s Cicer. 7. Rep.

Ligarnity (Ligamenti, from the Ital. Liggio. A League or Bond; Vinculum articulus inter subdttum & Regem versum iurum connecteit; ita ad præteritum. Inhabit. & regnum regimen, ito ad tribute & debentum Sub- jectamentum, is) such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe or bear to more than one Lord; and therefore it is most commonly used for that Duty and Allegiance, which every good Subject owes to his Liege-Lord the King.

Suberipient Lods, J Henry Percy bears your Subjette and Lege Man, and all your Pleas touching your Friths, Fiefs, and Toute. With you to hear you, as to me Suberipient Liege Lord, and to your Friths, Kings of England, of life and fortune, and of all rights, liberties, and priviledges, and your laws against all earthly Powers, and to you, and to your Commandments I shall be obedient, as God me help, and his Holy Evangelists. 27 Oct. 9 Edw. 4. Chan. 9 Edw. 4. m. 13. in foro. See Lieges.

Lighthouses (23 & 27 Car. 2. All for bein- fing, etc. the streets of London) are those that carry away, by Water, Dung and Rubbish in Lighters, from the City of London.

Ligaturum, the Right which one hath to cut Fuel in the Woods: Sometimes ‘tis taken for that Tribute or Payment which is due for Cutting Wood.


Ligaturum, a Platterer. Ligaturum mendax, rep- rotans, sponsas. John Leg. Cant. 29. Mr. Smuss is of Opinion that it signifies a Glutton, from the Saxon Liccga, i. e. Gabfus.

Limitation of Allure (Limitation Alliae) is a certain Time set down by Statute, wherein a Man must either settle himself, or his Ancestors to have been seiz’d of Lands, used for by a Write of All. See the Stat. of Morten, cap. 8. and Wemif. 1. cap. 38. So it is used in Old. Nat. Br. fol. 77. in these Words, The Writ de Constringendis & secundis specie, where I, or my Legif, after the Limitation of Allie, were not seiz’d of the Calban, etc. But before the Li- mitation of Allie we were seiz’d, &c.

Limonogia: This is a Word which we often read in the Monumentum, and it signifies Enamelled; Eguo de Limogia, is enamelled Work, and a dupe of Lignesme, &e. Monast. 3 Tom. 331.

Linarium, a Place where Flax is sown, a Flax- pit, Et Melangae quod de agris cennomerat, cum, humidum, oam five oad prædiblum Melangaeum. Pat. 22 Hen. 4. Par. 1. m. 33.

Lindisfarne is a Place often mentioned in our Histories, being formerly a Bishop’s See, now Is- le, Lincoln.

Lindum, Lincoln.

Litte from the Fr. Lièrte, al. Litierce; and that from Lietam, a Bed, was anciently used for Straw for a Bed, even the King’s Bed.—Pexem fe- rerunt, ex lietam, and ex lieteram, ex lietam, per serpentiam inventeri; nam promuntur cum Hambury- gello per 40 den in Angla, & incomitent Literiam ad Lietum Regis, famum ad Persidum Regis quibus pa- suerunt apud insolens, &c. Etena Techn. Hill. 2. Ed. 2.

Littis Callatis Literae, the three Caricots of Straw or Litter. Mon. Angl. 2 par. fol. 33. b.

Littestratia. We meet with this Word in the Manuscr. 3. Rec. 95. 970. 970. Caius de Littere parfito aliquam faminosum sumus pro litteris literarum, in- stead of Littera, i. e. bordered round or lifted.

Littere solet asis, were Magical Characters, supposed to be of such force and efficacy, that it was impossible to bind those Men who carried them: Comes qui etiam mirati eis caput igni sus pirati non pos- sit, etc. von litterar literarum de quibus falsam fuisse quid se habet. Bede, lib. 4. cap. 22.

Birth of Pickering, in the County of York. 3. e. The Liberty, or a Member of Pickering; from the Sex, Lit. i. e. Membrum.

Little Bough a Big on .—See Agricola.

Liberty (from the Fr. Livre, i. e. Inigue, Offenes) is a Right, or Privilege; and a Noble or Gentleman gives to his Servants or Followers, with Conspiration or without, and it is mentioned in 1 Riz. 2. cap. 7. and 5 Car. 1. cap. 4. and 15 Car. 2. cap. 4. and 22 Car. 2. cap. 24. Before the Stat. of 15 Car. 2. cap. 24. It did signify a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants, which held of the King in Capitales, or Knight’s-Services; for, the King, by his Protocols, had primus Setia, or the first Possession of all Lands and Tenements, to hold of him, Statut. Friz. 3. fol. 12. It was in the nature of a Restitution, Sir Edward Coke, and the Writ which lay for the Heirs to the Possession or Seil of his Lands at the King’s Hands, was called his Librity, Fisc. Nat. Br. fol. 155. but by the 2d Statute, all Wardships, Librityes, etc. are taken away and discharg’d. Formerly great Men gave Librities to several who were not of their Family or Servants, to engage them in their Quarrels for that Year; This was prohibited by the Statute 1 Hen. 4. 4. That no Man of whatsoever Condition, should give any Lib- rity but to his Demeanch, to his Officers, or to his Counsel learned in either Law.

Liberty of Land. See Vadei.

Liberty of Seil or Seif (Deliberatio Seifs) is a De- livery of Lands, Tenements, or other corporeal Things, (for, of Things incorporeal no Liberty of Seifs may be) to one that has Rights, or a Probability of Right therunto. For, (as is declared by Law, art 2. cap. 18. num. 3.) Traditio debeat esse capitis, & mmalum. It is a Ceremonry used in Con- veyance of Lands or Tenements, where an Easate in Flee-fimple, Fecalt, or a Freehold palat. And it is a Peminal of the willing Departure of him, who makes the Liberty from the Thing whereof Liberty is made. And the receiving of the Liberty, is a willing Acceptance by the other Party of all that whereof the other hath deliver’d himself. The common manner of Delivering of Seifs, is thus: If it be in the open Field, where is no House nor Building, and if the Easate pay by Deed, one openly reads it, or declares the Effect of it, and after that it is sealed, the Vendor raises it in his Hands, with a Cloth of Earth upon a Twig or Bough, which he delivers to the Vendee, in the Name of Possession or Seifin, according to the Effect of the Deed: But if there be a House or Building upon the
the Land, then this is to be done at the Door of it, (none being left at that Time within the Houfe) and the King of the Door delivered to the Ven- 
dee, who enters alone, shuts the Door, and pre- 
cisely quits it, when he has shut the Land or Ground, the Lives are made, and Possession taken by Delivery of the Ring of the Door and 
Deed only. And where it is without Deed, either of 
Land or Tenements, there the Party declares 
by Word of Mouth, before Witnefles, the Place 
he parts with, and then delivers Sefton or Possession in 
manner beforefaid: And so the Land or Tenen- 
tment paffeth as well by Deed, and that by force 
ibis. 2 febr. 1595, and Coley on Little, fol. 42 a. 
There was anciently a Pair of Gloves, a Ring, Knife, 
Ear of Wheat, &c. delivered in Sign or Token of 
Liberty and Sefton. — quin dominationem, per manum cul- 

Local. (Lodis) Dier or annexed to a Place cer- 
tain: As the Thing is laid and annexed to the 
Freethall, Ritchia, fol. 110. An Abun of Ten- 
pals for Battery, &c. is tranitory, not local, that 
is, not needful that the Place of the Battery should be fixed as material in the Declaration; or if it is, then it is by Transference, where the Piece is named in the Place fet down by, faying he did not commit the Battery in the Place mentioned in the Declara- 
tion, and so avoid the Action. And again, folio 26. 
The Place, a Notary, that is, no material to be let 
down in certainty, or that the Action should be 
tried or laid in the same Country where the Fact 
was done. The Gard of the Perfon, and of the 
Land, differs in this, because the Person being 
transitory, the Lord might have his Rents assessment de 
Gard, before he was feesd of, but not of the 
Land, because it is local. Perkyns, Grant. 30.

Locutus is a Word mentioned in Simon Dunelm. 
cap. 6. 10. and it signifies a Coffin, caixa corpus in 
loculo plumbo in transeptum uidit.

Lorus iustitiae signifies a Division made be- 
tween two Towns or Counties to make Trialy in, 
whether the Land or Place in question lie, 
Fleta, lib. 4. cap. 19. numb. 1.

Locutium: This was a Place in the Mona- 
steries where the Monks met and talked together 
among themselves, from whence we call such 
Place in our Houses a Parlour: They had another 
Room which was called Locutium forofohim, where 
they might talk with Lay-Men. Internis: ibidem cam 
instrumentum, cibum ingredientes de locutio forofohio. 

Lodemerigo. Item en droit de Lodermerige dient 
ets voisinage jures, que leur boul en lez chefe, il ne foit 
voisins meilleur advise se remede, mais ce que il fait diero 
aifer & fait per mont, eil continuer en le Ley D. Olen- 
finn, Pray’s Animad. on 4 Inf. fol. 168. Chamber 
expands it to be the Skill or Art of Navigation.

Lodeship, a kind of Filling-Veiled, men- 
tioned 3 Ed. 3. cap 2.

Lode-stones, (from the Sar. Laba, a Water- 
course) one of the Works belonging to the 
Storries in Cornwall; for which, see Stream-work.

Logaring, an unlawful Game, mentioned 
33 Eliz. cap. 10. for.

Logia, little poor House, Mon. Angl. Tit. p. 408.

Logwood is a kind of Wood which divers use, 
otherwise called Black-wood, brought from Guaynbe, 
and other remote Parts, and was prohibited by 
Stat. 23 Eliz. cap. 9. and 35 Edw. cap. 11. But 

Lodge 02. (Lodis) Fidius. (31 Edw. 1. St. 6, 
cap. 2.) And that no Fidius called Lord Fidius, 
be chosen as such in any of the Cinque Ports, that is 
to say, Rob. King and Tom.

Lollards, (so called from William Lollard, a 
German, first Author of this Sect, living about the 
Year 1315.) were certain Hereticks (or leafe in 
the Opinion of those Times) that abounded here 
in England in the Days of Edward the Third, and 
Henry the Fifth, whereas Woskiff was the Chief 
in this Nation, according to Steyn in his. Annals, f. 245. 
They are mentioned Annas 2 Hen. 5. cap. 7. Against 
the Lollards, much was desired by The Arundel, 
See their Tenets in Spottwood’s Histories of Scotland, 
vol. 61. The High Sheriff of every County was 
aniently bound by his Oath to suppress them.

You shall (lays the Oath) do all your Pain and 
Diligence to destory, and make to cease, all manner of 
Heretics and Errors, commonly called Lollardes, within 
your Bailiwick, from time to time with all your Power.

The Intent of that Lollards was, to subvert the 
Christian Faith, the Law of God, the Church, and 
the Realm, so laid the Statute of 2 Hen. 7. cap. 7, 
fol. 41. and Caudt’s Café. Edw. Coly’s Caffe, 
1 por. fol. 25. &c. The Lord Keeper asseymed 
all the Justices, and conceived that Clause in the 
Oath, touching suppressing Lollaries, should be 
omitted, because appointed by Statutes that are re- 
pealed. This is now held for the true Religion.

Lollarp and Lollarn, (Anna 1 & 3 Phill. & 
Marr. cap. 6.) The Doctrine and Opinion of 
the Lollards. Robert Arminius pro Proditione & Lol- 
lardis distruitor & Jessestator & fo salutis reformat 
ad veoutissimam Regin. Middelsecl Plac. Hill, 
1 Hen. 5. Rot. 7. & Trav. 2 Hen. 5. Rot. 6.

Lombard, formerly called augliffi.

Longius is a Word used in Thyn in Chronic. 
and it significs Specimens fragilis, it should be read 
Landelsi, angeatans 26 fragulæ, 5 coperatæ, 5 scrivis, 
&c. 1 e. five Coversies.

Loriella. Petronillia de s. debet xxns. pro halen-
da laqua in Carta Dominii Regis contra W. de Forben- 

Loricensus, a man of Learning.

Lord (Dumne), Sax. Dalcorps, signifying a 
Bread-giver, Bountiful or Hospitable is a Word 
of Honour with us, and used diversly. Sometimes 
being attributed to those who are Noble by Birth or 
Creation, and are otherwise called Lords of the 
Parliament, and Peers of the Realm: Sometimes 
to those so called by the variety of Estate, as all the 
Sons of a Duke or Marquess, and the Viscount Son 
of an Earl. Sometimes to Perform Honourable by 
Office as Lord Chief Justice, &c. And sometimes 
to an Inferior Person that hath been, and conse- 
quently the Homage of Tenants within his Ma- 
nor; for by his Tenants he is called Lord, in 
some Places, for Distinction only. Lords, in 
which last Signification, it is most used in our Law-
Books, where it is divided into Lord Paraunum, 
and Lord Mejus. Lord Mejus is he that is Owner of 
a Manor, and by virtue thereof hath Tenants 
holding of him in Feof, and by Copy of Court-
Roll; and yet holds himself of a Superior Lord, 
called Lord Paraunum, or above him. Old Nat. 
Gr. fol. 79. We likewise read of Very Lord, 
and Very Tenant. A Very Landlord is inimical to 
Lord to his Tenant; and Very Tenant, he that holds 
imm.
immediately of that Lord: So that if there be Lord Paramount, Lord Mayor, and Tenants; the Lord Paramount is not Lord to the Tenant. Brakes, lit. Heretic, num. 13. See Langism. Lord is he who is Lord, not by reason of any Manor, as the King in respect of his Crown, Reus. Nat. Br. fis. 3. and 8. Where also a Cafe wherein a private Person is a Lord in Grofs, is, a Man makes a Gift in Tail of all the Land he hath, to bold of him, and dies, his Heir hath but a Seigniory in Grofs.

Lormma, or Lomima, (Fr. Lormier, from the Lat. Lumen) is one of the Companies of London that makes Bills for Bricks, Spott, and such like small Iron Ware. Ann. 1 Rich. 2. cap. 12.

Lollinga, i.e. a Flatterer: We read it in Brampson's Chronol. pag. 391. Herberi lollinga, that is, Herber the Sycophant, signiferus, et. Rmt. de Rge. Godwin writing of the Bishops of Norwich, mentions this Herberi; Surge in Ecclisi. Majunim gentiles Lollinga. See Monast. 2 Tem pag. 2:18. Lollin, near Lincoln: a Dish of Lead in the Derbyshire Mines, which belongs to the King, Pro Domino suo.—Prefentament efl in Ragemano per 12 de Alte Pecco. suff. Rad. de Wyone fecit quantum Purpofum in fele Domini Regis in Taitington & Prichilles, iurando minorem planet, unde Rex folat feriperiec le Lut minitir, i.e. E. Temp. 12 num. 5. Ce. Rot. Rageman de quo Warranto de Ite de Derbi, 9 Edw. 1. Et de mira laurae xvi bnt donata est seda Domini Regis, Domini Rex libebrum, Domini suo tertium decimum dixitam, qui diciter le Luth, Edict. de Anno 16 Edw. 1. numb. 34. See Capa.


Loderbita alias Larpur(e) is a Liberty or Privilege to make Amends of him that defiles one's Bond-Woman without Licence; Raffell's Exposition of Words. According to others, it is an Amends for lying with a Bond-Woman. See Larbort, for Larpur in Sacen signifies a Bed; or Lerbont, a Mist or Punishment for Larceny.

Loborbum, Lewenny in Breconshire.

Loupuru (Fr. Loupere, i.e. Inhumanites, incivilitas.) In flauto pro flautis Londin. Impreq Anno 12 Edw. 1. for calling any cursed Thing, poisoning the Water, is Loupuru and Felony; some think it a Corruption of Bargley. See Gilfr. in deorum Scipriptor, urbis, Barglia.

Lollibullers, i.e. Lollibullos (Anno 12 Edw. 1. cap. 10.) are such as go with Light and a Bell, by the Sight whereof, Birds sitting on the Ground become Scared, and so are covered with a Net and taken. This Name is derived from the Word Lolo, which in the Old English, signifies a Plate of Fire. See the Antiq. of Warkworth, f. 4.

Lombote, a Recompense for the Death of a Man killed in a Tumult, or, as we say, by the Mob. See Res. 1 Regis. 3. Playing at Cards, to be called, because there are Kings and Queens in the Pack. Prohirmmum etiam clericis se interfuit Ludus homines, &c. ne fatinant abusus fieri de Reges & Re- gina. Ec. De Canes.


Lupanatrix, a Band or Strumpet. Res. Maior

& Vice- i.e. Qua interelitimus quid pius res. -


Lupurtum, (Lot.) a Place or Ground where Hog grow; a Hog-Garden, 1 ind. fol. 7. 6. Lupgil — in Scotois, & Geldis, & Danegeldis, & Lophil, & Warpeis, & Naperis, et de cumanis constatibus quod ad me pertinet. Charta Hen. 2. G. N. 2. q.

Lulburuus al. Lulburigi was a base fort of Money coined beyond Seanc, to the Likeness of English Money, in the Days of Edward the Third, and brought in to deceive the King and his People. To avoid which, it was made Trenchon for any Man wittingly to bring in any such. Anno 25 Edw. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 1. Port lost. fol. 1. Rmb. Anno 1347, tells us, That in every Annum defuntio in angliam per alienigen & indigenas mercatores falsa moneta quod Lulburnum spectabat efl, unde quod Lundinium multis mercatores & altius piurius just iudicati & judicati.

Lumbrum. See Lumbos.

Lymputa: Estendes e fy Lympputa just ter-


M.

Every Person convicted for Murder, (Mon. slaughter) and admitted to the Benefit of his Clergy, to be marked with an M. upon the Brawn of the Left-Thumb. Anno 4 Hen. 7. cap. 13.

Maregrifes alias Marecrefs, (Marecraves)$ are such as willingly buy and sell fallen Field, knowing the fame to be stolen. Briton, cap. 29. in tickam Florum 12 Juramenti, inter alia, prefentament: De Macrecrefs achatae & suanda a cinst chere en-


Marschallare vel Marcheroule (from the Fr. Marcherou) to make a Warlike Device (especially over the Gate of a Castle) resembling a Gate, through which sallng Water or offensive Things may be thrown upon Pioneers or Affiliants. Hoji, fol. 5. 4.

Mashine-Money; Old Reams Coins sometimes found about Dwyflare, are called by the Country People; and retains the Name from Mace- grum, used by the Emperor Antonius in his Itinerary for Dwyflare. Camb.

Matis gia is an Old Word, signifying Country Songs.

Matun, Midfloure in Kent.

Barremum & Barream, is derived from the old Fr. Word Merejms, for Timber. It properly signifies any fort of Wood fit for Building, for quodvis Materiam, from whence the Word is derived. See Materla. 5
MAGHORE or MAGHORE, (from the scz. Oxyy, i.e. cæporum, and bote, compotis) a Recompense for the slaying or murder of one's Kinman; for anciently in this Nation, corporal Punishment for Murder, and other great Offences, were sometimes commuted into punitive Rents, if the Friends of the Party slain were so content. LI. Commiss. Regis, Par. 1. cap. 2. See Cangild.

MAG. Old Radnor.

Magistrini, Dubitativo.

Magistrate. In old Writings, we find this Title often; as, His excellens Magistri Johanne de Croft. It noted the Person had attain'd some Degree of Eminency in Scientia aliqua, praefereor literarum. And in old Time, those who are now called Dittons, were termed Magistri.

MAGNIFICA Elginiana, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights before the Justices of Assize, there upon their Oaths to exult Twelve Knights of the Realm, to sit upon the Great Assize between A. Plaintiff and B. Defendant. Reg. of Writs, fol. 8. a.

Magna Carta, The Great Charter, granted in the Ninth Year of the Third, and confirmed Edward the First, and other Kings. The Reason why it was so termed, was either for the Excellency of the Laws and Liberties therein contained, or else, because there was another Charter, called the Charter of the Forest, established with Charter of the Borough, of which the latter was the letter of the two; or, because it contained more than any other Charters, or more than the charter of King Henry the Fifth. Or, in regard of the Wars and great Troubles in the obtaining of it, of the great and remarkable Solemnity, in the denouncing an Excommunication and direful Anathema against the Infringers of it. See Spelman's Oftib. on this Word at large, who calls it Augustissimum Augustissimi libertatum diploma & sacrum Anchora. So Sir Edward Coke says, It is a Magna in Parole, and that it hath been above Thirty Times confirmed. On Litt. fol. 51. it is recorded, That when Hen. 3. confirmed it, he spoke, on the Word and Faith of a King, a Christian, and a Knight, to observe it. See Charta Magna.

Magna Praericia, a great or general Real-Day. The Lord of the Manor of Claxwell in Com. Middlesex, had (in 21 Rich. 2.) a Cudham, that by Summons of his Bailiff upon a general Real-Day, (then called Magna Praericia) the Tenants should do One hundred ninety Nine Days Work for him, every Tenant that had a Chimney was to find a Man. Mr. Phil. of Parowyns, p. 145.

Magnus Centum — or commendum polum ad quadragesimatu sex, for Magnatum Centum, own to agnus Charras, in Hen. 3. m. 1. This great Hundred is Sixteen.

Magnus Poitius, Porimentum.

Majestas, or Magnificat, (Plumagium vel Mahenium) from the Fr. Majestas, i.e. majesty signifies a corporate Harte, whereby a Man is a Member that is or may be any Defence to him in Battle; as, the Eye, the Hand, the Foot. Scalp of the Head, Fore-Tooth, or, as some say, any Finger or Toe. See Glanvill's. 26. See Bracton at large; Lib. 2. tract. 2. cap. 24. num. 3. If any one shall, of Malec Fore thought, cut out or cut off the Tongue, put out an Eye, cut or cut off the Nose or Lip, or cut of or disable any Limb or Member of any, with intention in to doing to main or disfigure him, it is Felony without Clergy, by Stat. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 1. And when the Cafe is difficult to judge, whether it be a Majest or not, the Judges commonly behold the Party wounded, and sometimes take the Opinion of some able Chr.urgeon. The Canon in Muntius Matthew. All agree, that it is the los of a Member, or the Life thereof. See Gen. verbo, Mechanism.

Majestas, the Temple of Majestas, so called by Mat. Paris, and because the Ceuares, Noise and Songs there used were ridiculous to the Christians, therefore they called antick Dancing, and every ridiculous Thing, a Monere.

Makenn Kentus is a Noble paid by every Tenet in the Manor of Bullish in Com. Radnor, at their Marriage, and it was anciently given to the Lord for his omitting the Custum of Macheota, whereby some think he was to have the first Night's Lodging with his Tenant's Wife; but rather suppose it to be a fine for the Licence to marry a Daughter. See Marchita.

Maltotum. See Magnanima.

Maltbius, Albire, Abbeville in Wakefield. So called from Maltbius, the Man who built the Church there, in which Edith was the first Monk, and his intended Successor, who afterwards built a very fair Monastery in the same Place.

Malignitatem, (from the Fr. of Malignity, i.e. Fol. morit. a cadaver's Ship, idem Hugo tractat quam Malignitatem in suo ejusdem vita, &c. Lib. Ramet-lec. 265. See Celstian. But others are of Opinion that it signifies an House, prob. Maligna
dun.


Mall, M ordeal, a Cost of Mail, it called Mail, from the Fr. Maille, which signifies a figure U-like, or the Square Hole of a Net. So Maille de brebis is a Coat of Mail, because the Links or Joints in it resembled the Squares of a Net. Maille, with a double it, signifies a round Ring of Iron, from hence the Play of Full-Mail, from polls a Bull, and the round thing through which it is to pass.

Mainah, i. e. Perjury, (from the scw. Marnach, Perjury.) We read it in the Laws of Ida, cap. 24. vtr. 81 miles ubique emendat rsum Mainah, i. e. perjury duplicia.

Maine-pota, (in musica potatura) is a small Tri-tone, (commonly of Loaves of Bread) which in some Places the Parishioners pay to the Rector of their Church, in Recompense for certain Things. See Warbur, Villa de Wragby, (in Com. Linc.) confessit in ino Avaricos & in Cruelie, vulgariter dicit Malisost, in paucis vulgariter dicit Pompest, & in incerto datu nam viri Petri, vulgariter dicit Firthachar. Spelman. This Mispelling of Bread was paid to the Vicar of Elysh, as you may see in the Anno, of Nottinghamshire, fol. 473.

Manour, Manour, or Monument (from the Fr. Monnar, or maine-over, i.e. maine trocere) signifies the Thing that a Thief takes away or steals. As to be taken with the Manour (Pl. Cor. fol. 179.) it is to be taken with the Thing stolen about him, (Elegant delecto.) Again, fol. 194. It was pretended, That a Thief was delivered to the Vicount together with the Manour. And again, fol. 149.
If the Defendant were taken with the Maim'd, and the Manor be carried to the Court, they in anc.
ciered. But in an Action upon the Manor, without any Appeal or Indictment. & dicit Servi-
rients fec Balaui sol alnum inuenire pro aliquo solu-
abscamque fuerit falsis, non Manopere, infra se fedem
Dominii jis praviti everti non fuerit attach. & fide fide
fe distributum carum gaudium eum. Valuinte aequari sive
zum in eique Servitutem fec Balaui sol alnum in-
ventum decollare, & dicit Daz. (Lanc.) tune habeb
vena bona fem, &c. Place 2 ped Celleram, 35 Edw. 3.
de Quid Wat. in Maner. de Heim. In Old Nat. Br.
vol 10. It is thus used: Where a Man makes a
thing by Masons, or laying or ephoping, in such
Case he shall have Affife, where it ligures Handy-
labors, and is by an Abbreviation of Manmors.
Manmors, Balle. What Prisoners are
Manmorsable; and what not. Anno 3 Edw. 15.
See Manmors.
Manmors (Manmorsi) of the Fr. Main, l.e.
Mans, and Priso, l.e. Carpin, signifies the taking
or receiving a Man into friendly Custody, who
otherwise is or might be committed to Prison,
upon Security given for his forth coming at a
Day assigned, as to let one to Manmors, (Old Nat. Br.
fol 29.) is to commit him to that which under-
takes his Appearance at the Day appointed.
And they thus undertake for any, are called Manmors-
ors, because they receive him into their Hands.
Pr. fol. 29. Hence the Word Manmorsable, that
may thus be bailed, for, in many Cases, a Man
is not Manmorsable, whereas see Bricke. l.t.
Mannors (in his 1 Par. Tr. Law. pag. 282.)
makes a great Difference between Ball and Manmors;
for he that is Manmorsed, is already said to be at large; after the Day he is let to Manmors;
until the Day of his Appearance: But, not so
where a Man is set to Ball to four or two Men
by the Lord in Every of the Forei, or any other
Judge, until a certain Day, for there is al
ways accounted by the Law to be in their Ward
and Custody for the Time; and they may if they
will, keep him in Priton all the Time. So that
he that is bailed, shall not be said to be by the Law
to be at large, or on his own Liberty. Thus Manmors
and Priso.
Manmors of, which is undertaking in a Sum mer-
tain; Ball answers the Condemnation in Civil Causes;
and in Criminals Body for Body. Carpin pula-
homen.
When Manmors may be granted, and when not.
See Crompton's Justice of Peace, fol 136. and Britton,
fol. 73. The Author of the Master of Justice lays,
that Pledges are those that bail or redeem any
Thing but the Body of a Man, and Manmors;
those that free the Body. Pledges therefore
belong properly to real and mix'd Actions, and Manmors
are personal to personal. Lib. 3 cap. 40. Pedges & Manmors.
See 2 Ind. fol. 179.
Mannitons, in the North, signifies as much as
Mannitons (anno 19 Hen. 7. cap. 144.) is he that
maintains or seceds a Cause depending in Suit
between others, either by disburising Money, or
making Friends for either Party towards his Help.
Mannitones (Mannitonesi) signifies the up-
holding or maintaining a Cause or Person, either
by Words, or Writing, Compliancy, or Deed: Met-
aphorically taken from the succouring a young
Child that learns to go by one's Help; and is used in
the civil Parts, Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap. 9. When a
Manmors in this Kind, by Law accounted
Manmorsable, and when not. See Bridge. l.c. Maintenance.
Manmors, or a Manmorsable, is held in
the Law for this Offence, called a Wryt of Maintenance.
See Geyg in Smit. fol. 658 b.
Mabai, a Mayor, doth not come from the Lat.
Mayor, but from an English Word Mayor, l.e.
Parliam.
Mabala, l.e. a Family, of Mabala.
Mabaid, or a Hospital, or Aims help.
See Medica Birta.
Mabilt — Baldwiones Comes Exun. Cantilup.
Baldwelis eius & dominionis servos & anguis — dedi —
Mabailum gaum prict ten. &c. in temp. MS.
Castratun pecus Elyum dgeime Aem. A House or
Manion, a Farm, from the Fr. Mabils. See
Manios.
Mabils, in a Writ or Proceeding in some
Customyon, Manors, in a Ordinance of a Right of
l. in gregis servis suis & dic Dominus hic ad injunct.
Ratatis Cae. & petit ipsorum, uram ipsa e habet
Mabils, in uno dominio, &c. in N.T.
Et super his ibi, magni diurn. &c. Ex Libro MS. vocat Sanct.
field. in Episcopat. Hered. de temp. Edw. 2.
fol. 243 b.
Mabik (Baker), signifies to perform or execute;
as, to make his Law, is to perform that Law which
he had formerly bound himself unto, that is, to
perform himself of an Affidon commenced against
him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours.
Placenti deprivi et transgressivi vel aliud Plurium
fueri nec commissi, & defendenti neceri et uthe-
rinter Legem versus Quaestum, fehabon fecere Legem
cum terris mani, &c. (Inq. de Condictut Matre-
iri de Sancto Colfet in tempore Athelthani Regis)
&c. The Defendants were to bring three Persons to
swear to them. Which Law seems to be bor-
rowed of the Feudif, who call those Men that swear
for another in this Cafe, Sarmentatales. The form-
ular Words used by him that makes his Law, are
commonly these: Hear, O ye Judges, that I do not one
This Sun of Mony demanded, neither all, nor any part
thereof, in Manor and Form declared: So help me God,
and the Contents of this Book. To make Services or
Causons, is nothing else but to perform them. Old.
Mabloniusi, i.e. a Thief or Pirate: 'Tis
mentioned in Wulflingbam, pag. 288. Wiz.
Brommingham, mori secolins getis ut dotis fictitiis iacere,
qualiter sustiner aquire Italia qui Mabloni voca-
verat.
Mabryne, i.e. Muns plantis, a Hill where
the People assembled like our Affizes, which by
the gods and thriu are called Party Hills. De Cange.
Mabron, See Gamelemanum.
Mabrecreun, l.e. one who is expelled, who
cannot be traced; so in Pers. l.e. cap. 28.
par. 21. Recessed unde capitulis omnia, quos, denuo
etiam usus dicitur non fuerit Malecreunum, &c.
Mabriteum, (Mabritia), a Caric, which was
of old usually annexed to Donations of Land, made
to Churches and Religious Houses. — quid su-
tem (cum non omnia) hoc unipam Dominium in
fringere temperatur, perspexit getidis platurum plati-
bus & magistrum Spirituum; terriles terrennum
trarium rege ipsi munificent, qui prisi in regis pen-
nisiam genereque in capite territorios expansa.
Charis Regis Athelthani Monas, de Wilmere. Anno 933.
Again.
M A


Baignaniss, a warlike Instrument, made to cast Stones against the Wall of a Castle. And it differs from a Peticus, viz.

Interro grosso Petrovius mitte ad ictus, Affide lapides Baignanissus quasi minres.

Maniipulus was an Handkerchief which the Priest always had in his Left hand.

Manling, (Manipula.) A Day’s Work of a Man. In some ancient Deeds I have seen referred so much Rent, and so many Manlings, Howeber, Mannings (from the Sax. Mannesc, i. e. Manutio) signifies portionum ad causas dispendiosas traditum. Eorum manipulus in Manlingium propinuum et hominum. Leg. Adelphan, apud Brompton, cap. 3.

Maniture is where one is ordered to appear in Court, and stand to the Judgment there. It differs from Manire: For though both signify a Citation, one to court the other to the execution, the other by the Judge. Leg. B. 1. cap. 49. D. Cano.

Manum, (Manumission, from Manumisse, of abiding there, because the Lord of it did usually reside there.) Eft fesam male partes salvae (from Iren. wallenis vacantus) ob certa fleta cum conscientia, partim Domini in eis familiae sua, cum jurisdictioni et usu, partim sancta praeda reformation. Quae non saeclum concavam verum dicitur ingeniali property quasi dominum reformationem dominicalis. Tamen non solem dominium appellation, obiam Baronii; unde Curia quae his praeda jurisdictioni bice Curia Baronii nonem iterum.

As touching its Original, which was after the Conquest, viz. There was a certain Comps of Groun granted by the King to some Baron, or fickle-like Man of Worth, for him and his Heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some Jurisdiction, more or less, within that Circuit, as he thought good to grant, performing such Service, and paying such yearly Rent for the same, as he by his Grant required: And that afterward this great Man parceled his Land to other meaner Men, enjoining them again such Fiscs and Services as he thought good: And by that Means, as he became Tenant to the King, in the Inferior became Tenants to him. See Perkins’s Reformation, 679. and Horn’s Mirror of Justices, lib. 1. cap. de Roy 666. In these Days, a Manor rather signifies the Jurisdiction and Royalty incorporeal, than the Land or Seise: For a Man may have a Manor in a Castle, that is, the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites, and another enjoy every Foot of the Land belonging to it. Kitton, fol. 4. Bradlo, lib. 5. Tract. 5. cap. 28. An in Some Deeds, a Manor may be compounded of divers Things; as, 20 of a Houte, Arable Land, Pasture, Meadow, Wood, Rent, Ad- vocume, Court-Baron, and such like. And this ought to be by long Continuance of Time, beyond Man’s Memory. (For at this Day, by some hold a Manor cannot be made, because a Court Baron cannot be made; and a Manor cannot be without a Court-Baron, and two Suitters at least.) See Dig. Sig. 1. 1. 5. 6. B. 2.

Manse. (Manse, vel Mansa.) An Habitation or Farm. Alian an Hide of Land; and the Possessors of such were called Manseurs. Speim.

Manter, i.e. a Baffard. The Difference of it.
MA

MA

Domineck: 2 Manufatum aequalis缺席处 de

fure. Leg. H. 1. cap. 66. 2

Manus was anciently used for an Oak, and

for him that took it, a Compurgator. As we of-

ten find in old Records. Terris, quietis, deinde,

Brac, servus: for which the People were so-

many to swear with him, that they believed what

he vouched was true: If he swore alone, it was

proprius manus & unic.

Manutention is a Write used in case of

Maintenance in Reg. of Wills, fol. 182. and 189

See Maintenance.

Manubrigth, (Six. (Manuscript,) the Price or

Value of a Man's Life or Head; every Man, ac-

cording to his Degree, being rated at a certain

Price, according whereunto Satisfaction was of

old made to his Lord for the killing him

Bara, a Merc, or great Pond, that cannot be

drawn dry. Min. angl. 1 Par. fol. 666 b.

Sharkers were a Sort of Spanish Gold Coin,

formerly current here.

Bara is now thirteen Shillings and four Pence;

but in the Reign of Henry I. it was only five Shil-

lings and a Peke in Weight; for the Shilling and

also the Pence were then weighed, or went by

Weight; and some were coined, and some only cut

in small Pieces. Now those that were coined were

worth something more than the other. Dr

Chillingham owned two dull, dole, deb. Whereas,

to & 5 Den. ad Manubrig, idem Edit. 5 Marx de

Zhibings, i.e. Thania 20 Sol qui faciebant 20 Marcas.

Leg R 1. See Mark.

Sharratt, the Rent of a Mark by the Year.

Et annum Marcum redditus a Nutemum. Mon 1 Tom.

pag. 341.

Marchers, or Lords Marchers, were the No

blemen that lived on the Marches of Wales, or

Scotland, who in Times past (according to Camden) had

their private Laws, and jurisdiction over men, like

Petty Kings, which are now abolished by the Statu-

ute 23 Hen. 8. cap. 26. Of these Marchers, you may

read more in (Holc. cap. 18.) and in Midd. Marches, cap.

7. and 2 Ed. 4. cap. 10. Where they are called Lord Marchers. And

in old Records, the Lord of Marcher of Wales was cal-

led Marchenton of Marches. See Marches, See also

1. and 2. Ph. and Mark. cap. 9.

Marches (Marches, from the Sax. Meape,

Signum Limitumannum) are the Bounds and Limits be-

tween us and Wales, or between us and Scotland. Ann.

24 Hen. 8. e. 9. Which last are divided into WP and

Middle Marches, Cap. 7. and 2 Ed. 4. cap. 8. The Word is used in the Statute 24 Hen. 8.

cap. 12 generally for the Preceding of the King's

Dominions. So in Charta Doni (muni) imperii Caroli

Magni, cap. 4. You will find, that the Norms feudures

fut terminus et regio limitis et non necessarium qu id

solum inter se juxta regum regionum jurisdiccionem


Marches, (Marches.) Conformes praeceptoria in

Manutentiones filiarem maritandae. Brach lib. 2. 8. 15

cap. 3. nom 2. Merchetum vera pro filia dare non

epagogi liber homini. Placita Manceri de Wivenho,

15 Dec. 40 Edw. 3. & alia 15 Edw. 3. Anno

Doom 1320. Rich. ii. etc. concerning Marches, and

debat Testamenti. Sillam Carta & Brach hic modo

quid si maritare voluntur filiam suam cum quadam liber

hominis-aegrib-40, facit pactum Donum pro marita

gai, & exo mariti sui sicco Officium, Visum

sic debi pro maritatio. Merchetum, hic est quod

Scrabrum et coetius debite solvat pro filius sui

coroquis sua pro divisatis 5. 4. Reg. Abbathe de

Burgis, in Bibl. Cotton. This Cotton, wh is dom
Difference is in divers Parts of England and Wales, as also in Scotland, and in the Isle of Guernsey. See
Spelman at large on it. By the Custom of the Manor of
Sof Christ, every 7 years at the Marri-
an of the Marriage of his Daughters pays ten Sili-
lings to the Lord, which in the British Language is
called Guayharted, i.e. a Maid’s Fee. See
Matrimon Remit, and Guayharted-Married. See Marriage.
The Custom for the Lord to lay the first Night
with the Bride of his Tenant was very common in
Scotland, and in the North Parts of England: But it
was abrogated by Malcolm the Third, in the
Influence of the Queen, and instead thereof a
Mark was paid to the Lord by the Bridegroom.
From whence is called Marchot’s Matrimon.
[Bartholomew. See Macnamerrum.
Marchhal (Marchattinum, from the Greek March-
chull, i.e. Epistates magister.) With us there are
divers Officers of this Name, the Chief is the
Earl Marshal of England, mentioned Ann. 1 Hen. 4,
cap. 7, and in divers other Statutes. His Office con-
stitutes specially in the Art of War and Arms, as
well as with us, as in other Countries: you may
read in Luppens de Magistratis Franciae, lib. 1, cap.
Marchallus, & libro rural. de Scito, fol. 30.
The next is the Marshal of the King’s Host, who
(Special Authority is according to Brussels) in the
King’s Place, to hear and determine all Pleas of
the Crown, and Suits between both of the King’s
Heirs and others within the Verge, &c. 13 Hen. 4.
A Mark of Silver is now well known to be 13s. 4d.
Crow. Reg. Lib. de dote Bruggia (quando let. R.Richardus.)
Parac. 3, fol. 17, m. 31. Afigtum et pro des-
sum millis maris argentis annuatis, 13a. 4d.
compensati pro Marce. See March. ’Tis certain when
it first came fixed to this particular Value. Mar-
then Paris tells us, that it was so early as the Year
1194, in the Life of Guaimar, Abbot of St. Abban.
Marchal (Marchatus) comes from the Fr. Marche,
be Empireum, forum mandamentum, and signifies the
same Thing with us; as also the Liberty or Privi-
lege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market
Old Hazl. 3, fol. 149, So Branden uenit lib. 1, cap.
Marchex, man. 6, and Lib. 4, cap. 46, where he
therefore, that one Market ought to be denied from
other See locutum & dimidiatum & terminum partem
dominii. By Stat. 37 Hen. 6, cap. 50, to have any
Market is to be kept upon any Sunday, nor upon
the Feasts of the Atonement of our Lord, Corpus
Dominii, the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, All
Saints, nor Good-Friday; except for necessary Vi-
chrual, and in the Time of Harvest.
It was customary in former Times, that most
Fairs and Markets were kept on Sundays; and in
many Places they are still kept in the Church-yard.
This Custom to far obtained, that it was pro-
hibited by several Kings; some by breaking the
Custom before mentioned it continued till the Reign
of Henry VI. This Custom is mentioned in Mat. Parisi.
Ann. 1300. Nunovium vov & Mercarium dominium die
interdum gratia quae dicitur Dominium pro diutium
fieri, et conversari, &c.
Marchatbel, (cellinis Marchatgell.) Et volant po-
am, le Streeteward & le Marchateall xvii. & xvi.
in uno terrae pertinente ad Hanover de Hauaton. Ex
Cod. M. S. in Bibl. Casim. It signifies Toll of the
Market, the Word Zell importing a Payment. I
find it elsewhere written Marchatgell. Place
apud Clifton, 31 Edw. 3.
Marchatbel (Marchats.) Penny paid at Maidon
by those who had Pipes or Cutters laid or made out
of their Houses into the Streets, Bills 15 Edw. 1.
Mr. Philipson of Purioness.
Marchatbel ambus pons. Ex quod sumus defen-
dentes, & exclusa cossem conjunctu. Fleta, lib. d. 76.
M Artibough.
was the chief Officer of that Court, named and aligned by the King; to whose Custody, the Seal of the Court was committed, 
21 June 33 Ann. cap. 33. But this Court, with the Officers, and Appointments thereof, is abolished by 14 Edw. 2. cap. 24.

Master of the Faculties (Magister Facultatum) is an Officer under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who grants Licences, and Dispensations; and is mentioned 38 Edw. 3 cap. 2. Statuta de lege impovit, praecepta in Praetendo in legibus. Mas ter of the Chaste is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Officer of high Account, and always dependant upon some Noblemen of great State, and is further described in Ann. 59 Edw. 3 cap. 71, and 1 Edw. 6. cap. 59. This Officer, under the Emperors of Rome was called Comes Rutilis, Stabulis.

Master of the Pellet House is an Officer of the King's Household, of great Office, having Charge of all Plate used for the King's Queen's Table, or any great Officer in Court; and of all Plate remaining in the Tower of London, of Chatirs, and lord Jest is not fixed in any Column. Ann. 39 Edw. 3. cap. 7.

Master of the King's Household (Major Regii Regii) is otherwise called Grand Master of the King's Household, and he is of the King's most Honorable Household, Ann. 33 Hen. 8. cap. 29. But Primo Marie, and ev'ry time he is called Lord Stewart of the King's Household, under whom there is a Principal Officer of the Household, called the Master of the Household of great Authority, as well as Antiquity.

Master of the King's Ordnance, is a Naval Officer in all Royal Armies, in which capacity as well for maintaining the Forces compleat, well armed, and trained, as also for Prevention of such Frays as otherwise may exceedingly waste the Prince's Treasure, and extremely weaken the Forces, Ann. 2 Edw. 6. cap. 2. And Master-Majesty-General, Ann 33 Edw. 3. cap. 29.

Master of the Mint (Ann. 1 Hen. 6. cap. 28.) is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose whole Office is to receive the Silver of the Goldsmiths; and to pay them for it, and to oversee all the said belonging to his Function.

Master of the Ordnance (Ann. 39 Edw. 3. cap. 7) is a great Officer, to whose Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master of the Rolls, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the Appointing, Placing, and Displacing of all such through England as provided Pott-Houses for the speedy pulling of the King's Messages, Letters, Juries, and other Business; and is mentioned Ann. 2 Edw. 6. cap. 28. But now by Statute 12 Gor. 2. cap. 34. One General Letter-Office or Post-Office is settled in London, the Master of which Office is appointed by the King, by Letters Patent, with Rates and Rules prescribed in the said Act for carrying Letters.

Master of the Rolls (Magister Rollorum) is an Officer to the Lord Chancellor of England in the High Court of Chancery, and in his Absence hear eth Causas thou, and gives Ordes. Compt. Jar. fol. 41. His Title in his Parchment is, Diplomatica junior et Dux. He sheweth his cause where Rolls of Causas are now kept, was the Antiquity of those Laws, which were converted to Christianity; But those Converts gave themselves up to all Seditions and D de Witter.
MATRI\n
Wickedness, and therefore Edw. 3. Anno regni sui
51. suppried them, and gave the Houle for the safe Keeping the Rolls of all Patents and Grants which had been there Seal'd, and the Records of Chancery. He is called Clerk of the Rolls, Anno 12 Rich. 2. cap. 2. and in Fortesc. cap. 24. And no mater where the Rolls, until 11 Hen. 7. cap. 22. And yet, cap. 24. Effidem, he is also called Clerk. In which receipt, the Tn. Smith, lib. 2. cap. 10. says, he may not unity be called Cofi Archivistum. He hath the bestowing the Office of the Six Clerks, and the Clerk of the Petty-bag, Examiners of the Clerk, and the Clerks of the Chapel. Anno 14. & 15 Hen. 8. cap. 1. See Roll.

Matters of the Chancery (Magistris cancellariarum) are Affidants in this Court to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and Mater of the Rolls. Of these, there are some Ordinary, and someExtraordinary; of Ordinary, there are Twelve, (the Matter of the Rolls being accompt one and the chief) whereas some fit in Court every day throughout, but he is now, and have referred to them (at the Lord Chancellors, or Matter of the Rolls direc- tion) the Interlocutory Reports for fixing Accompes, computing Damages, and the like. They administer Oaths, and take Acknowledgments of Deeds and Recognizances. The Extraordinary do in the Country, by taking Recognizances and Affidavits, Acknowledgments of Deeds, etc., for the Ease of the Subject.

Matter of the Temple. The Founder of the Order of the Temples, and all his Successors, were called Magni Tempri Magistrati, and probably hence he was the Spiritual Guide and Director of the Temple. Ever since the Dissolution of that Order, he is called Matter of the Temple.

Matter of the Wardrobe (Magistrus Gardea) is a great Officer in Court, had, till the Fire of London, Anno 1666, his Habitation belonging to that Office, called the Wardrobe, near Pudding-lot, in London. He has the Charge and Custody of all former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, remaining in the Tower, and all Hangings, Bed, etc., for the King's Houses. He has also the Charge and De- livered of all Velvet or Scarlet allowed for Live- ries, etc. Of this Officer, mention is made Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.

Magius, or Rod or Whip, Indigenus dori, Mattias, corvelea jugum, etc. fallaxis: Gildes de excudio Britan. Sometimes 'tis taken for a Girdle. Matrimonium, i.e. a great Dog which we call a Mastiff. Canis & Malitini per annum for vosse baggie occidentis, Knighton, lib. 2. cap. 15.

Mass, or, Masse, an old decy'd Houle or Wall, the Ruins of a Building. In burgo futur 118 mature, reddant 4. 2. 3. Domeday. Massa, or Masse, in eiderum maturas 60 Denos plus quam ante futurum. Domeday, In Fr. Masse de terre, is a quantity of Ground, containing about four Ongars; with us it is taken for Domicium cum fundo, vel pro fundo cum domicio compositum. Matritius, a great Beam, or Timber fit for Build- ing. Dei ills Materiam & ligna ad omnem necessaria fru & ad Denos suis edituratis. Monastic. 1 Tom. pag. 632.

Matritius, i.e. a Carpenter.

Matrimonium, i.e. a Breakfast. 'Tis mention- ed in a Cufmourn of the Priory of Lives in Suffol. fol. 18. Lactes falsitatem praei nonnumi con cordeo tali, i.e. with fish Provision or Food. In Matrimonium, et in his, in ordine, in frumento, in hominis passage to duplie aemognes, i.e. a double quantity of Bread and Estables.

Matrimonium is sometimes taken for the Inheritance which descends to a Man ex parte Matris, viz. Can noni hereditatis Patrem & Matrimonii sui, etc.

Mating, i.e. a Godmother. Sometimes it significal a Mother-in-law.

Matritia Cistophi, the Mother-Church in the Cathedral, or that Church to which the People go for Sacraments and Matrimony, etc., cap. 13.

Matter in Deed, and Matter of Records, differ thus, (according to Old Nat. Br. fol. 159.) The first seems to be nothing else but some Untruth or Matter of Faith to be proved, though not by any Record.

Matter of Record, is that which may be proved by some Record. For Example; If a Man be sued to in Exemptions, during the Time he was in the King's Wars, this is Matter of Deed, but of Record: And therefore, he that will allege this for himself, must comes before the Sitter facies for Execution be awarded against him; for after that, nothing will serve. In Matter of Deed, all things are allowed in the Process appearing upon the Record. Kitchen, fol. 216. makes also a Difference between Matter of Record, and a Specialty and Nuce Matter, this being so much a Nature of Fact, as either Matter of Deed, or a Specialty, otherwise there called Matter in Deed. Whereby it should seem, that Nuce Matter is a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witnesses, and not either by Record or Specialty in Writings under Seal. Coni.

Mea being compounded of two French Words, Mad and Gre, i.e. Anima unica, signifies, with us as much as, in delight, or in delight of one's Teeth. As, the Wife marrying the Husband, (Littellis, fol. 124.) that is, whether the Husband will or no.

Maul, (Sax. Mann) a kind of great Basket or Hamper, (of Books, or other Merchandize) containing eight Bales, or two Fars. Book of Rates, fol. 2.

Maulpe Thursday, the Thursday before Easter, so called from the Fr. Maupe Sperula, because on that Day it was a Custom to give larger Bounty to those poor Men whose feet the King wash- ed.

Maxims in Law are the Foundations of it, or certain Rules or Positions, which are the Constitu- tions of Reason, and ought not at any Time to be impeached or impugned. As, it is a Maxim, that if a Man have two sons, two Sons by divers Patents, and the one of them pacts the Lands in fact, and die without issue, the other Brother shall have his Heir, etc. See Coke in Litt. fol. 11 & 143.

May, (anciently Mayr, from the Brit. Mair, i.e. Maudere) the Chief Magistrate of a City, as the Lord Mayor of London; Rich. 1. Anno 1189, changed the Baille of London into a Mayor. And, by that Example, King John, Anno 1204, made the Baille of King's Lynn a Mayor, whilst the famous City of Norwich obtained not this Title for her Chief Magistrate, until Anno 1419. See more on this Word in Spelman's Gloss.

Meat-Rents, are certain Rents still so called, but now payable in Money by some Tenants within the Honor of Clan, which heretofore were paid in Meat. The Welsh Men for the Lord's House Rent.

Meat (Medium) signifies the middle between two Extremes, and that either in Time or Dignity, Example of the first; his Action was mean, being the Diffusion made to him, and his Recovery; that is, the
the interim. Of the second, there is Lord Mes or Meine, and Tenante.

Lords mean, mentioned in the Stat. of Amortizing
lands, made temp. Edw. 1. Stat. 3 Hen. 6, 26. (Majors, Majies) a Measure of
Dwelling-House. Stat. Hibernia, 14 Hen. 3, and
21 Hen. 8, cap. 13. In some Places corruptly
called a Majis, and Mylie-place. See Mylie and Majie.

Majors, See Majors.

Majore Blae, (Fr. Majors de Dieu) a House of
God; a Monastery or Religious House. Hospitals
are also called in the Statutes, 2 & 3 Prel. &
26.

Majory (Menjors) according to the 27th Chap-
ter of Mag. Chr. and the Stat. 17 Car. 1, cap. 19,
all Weighers and Majors in this Nation ought to
be the same, and their tolls according to the King's
standard. See 4 Edw. 27, 2 & Menjors. See the
Stat. 22 Car. 2, cap. 8. Which Standard is called in
our Historians, Menjors Regali, and was always
kept in the King's Palaces; and all other Majors
were to be made after the same manner, and in
every City, Market-Town, and other Villages,
it was kept in the Churches.

Menjors. See Anjors.

Also that Wil
lson, of Westminster-Cloth, may be sworn to occupy the Office of Wea
furage truly and indifferently, upon pain, &c.
Articles exhibited to the Lord Mayor of London,
&c. by the Commoners of the City, return to H.
Weighing Women, That certain Letters Pa
tents, whereby some Persons eacly of every
Cloth made certain Money, besides Anjors, called
the Measuring Menjors, may be revoked. Rot. Parl.
11 Hen. 4.

Menjors, Northumberland.

Menjors, certain Measurers or Quantity of Land,
but how much non confiat: 'Tis mentioned in Monn.
Anglic. a Tom. pag 112.

Menjors, (See Menjors) That the Dyes, &c.
says, It is a Bribe or Reward; but it also signifi
that noe or Compensation which is given in an
Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of
equal Value. As in 4 Edw. 3, Thoro de Grat
ney made an Exchange by Deed with Richard Ben
lars and John his Wife; and there 'tis express'd,
'Quod in iis deo debito dedit, from the Word Meed,
which signifies a Reward. See Menjors.

Menjors, and is infirmus manus hominis, i.e. Men
of a mean and base Condition, otherwise called
Men of low Fortunes: Et plures medici manus quos
ex polita custo rescueret sanctus Radulphus de Dasto.

Menjors, Quid, Dou milties medici manus homines,
&c. infirmus manus homo, is a Man of an inferior
Condition.

Menjors, a little Island, i.e. in the middle of
the Water:

Menjors, i.e. of a middle Size, Medius hom
us, a Man of a middle Fortune; Medius Bin, an
Ox of a middle Price.

24) were six Persons, authorized by
that Statute, who (upon any Question risen among
Merchants, touching any unmeritorious Wool,
or undue Packing) might, before the Mayor and Of
ficers of the Staple, upon their Oath, certify and
state the same, to whose Order therein the Par
cles were to give Credence without any Contra
ditions.

Menjors linguis signifies an Enquets empand'd,
whereof the one half consists of Natives or Deni
zens, the other Strangers; and is used in Press,
wherein the one Partie is a Stranger, the other a
Dizen. See the Stat. 28 Edw. 3. cap. 13.—27
enfimul, Stat. 3 cap. 8. and 8 Hen. 6. cap. 25. Be
fore the firth of these Statutes was made, this was
not to be obtained of the King by Grant made to
any Company of Strangers. St. Pl. C. ibid. 3.
cap. 7, and it is called a Party-Jury, Ann 14 Car. 2,
cap. 11. Salomon de Stonford, a Jew, had a Cause
try'd before the Sheriff at Norwich, by a Jury of
Sec probos & litteres hominum & ses leges Judaeus
de Civitate Norwici, Qt. Nort. Palicha 9 Edw. 3.
Judiciorum Rot. 4. & 5. in dolar.

Menjors, Aequitarian, is a Writer, to dis
strain a Lord, for the acquitting a mean Lord from
a Rent, which another claims. Reg. of Writs.
Judic. fo 29 b.

Menjors, Mediterranean Sea, (to called, because it
has its Coirle in the midle of the Earth) is that which
fretches it fell from the West to East, dividing
Europe, Asia and Africa; and mentioned 12 Car. 2,
in the Statute of Tonnage.

Menjors, common in France, was ancienly used for
the mean Profit. As, Annua, diem & medium tempus.
See Flem.

Menjors, (from the Fr. Mejor, i.e. miers) it is
that which Bryden, (ibid. 3. Vr. 2, cap. 5.) calls
Medum, and signifies quarelling, quarrelling or
brawling. Culpeo dictum quam quis immisceo commi
dit, non rixando folem &c pagana. sed impetudine se jec
terae res causas sup velocity, says Symson. Hence our
common Phrase, to meddle with other Folks, Matters.

Menjors, Bryden, ibid. 3 cap. 5. i.e. a sudden
sounding or, and beating one another.

Menjors, See Page. It was called Vaphe by the
Brutus; the Saxons added Odo.

Menjors, (Majors) though an Adjective, yet is it
used substantively, for mere right. Old Nat. Br.
2. To join the Mejor upon the Mejor. See Mej.
Menjors, See Landmar.

Menjors, the Menjors. See Majors.

Menjors, Menjors. See Majors.

Menjors, See Menjors. Mon. Angl. 2 Tom.
219.

Menjors, or Menjors, al. Shigne. (Menjorsum, Fr.
Majors, as the King's Money, Ann 1. Rich. 2, cap. 4.)
i.e. the King's Family, Houhold, or Houhold-
Servants.

Menjors, See Majors.

Menjors, i. e. Manifatissi. From the Saxen
Delina, i. e. predictor; pecoris visum, Camis oppo,
or hind bournum, horum trium frugalum & sumnum solidum,
& sumnum quadrupes repperatur Molde, i.e. Mani
fattissi. Leg. Inc. cap. 20.

Menjors, (See) the Reward and Recompence
due, and given to him that made the Discovery of
any Bribery of Penal Laws committed by another:
The Promoter, or Informer's Fee. See Daf. LL.
Inc. cap. 20.

Menjors, See Tapes.

Menjors inquirendo is a Writer that lay for a se
cond Enquiry, of what Lands or Tenements a Man
died forfeited, where partial Dealing was fulfilled
upon the Writ Dies clausi extremum. Fitz. Not.
Inc. fol. 337.

Menjors are used for certain Obieques or
Remembrances for the Dead, in Injunctions to the
Clergy, 1 Edw. 6.
Penemum, a Family: 'Tis mentioned in Tri- 
urity's Chronicle, p. 677, and in Walfingham, p. 61. 
Fidelitatem & Punctam, rationem turcicam suas in regum 
warren, trentum & scio x radiam mensae, &c. suis reli- 
quos, &c.

Penetrum in old Charters signifies Damage, &c. 
fallit altissim unde mundum cecis debitum, &c. Du 
Cange.

Pentia, from Mend, the Walls of a Castle, 
or other Building) are Houshold or Menial Ser- 
vants; that is, such as live under their Lord or 
Master's roof, or within his ippis, or within his 

Penisa, by this Word is comprehended all that 
Patrimony, or Goods and Necesarrips for our Live- 
lihood; Dominus e propria terra ad mendem 
assignati.

Penituia were such Parishes or Spiritual 
livinges, as were united to the Tables of Religious 
Houses, and were called Menst Benefices among 
the Canons. And in this Sense it is taken when 
we read of Appoyning to a Manor, or tenement.

Penda Auctus — Habitabit in prvdcto ib due centi- 
um capras faciis corpora regum annos, ramos in 
Mane vectos, suis altissimatem, &c. Pat. Parr. 
15 Edw. 1. See Fracavium.

Pentria, man to other, that Prior habet 
manuum armi portantium quum liquumdum signorueningis futuo 
Domini Regis, & quo pullo sibi dives in foro leu 
vendere, nil per hanc. Ev Regiafls de Kytelio. 
Menex, de Corn. 

Pentura Regalis, the King's Standard of the 
Exchequer. Ann 17 Edw. I. cap. 19. See Men- 

Per or Peri: Words which begin or end with 
these Syllables, signify fancy Places.

Perduitalia. (See. Opvpera-sc, i.e. Mer- 
ciumus.) Cond. in his Brit. p. 94. Hence, that 
In the Year 1016, this Land was divided into three 
parts whereof the first part was one, governing it 
by the Laws called Well-Sworn Laws, which con- 
tained these nine Shires, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, 
Berks, Hampshire, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, and 
Devon. The second by the Danes, which was governed 
by the Laws called Deseling, or Daneslaw, and that 
contained these fifteen Shires, York, Derby, Not- 
ingham, Leicest, Lincoln, Nottingham, Breford, 
Bucks, Hants, Essex, Middlesex, Northants, Suffolk, 
Cambrid ger and Huntingdon. The third was govern- 
ed by the Mercians, whose Law was called Mers 
choftiage, comprising their eight. Gloucester, 
Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Chester, Sa- 
lip and Stafford. Out of which three, William the 
Conqueror chose the best, and to them adding six of 
the Northen Laws as he thought good, he or- 
dained these Laws for this Kingdom, some of which 
we are to this day, and we are called the Common 
Law.

Perch. See March.

Percia is used in many Places in the Modem, 
for Ameasments.

Percinonatia Angliae, was anciently used 
for the Custom or Imploy of England. M.S.

Pertex (Pertinacia) signifies the Arbitriment 
or Discretion of the King, Lord or Judge, in pu- 
ishing any Offcnces not directly cenfured by the 
Law. As, to be in the generous Mercy of the King 
(Ann 11 Hen. 6. cap. 2) is to be in Hazzard of 
great Fine or Penalty. See Miteriaria.


Pertham, i.e. a Lake, from the Sc Dope, 

Pertham, monilia veniens merita & meriia. In- 
gulfus, p. 391.

Perth-Mares, tis eis. i.e. Mares Phildam. So 
then the Inhabitants of the Town of Perth were an-
ciently called.

Tamen a Regis Richard merobus illum Jilsum agunt 
Incubati, &c.

Peries seems to be a Corruption of, or a 
Law-French Word for Martyrology. Vide Wil- 
son, 9 Hen. 7. fol. 14 b. For it being asked what was 
meant by Miterigie, the Book says, See of Kalender 
universal in Evangelio de Cophenauram, hic forma Prieg, 
forti das eferus & ne plur. A Church-Kalendar 
or Rubric.

Perthun. See Mithlann.

Perth in the Gr. Minos, i.e. Mednanus, Lat. 
Mithraeum, of Herring is Five hundred, the Helf 
of a Thousand.

Perunus. See Mithlannig.

Perins or Perins (Medius, Fr. Meint.) signifies 
him that is Lord of a Manor, and has Tenants hold- 
ing of him, yet holds himself of a Superior Lord. 
And therefore it seems to be properly deceived 
from the Fr. Meint, i.e. Minor not; because his 
Tenure is derived from another, from whom he 
receives the Rent he holds of his Tenant to a Man 
Lord, and hath other Vassals or Tenants under 
him, for whom he is to answer to his Lord. Flatta, 
5. 5. Par. 2. P. 6. 

Peris also signifies a Weir which lies there 
where is Lord Meis and Tenant, the Tenant holding 
of the Meis by the same Services whereby the Meis 
held the Lord of the Meis, and the Tenant of the 
Mies is distanced by the Superior Lord for that his 
Service or Rent which is due to the Mies. Eire. 

Peristyle (Medius, Fr. Meint. i.e. Tenor-
flous.) signifies the Right or Condition of the Meis; 
96, the Meis is extinct. Old. Nat. Br. fol. 44. 
and Kithcin, fol. 147. Meditate tenant Feudal, quam 
pro diuita persona deureminter inter Dominum & Tenere, 
et de motu suo teneat omnes fojus, multis acto non 
Cumbinary of Normandy.

Peristyle, from Meis, is the chief Servant in 
Husbandry, now called a Bailiff in some Places, 
whole Office is to look into the Grounds to see that 
no Damage be done. We read of the Meis, 2 Tom. 
832. conciles, &c. et tractit in Berfiede habet 
sum proprin impumus & Meisfinium, &c.

Peristyle also signifies a Flower or Harvester.

Peristyle. See M. Peregrine.

Perthenger of the Exchequer, is an Office 
where some are four in that Court, who are 
Prisories attending the Lord Treasurer, to car- 
ry his Letters and Receipts. See Purfurfine.

Percio Thane signifies a Priest. The Same called 
every Man Thane, who was above the common 
Rank; so Merlin Thane, who was said Maist, 
and Wopuler Thane, was a peculiar Man of 
Quality.

Perstvanized, i.e. Frisbyer.

Perstuzage, (Mufegamn) a Dwelling House, (Hu-
ismoes eis habitationem sum aulium sunt captae a legibus in ejus 
non duem tabernt.) but, that Name may also 
be a Cartilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a House, a 
Shop, a Mill, a Cottage, a Toft, &c. A Par-
cel of a Miesfinium. Bredin. lib. 7. cap. 29. Foman, 
lib. 154. fol. 507. and they may be demanded by the 
Single Names of the Miesfiniums in Scotland, signifies 
(a 

Perstum, i.e. a Lake, from the Sec Dope, 

Perstum, monilia veniens merita & merit.
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cording to Speke, the principal House, or Dwelling-Place within a Manor, which we call the Manor-House, and fomé, the Site. A Practise lies not of Dining, but de Mulino: Coke on Litt. cap. 5.

Minerval (Canisius & Mercurius, as a tract de dictis seriatim in Manutrito prædicati servtorum, Ky-\n
Ry's Pla. Parl. fol. 391.

Muffin, only. Milliner, Man-corn, Wheat and Soy mingled together. &c. non Wafen Maistrat, fra-\n
medial, medibium, filgriff et equi grüis in Vind. Pat. 1 Edw. 3. Pat. 1 m. 6. qd. Milline Muffine.

Muffetab. (Sac.) Clarissimus callidus, A Tribute or Rent paid in VIctualls; A Thing usual of old, as well with the King's Teasants as others, till Henry the 8th's Time, who Changed it into Money, Sac. Dix. 6.

Muffet. See Muffner.

Muffeliglin, (althoi, Muffeliglin,) A kind of Drink made of Wort, Herbs, Spie, and Honey boiled together, most used in War; mention'd in the Act for Excise, 15 Cor. 2. cap. 9.

Muff, anciently used for a Mery or Mough, as one to drink in a Barn, See Manes Fenus, and to this Day in some Parts of England, they say, My the Corn, i.e. put it on an Heap in the Barn. Muff, the same with Misher, a little white Loaf: Compend de prædicto privato praebendo, nisi Capparisi-\n
tus sibi frons cœtis Michis. Da Cana.

Mufft, a sort of white Loaves, paid as Rent in some Manors. Una Mica, one white Loaf. Reg. de Raleigh in Sm. Nat.

Muffinglin, i.e. with three: From the Saxon CUS, with, and TPnsa, three: 3d. aestus misceli-\n
atar good poverti cum qui pamem Dominus nisi fregit, Latine est midhithina 12. i. e. with three times 12, Leg. Excised at Wanstah, cap. 15.

Muffeliner, (Alas 1. cap. 24.) A kind of Cover, whereof Sail-Cloths and other Furniture for Ships are made. While (Mullare) is the Distance or Length of one thousand Paces, otherwise described to contain eight Furlongs, and every Furlong to contain for-\nyr Lugs or Poles, and every Pole fifteen Foot and a half. Anno 35. Eliz. cap. 6. centuria. See Rights.

Military, i.e. to be Knighted, or. Rex por Angliam frati præclarum, Et si qui hibernum unde milita-\n
ter addestum apud Vindolacentum, Gt. Mact. Wefum. pag. 118.

Military, (Late,) the Implements and Furniture for War, mentioned 15 Cor. 2. cap. 2.

Military, in Multitia approbatv, one who twice or\n

twoe approved himself in Military Service: Tin found in, S. oft. of Minutest, 1347, cap. 4.

Military, (Anno 7 Jac. cap. 139.) a French to convey Water to, or from a Mill: Relearning a Mill-\n
est. An usual Word in Conveyances in Devon-\n
shre.

Mineral Courts, (Curia Minerariae,) are particu-\n
lar Courts for regulating the Affairs of Lead-Mines, as Stereoty Courts are for Tin. See Gtj.

Minummings, or Minunments, (Minunmentia, from Minunmento:) are the Evidence or Writings, whereby a Man is enabled to defend the Title of his Estate. Anno 8 Rich. 2. cap. 8. and 35 Hen. 6. fol. 27. b. Wngfird. i.e. this, Word Minummum includes all manner of Evidences. See Minunmen, Mithun.

Minifri Reis, extend to the judges of the Realm, as well as to those that have Ministerial Offices. 2 Iht. fol. 208.

Minores, Priores Minutis, of the Order, of St. Francis, so called, because they had no Prior, but washed each other's Feet. They entrenched very much in the Year 1279. Matt. Wefum. 1279.

Minutery (Canisius & Mercurius,) as it seems to be compounded of the French Main, i.e. Minus and Ouer, i.e. capitr, and to signify some Treasurs or Office committed by a Man's Handy-work in the Forell, as an Engine to catch Deer. British (cap. 492) uses the Word Minuntry, to manage Lands; and cap. 62. Minun-cur, for Handy-work.

Minifrel, (Minifre lus & Mensrales, from the French Mensriel,) a Musician, a Fiddler or Piper, mentioned 3 Hen. 4. cap. 29. Pat. 24 April, 9 Ed. 1. Qud Mercuriis & Minifrelli prædicati per se forest & efe debeat omnium corporum & sua communitatis perpetua, Sec. Upon a so Warrant, 14 Hen. 7. Laurentius De\n

minio de Duro domat, et omne Minifrelli ius \n

Clauisatione Civitatis & infra Civitatem manentes, vel effici ibidem exercitio debet contra eum inigo vel Ser-\n

nefio sive apud Civitatem, et Filium Nativitatis S. Jo-\n

banae Baptista annamatis, & debent sibi ad filium Fe-\n

lium pauper Lagenus vitæ & annum Lancastriae & infero\n

quirius eorum habere sibi quantum de quantum et omnem chalum, & adilium filiam, & Sbbie de quolibet Meretricie in-\n

fra Comitum Civitates, & infra Civitatem manentes, & adilium sibi quantum Deorum, per annum ad Filium prædictionem, & Ad where by the Star. 39 Eliz. cap. 4. Fiddlers are declared to be Rogues, yet there is a Proviso therein, exempting those in Church, licensed by Dutem of Dutem. The Mu-


sicarum de England, incorporated by King Charles 2. Anno 1570. V. Clav. 9 Edw. 2. M. 26. Devis, an Ordinance first mentioned periculum & Mensriale-


jon. It was usual for these Minifrels, not only to di-\n

vert Princes, and the Nobility, with Sports, but also with Musical Instruments, and with Flattering Song, in the Praise of them and their Ancesters, which may be seen in these Verses:

Principis a facie, utrum celeberrimo arte,
Affertur minus, ardua quoque dum decurvis,
Hic verberatae reprehendis sublevatis ijs,
Inde Rex Regem, prodigii, Homine anamneseus,
Qui vigor et virtus exultat in aetherial fames,
Inde virtutis, qui visus sula parentis,
Hic in Articulis, patrem Rupinam horem,
Agna, solidae extant utraque, 
Iesus, non premar pater eunum patrem,
Corda gigas, aquas facies, Luminis aju
Scopina Nifois, &c.

The Office and Power of the King of the Min-\n

rettes, is mentioned in the Manutrito, 1 Tom. p. 375.

Mif, is the Place where the King's Coin is coined, be it Gold or Silver, which now is, and long has been in the Tower of London. Though it appear by divers Statutes, that in ancient Times the Mint has also been at Caleis, and other Places. Anno 21 R. 2. cap. 16. and 9 H. S. Stat. 1. cap. 5. The particular Offices belonging to the Mint, see in Gowle's Interpreter, verbo Mint.

Minute Dirites, (Minutes five minutes decima,) small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, so of Wool, Lamb, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Herbs, Needles, Eggs, Honey, See 2 P. 1 lef. fol. 649. and Vidal and Tindal's Table, Bills 21. 189. where the Title of Wood was adjudged to be mi-\n


Sec.
When King Charles the First succeeded him in that
Principality.
Mife signifies likewise a Tribute or Fine of Three
thousand Marks, which the Inhabitants of the
County Palatine of Clether paid at the Change of
every Prince, to the said Palatine, for the Enjoying of
their Liberty.
In a Writ of Right, that is termed a Mife which
in all other Actions is called an Issue; so that, To
join the Mife upon the Meer, is as much as to say, To
join the Mife upon the clear Right, i.e. to join upon
this Point, Whether has the more Right, the
Tenant or the Defendant.
Mises are also taken for the Profits of Lands, some
for Taxes, or Tallyage, and sometimes for
Expeneses or Costs.
An Act 16 & 17. c. 26. it is ordained, That
Mises shall have all such Affairs and Profits of
their Lands, as they have had in Estates
paff, &c.
Mife enim dexter praetulit, quod est
pugna fraterna sibilat, inquinat, Ceterna Patinsas
bodas actae constat Comitis impendam, i.e. Three
thousand Marks for that County. And at Clether
they have a Miser-Bek, which every Town and
Village in the County is rated what to pay towards
the Nine.
Sometimes Mises are taken for Taxes, or Tal-
Iage, in 16 Edw. 3. c. 9. Sometimes for Affair
or Expenses; as, pro missis & collagens, for Costs and
Charges in the Entries of Judgments in personal
Affaires.
Mises is also a Word of Art, appropriated to
a Writ of Right, so called, because both Parties
have put themselves upon the mere Right, to be
tried upon the Grand Affair, or by Battel; so as
that which in all other Actions is called an Issue,
in a Writ of Right is called a Mife. But, in a
Writ of Right, if a collateral Point be tried, there
it is called an Issue; and is derived from misum,
because the whole Cause is put upon this Point.
Cases in Little, fol. 204. b. Anon 37 Edw. 3. c. 16. To
join the Mife upon the Meer, is as much as to say,
To join the Mife upon the clear Right; and that more
plainly, to join this Point upon that Point, Whether has the
more Right, the Tenant or Defendant.
Mife is sometimes used for a Participle, for ca
put upon. Coke's Rep. Saffron's Case; and some-
times corruptly for Misde, a Measiche or Ten-
ment: As a Mife-blite in some Manafort is taken to
be such a Measiche or Tenment as makes the
Lord a Heriot at the Death of its Owner. 4 Inst.
fol. 548. which, in our French, is written Meis.
Cosis Endenture tenentique que consequent, Terres de Due-
hommes tieuses de Peloton, de Fier Court de Stouford au Meis,
& ses acres de terre, &c. 4 Dec. 14 Edw. 3. pages
William Andrew, Baronet.
Anon 1254. Eleuth. sanai filiuni ab Adi Mielli, &
Eleuth. Senel, Maria in prope Adi Mielli unc balsam
vix necessaria,
Suffrabilis, an unjust Accusation.
Suffice is the Name and first Word of one of
the Penticostal Plans, most commonly that which
the Ordinary gives to such guilty Malefactors,
as have the Benefit of the Clergy allowed by Law;
and it is usually called the Psalm of Mercy.
Misseria is used for an Arbitrary Aperci-
ment or Punishment imposed on any Person for an
Offence. For where the Plaintiff or Defendant
in any Action is amerced, the Entry is always
made in miseria, &c. And is called Misericor-
dia (as Pisc. Horae 57. Nat. Br. fol. 74) for that
in
it ought to be but small, and less than the Offence, according to the Tenor of Magnus Charta, cap. 14. Therefore, if a Man be reaLunably a
mcered in a Court not of Record, as in a Court Baron, &c. there is a Word called Moderate Mi-
ercruine or moderate. The Lord, or his Bailiff, considering them, that they take Moderate Amise-
ments, according to the Quality of the Fault. Exem
ences mercedes Damni Regis (says Glanville) is a
quis per juramentum legatum in honorem de vexatio,
remus americanis dit, ne aliquid de suo beneficio con-
tenatim usitatt. And again, Multa tenes et diffl, quod
longissima imperatur mericercordia; greviores enim
multaes Finis omnium, argentum, redempitiones. See
Glauco, pag. 75. &. And see Moderate Mercercordia.
We shall be in the great Mercy of the King.
Westmore. 1. cap. 15.
Mercercordia Communis, is when a Fine is let
on the whole Country or Hundred. Mon. Angl.
1. Tom. pag. 976. A de meraro ac de communis Mer-
ercordinus quando comigeret, videlicet Comites & Han-
drde serue nullae veloc eliquam subjiciatur mortis, &c.
Mercercordia quod excusis illis; at, where a Man is
accused of a Crime, and fails in his Defence or
Purgation. Et si completis et in emundandam milie-
venit, fit in Eissipeto pleata Lex. Canum. 78. apud
Broketharnes.
Miseria, Mildenfes or Trepassy. — Turly to
enquire of all Parriphires and Mifeifans. 2. Patt.
Clerk. 459. And Miserfes, a Trepassy. Trepassy. 2. Inf.
fell. 157.
Misbering. Ei de esse quae de amerciatricum; quae
ueres et amerciae sev juris in amerciae sev juris in
vocatu, et invariae. Reuouosam utam & confirmu-
imus Privilegio antiquorum Regum, atque de reversionem
Domina, minister perpetae Virginis Maria Sacellae ber-
ordulis. Sandallanumque Virginum, omnibusque fuitis ishi-
dem Affiliation in bona possession Monasterii, Sacach &
Basingtores, quam in terra et a quo aquo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a quo a qu
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taylor, for the receiving and safe keeping of a Fenton, or other Officer committed by the said Justice. See Table of Reg. of Writs, for other Uses and Applications of this Writ.


A Wond-Mill, Milendum aetorum, & cetera. 

A Water-Mill, Milendum eacalum & octonum. 

A Millendrum aetorum, & octonum. 

A Millendrum aetorum, & cetera. 

A Water-Mill, Milendum aetorum, & octonum. 

A Water-Mill, Milendum aetorum, & octonum. 

A Water-Mill, Milendum aetorum, & octonum.
in Cities. In Latin they were called Monasteries, for the fame Reason affirmed. They were divided into three Ranks: Cardinali in, e. c. a Society living in Common under the Government of a single Person, who was vested in certain Rules, and was entitled afterwards called Regulars, Ancorists, or Ermites, were those who lived in the Wilderness upon stale Bread and Water. St. Jerome tells us that of these, Paulus fuit Abbot, Antonius Ilebrator, Johannes Baptista princeps: But Scaliger was of Opinion, that Paul was the First. Surauna were Monks who lived under no Rule, but wandered in the World.

Nodnolosy, (from the Gr. Μοναχος, Ones, and ὄνος, in a Cave, or a Desert) is an Abbeys of the King by his Grant, Commissiou, or otherwise, to any Person or Persons, of or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of any Thing, whereby any Person or Persons are restrained of any Freedom or Liberty that they had before, or hindered in their lawful Trade; which is declared illegal by 21 Jac. cap. 3, except in some particular Cafes, which are in 3 Inst. fol. 189.

Monutis de Denu (i. e. thewinning of one’s Right) signifies a Weir or Hilling out of Caneyery, to be restored to Lands or Tenements that in deed are mine in Right, though by some Office found to be in Possession of one lately dead. See Stumpt. Priv. & St. C. & Cates’s Rep. i. 4. fol. 54. Wateris of the Colter’s Cafe.

Montfraserum is a Weir that lies for Tenants that hold solely by Charter in ancient Demi, being unpaid for the Payment of any Toll or impoision, contrary to the Liberty which they do or should enjoy. Fis. Nat. Br. fol. 14.

Montfris is sometimes taken for the Box in which Relics are kept. Rom. Rome. Monatris cwm aviditis St. Petri, Cr. Monatris. 3 Tom. pag. 17g. Montfris is also taken for what we call corruptly morning Soldiers, viz. Anno micatus ves. Grad. and armamentum & triuddum bumas ad armas & ad Montfris suos Manufacturas ac cordem. Du Cange.

South, or Southe, (sax. Monsthe) shall be understood to consist of twenty-eight Days. See Cates, lib. 6. fol. 61. b. and C. Kalendar-monst.

Boot (from the Sax. Worr, To treat or hand on) is well understood at the Ins of Court to be that Exercise or Argument of Cafe, which young Barwaters and Students perform at certain Times, for the better enabling them for Practice and Defence of their Clauses. The Place where Mont-Cafe were argued, was anciently called a Mont-Hall, from the Sax. Worr-Eal. In the Ins of Court there is a Bailiff or Surveyor of the Monsthe, who is yearly chosen by the Bench, to appoint the Montmen for the Ins of Chancery, and to keep Account of the Performance of Exercises both there and in the House. See Orig. Jurisdict., fol. 312.

Westpho-Court: So the Hundred Court of Bingham in Nottinghamshire is called, and the Place where ’tis held is called the Montenpoer, Actis of Nottinghamshire, fol. 71. 92.

Montmen, are those that argue Readers Cafes (called allo Mont-Cafe) in the House of Chancery, both in Terms and in Vacations. Cates’s Rep. 3 Par. fol. 4 Praemia.

Soba, a Moor, or more barren and improvable Ground than a Marsh. 1 Inst. fol. 5. a. ’Tis derived from the Sax. Wors, i. e. Moors. It signifies also Moorland. See Sobra. Ulgra ad Oros, i. e. Ulgra in Momb & montum pluvium. Montmor. 2 Tom. pag. 50. 52.


MONA, ina. — De quadrata plastra Morale muflia & eaulis in quadrat. Munt. Angl. 4 Par. fol. 505. b. A watery or boggy Moor; for such in Lancashire they call Mistle to this Day. Morra is also used in the same Sense. 3 Monat. fol. 70. a.

Monatirum, a Sort of Drink formerly used here. In many quads. Morat, &c. Hr. Huntingdon, 1. 6. Morn, or Bemontarum in veg, signifies as much as He demay; because the Party goes not forward in Pleading, but rests or abides upon the Judgments of the Court in this Point, who deliberate, and take Time to argue and advise thereupon. Whenever the Counsell Learned of the Party is of Opinion, that the Court or Plea of the adverse Party is insufficient in Law, then he demays, or abides in Law, and refers the same to the Judgment of the Court. Cols on Battel. fol. 71. b. See Demayor.

Mogambua, Morby in Cumberland. Mogambua was a Sort of brown Cloth, mentioned by Matt. Paris, Ann. 1558, with which they made Capa. Ponte omni Laudinum cum 20 equariatus, cuyis familia collaretis 8 capitis, 25 clasius & 5 manutientis de opibus Murcianum & morban redimimur.

Morgamahana, from the Sax. Morgenen, the Morning, and Tisen, to give, i. e. the Gift on the Wedding Day. Se poniti oraurum sem jucunda vixi, decem & maritalissimam, ianau, cunctau instrumentis, vel effembris exhibitionem or et traditione perpetuum liberam & Mogamahana. Ficta, in Lat. H. cap. 70. a. Her Dowry. In some Books this writ Morigamahana. In Leg. Camit et duprbrum: his writ Morigtena, cap. 99. In Leg. Hen. 11. cap. 70. inis, 'in Morigirico. It signifies literally Day of Matrimony, and is a Name we now call Day, or that Gift which the Husband presents to his Wife on the Wedding Day, from the Sax-Morgenen, Aurora, and Civis, Dar; and was usually the fourth Part of his personal Estate; nor here, but amongst the Cates. Du Cange.

Mozaim is all one in Signification with the French Monis, i. e. Cafe, a Head-piece, and that from the Italian Monza. Ann. 4. & 5. Phil. & Mor. cap. 2. and we now call Day, or that Gift which the Husband presents to his Wife on the Wedding Day, from the Sax-Morgenen, Aurora, and Civis, Dar; and was usually the fourth Part of his personal Estate; nor here, but amongst the Cates. Du Cange.

Mozaimon, Season in December.

Mozaimis, i. e. the Wool of Sheep deal with the Moze. Longa per recutitum cum pollibus, Mozau mortuaria, i. e. the Wool of sick Sheep, and of those dead with the Mor. Ficta, lib. 2. p. 79. par. 6.


Mozairia. See Morst. In capi tis or pollitis per cap. innumeros Moralin & aquamin. Monat. 1 Tom. pag. 64.

Mozairia, see in Causas.

Mozaitre, a small Parcell or Bait of Land. Et senu Morfillium terre inquit fortitudinem, Charsa 11 Hen. 3. par. 1. m. 32.

Mozaitre terre, a small Parcell of Land. Mat. Par. pag. 45. fol. 70. 90. & 30. Tom. pag. 20.

Mozailing, a Sort of Butchery to call, which was used in the Prick. Garments. Eparcamen quadrupes.


MORGAGE (Mortuum quaestionem vel Morganiam) from the French Mort, i.e. Mort, and Gage, i.e. Pignus, signifies a Pawn of Land or Tenement, of any movable Thing laid or bound for Money borrowed, peremptorily to be paid the Creditor for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed on. And the Creditor holding such Land on such Agreement is in the mean Time called Tannor in Mortgage. Gammalius (lib. 10. cap. 6.) defines it thus; Mortuum quaestionem dictum est, inquit friusum vel venditatum interiorem percepti in nullis se acquiantur. Thus it is called a Dead Gage, because whatsoever Profit it yields, yet it repletes not it feal by yielding such Profit, except the whole Sum borrowed be likewise paid at the Day, the Mortgage by Covenant being to receive the Reches till Default of Payment. He that lays this Pawn or Gage, is called the Tannor in Mortgerage, the Money being lent. This, if it contain excessive Usury, is prohibited, Anno 37 Hen. 8. cap. 9. But I rather think 'tis called Morganages, because, if the Money is not paid at the Day, the Land mortises to the Debtor, and is in that Respect, as if Conferred to the Creditor who does convey the Land, not for Usus, but for Nullaigium and Principal, and Brevissimum.

In the Irish Canons 'tis called Precentum sulpulibis, and Sedultum, viz. Osne Compe sulpulibis habens in juree dominum & eum & usitandum & usu et usitandum et tenetur; i.e. Canon Hibern. lib. 19. c. 6. And in another Place, Regos principem dei, i.e. the Bishop, or Benefactor ejus, & regos amissivum precentum ejus & jussivum Commissis.

MORTIFICATION is a rebellious Sort of Mule-flogs in the North of England, that live by Roberby and Rapine; not unlike the Turks of Ireland, Buccaneers in Jamaica, or Bandits in Italy; for Supremation of whom, the Statutes 3 Jac. cap. 1. 27 Jac. cap. 1. and 1 Car. 2. cap. 23. were made.

Most-bell, the Bell so called, which was used by the English 3000 to call People together to the Court, Doct flaus pasflis campis quod anglicis vocat Most bell, concors amici & invicem quid anglici dicunt. Doct sic. concors amici & concors populi, Lgg. Edw. Conf. cap. 59.

MORTIS. (Mota, Sex. Genere) a Court, Pica, or Convention; as Mota de Hertford, i.e. Curia Regis Cum Sua Signatura.

MORTIS. Charita Matildis. Imago Dei. Actis Par. p. 87. 91. Cloth. fol. 1, 2; Morton, n. von Moulon of Gloucester, Countess of Hereford &低头 et Mota Herefordiae cum in Cloacho in Feudo & Hereditate. Of this there were several Kinds, a Munitaingen:name, Solignoem, Strebegoem, Dunh. Dunbogdoret, Muntrigorn, Illignogeorn, Illignogerum, &c.

Hence to Mota, or Mort, i.e. to Plead: And in Scotland they call it Thomne, as, the Mota nullius x unius, t. e. Mot placenti de Sua. But we may now of Worshipsafford the Word Mort, to that Right, for pleading and arguing Caes, which young Students use in the Ius of Court and Chancellor.

Mora was sometimes used for a Forthel or Cattle. or the Sire or Place where Cattle Cattle died; as Torni de London, & Mota de Windfor. Charita passa Superb. Reges & Regem. Duces pacem Regem. See Mort.

Mora does also signify a Standing Water, as a deep Place in the River, or Water excommunicated, or Ease of Dwelling-house. Hwce supermssio est mors, qua praeditis Regem tradidit praef. Toma.
the Being or Condition of a Muller or lawful Ilfrac. Eait a memore to que Obhert parle escenclle Reynald de Afflete en Baffdale; le quale e bro entaff lill, en ne jair que le dit Reynald e en lui a et fait beiet a tout jour; le quale Reynald en generre Simon de Afflete en Mulieres; le quale Simon er-gendre Alis, Agnes & Margerie en Mullerie. MS

Muller's, Cocke or Riches of Hay. Staint, quod go Richard of Harrowes esceffil. Wilde, de Suton pro Hymago & service su taxum ille murer nmng. in Suton, una cum Myngage, & pertin. — diffiliu victuums & herbelae seu atque unam Stacionum ad yrnanam & unam Stacionem ad jenam quadragesimalen. & unam Stacionem ad Meris, & sanctaficat per unam dicion cum unu hominem & sancta. bunt cum uno homine per unum dicem in Africa — er sanctaficat unum hominem ad boudan, patris & cura- bunt alia praeta cum una Carella quiunque sancita sunt plina in Curiam in Suton, & sanctaficat unum hominem ad fastidium Mullonesiani cumque perfec- tor & sanctaficat unum precator aquenmum, cum sonum hominem, fel. pro ad timum ilorum proprium & quantum ad innum Diamini, & sanctaficat bumanum per unum dicion cum una Carella, & sanctaficat unum hominem per unum dicion ad fastidium Meyras in Grangia. Tot annu Sancta, & Sancta in Suton Dumina Henrico de Harrowes, & Patres Tho Wallis in Arne.

Muller of a Place to build a Water-Mill. Et quantum praecipium, seu flagrum maledicte sicut ubrius defensio in aquam rivulum, & ossum Mul- lium ad fastidium, hodie Molendinum. Mon.

2 Tom. pag. 524.

Bulta, or Mullutia Episcopi, is derived from Mullés; for that it was a Fine, or final Satisfaction given by the King of the Bishops, that they might have Power to make their last Wills and Testaments, and to have the Probat of other Mens, and the granting Administrations. See 3 Inst. fol. 591.

Multiplication (Multiplora,) Multiplying, or Augmenting. It is obtained into in Multiplication. That name from the first is used to multiply God's Silver, nay use the Craft of Multiplica- tion, and if it any the same, he shall must the Pain of Felicity. Anno 7 Hen. 4. cap. 4. Which Statute was made upon a Preoccupation that some Persons skillful in Chimistry could multiply or augment those Metals by Elision, or other Ingredients, and change other Metals into very Gold or Silver. For Letters Patent were granted by Henry the Sixth to certain Persons (two undercoek to perform the same, and to find out the Philosopher's Stone,) to free them from the Penalty in the said Statute. Ret. Pot. 54 Hen. 4. m. 13. Cite. 3 Inst. fol. 74.

Multitude (Multurae) must (according to some Authors) be ten Persons or more; but Sir Edward Coke lays, he could never read it restrained by the Common Law to any certain Number, but left to the Discretion of the Judges. Cite in Litt. fol. 257.

A Multu festivi, or à Mixure ad Majors, is an Argument often used by Littlenose: The Force of it was this: It is he in a Footnote putting a new Right, which more is it for the Restitution of an ancient Right, &. Cite in Litt. fol. 253. a. and 260. a.

Mullonesian, and Mullonesian, Muttons, or rather Westerns. &e. Non officia molesti. De mort. cit. 69, de mortuis 17, de bonis 10, de Moltonis 281, de Harrius & moribus 107, de Hugens 131, de Aggis 100, de Foris 33, de Harrii 166, d

Muller's or Mulleris. (Cite in Litt. fol. 352.)
reliable Toll, to be taken of every Cart or Horsing laden into a City or Town, for the building or repairing the Walls of it for the Safeguard of the Inhabitants; and the same either by Grant or Per

Burlington, the City-Wall. Hooesing, &c. pag. 392.

Burlington castle, in the Life of King Stephen.

Burder, (Murder,) from the Sax. Wycht, which some have to signify a violent Death; and whence the barbarians &c. and from.

Sometimes the Saxons expressed it by Wychtce, and Wychts, a deadly Work; in French Mourdre, in Spanish Matarre, in English Murder: A Word in use long before the Reign of Carovertus: but I cannot find that the Sax.

Wycht signifies a violent Death, but generally more among us. It is taken for a wilful and felonious killing another upon brevis, or impulsi, when it may be evidently proved there was formerly some ill Will: implied, when one kills another suddenly, having nothing to fear, or with a fatal Design, &c. or such like. Gram. Inst. of Peace, cap. 14. Edw. 3. cap. 8. Perpeus in this has a rudiment of the name Ditches and Fences are still called in some parts of England.

Bundy, r. Peace

Bundeburh, (Bundeburh,) from the Sax. Bund, i.e. Tawd, and Bund, or(i.e. founding), a receiving into Favour and Protection, Phippin, — Aquemaker Rest — ut unum et id supra- scriptum manumissionem jubaverit Mundeburh, ut immo- mastatis tuisius recipiencia. Preuues de l'Hift. de Courtes de Goven, pag. 57.

Bunimment, Burth, (Monument,) in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Cathedrs, Colleges, or such like, is a Houle or little Room of Strength purposely made for keeping the Seals, Evidences, Charters, &c. of such Churches, College, &c. Such Evidences being called Monument, corruptly Muniments, from Moni, To defend; because Inheritances and Possessions are defended by them. 3 Par. Law. pag. 177.


Buniments, see Monumenta. See Evidences of Monuments. See Charter.

Buniments, are the Grants or Charters of Kings and Princes to Churches, so called because cum in munimentis against all those who might deprive them of those Privileges.

Buniments, are expressed in the Consecrated Bread, out of which a little Piece is taken for a Communicant. Infulor &c. Ewre Sacriificium quod nos dictum Munus Ecclesiatum, &c. Mon. 2 Tom. pag. 336.

Bunage (Murage, Ann. 3 Edw. 1. cap. 30.) is
NANNAUTANUM. In quo uberrimis omnium Abitati 
& Continenti, napa magna pius ista: Terentium fame 
quod est in notis. S. Edwari. Germ. ad ingredient 
& Nananum in cedem, &. Carri Rogeri 
Bonivalet Colmanarii Oxon. ad Otives, in 
Reg. Caroli. Off. 159. Probably from the 
French Montana, To give or gain Sein or Sublil 
ion of.

NAPLES, (A Doug 3, &c. 6.) (from the Ital. 
Napoporia, i.e. Litt輩ra dimostrativa.) We may cal 
it Litter Club, or Handbold Linnen.

NARRATO, a Pleader, or Sergeant at Law. Et 
fiendum quad quidem Wilhelmus Lexil mile his in 
Cura protesta & auditu Juxta, suino impero 
dicto cedem Deo iste Nannotarii rediret Perti 
in Affilia predicta placentis, &c. Hill. 16 Edw. 3. 
in Socie. Anciently Servorum Narrarius was tied for 
the name of the Port at 
Oxford in Suffolk. From the Saxon Nante, Pro 
mitterunt.

NATALIS, i.e. the State and Condition of a Man. 
Si qui de humidea accipitur, & Lem fe pungere se 
secundo Natalia sum. Leg. H. 1. cap. 64.

NAPHTHY, num dicth Philip. de avocy, 
nehimrsea fai de letere pere pansion aliqua talis 
perfecliam in eum an citram at non docre 
um, que nuncor Naphy, Charta 55 Hen. 3. 
m. 6. Perhaps from the Sax. Natl, i.e. Lead 
nels; and so it might signify the fame with Lait 
nt.

NATUM, certa, sunt (26 etiam liberi) qui 
terram in suo Naturam; et eis Nativrorum juris 
tromanum. Speim.

NATIVI DE SEPITE. 3. c. Nativus de Sipite 
quadrum cum in uniusetat de Sipite nullum def 
junssum in Oxon. El. Survey of the Dutty of 
Cernul, where there is also Mention of Nativus 
Gaudium. The first were Villains or Bondmen 
by Birth or Stock. The other by Contract or Co 
trahere. Servit, eum in aliis emancipatus, aliis 
redemptione, aliis suo vol: alterius desini.

N. Hen. 1. cap. 76. And in Cernul it was a 
Custum, that if a Freeman married Nativus, and 
brought her ad litteram tenementum & liberam ter 
sehen, and had two Daughters, one of them was free, 
and the other a Villain. Bruffen, ib. 4. 21. 32.

NATIVITAS, i.e. Servitude. Si nativi negent 
Domino Nativarum faum, sump, Bondagum. The 
Word is often mentioned in the Laws of William I.

NATIVITAS, (Nativity) Birth. Calling the Na 
tivity, or by Calculation seeing to know how long 
the Queen should live, &c. made Felony. Anno 
13 Eiz, cap. 2. Nativatus was anciently taken for 
Bondage, or Plebians. Terram, quam Nativus fae 
reversum de se in Nativitate. Mon. Ang. 2. Par 
fol. 643. 3.

Nato habiendo was a Writ that lay to the 
Sheriff for a Lord, whose Villain claimed for his 
Inheritance was run from him, for the apprehen 
ding and restoring him to his Lord. Reg. of Writs, 

NATIVUS, quae natus est servus, &e dis fratet 
ab eo quae seremari passus est. Servus enim ali 
Bonsoli disstit, etsi non natura, de Nativitis, Bondi 
quae sunt qui passuui vixiti in subfiantur in servit 
um, male & nomen, nam Boll, anglice salmo, 
Bondi quae aferri non capiunt. De Nativis ian 
Ggg.
soper. Villani, fiut qui glehe afscripti villam valorem
Dominicum, nee entre locet, fue Dominii licentia. Spelm.
Fides Chart. Rich. 2. qui amos manumissit a Bondagio
suom. Herfor. Walfingham, pag. 234 — quod
fi est ob officium alium in praefer Burgae maris meo
in eo tempore, &c. est in praddis Gisle &
Rothe & Scott cum eisdem Burgolesinum
fuerit per annum annum &c. anno diei fine Calumnia, de
residuo nim potest scripta in Domini for, sed in eisdem Burg
liber permanem. Charte Hen. 3 Burgundiorum Mun-
gumer.

Naturalization, (Naturalizatio) is when an
 Alien born is made the King's Natural Subject.
See Denizen.

Ratification, was that Duty which was incumbent
on the Tenant, to carry his Lord's Goods in a
Ship: Liber fini ab omnis Caravagi, Navagio, &c.
Mon. 1 Tom. 322.

Sabbat Crittens, is that Part of the Church
where the Common People sit, which being the
longest Part is called: Quod camera eae sive navia
sit navicula cum sive sequae. Fleta, lib. 5, cap. 5.
par. 39.

Sacrament, is a writ that lieth for the
Plain-tiff, for or upon him that hath an Action of
Detain Profeund depending in the Common Bench,
and that the Bishop will deliver the Clerk of the
Defendant during the Suit between them; which
Writ must be filed within six Months after the
Avoidance, because after the six Months the Bisho-
upon may present by Laint. Reg. of Writs, fol. 31.

Stat-Knit, (See) Tena Villanum, Land let or
granted out to the Yeomanry. Ex Vet. Charta.

Negro Pregnant (Negro Prægravidus), is a
Negro, which implies or brings forth an Affec-
tion; or, if a Man being implicated to have done
a Thing on such a Day, or in such a Place, denies
that he did it Mora et formas delectata; which im-
plies nevertheless, that in some Forme, he did it.
Or, if a Man be implicated, for having alienated
Land in Fec, etc. he denying that he had alien-
ated in Fec. This is a Negro, which should make an
AffIRMation, for it may be he hath made an Estate
in the same. Dyer, id. 17, num. 55. And see Sect.
5, 102.

Nobiliitas, is a right to claim Kindred, me-
together libres cum servos Negribgari, i. e. equitatem in
civitates nobilis et sanctissimorum, i.e. utilization of
Leg. II. cap. 70.

Britt (i.e. Nef), i.e. Naturals, Nation signifies
a Bond Woman, a She-Villain. Mentioned Anne
9 Rich. 2. cap. 2. See Nation. Ancients. Lords
of Manors hold, gave or assigned their Bondmen
and Women, as appears by,

Saintquade sainc Rulphus de Crombewell Mote
Senior & Donum de Lembelle dedi Donum Villæ
de Ditching Brittofis sicam Will. Harpes de Lembelle
gratun Naturam semen, cum tantis semin seis con-
unabas, cattalis, suis propositis, &c. Herred. &
Temp. Mes. prebendam Brittofis cum suis fonte &
unabas cabellis sicam villas, reddi suis propositis &
propertiis addit Donum Villæ Brittofis sicam
semis, consentes suæ sorte Vinculorum, &c. etc., in cap. 21,
his statibus— Dat. cum Lembelle in lice sancti, an-
renti Martyris. Anno 13 Edw. 3. See Muni-
flion.

Writ of Greatt was an ancient Writ, now out
of use, where the Land claimed is a Woman for
his Nef, wherein but two Nefs could be put.
Nil lis in usu abd tamem deus minos cunctis. See the Form of it in Old Nat. Br. fol. 159; and see the Statute 14 Edw. 3. cap. 41; and that of Turf, 12 Edw. 2. and Wylm. 2. cap. 50. See Polotski of Nilis prius, and 4 sect. fol. 161.

Nil noceti enim diem, nisi silvam liceat, lib. 5. secs. 9, 11. and 12. Wysm. 2. cap. 50. See Polotski of Nilis prius, and 4 sect. fol. 161.

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Mon etiam Nostre Dame a Deo, et de S. Apollinarum virginum patrona, in hujus procuratione state a Deo. Mon anxieux de savoir si elle est encore en vie. Mon procuration est tenue par la paroisse de Mon sieur de la Tour, a Montreuil. Je suis convaincu que le pape est le vrai chef de l'église. Mon procuration est tenue par la paroisse de Mon sieur de la Tour, a Montreuil. Je suis convaincu que le pape est le vrai chef de l'église.

NO

Reg. of Writs. fol. 131. b.

Anno necroscendis quando hauc Præsente in capite tubule imperatissm. is a Writ which had Dependence on the Court of Wardens, and therefore now obsolete. Reg. of Writs. fol. 4. b.

Mon nuncincumbens batallia, is a Writ directed to the Judges of Acris, commanding them to appear, whether the Officers in such a Town do sell Virtus in Grec, or by Retail, during their Office, contrary to the Statute, and to punish them if they find it true. Reg. of Writs. fol. 134.

Mon molendo ne is a Writ that lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him. Reg. of Writs. fol. 247.

Mon oblitante, (a case of a Money液晶 at a Word or Clause in Statutes and Letters Patent. All grants of such Penisons, and every Non oblatum therein contained, shall be void. Stat. 32 Edw. 2. cap. 11. Vid. 3 Part Cokes Rep. fol. 136. and Stat. 32 Edw. 3. cap. 62. In the Third Time, the Claude non oblatum (brought in by the Pope) was taken up by the King in his Granta and Writings. See Pris. additiones, en 4 fin. fol. 7. Non oblatum.

Mon omnium, is a Writ lying, where the Sheriff delivers a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party on whom it is to be served, dwells, and the Bailiff neglects to do it: In this Case the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this shall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him to execute the King's Command himself, Old Nat. Br. fol. 44. Of this, the Reg. of Writs has three Sylis, ed. Sq. b. 151.

Mon pectus, it was enabled, 9 Edw. 2. 2. That none thereof should lose his Land, because of Non-pactum, that is, when the Land was not replaced in due Time.

Mon plectum is defined to be, defacta pty defactam. In Hamb. magis cap. 8. site lato, Equidem est, nulliter non ratius defacta pty defactam. And in another Place he writes, that the Defendant should be free to replace the Sum, levied by the King within fifteen Days, and that if he neglects, then at the Influence of the Plaintiff at the next Courte, he shall lose his Bragg, facio defactum pty defactam.

Mon procurando a non Caritarum, is a Writ founded upon the Stat. Wilm. 2. cap. 38. and the Stat. Articulari priori Christiana, cap. 9. which is granted upon divers Causes to Men, for the freeing them from serving upon Allies and Juratos, as by reason of old Age. See Reg. Nat. Br. fol. 167. and Reg. fol. 179. 181.

Mon procurando ad Isalm Regis intitulato, is a Writ to have the Trial, or a Cause appearing to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known. Reg. fol. 220.

Mon Requisitionee (Anna 29 Hen. 8. cap. 13.) is applied to those Spiritual Persons that are not resident, but do abode them selves by the Space of one Month together, or two Months at several Times in one Year, from their Dignities, Prelates or Benches: For regularly, Personal Requisitions is required of Ecclesiastical Persons upon their Cures.

Reg. 2. 3. 1. Stat. Grat. fol. 1. Non Requisitionee, pro Ecclesiastae Regis, is a Writ
nements, wherever their Grandfather, Father, Un-
cle or Brother, or any other their common Ances-
tor, died feigned of an Estate in fee-simple. See
the law of October 3, 1670, in Reg. of Deeds, fol. 253,
and E. N. Nat. Br. fol. 197. If the Ancestor died feigned
in Fee-tail, then the Cohert defeigned shall have a For-
namen, Bodemon.

Defiance, (from the Fr. mourir, i.e. morter) sig-
nifies not only a Thing done to the Assurance of
another in his free Lands or Tenements, but
the Allie or Wife lying for the same. E. N. Nat.
Br. fol. 135. And this Writ De Novellis, or of Na-
jance, is either simply, De Novellis, or De para
Novellis, and then it is Vienn_MEMBER. Old Nat.
Br. fol. 103. Britton (c. 69, & c.) calls it Nofance.

Meadow (c. 2, cap. 17.) makes three sorts of Na-
jance in the Foreword; the first is, Novellum su-
name; the second, Novellum freieside; the third,
Novellum generale, of which, read there. See
Chay's Fifth Book, William's Case. Whit's of Na-
fname, see the Stat. 6 Rich. 2. cap. 3. Now much turned
into Infringements and Trifling, in the Houses of
Cafe.

Quatergeld or Quatergeld. Carta antiqu. s. m. 29.
A certain Trimon paid in Westminster and Camber-
lound; perhaps the same with Hungeld; For by
New of Nat, is in some Counties underlied Cate-
cas.

O.

O.—The Court of the Escheator is, That
as soon as a Sheriff enters into his Account
for Infeuds, Amenification, and Mean Profit, to
mark upon this Head, O. in which signifies Opera-
tur, up_bout fruition commutation, and pre-
ently he becomes the King's Debtor, and a Debt
set upon his Head; whereas upon the Parties pervail-
are Becomes: Debtors to the Sheriff, and disharged
against the King. A. left fol. 115.

Dategabel. See Cubefild. Dolemnus, i. e. the Alchoue.

Dategabel. See Gaud. Dath (clauresum) is a calling Almighty God
to witness, that the Testimony is true; therefore
it is also termed Sacrarium, a Holy Band, a Sa-
cred Tie, or Godly Vow. And it is called a Cor-
peral Oath, because the Party, when he swears, touch-
eth with his Right Hand the Holy Evangelist, or
Book of the New Testament, or Part. fol. 1. 7. 45.
See the severall Oaths of many of the Officers of
this Kingdom in the Book of Oaths lately printed.
In a Deed of William de Eynsham, Knight, in Fren-
ch, Dat. 10 April, 1492, & c. is this old fashion
Oath. Promissatem per Dominum nobilem & De Chri-
taleris, quia et Deum non stulte nescit esse, & c.,
non invallis aversatis sint, & c. MS. Penes
William Digdale, Ar. And apparently at the end of
a Legal Oath was added, to help me God at boly
Dame, i. e. Judgment. Black Book of Hriff, fol. 46.
'Tis called Canonic Purgation, because allowed by
the Canons to diingullig if from veldig Purgation,
s. i.e. by Barrell, or by the sater Ordinal, which
was always prohibited by the Church, and in small
Matters which the Plaintiff could not prove, or if
he could, and his Proof was disallowed by the Court,
the Defendant might purge himself by his own
Oath, and this was called Jurare proprium mens; but
in greater Affairs he was to bring some other cre
brary Persons, who were usually of the same Qua-
ity or Condition with the Plaintiff, and they
were to swear, that they believe what the De-
defendant had sworn was true, and those were called

H b h

Sax-
Sarratentwis, whose Number were more or less, according to the Quantity of the Goods or Thing in Question. If the Defendant was accused of a very great Offence, of which there was no Proof, then he was to purg[e himself by the Oaths of twelve like Witnesses; and this was called Averi deo decedunt si magnum remans. Leg. Hen. 18 cap. 64.

Our Ancestors did believe, that a Man could not be so wicked to call God to witness any Thing which was not true; but that if any one should be perswaded, he must continually expect that God would be the Revenger. Such Infinces are mentioned in our Historians. See Malvins lib. 2. c. 6. Obiit. See Obiis.

Obligentia was a Rent, as appears by Bedouen's Annals, pars pexercise fol. 430. Ut ergo eris (See Regulatorius) administrum opportunitas evangum, probitamentum, non dixit quis Obligentiam coactum, ad formam remans. In the Canon Law it is used for an Office, or the Administration of it. Whereupon the Word Obligentiae in the Provincial Constitutions is used for those who have the Execution of any Office under their Superiors, Cap. 1. de Officis Regularibus. It may, perhaps, be said that these Officiers Obligentiae, consigned in the Collection of Rents, or Peni&tonies; and that therefore those Rents were by a Metonymy called Obligentia, Quae colloquitur ab oblignentia. Modus Quod Obligentia Est. But Obligation, in a general Acception of the Word, signified every Thing that was enjoined the Monks by the Abbot: And, in a more retrained Sense, the Cells or Farms which belonged to the Abbey, to which the Monks were rent. Et ejusdem Obligationes, either to look after the Farms, or to collect the Rents, which were likewise called Obligentia. Probremus na edictio quis obligen[ia coactum ad formam remans. So in Mat. Paris, Ann. 1325. In quibus Balliuus quasi obligen[ias appellation, & dic. Dicit, (Ann. 1 Edin. 6. cap. 14. and 15) Car. 2. cap. 97) a funeral Solemnity, or an Office for the Dead, most commonly performed at the Funeral, when the Corps lies in the Church uninterred. Also the Annoverary-Office. Crete, 2 Pat. fol. 51. Hollway's Cafe. It was held 14 Elizabeth. 3137. That the Tenure of Oblig, or Grant, Lands held of the Solens, is extant by the Act of 1 Edin. 6. Obliguratrix, Sodis, or unquiet Women.

Iam, quo per Obiurgatrices & meretrici multa quaestiones, aliis ordinibus, eis officiis, eis contuberniis, dissimulacris, & transquantilibus perturbabantur, tum de multis quarum die, in Seu[mis inter Pizum Vilina seu Burgi noti praedecti, ut incedesset intrare Vallium & eis ministros, par, ad alia multa impudicitias per eorum intestis & fastigios. Ignorat usum de officiis, cum quo caper fuerint, haud quis judicium de loco jungente, & ibi stans multa pedibus, & qui erat perniciosa & disperita, tumo temporis, ut apud & in omnibus per eam transquantilibus, forem voluntatem Balli[um millarum Castellum]; Et p[li} judicium falso, documentur ad Gaolium, & ibi moratur quosque de reversione fecintur pro suis effeminiis & de libris ad cumbarium & de communia. Et si pro tale judicio subversur confessor, a vixia ejectumur, & bue per Ballius cum pissa Communaria, si non pro se fuerint, proper plica mala discrimina & perpetuas, qui est per eum fictum, & nonum per eius, futurum & per omnes, quos in coram manumissit, juris dis fumus, in eam manumissit, & in eum dii in confusione & transquantilibus vixia perturbantur, & ad falsum suum inveniur. MS. L.L. liber Burgi ville de Mountainy a tempore Hen. 2.

Oblata, properly Offering. But in the Exequier it figures old Dutch words, & are agreed together from precedent Years, and put to the present Sheriff's Charge. See the Practice of the Exequier, pag. 78. Also Gifts or Oblations made to the King by any of his Subjects: Which were carefully noted in the Reign of King Henry the Third, that they were entered into the Fine Rolls under the Title Oblata, and, if not paid, enforced and put in Charge to the Sheriff. Concerning which, you may see Mr. Ed. Phillip's Book of the Antiquity and Legality of Royal Pompousness, Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, and Mr. Print's Aurora Regia. See Nova Oblata.

Oblations, (oblatiions) in the Canon-Law are thus defined: Decrata quassantes, quae Edulcorantur Duo et Esclusa, Foe res solidae se mordere facta suae. See Sp. de Cons. Tol. 1. fol. 392. Annas 12 Car. 2. cap. 11.

This word is often mentioned in our Law-Books; and therefore it may be necessary to give the several Sorts of Oblations formerly made here; viz. There were Oblations Abitur, which the Priests had for saying Mass: There were Oblations Dona, which were yearly given by the King to the Priors of Penitential; which were Oblations Obiit, which were given at Burials: There were Oblationes Penitentium, which were given by the Penitents in the Church of Penitentia; which were called Penitential. And at first the Church had no other Revenues; but in the fourth Century it was enriched with Lands, and other Peculiums.

Obligation, (obligation) is a Bond containing a Penalty, with a Condition annexed for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, or the like: And a Bill is commonly without Penalty, and without Condition; yet a bill may be obligatory. Cates on Legis. fol. 172.

Oblique is that he enters into such an Obligation; and Oblique is he to whom it is entered into. Before the coming in of the Normans (as we read in Aqueluid) Writing Obligations were made firm with golden Crowns, or other small Signs or Marks. But the Normans began the making such Bills and Obligations with a Print or Seal in Wax, let to every one's special Signer, attested by three or four Witnesses. In former Time many Houses, and Lands thereto, passed by Grant and Bargain without Script, Charter, or Deed, only with the Landlord's Sword or Helmet, with his Horn or Cup, and a simple Tomentum, were identified with a Spur or Curry-comb, with a Bow, or with an Arrow. See Wang.

Oblate terre is (in the Opinion of some Authors) half an Acre of Land; but others hold it to be but half a Furlong. Thomas's says, Oblate terre contains ten Foot in Length, and five in Breadth. See Fardingale. But, Diuiti sunt saeclatores, tres decumanae obiitam annui reddita, Charta Johannis de Stretie 26 Edw. 3. signifies two Shillings and six Pence half penny yearly Rent.

Oblates tere seems to be half a Pound of Wax. Leg. Cauni, cap. 15. Et fato in Annio Symphonium, de donatione et contributio for candles, etc. Primus in Vergiliis Paefiae Oblatus tere de sumi habat, & c. See Fardingale.

Oblata for Cifleda, Brenton, pag. 1224.

Oblutions, (obolutionis) Offerings. See fol. 16. The Offerings of the header, properly of Spiritual Livings, Annas 15 Car. 1. cap. 11. Margueria Mariacella Comitissa de Warbyro mortuo dido Scolara mortis Esclusa sit, et cetera —— observe Oblations,
Dechypelina et Dolerithnia. — Si au-
ten virum communicisset & fere inimicam
iurias, fortasse eum bacon, quod debent esse necesse. Dicer-
hysus fecit Caffaeh, pro unanghias occasione Epici-
us fuit reditum. Concilia Wintoniae temp. Lanfranci
Archiepi. Anno 1176. See Gul., in s. Scriptores
vird. I. 325. Herlebor. 325.

Dolerithnia. We are told by Omphorius Pan-
ummus, and from him by Ludovicus de Lodiaco, Offici-
torium esse finitimum, sed Laimon in sua
siculis obitio testimonio reprobabatur. Wi a Word men-
tioned in a Veneration of the Treasury of the Church
of St. Paul, London, Anno 1395., see Officiatorium
fragilum de rubro & viridi. &c. Sometimes 'tis
taken for the Antiphon or Singing at the Time
when the Sacrament is administered

Afflicton founds a Charter Officioria cantant.

And sometimes 'tis taken for the Offering of the Faithful, and is the same with Oblation.

Office (officium) signifies not only that Fun-
ction, by virtue whereof a Man has some Employment
in the Affairs of another, as of the King, or other Person; but also an Inquisition made to the
King's Life of any Thing by virtue of his Office
who enquireth. Therefore we often read of an
Office found, which is such a Thing found by Inqui-

tion made in Office. In which Signification his
Office is said about 33. In stamped. in Stamp.
fol. 60, & c. Where to enquire in Office is to tra-
erve an Inquisition taken of Office before an Ef-

teeor. And in Ritchon, fol. 177, to return an
Office, is to return that which is found by virtue
of the Office. See also the new Book of Entries, where
Office pur by Roy: and this is by a Metonymy of the

In this Signification there are two Sorts of
Offices issuing out of the Exekytor by Command, i.e.
An Office to enquire in the King's Thing en-
quired of, and, An Office of Instruction, which read
in Cal's Rep. Tage's Cafe.

Office in Fees, is that a Man hath to him and
See Clerk.

Official (officialis) signifies him whom the Arch-
deacon substantiates for the executing his Jurisdiction as
appears by the Statute 5 Hen. 3, cap. 15. In the
Canons Law, it is he to whom any Bishop does
generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Ju-
risdiction: And in this Sense one in every Diocese is
Officialis principalis, whom our Statute and Laws
Call Chancellor; the remainder, those are made by
the Canon Law called Officiare forami, but by us
Commiffaries. The Word is also by some modern
Citizens applied to such as have the Sway of tem-

der Justice.

Officiarius non faciendo bel amonestibus, is a
Write directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, will-
ing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and
to put him out of the Office he hath, until
Enquiry be made of his Manners, according to an
Inquisition formerly ordered. Regulus of Write,
fol. 126 b.

Dullicium curatissi Paulum, granted to
William Coburn, Entry 2nd. Ed. 2. cap. 25.

Dullicium, i.e. Transt. ad Ordinale —
Eamus (vel) ad triumphale Jurisdiction, quod dicitis
Dullicitum vel vacanti. Conf. Can. de Foresta,
cap. 11.

Diligere in Horre stilliae. See Elistum.

Diron Law, or the Dee-Law, of Diron. (Ullanfer Legit.) so called, because they were

Dechypelina, et Dolerithnia. See Dolerithnia.

Decembris, &c. Sometimes the
Week is taken for an IJocate Defender; & as
Summa secularium Oeconomus, & pro tribus Ecclesias.
Mat. Parif. Anno 1345.
made by King Richard the First when he was there, and relate to maritime Affairs. Col. in Libr. f. 260. 4.

The same is recorded in the 5th & 6th Book of the Admiralty. This Col. is an Island which lies in the Bay of Aquitania, at the Mouth of the River Clun, belonging now to the French King. See Sjed. de la France Clause, f. 152, & 154, and Prym's Annivaderantium in a 4mo. 1677, p. 226.

Olympia, (Olympus) the Space of five Years; by which King Ethelbert, in a certain Charter of his, computed the Years of his Reign; conference, from which Caesar tales in Olympiade 4 Regni. Spelin.

Drumante, i.e. Accused. From the Saxon on-cunning, Accusativus. Si quis aliena Gestorius
oncunna & compendium velit, quod et aliquid iurisum non completer fugiunt, ifs 4 Sorgelfini foit. Leg. Alfred, cap. 2.

Drauth, i.e. the Knee. 

Durnando pia rata potissima, is a Wrt that lies for a Joint-tenant, or Tenant in Common, that is divided for joint, or that than the Proportion of his Land comes to. Reg. of Wills f. 182. b.

Dunus impotens, i.e. the Burden or Charge of importing, mentioned in the Stat. 11 Car. 2. Art. 18.

Dunus probatus, i.e. the Burden or Charge of proving. Ann. 14 Car. 2. cap. 11.

Open Law. (Lex manifesta, leges apparent,) is making of Law, which (by Magna Charta, cap. 59.) Balliffs may not put Men to upon their bare Affections, except they have Witnisses to prove their Impartiality. Sec Law.

Duchess, i.e. Open Thief. Quaestum plaintiff cum crimina emendari non posse, quod jus Rotten, Trenthorn, Trenches, Germain, &Langbriel, &c. LL. Hen. 1. cap. 13.

Dyers for Anthems, or Open. Tertio defunti suo eorum Operis & manu, i.e. This is the Bread is word and cattle. Mat. Famil. Ann. 1248.

Dppa. See Blasphemum.

Dray. Aeg drax in Cipag Dei, gratia Aetas Bertime, dedi, in Capitulo infae & annus strate ser morsum, teruel et Occure, Orma, les conventions, ut unamque annus sono xx Oras pietatis, & praeire fallas eum bona morte. Sine det. This was Seven Money or Coin, valued at sixteen Pence a piece, (often found in Deceased.) and sometimes, according to the Variation of the Standard, twenty Pence. Homini de Beke in Gr. Simm. dicat. dum tempus regni Hen. 3. Aqui dominii Regis non, Sicinde habere saeale Compendium, quod non sit maritale vel lentum nisi flets, falsaque pars pro falsaque faciamur dignos de Oras, qua ordine xiini Dei. Lib. coram Regis. Mich. 37 Hen. 2. Rot 4. It was the fame with our Onex, which is valued at twenty Pence. This was the Opinion of Spelman and Somner. In a Word often mentioned in Dom. Day. 172. Tale was

Drut, of Drivel, (a fassa materiale metalice vel injus metalis, from the Saxon. Ofce, Mendon, and Seifian, Effemeris.) is a Word often found in Cunium. Improb. is a Word used for a Liberty where a Man claimed the fame found in his own Ground. It properly signifies One lying under Ground, as a Drif of Coal, or Coal lying in Veins under Ground before it is dug up.

Drib (Sax. Opfell), Lat. Ordinis, Indiciam Dei, signifies great Judgment; from the Sax. Opfell, Magnanimity, and beall, Indiciam. It was used for a kind of Purgation prifed in the Time of Edward the Confessor, to the Time of Henry III.'s Time, whereby the Party purged was judged after Crimini, called in the Canon Law Purgatio culpabili, LL. Edw. Conf. cap. 9. There were two Sorts of it; one by Fire, another by Water: Liber per fum

Drum, pater, &c. 114. This Ordinall Law was condemned by Pope Stephen the Second; and (to ule Sir Edward Col's Words) 'tis not for Parliament, some esp. Pat. 1 Parlia. Ann 3 Hen 3. Memb. 5.

Enrich III. De Gratia Regia, &c. deditis &

fudciss, sae Philippe de Ucelot & Seiis fasf ordina. titulaciones interimanie in Comitatus Cambiand, Wetherelare, & Lancastre, Salutem. Quo subjectum factum & non determinatum ante incepitnum siti nostri offerit, quod judicis deconsentiunt si qui reliquit font de Euxone ubi incendii, &c. &c. &c. etiam in Regnum Romanum Judicium Ignis & Aquae, Pentecostis eft a Caniculi affer, ad presens, ut in nos inferre, siffi de reliquit a causa insignias, ut nos usque ad quem surrexit jus de crimini
minum furius, & ab eis habuitur jus furtum, quod culpabilis factum de eo uterque reliquit (de quibus eis licet Regnum innumerus autem aquarum autem furtum aedificium esse quod posce malis factore) in Resonom afer, & falsum explorandum, quod non sequitur peccatis ut qui memmorium accipit peccaminos aeternos. Sic nos qui mortis criminius reliquit fuerit & qui crimino

Drib of Riber. A Book containing the Manner of performing divine Offices in qua ordinatur munus, &

Drib of the Oath (Ordinarius Formit) is a Statute made in the 54th Year of Edw. I. touching Forth-Matters. See Office.

Drib of Parliament in the fame with All of Parliament; For in the Parliament Rolls, Acts of Parliament are often called Ordinances, and Ordinances, Acts. If there were any Difference between them, it was this: That an Ordinance was but a temporary Act, by way of Prohibition, which the Commons might mend at their Pleasure; and an Act of Parliament a perpetual Law, which they could not alter without the King and Lord's Consent. N. B. Stat. 39 Edw. 3. cap. 38. Prym's Anniv. in 4. fol. fol. 17.

Dribir (Ordinarius.) Though in the Civil

Law, whence the Word is taken, it signifies any
Judge that has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, and as he is a Magistrate, and not a Bishop. In our Common Law it is properly taken for the Bishop of the Diocese, or he that has ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, immediate to the King, and his Courts of Common Law, for the better execution of Justice.

Coke on Litt. fol. 344. Wilm. v. 1592. 31 Edw. 3. cap. 11. and 21 Hen. 8. cap. 5.

Diplinatis contra servientes, is a Writ that lies the Suits against a Servant, for leaving his Master against the Statute. Reg. of Writs. fol. 189.

Dibo is taken for that Rule which the Monks were obliged to observe. In Lact. et S. Anselmi, cap. 27. His & his familiae, Festis dictis, dunn Ord. imprimis illi gravius obvivium. Dibo Abbat, the White Friars. These were the Order of St. Augustin. The Observants also wore White. Of the black Monks I find it thus verified:

Sunt tria ultra quinquaginta vices Monachorum, Rerum & omnium, & paupera fames frequenter.

Dibo Niger, the Black Friars. Sub norma beati d. i. m. sanctorum, & in legibus sive notulis, cap. 851. and 1322. and 1395. Stat. de Rec. fol. 334. 514. The Observants also wore Black.

Descovers, North Wales.


Dilig., (from the Sax. Opf, Peged, and Gildo, Saliendo, vel Rediget,) a Delivery or Recitation of a Carle. But Lawmen says, 'tis a Recitation made by the Hundred or County, of any Wrong done by one that was in Pledge. Archb. pag. 105. Or rather a Penalty for taking away of Cattle.

Diplinatis. (Arsenizium, i. e. Palls: scopula surrensis.) First or embroidered Cloth of Gold, made and used in England both before and since the Conquest, worn by our Kings and Nobility, as appears by a Record in the Tower, where the King commands the Templars to deliver rich Jewels, Garments, and Ornaments, as they had of his in keeping, among which he names Diplinatis, or Opf, i. e. a Damask, or Garment, guarded with rich Embroidery, and the best of all the Court armour of the King's Guard were also termed Diplinatis, because adorn'd with such Goldsmith's Work.


Diligens (Ann. 31 Edw. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 3.) is the greatest Sort of North-Sea Fish; (for the Statute lays, They are greater than Lophius;) in the Days called Ocean Ling, which is a Corruption from Orinher, the best being taken near that Island.

Diligens, i. e. without Recompence. The Meaning is, where no Satisfaction was to be made for the Death of a Man killed; that is, he was lawfully slain. Si hic inventur, secutus Origine.

Dilginata. In the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer are Records or Transcriptes sent thither out of the Chancery, and are distinguished from Records, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits tried before the Baron.

Dilium, i. e. a Porch or Court-yard. Nisi in ref vestorul vel Oriolo pondaret. Mat. Paril. 1251.

Dilpiro. Some Opf Knights i. e. a Knight whose Clothes shine with Gold.

Dolrilli, signifies the Laws of a Dog's Foot, from the Fr. Ordi de peaux, i. e. Digest pedum, the Toes. 'Tis used in Papullia solita, Chil. de Char. Forst. par. 5. cap. 25.

Doloquium. — Pro uno Ortologio & una gamba taxit in locaciones de dominio de B. Mon. Angl. 1. A Garden Plot; Pro Hortologio.

Dolriculum pacis. It was a Custom formerly in the Church, that in the Celebration of the Mass, after the Priest had consecrated the Water, and spoke these Words, viz. Pan Demimi olima, that the People killed each other; and this was called Dolriculum pacis. Afterwards when this Custom was abrogated, another was introduced, viz. That whilst the Priest spoke these Words, a Deacon or Subdeacon offered the People an Image to kiss, which was commonly called Pacem. We read it in Mat. Paril. Anno 1100. Regum duxerunt ad octo...or invenisset ad pacem. cap. 25.


Dinistro was a Tribute paid by Merchants for Leave to ship or expel their Goods to Sale in Markets. Sib jeter tantum tantum dedit...or Orinher. Leiz. Ethelred. cap. 25.

Dimonium Carnium, Tamnium.

Dimulba's Law. (Lex Oswaldi) by which was understood the efeeding marryng Priests, and introducing Monks into Churches, by Oswald, Bishop of Wearfyl, about the Year 900.

Dimulba's Gold, is an ancient Hundred in Wearfylshire, to called of Oswald, Bishop of Wearfyl, who obtained it of King Eadgar to be given to St. Mary's Church there. It comprehends 500 Hides of Land, and is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. Cam. Brit. Hist. Wearfyl. See the Charter in Spinius's Collect. 1 Tim. fol. 423. and the Book of Wearfyl in Bill. Cant. 1

Diuilare, a Town in Wearfylshire, so called from St. Osvald, who was overcome in Battle, and killed there by Penda.

Diuilare, (Ann. 15 Hen. 8. cap. 13,) a Kind of Collar or Neck-lace of Gold, or such-like Ornaments, worn by Women about their Necks. Sometimes tied for a Bus or Button of Gold.


Dixit, a Word which begin or end with Oor, and are Names of Places, signify a Situation near the Bank of some River; from the Saxon Oorpe, Rippe, as St. Mary-Over in Southwark, Bramshowe in Wearfylshire.

Dixit is a Saxon Word, and signifies a Person convicted of a Crime: From the Sax. Oorpe, Super, and Cyathen, afterwards 'Tis mentioned in the Laws of Edw. spud Brompton, p. 826.

Dixtura, or a Contumacy of Contempt of the Court. Sometimes it signifies a Forfeiture for such Contempes. In the Laws of Oldeflam, i. e. it signifies Contumacy, viz. St. psi Gentium adre superstitiae ad emendare Obermervilam. In a Council held at Winchill, Anno 1037, it signifies a For-
of its for such a Concept, with. See autem (serius
serio) post comminationem, inc triumph of the
lustrento, terrarum, quum que Anglii vocatur. Olo-
hevenem ne Ludhiae pro quod, non esse pagi
for, donec, unde. See also, nepp. 14.
Dinastrefreda. See quis prius, in se, & cum
septim, terrae, cum si demulcent euem, repn deum
rem has fuit, necplment fide, adeo, quicumque
ab his a cuncta imperatoris, cedat. Lib. xiv.
rep. 38. This seems to have been an ancient be-
nal or False (before the Statute for land and episc.
appealing to, who, hearing of a Murder or Rob-
ydid. See purify the, and pulate, 111. 115.
Dolwist, A (Apex) solis, an open plain, ex-
tinent Ad. 2 long. 12. 3.
Dorit, 1. 11. (in 1. 11. cap. 27. 3.) An open
plain Word 3 from the Fr. Court.
Dolbber, (from the Fr. Oldier, to remove or put
an, as subject of the Ponder of the Fodder, (Peck. & Oldier, Mipr,
ii. cap. 27. 3) That is, removed, ex postum of Fodder.
Dolmer, see Oldier le main, i.e. to take
of the Hands) signifies a Liberty of Lands, out of the
king's hands, or a Judgment given in Court that
that be, or a Mandate de diverso, but when
appears upon the Matter discussed, that the
king had no right or title to the land he held.
Judgment was given in Chancery, that the king's
right be made void, or called off, and therefore some
manor was awarded to the Bishop, to restore the
Land, see Oldier, &c. cap. 24. It is
written, over the manor, 25 Hen. 8. cap. 22.
But now all Wardens, Livestock, Primingfeild, and Oldier in
manors, see are taken away and discharged by
12. 2. 2 cap 24.
Doliter, see Oldier le main, &c. also, &c.
Doliter, a case of Exceise or Offson, if a Man
appear not in Court upon Summons, for that he
was then beyond the Sea, see Exceise.
Doluntarists, (from the Sax. U. I. e. Extra,
range, i.e. Exceise vel captas, and, &c. 
that, &c. Furtu, &c. a Liberty of Privilege,
wherewith Lais is enabled to carry off a Man (unc.
ing his hands, or a Judgment for feigning in another
Place, to Judgment in his own Court. Right.
Rap. 22. 3. 2. 2 cap. 19.
Dolmytle, (from Oldier, to remove or put
in a case of Exceise or Offson, if a Man
appear not in Court upon Summons, for that he
was then beyond the Sea, see Exceise.
Dolmytle, the face with which is a calling
the subjects to the Army by the Sound of an
Horn.
Dolmuyte, see U. I. e. Extra, ban is
ban for the, &c. and these elems ex. &c. feet.
1. 1. cap. 29. One deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and out
of the King's Protection. Encouraging petitions, made
their part 5, quite a stumped up legation of 1st cap.
get, except those that are of a part of the Mens, or
not, passed, &c. &c. 1. 1. cap. 29. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
See Exceise. But in the beginning of Edward the Thir.
Regno, etc. See also, 3. 3. See 3. 3. See
Dolmytle, the face with which is a calling
the subjects to the Army by the Sound of an
Horn.
Dolmytle, the face with which is a calling
the subjects to the Army by the Sound of an
Horn.
to the Wars betwixt England and Scotland, Anno 1663.

*Pack* of *Ecalis*, is a Horio-lond, which consist of seventeen Stone and two Pound, *Pettes*, lib. 2. cap. 12. See *Scaur*.


*Pagamorius*, a Sott of *Frize* Cloche *calle*; I find it in the Journal Book of the Lords-Hone of Parliament, in a Stature of &c. Eile not prated.

*Pagius*. This Word in old Records signifies a County, viz. *Atius felis Rex Angio Saxonum in vola Regia qua dicta nominatur Wadlinge* (now *Walling*). In his *pagh quae nominatur Stoworte* (now *Berkshire*) *pag. plerumque cappis* a Barrow plus his bases abstrahere non verset: *After de Regis gentis Anglorum.*

*Patera. I. e. to pay*. In *Stat. W. 2*. cap. 46. *Habitation of good Prettis* "patent pro totius alimentation, for the whole year." *Pent* fast 8 Sa. *T. Peirs fast & feriis* signifies an especial Punishment for those that being arraigned of *Fellous*, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Trial of God and the Country, and then they are made, as I have intendment of Law, and is vulgarly called *Profess to Death*. This is founded upon *Westm. 1*. cap. 12. This strong and hard *Palo* shall be in this manner inflicted:

H e shall be fast back to the Prison whence he came, and laid in same low dark House, where he shall be laked on the Earls, without any Letter, Tables or other Clothing, and without any Payment about him, but only something to cover his Private Members, and he shall lie upon his Back, with his Head covered and his Foot, and one Arm shall be drawn to one Quarter of the House with a Cord, and the other arm to another Quarter, and in the same manner it is to be done with his Legs, and then there is to be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone so much as he may bear, or more; and the next Day following, he is to have thre Morris of Batley-Brad without his Drink, and the fourth days *Drinck* three times, and as much as he can drink of Water next to the Prison Door, except it be Running Water, without any Bread; and this is to be his Diet until he die. *Staun. De Cor. lib. 2. cap. 60.*

*Pau*... *i.e. Feedings for Hogs in the Woods*. *St. paun... quod inter prasentem pro omnibus pauperibus. Mont. Tom. pag. 536.* See *Reg. 1*. *Paus*; *i.e. a Country or Religion. Trial per paus*, qui non intelligatur e juro proprium popula, sed de Congregatione, habet, non est in extra juridice, quod majoris, nisi pagam dexter, & ministris. *Pau* i. e. *juxta coniurationem. Spalatae Car-

*Pallium* is a Duty to the Lords, for exporting and importing Veiles of Wine in any of their Ports, viz. *Pau* de amica et pauperie, pauperie, palla...(see *Pau*., *Du Canse*).

*Palatine*. *See County.*

*Paltress*, *Paltredo, Paltredun, & Paltredus*, *Paltredus*. *Paltredus*: *s. Paltres*, *i.e. pravae*, *nur paup. de amica et pauperie, pauperie, palla...* *Ex. de le train. And sometime of old time for a Horse fit for a Woman to ride.* *W. Angl. con-nectat Matrinum de Cateney an. Not in *Sergi-"* *verum* "ferrum undum (of hooves)." *Paltredun*.

*Pallegia*; *i.e. Palla*; "*V. Angl."... "*of Feudum"". *Palludium*.
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Pains Amigerorum, i.e., the Breed distributed to Servants; Informantibus administrat pro pestatis, sanguis, dierum duos Pans Armigerorum, cfs. Mon. 1, p. 422.

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Pains Bield, i.e., a kind Breed: feirede in aced unto wet men & somes pamem Bilium super quemcumque manus. Mon. 1, p. 423.

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Pannage or Patwage, (Panagunam, Pannage, Patwage & Fumage, fæcillum, i.e., money to be paid for the growth of trees, in Stilis cultus plantarum, ut albos intus, i.e., beets, as a Maft of Beech, &c. Ann. 1, p. 424.

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Pannage, a Piece or Slice of any Thing. Syll. 1, p. 425.

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Pannier, a Panier, or Pie of any Kind. Syll. 1, p. 426.

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Papias, a Piece or Slice of any Thing. Syll. 1, p. 427.

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Pap, from the old Gr. Daper, signifying a Father, was anciently applied to some Clergy-men in the Greek Church, but by Usage is particularly appropriated in the Latin Church to the Bishop of Rome, otherwise called the Pope. A Name very frequent in our ancient Year-Books, especially in the Times of those Kings, who, too much abandoning their Imperial Authority, suffered an Outrivalled Bishop, that dwelt One thousand Miles off, to take from them the Disposition of many Spiritual Preferements, sometimes by Legit., sometimes by Trench or otherwise. For Redress whereof divers have been made, whilst this Kingdome was under the Roman Commonwealth: but the whole Power was not taken away here, till towards the latter end of Henry the Eighth's Reign.

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Papar Mor is an ancient Office within Whitby, &c. It is appointed by the Charter of the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad; and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Principal Secretaries of State.
The image contains a portion of a historical legal document. The text is partially handwritten and appears to be discussing legal agreements, land ownership, and jurisdiction. The sentences are fragmented, making it challenging to provide a coherent summary. However, it seems to be related to legal proceedings involving personal and property rights. The document includes references to various legal terms and possibly historical figures, indicating its importance in historical legal contexts.
Parliament. (Parliaments) from the French Publie Courts, sometimes it's called Court, Common Council, Common Regent, &c. 1614 is the great Assembly of this Kingdom, consisting of the King and the Three Estates of this Realm. The Lords spiritual, the Lords temporal, and the Commons, for the Debating of Matters touching the Commonwealth, and especially the making and correcting Laws, which Assembly or Court is of all other the highest, and of greatest Authority, as you may read in St. Thomas de Aquin. Ang. & Can. Brit. p. 112. Or, Si octojectum sitesse, quod autem ma- fi dignitatem sit, sequi defensionem, et ex passione. Col. in Litt. lib. 2, cap. 10, sec. 2, 206, and see his fourth part, cap. 9. 1. This great Assembly was ascended by Common Council Regent in England. As in an ancient Charter of King John, ____________ Nolium Scaccariam sed urbium potestatem in regno stipe, ____________ Common Councils, viz. a plenum, &c. Their first Parliament in England, properly so called, was held in Henry the Third's Time. But see contra Politianus, 4, 15, and 2, 26, fol. 269, where there is mention of Parliament (or rather Great Council) of the French Monarch's father, during the Middle Ages, in which the same called, Vetrissenorum, i.e. An Assembly of the Wife.

The Word is also taken for any Session Assembly, meeting together to consult of weighty Affairs. Thus we read, That the Abbot of Cîteaux was wont to call a Parliament of his Monks, to consult about the Affairs of his Monastery, Cîteauxens, libri hoc suo verbo, ____________ Common Councils, stile, etc. Their second Parliament, in novo publico Parliamento, smaller parlementum erat, quibus facit, &c. Nota, &c. etc. And at this Day the Community of the two Temples, or two Courts, do call that Assembly, a Parliament, wherein they consult of the common Affairs of their several Houses. See Grim. Jurispr. fol. 1, and Royal Infeliz.

Parliament in English, a Parliament in English, or the Second's Time, or called, whereas the Barons came armed against the Two Sponsors, with coloured Bands on their Sleeves for Distinction, 5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th Edw. 1. fol. 122, &c.

Parliamentum Eboracense, was Parliament so termed, held at Coventry, 33 Hen. 6, wherein Edward Earl of March, after King's, and dyers of the Nobility, were attainted, but the Acts then then passed were annulled by the Recruiting Parliament. See Ishling, Econ. 2. 150.

Parliamentum in Antiquo Regno, was a Parliament held at Coventry, 6 Hen. 9, Whereunto, by special Precept to the Sheriffs in their several Counties, on the 21st of December, 21 Edw. 1, was to come, and therefore it was so called: Westphal. pag. 472, n. 110. See Part 3, Art. 4.

Parliamentum in futuro, so called was in History, when a Parliament held at Westminster, 13 Hen. 7, in Bibl. Corn. 1. 1. Theor. c. 8, and so it was called, (by one Chronicler,) because the Commons came with great Retinues of armed Men to it, and many Things were then enacted contrary to the King's pleasure, and to the Parliament.

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Batfus is the same with Procuratio, or the Provision which the Tenants of the King, or other Lords, are bound to make for them at certain Days or Times, and in such Manner as they may a Progress to their Lands. And this in many Places was turned into Money. 

Patentes (Litterae Patentes) differ from Writs, Com. Jus. fol. 120. The Coroner is made by Writ, not by Patent. See Letters Patent in the Table of the Registers, where you shall find the Form of divers. 

Patrizus pro Camponogibus, or the Inhabitants of a Neighbourhood. Sic in Legem formulis, ubi dictor inquiratur per Patrizium. In effetum vel recognitum per affiatum, idem est, et patricium. See Patricins, p. 79.

Patris, i.e. a Godfather. We read it in the Laws of Hil. 3. cap. 79. Sub alius se filium vulgo Patrimonii. See Patronymics. Patronymy.

Patricia was an Honour conferred in the Time of the English Saxons upon Men of the first Quality. We read it often in the Bishops. e.g. Pro amplis formis timentum principis & fanatorum, dedicatis, in Patrocinia. 

Patris in the Register, 1 Tom. 1 part 2. So in a Charter of King Athelred, Wulfrum, pag. 51. Suppositor ligi Aubreduci Rex meritorius regnum a Patricio merito, etc. 

Patronage (Patronatus) both in the Canon and Common Law, signifies him that has the Gift of a Benefice; because the Gift of Churches and Benefices originally belonged to such good Men as either built them, or endowed them with some great Part of their Revenue. Patrocinis sunt Patricius, sub alius Ecclesias extraeundo, et alius exulsonant foudationes Ecclesiasticae. 

The King is Patron Paramount of all Ecclesiastical Benefices in England. Patron, in the Civil Law, is used for him that hath transmitted a Servant; and with the Patents, it is used pro usurbo familias, Hostiens, uxor Patrocinii.

Pastors (Pastoribus). Money paid yearly to the Superintendents of the Streets or Highways. See (Edw. 1.) 


Pavagium were Soldiers armed with Shields, which were called Paragia. The Word is used in 

Newington, in Edw. 3, and other Histories. Pavagium sestum sem dent hilium ecclesiam armamentum alia qui armata Pavagia. 

Pavement, a Pavement, or paving with stone, Item in Pavimento pro Sibilla in terrae unam ecclesiam. See Hiff. & Ant. Oxon. lib. 2. fol. 11. b. 

Pavement in Lincolnshire. See Ad Pastor. 

Pavement. See In Forma. 

Pavement. See Panegyric. 

Pastor. See Peace of God.

Pastoribus (Pastori, sanis solis sunt Ecclesias omnium Privilegia & Immunitates, foro, famula, ministro, etc. Vide L. L. Edw. Confessio, cap. 9. See Patronymics. 

Patrocinium, a Patronage, or paving with stone. Item in Pavimento pro Sibilla in terrae unam ecclesiam. 

Patron, an accreditum, i.e. to reverse an Ordinary, by which he is exiled to the King's Peace. 

Patres, or patriarchs, in our Language, are called Prophets. 

Patres (Patres Regii), a parte tua, ubi residuae sunt a quattuor partibus loci illius, hoc sit quattuor militiae & testes quattuor, & testes quattuor latera, & testes quattuor cranium, & testes quattuor granum horum. 


Peace (Pax). In the general Signification, is opposed to War or Strife; but particularly with us, it signifies a quiet and intendant Carriage or Behaviour towards the King and his People. Lamb. Legum. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 7. Where any Man goes in Danger of Harm from another, and makes Oath of it before a Justice of Peace, he must be secured by good Bond; which is called Binding to the Peace. See Complim. Jusficatus of Peace, fol. 318. sigl. B 159. And see Frankpledge and Conformers of the Peace. 

Time of Peace, is when the Courts of Justice are open, and the Judges and Ministers of the Law are by Law protected Men from Wrong and Violence, and discharge Justice to all. See in Lett. fol. 240. b. 

Peace of God, and the Church, (Pax Dei, & Ecclesiae) immediately se. for that Rest and Ception which the King's Subjects had from Trouble and Suits of Law between the Terms. See Vacation. 

Par Dei, Tempus dictum et utrum dicere abbatiam, quod appellatione unum Dict Dominici fidei & Eigilie cum Dominica munere, & simul cum ingraetate Dei, & simul cum ingraetate Dei, 

Place of the King, (Pax Regii, Amo & Rich. 2, Stat. 1, cap. 17.) is that which is Security and Peace, both for Life and Goods, that the King promissi to all his Subjects, or others, taken to his Protection. See Sun of the King's Peace. There is also the Peace of the Church, for which, see Sandwich, and the Peace of the King's Highway, which is the Immunity that the King's Highway hath from Armamentum or Molistantia. See in Welling-street. The Peace of the Plough, whereby the Plough and Plough-Cattle are secured from Distress; for which, see Peace, Not. Ser. fol. 98. So Fair's may be laid to have their Peace, because no Man may in them be troubled for any Debt old where contracted. 

Papal, See Peges. 

Papist. See Papistry. 

Parocle. This uncertain what is meant by this Word, though we often meet with it in old Writings. Mott Authors agree, that 'tis the same with that Garnet call Ratispasso, which the High- Priest in the Old Law wore on his Shoulder, as a Sign of Bernefather: To wear also by the High-Priest of the new Law, as a Sign of great Vertue, See grace and rotten permissa, for which Reason 'tis called Ratispasso. 'Tis by some taken to be that Part of the robe which covered the Head, and extended from thence 'tis called Felted. But all Agree that 'tis the richest Part of that Garnet, embroidered with Gold, and adorned with precious Stones. In nomina eis aucte vestimentis eis qui donum de fine aurae brennae, & sapientis, in sedis invenis, etc. 

Felted, (14 Car. 2, cap. 3.) Armour for the Breast, a Breast-plate, or Patera. From the Sat. 

Parens, (Fr. Pater, i.e. private, proper, one's own,) is a particular Parish, or Church, that hath Jurisdiction within itself for Probate of Will, &c. except from the Ordinary and Bishop. See Parish. 

The King's Chapel is a Real Rigus, exempt from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and referred to the Visitacion, and immediate Government of the King himself, who is supreme Ordinary. In the Province of Canterbury they are reckoned to be the seven Parocles. It is an Ancient Privilege of the
See of Canterbury, that whereof ever any Manors or ADVOWSIS do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed PECULIARS, and of the Diocese of Canterbury, mentioned 23 & 24 Car. 2. stat. for the Maintenance of all their Ministerial Clergy.

Pecunia was anciently used for cattle, and sometimes for other Goods, as well as Money,

Interdiction enim ut nulli viva Pecunia undatum
avanti monas, nisi infra vires tantae & docentur tanti fiduciae,
habetur 50 damarensis viva Pecunia. In Dunleavy, Pecunia is often used for Peculia, as Pecaries ad Pecuniam Vite et; and Pecunia Ecclesie was anciently used for the EMBLE of the Church. Thilo's Annals, in the 14th Tract.

Pecunia (pecunialis (L. Canoni, fol. 103.) was Money anciently paid to the Priests at the opening the Grave, for the Good and Honour of the Deceased's Soul; which our Saxons called Swylfyccead, and the English, Augustine. Spel'm. de Concl. T. i.

PRAEPT (Peculium, & P. dativum) signifies Money given for the paving by Foot or Horse throy any Town or Country. Petk. Quaer. P. 7. Pedagium a pede ducenti off, quod a transactior
vitor. & Caffan. de Concl. Burgum, p. 118. Pedagium ducento qui dantur a transactiis in locum condita
rius Principis. Spel'm. And we find Edward the Third granted to Ser Nek Evng, Pedagium
Sancti Martini. Rot. Pec. 72. Ed. 3. c. 54.

'Tis mentioned likewise in Matt. Pariz. Anno 1276.

Praef. Teumum quod unguifer dicatur Pagan.

Peleu abrigo. Cutting off the Foot was a Punishment formerly inflicted here; as appears by the Laws of William the Conqueror, and by In
gulphus and other Authors, viz. Interdictionem qui occisitur vel incondatur pro aliquo culpa sui transactior
crius, abscondatur Pedes vel Tuxilium vel Monii. Legg. Will. cap. 7. So in Ingulphus, p. 396. Sub
pensione scandii pro ullo Pedes. Elica, lib. 1. c. 122.

Bekins, lib. 3. cap. 32. and 33. Henfl. 1 Tom. p. 166.

Pecores, i.e. Foot-Soldiers. Solidariis Pecu
nibus & Sagittarii armatis milibus consoluti. Simcon

Pyers (P., Fr. Pier, Sarmum, quod e facinis faccul
tus) is a Forfait made against the Force of the Sea, or great Rivers, for the better securing of Ships that lie at Harbour in any Haven. So is the Roy of Devon described in Com. Britan. p. 219. Anno 114. Car. 2. cap. 27. The Haven and Per of Great Tarmouth, mentioned 22 Car. 2. cap. 2.

Scene, the Dignity of the Lords or Peers of the Realm; also an Impostion for Maintenance of a Sea-Peir.

Peiris (Pare) are those that are enannelled in an Enquech upon any Man, for the convicting or clearing him of any OFFENCE, for which he is called in Quellan. And the Reason is, because the Crown of our Nation is to try every Man in this Case by his Equah, or Peiris. Witen. 1. c. 6.

So Riesch dieht ir. fol. 28. in thie Words. — Mais it se amercement se faire offre Pro Pareis. — but this Way is made only for those that are of the No-

bility of the Realm, and Lords of the Parliament. Stanf. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. &. Treaire per le Peirs. The Rea

son whereof, because there though be a Difficul

tion of Degrees among our Nobility, yet in all Points they are equal, as in their Votes in Parliament, and in passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman.
Perfit or (Penfis) that which in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln-Inn, a Council; in Gray's-Inn, 'tis called a Penfis, that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the Society, or of the House. And Pennyiae or in the hour of Court certain annual Payments of each Member to the House. See Indemnities.

Perfit-Writ. When a Penfis-Writ is once once, it may be, fled thereby in an Inns of Court shall be discharged, or permitted to come in Com- mons, till all Duties be paid. Order in Gray's-Inn Whereby it seems to be a Writ issued out against those of the Society, who are in Arrear for Pen- fis, and other Duties.

Pentecostals (Pentecostalis), were certain pious Obligations made at the Feast of Pentecost by Parishion- ers to their Parish-Priest, and sometimes by inferior Churches or Parishes to the principal Mother-Church. Which Obligations were also called Writs, Penfis, Oathings, and were divided into four parts; one to the Parish-Priest, a second to the Poor, a third for Repair of the Church, and the fourth to the Bishop. See Indemnities of Prayers and Pentecostals.

Penny (Sx. Per sigue) was our ancient current Silver. 2 s. 6 d. 3s. 4d. - Et quod usque dequiescere, & Waris, & Marchipens, Waris, mun leve regnum, Ethington, & Bathulf. & at another time Caius de com. Peneden, & Caius. Char. Hen. 7. Ab. & Conv. Eccles. S. Petri Wetham. Anno 19 Regni. The Saxons had no other Sort of Silver Coin. It was equal in Weight to our Three-pence: Five of those Pennies made one Shilling, and thirty Pennies made a Mark, which they called Ounces, and weighed as much as three of our Half-Crowns. The English Penny, called steling, is round, without clipping, and weighs 32 grains punctuated in medio filiae, twenty Pence make a Pound, and twelve Quines make a Groat. See Edw. 1. It was made with a Cross in the Middle, and broke into Halfpence and Farthing. Futem denarios, fuisse in duobus partes pro obis, & in quinque partes pro quadruplibus coniugis ordinatis, fuisse ad tregunatum equalem desinere, quam eventus esset denarius æquus & quinquies, Waltham 1280. Mat. Pard. 1279.

Penny-Wight was a Weight or Scale to weigh Silver. Item nominat. Hic flammae Abbas & Commerculi oppida de Aulnys & annum obsequium capellani duxit. W Tho. 1335.

Perambulation of the Forest, is the Surveying or Walking about the Forests, or the utmost Limits of it, by certain Justices, or other Officers thereto assigned, to set down the Metes and Bounds thereof, and what is within the Forest, and what without. An 17 Cor. 1. 6. 16. An 20 Cor. 7. 1. Sec. 4. 18. J. Sec. 39. And see Purvis, or Purden.

Perambulation of the Forest is a Writ that is issued by two or more Lords of Morasses lying near one another, and confenting to have their Bounds severally known, and is directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to make Perambulation, and to set down their certain Limits. See Finc, Nat. Br. fol. 131. And the New Book of Entries, or Perambulation Faciendae, 1522. For Perambulation. Purvis sui & alius mandatibus simul, Brompton, Anno 1723.

Perambur. See Parrasquar.

Petra for Persea, a Perch. Et unum annum gravis per majorem Pericam. Annal. Lom. 2. pag. 87.

Petra per Persea, a Perch. Petrus sui & alius mandatibus simul, Somerton, Anno 1723.

Petrarca. See Petrarch.

Petra for Persea, a Perch. Ut unum annum gravis per majorem Pericam. Annal. Lom. 2. pag. 87.
Personal, (Perfsonis,) being joined with Things, Goods, or Chattels, as Things personal; Goods personal, Chattels personal, signifies any moveable Thing belonging to any Man, be it quick or dead. So it is used in Writ, Symbol, Par. 2. v. 111. Indemnities, Par. 78, in the Writ, Indemnity is an Indemnity for anything taking away another Man's movable personal Goods. And Stamp, Pl. Cor. fol. 25. Controversia rerum aliena, is to be understood of Things personal; for in Things real it is not Pelony, as the cutting a Tree is not Pelony. See Chattels.

Personal, (Perfsonis) are Things paid of such Pro- fite as come by the Labour and Industry of a Man's Perfons, as by Buying and Selling, Gains of Merchantile and Handicraftsmen, &c. See Things personal.

Perfons or Probandates, or General charges as Writ. See a Man is in the Persona, (Old Nat. Stat. 91.) that is, brought against the right Perfons, or the Person against whom in Law it lies.

Perfons or Probandates or General charges as Writ, Mon. is a Man that lies for Probandates, or other spiritual Perfons, being disbarred by the Sufferer or Collector of Fictitious, for the Fictitious of their Goods, or to be contributory to their Taxes. See 1635, Par. 6. 76.

Perfona terris is the Fourth part of an Acre Comes in integra superficie 40 Perfonis. See Parce.

Perfuting, The King granted to Lake, Morgan of Inghols in Man. Scolar, grandam Enocham in vocatam: Pertulatam, ad sustentationem cumulionem paup. pertis Scolarum de Inghols praed, ad eccresiam, Scholas, per Propensi praebet, quamnam Regis Anglie datam et assefsum. Pat. 5 Hen. 4. m. 16.

Pertinent, See Kindred. It is mentioned in Leg. Comiti, cap. 48. Si quis cum pertinente, &c. estavit, consete hoc sequelem cognitionis, medium non mora fit utas, &c. Non est egisse, &c. fuerit suo pertinente. Non est egisse, &c. de suo suo, &c.

Pertum for Persis, or Pertuis, is a long Pole.

To mention in Knight., Ann. 1557. Convocatio in Curia, sui multa nova Aeternitas & Mysterium & maximum propefec forum, adeo ac regis & peris mandatum locum inter interfici, &c. they cleared the Place with Poles and Broths.

Pertuis, or Pertuis (Pertuis, Partuis) non 4 Parvis a suis. sed ad Glou. le parvis. — Sed non habanti (1, 20, as elsewhere.) S. F., &c. convexit, &c. Aquitania, debitor, &c. Parus, 26, 27, &c. Pertuis, fol. 27, 28.

Sergeant at Law, that there are, but this, that often had been at the Parvis.

Nem i.e. Legis prisci convenerunt, ac Clintrum occurre- rent, non ad tyrrannum Juris, quas Mota vocant, exercenda, lay Spulam. Sedem (in his Notes on Fortesque, page 561.) lays, it signifies an Afternoon's Exercise, or mere for the Instruction of young Students, bearing the same Name originally with the Parvis in Oxford. Mr. Summays, Parvis significatPalatii atrium vel area ite, & cromula Wicam. Inde the Palace-parque, &c. &c. &c. See his Gloss, in a Scripturum, &c. Trifolium. And see Wyclif, Libr. 30, 30, 30. &c. See Parvis. Sed placentarum in eo diximus ad Pertuis & aliis confunwitum cum justiciae, &c. Consecutione lucrativam. For refuce, par. 51. page 140, of which thus Chauers, Proleg. 9;}
Henrici Felli, Das Brittonia & Comet Richondianus, deli...— Temagami & Pergamum de Noniusis meli Sandi Baalphi, & quacquid ad Temagami & Perga-

mum perir, &c. Seithan Tit Hon. Petini, ad Weigert, De quodlibet satis time, per

litigationem falsi, infra nonus de dexta Giuf Peri (sc. Wint-
nunt) vndis, se Paretio Epschi undar Dinar & pro

sado Paretii anam Dein.— Pat. 2 Edw. 4 par. 6

m. 6.

Petit Floutas, Notarium vnd se Paretiora a

tempore Ric. oskell in arrentatione sabotam, falsas ef., signatas & subitas in parce Camille Es-

tecie de Edwintone & Ince Lt. B. Mart. de Not-

tingham; & Ric. Ellis a vnd in parte Anas-

cion Batie. Et in arrentatione quantam sabotam

Perica 20, 21 & 24 pedum a se fait, &c. Se Ex-


Peliment aquirellam,— anam Peliment

r. par. fol. 623 b.

Pezici, i.e. a Piece of any Thing, Donc pellam de Canoe, &c.

Peli, Maif, Md. said anno 1399 Ric. Hen-

toaire July 27. Dominus de Frecheve & dominus

fi in boio de Drayley, &c. Chawce, Pelhamam, sa-

glandes & meet, virgilis & caris excubius & careris

inchoe defuntoe in Comitatu, &c. ann. galiae, MCCXCVI.

Maif. Se Perilum. &c. Tanis Pelleam & tempus Pelleam, ofen occurs for Maif-time, & the

Seacon when Maif is ripe; which in Nasflak

they call Stalcjeg. — Quod habet decem peces in

tempore de Pellen in boio ma. &c. fol. 113.

Pellarable Mare, seem to be such Wares or

Merchandise as petter & take up much Room in

a ship. Ann. 34 Hr. 8. cap. 11.

Pellore for Pallets, i.e. Future Grounds.

Pettigrom — Res Athelhams tamens Deo &

beato Piter Ebor. & Collesis pridetis de quodlibet

Camer orante in Episcopate Eboraci anam Travaum bia die,

Ann. Domini 1758; que ariam in praetent diem dictum

Petter Crome. Ex Reg. S. Leonardi Ebor. in

Bibl. Cottonian. fo 52.

Petter-Plence, (Dowrriti Seniti Petri) otherwise

called in the aiz. Rotherpore, 1, i. The Fee of

Rome, alio Romano & Romam-penny. (fo

was a Pension or charitable Alms given by Yn

King of the West-Saxon, being in Pilgrimage at

Rome in the Year 727. And the lie given of by

King of the Mercians, through his Dominions, in

Ann. 994, not as a Tribute to the Pope, but in

Subscription of the English School or College there;

and it was called Peter Pence, because collected on

the Day of St. Peter ad Vincula, which was a Pen-

ny for every Horse, Spath. de Canell. Tim. 3. fo 7.

And in St. Edward's Law, nam. 10 thus: "Ome-

ner qui habebit 50 decemurias vocis pecuniae in domo suo de

justis propriis; anguis etiam debet Deinam Interrogat Petri,

& Gnot Dominam, dominiu non quam si libre sunt demum

debet sancutum in sancutis Agilpicam Petri &

Pauli, & chalice ad sancutum, quod debet ad Vincu-

la, id est altero sancuto demum destinatum, &c. King

Edgar's Law, fol. 78. col. 4, contain also a sharp

Computation touching this Matter. See Remond.

See Hortus-penny.

De Peter ad Minula, (Ann. 4 Edw. 4. cap. 1.
& 17 Edw. 4. cap. 5) See Gale of Angsii.

Pestis capite.

Pestis capite.

Pestis capite.

Pestis capite.

Petition (Petiti) signifies in general a Supplica-

tion made by an Inferior to a Superior, and espe-

cially to one having Jurisdiction. Ann. 13 Car. 2.

cap. 9.
ters of buying and selling, See Jullet of the Pa-

vilium. To mention in Beller and Student, i.e., who tells us, 'to a Court Incident to Fairs and Masters, to be held only during the Time that the Fair last

Bills (Ann. 3 & 4 Ed. 6, cap. 10) are reckoned among the Books prohibited by that Statute yet I could never learn what they were.

Bills, of Fairs, were a sort of Money, in called, because they were black and white Garmens like Magpies. They are mentioned by Walfingham p. 124. In quadam uereri inmerto, quia fuerat quemdam stratum quis Freres pie veri equitabant.

Fig of a Lion. See Polien.

Pile or Pig. See Polien.

Pila, is that Sise of Money which we call Pile, because it was the Side on which there was an Impre-

ッション of Church built on Pile, Plisstres. 1. cap. 39. He who brings an Appeal of Robbery or Theft against another, must chaw the certain Quantity, Quality, Price, Weight, Number, Measure, Pileums & Pri-

num, where Pileum signifies a patron Mumme.

Pileum, i.e. of a quid, se refert, in quibus pronuntiatur saeclis barbitus sed Pileotus. Charta Rogeri de Quen-

y, 31 Hen. 3. Such Arrows as had a round Knob a little above the Head, to hinder them from going far into the Mark, from the Lat. Pila, which signifies any round Thing like a Ball.

Pilus or Pileum, or Oulitop, in the Coun-

try of Lancastcr, Ann. 2 Hen. 6, cap. 5, seems to be a Defence built on a Creek of a Sea, and called Pilus, by the Ydon of the County, for a Pile or Fort, built for the Safeguard or Protection of this Place. This Pile was erected there by the Abbot of Furnish, in the First Year of Edw. 3, Cam. Besi.

Rex — Dicebat Henricus Comitum Norcum, Infulin., Caprizen, Pelam & Domannia de Man, & Rct Pat. 1 Hen. 4, n. 16.

Pillari (culifrigium, 9 Colunm frigera; Pillu-

ris, from the Fr. Pilluer, i.e. capillate), is an Engine made of Wood to punish Offenders, well known. By the Statute of 51 Hen. 3, you may see who were then subject to this Punishment. In the Lawa of Canum, cap. 42. it is called Culfrig-

ium, Sir Henry Spino Dees, 1. De Populis Mediis ad Indicionem, magis quam paenam. — item urinar tenere Statuta Pilarum omnium sunt antecetes ad notabilia secundum, viz. Quod & Pilear in male acendo puniscatur per tres ects ad indicem muniens, si non superincomitantur, si ipsum iteratius dans

Custodiem de Culfrigibus, i.e. the PILIUS, MS. Codex de LL. & Confessor, Burgiville Mon-

com, 69 Hen. 2, fol. 12 b. See Walfingham.

Pioniers, (Fr. Pioniers, i.e. Fersch) such Laboueurs as are taken up for the King's Army, to cast up Trenches, or undermine Forts. Ann. 2 & 3 Edw. 6, cap. 20.

Pipe (Pila). A Roll in the Exchequer, other-

wise called the great Roll, Ann. 37 Edw. 3, cap. 4. See Clerk of the Piles. It is also a Measure of Wine or Gill, containing half a quarter of a quart, that is, six Ounces and five Pipers.

Pipers (Pilus) are in 15 Edw. 3, cap. 37, etc., cap. 3.

Pipes (Pila) is a Roll in the Exchequer, otherwise called the great Roll, Ann. 37 Edw. 3, cap. 4. See Clerk of the Piles. It is also a Measure of Wine or Gill, containing half a quarter of a quart, that is, six Ounces and five Pipers.

Pipers (Pilus) is now generally taken for one who supports himself by Pillage and Depredation at Sea, a Sea Rover. But in former Times, the Pile or Pileum, or the right to sell Pileum, to whose Care the Mole or Pier of any Haven (in La-

tine Pile) was intrusted; and sometimes also taken by white mariners, according to the former Dolen, mentioned 12 Gist. 2, cap. 5 and the Punish-

ment of them, Ann. 28 Edw. 3, cap. 15. There are many Instances where Pilea is taken for a Sea-

Captain, or Soldier. After, in the Life of K. Alfred, tells us, Tuju novo, quosque fabricari imperat qui Pira-

tes in hac vita maris se habentius commandit, So in Matt. Veliin. Ann. 1240. Er tribuvo Pillas filis mundis plera-

k.

Pila : The fame with Pis, a Pound Weights;


Pilcarp (Pilcarpis, from the Fr. Piclesrire, i.e. Pileum) is a Liberty of fishing, in another Man's Waters: In Low-Trem, Pileanes. Vide Pile of Pal.

Perl. 646.

Nowes presentes, litteras inspissatius Edmundus Paulo adhibito recitatione Henrici Regis anglici

pallium. Sanctus est edictus & consuetudo, his in hunc de Hattstophather estum Pilearis nullum in flago nos

fere supra a Mundium fum de Hattstophather. Habe-

amus, etc. In eis et, etc. Dat quod fungente, per

annum Augustus de Gino Clementis nullum erit eis finibus, Ann. regis Edmundi germanii choragiis ac. Peace

Walterum Kirkham Blouett Dar.

Pilorhinus, is in our Records used for a Fi-

llmonger. Pat. 1 Edw. 3, pars 3 m. 23. See Pileum.

Distance (Pilcarpis). A small Reptile, or a little Re-

flexion of Fire or Fiery more than the common Allowance. Jnmores Dei gracia, &c. Notando, etc. etc. on the Lower part of this State, &c. de manu de Hils-

den, quod tantum studioso et, quod non tanta. Cum eis conoscamus, etc. In quod qui, pro tempore faciliis fuerit, 12. 5. de redditio Atius annuum precedentibus Hospitialis. 12. 5. de redditio Atius annuum precedentibus Hospitialis. 12. 5. de redditio Atius annuum precedentibus Hospitialis. 12. 5. de reddito Atius annuum precedentibus Hospitialis.

Pilearum, quod est extraneus. See Edmundus

Edmundus, etc. in eis partibus. etc. &c. id est reddito Atius et, etc. de rebellione mercator-

varum, qui illos deinde officiis donec pro defunctis celebraneis, non reddito Pilearum systema. Rot. Chart. de

Ann. 1 Regis Joh. pa. 2. Num. 117.

Pilarius was an Officer in the Monestaries,

where Bishops, if they were received and distribu-

ted the Pileum of Herbs and Meas amongst the

Monks. 'Th mentioned in the Modif. 1 Tom. p. 148.

Piling Orche, is that Money, (commonly a Pen-

ny) which is paid for pilling, or setting down every bag of Corn, or Pack of any other Merchand-

ise in Fairs or Markets.

Fig of a Lion. See Polien.

Pilcarp for Pilear: Inter tabas sui finitum pi-

rificando scie. Eundemus in vita ante Anelmi cap. 15.

Placato, (Fr. Placari. Placari se vetusti Choros. Ann. 3 & 3 Po. & Ect. cap. 7) is a Licence where-

by a Man is permitted to fish in a Creek, or to use unlawful Games: In Eumdo it signifies a Table, wherein Laws, Orders, etc. are written and hung up. And Placart in the Low-Dutch is a Bond or Proclamation.

Placata, I have seen in several Deeds of Edward

the Third's Days, Grants of Placata Majeuris, Placata

Prati, & Placata Purtur; and seems to signify a Piece or Parcel, if of Lands; and a Place, if a House or Midlange.

Placata is a Word often mentioned in our Hillories and Law Books: At first it signified the public Affi-

bilities of all Degrees of Men where the King pres-

fended, and where they confided about the great

Affairs of the Kingdom; and these were called Gene-

ralis Placita, because Generalibus universorum magna

cum tum Clericorum quam Litterarum itidem concebendarum.

This was the Custom in our Neighbouring Nation of France, as well as here, as we are told by Historians.
De Ordine pilottii, cap. 29. And by Bertinian, in his Act. Cap. 21. of the Four Points of a Criminal, is called the Four Points of a Criminal, or the Points of a Criminal, the Crown; Wilful Firing, Ravaging of Women, Murder and Robbery, or Riots. Soine.

Pleas of the Dodghor. (Plataiam ad glandum.) Rample the Third, Earl of Chasten, &c. and the Third, Earl of Chasten, &c. and the Earl of Chasten, &c. 24 Edw. 1. m. 9. The Sealion was, becausc

Some of our Historians, as Simon of Durham, and others, who wrote above 300 Years afterwards, tell us, That these Allembyes were held in the open Fields; Nasilain emin saporst Regum in urbis eligat.

are thes Plataeae generale,

Curia Regis, were what we now call a Parliament.

3. Edw. 4. m. 9. The Sealion was, because

They are of Opinion, that these Plataeae genera,

but other Curiae genera,

because all their Tenants and Vassals were bound to appear there.

We also meet with Plataeum nominem, i. e. the Day appointed for a Criminal to appear, and to make his Defence, Leg. II. cap. 29, 35. Plataeum

i. e. when the Day is past. Leg. II. cap. 29, 35.

My Lord Coke tells us, that the Word is derived from Pleadando quis bonae placire fuerit amici placer: This seems to be a very fanciful Derivation of the Word, but I rather think it is derived from the Gerim. Plottae, or from the Latin Plotent, i. e. Fields or Streets where these Allembyes or Courts were first held.

Plataeae, i. e. Litigii & Causa aggress, to plead for or against, and Commissum fals crim. adulteria & Procris, et crim. huc-credulitas, &c. Brevis, Matrimonii, Meliorit, Senitior & Urbani, MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Sub tit. Vitellius, e i. e. Plataeae, or Hic Plataeae, is re
corded to be tenui regis Plataeae, in Will. 11. his Time.

Plaint (Fr. Plainte, Lat. DOTCELA, is the pro

Plaints, the name with Cofate.

Plate, a Hoy, or Water-Vessel so called. Arm 12 &c. AE. cap. 35.

Plato, or the Care of a Hoy.

Platificia faetii, a Car-loads of Hay. — Con
cess anm Planifraciam, &c. Ralph Radham, Reg. Priorat. de Wornemere, fol. 64.

Plata (from the Sax. Pleo, or Ploeh, i. e. fa

rigentia), signifies that which either Party alleges for himself in Court, which from the Conquer was done in French, till Edward the Third ordained them to be pleaded in English, but to be entered and recorded in Latin, Ann. 36 cap. 15. They are di
dived into Pleas of the Crown, and Common-Pleas; Pleas of the Crown, are all Suits in the King's Name against Offences committed against his Crown and Dignity, Statut. Pl. Cor. cap. 1, or against his Crown and Peace, Smith. de Reipub. Ang. tit. 2, cap. 9. And those seem to be Treasons, Felonies, Misdigractions of either, and Mayhem, Coke's 4 Part Inf. cap. 10. Edward the First enjuxtaposed Water de Barge in the Land of Ulster in Ireland, &c. excepting the Pleas of the Crown, to wit, Rape, Forced, Wilful Firing, and Treason tryes. Cam. tit. Ireland. Common-Pleas, are those that are agitated between Common Per

People to the be divided into as many Branches as an Adjo, for they signify all one. Then is there a Foreign Plea, whereby Matter is alleged in any Court that ought to be tried in another. As if one lay Baffary to another in a Court-Baron, Kitchin, fil. 75. By the Law of Scotland, four

Pleas of the Crown, is called the Four Points of the Crown; Wilful Firing, Ravaging of Women, Murder and Robbery, or Riots. Soine.

Pleas of the Dodghor. (Plataeiam ad glandum.) Rample the Third, Earl of Chasten, &c. and the Earl of Chasten, &c. 24 Edw. 1. m. 9. The Sealion was, because

King William the First gave the Earlom of Chasten to his Half Brother Hugh, commonly called Lupus, Ancestor to this Earl Rample; to seize its libere ad glandum, quia ipsi Rex tenetur Agilism ad German. And consequently, in all Indigences for Felony, Murder, &c. in that County of Palantine, the Form was anciently, — Contra pacem Dumbi comites, Glandum & Distigantum suum, or Glandus eignus Glandis Gelloni. These were the Pleas of the Digni
ty of the Earl of Chasten, Sir P. Lingen's High

Antig. fol. 164. See Glandins. Or Planta Engls., i. e. alla justitia, or Sovereign Authority and Jurisdi
cion.

Plebitute. Se Platae. Plebega, (Pligens,) Fr. Plegia, i. e. Bledoforf., a Surety or Gage; and Plegiaio was used for the Act of Suretyhip. Plegia mean, i. e. Fide jure pro aliquo. Glaniowi, ibid. 12 cap. 4. Plegia dicitur perfidis et fraudulentis, &c. ad quod quis est ut regem, albio. Grand. Cap. Num. cap. 65. This Word Plegia is sometime used allo for Frank-pledge, as in the end of William the Conqueror's Latius. Omnes homini qui secutor ex tenens pro libera, fuit in Plegia, ut plegiaem habebat ut jamisset, quod offererit, &c. And there are called Court Pledges. Kitchin, fol. 10. See Frank-pledge, and 4 Inf. fol. 805. Pledgery or Pleggery, (Fr. Plegerie, Lat. Ple

Pleigianis, Suretyhip, in Undertaking or Answering for. Alto the Appellant shall require the Con
dable and Marechal to deliver his Plegg, and to disfranchise them of their Pleggery and the Con
dable and Marechal shall and Leave of the King to acquit his Plegg, after that the Appellant is come into the Lifts to do his Devior. Orig. Jur. ex verbo Codex Mst. in Bibl. Seldeniana. Quad &c. causas deis filiis, multo ab ignoto necessar, secundom Pleggisii met. — Charta R. Hur

Pleigius aquatilis, is a Writ that lies fora


Plestristium, A Park or Wood enclosed with

Hedges: As mentioned in Ordinare Pletis, ibid. 5 cap. 57. Tune enim dedisset deis, ne merito deum praeconium plebsque & partem suam, &c.

Pleina tofisplatura, and Pleina mitis. See For

Pletine or Pletina is an Aphrata of the Adjecta pleine, and is used in Matters of Beneftes; wherein Ple

Pletine or Pletina is an Aphrata of the Adjecta pleine, and is used in Matters of Beneftes; wherein Ple

Pletine or Pletina is an Aphrata of the Adjecta pleine, and is used in Matters of Beneftes; wherein Ple

Pleit or Pletine, from the Fr. Pletaine, i. e. A Warrant of Allundance. See Riplevon.

Pleit is an old English Word, signifying some
times the Elate, with the Habit and Quality of the Land, and extends to Rent-charge, and to a Po
dibility of a Dower. 1 Inf. fol. 241. b

Pleite
Title of Latium (Ann. 3 Edw. 4 cap. 5.) seems to be a Misprint then in loc. ad 3rd or 5th. 2dly, a kind of coarse Woolen Cloth, otherwise called Veroice.

Title all its (Electras sine artificiis) which was anciently d. paid to the Church for every Plow

land. De qualitate Cat. 2 placuere pauci & Pentecostam scil. de auctore, aut divinum Floridulmine, 1 Par. Tom. Ang. cap. 256.

Title-land, (Corigata tere) the same with a Title of Land, which wide.


Morencis, or the having more than one; most applied to such Churches, where many have Benefici
tes than one. Selden, in his Itineres of Habe, fol. 657.

mentions also Diutinius & Quadratis.

Pururn is a Writ which falls in the third Place, after two former Writs negleected or disobeyed. For first goes the Original Writ, if which it speed not, then the Special, and if that fail, then the Petition. See Old Mr. Br. fol. 23. In the Writ de Excom. capitando. See in what Diversity of Cases it is used in the Table of the Reg. of Writs.

Purulatia, a Germant which covered the whole Body, and defended it from the Rats; and for that reason a Cap was called, because it defended caput. & Pavor.

Pucker of Moat, is half a Sack. 3 fols. fol. 56.

See Pac. of War.


Polletius, a kind of Canvas, wherewith Sall

Ware is made. Ann. 1 Jac. 2 cap. 24.

Polycarpus, i.e. a Cole; sed & polemum de

naturam, vitatam, chil sedamentum.

Pollet, (Ann. 4 Edw. 4. cap. 7.) was a harp or

picked Top, fet in the bore-part of the shoe or Boot. This Fathial was first taken up in the Time of King William Rufus, the Pocks being made so long, as they were tied up to the Knees with Sil

ver or Golden Chains, and forbidden by Edw. 4.

Tunc fluxus crimina, tanas hunc osminum, tunc hya
cum con armenta uelites inuentas est. Malini. in

Wit. 2.

Polletarius, i.e. a Mollusk, or one who makes

Malt. Thor. pag. 2206.

Polletarius, i.e. a et Mollusk, Polletarius naturam conuerse e Lucarct cum. W. Thor. pag. 2206.

Polea, the Ball of the Foot; Tris irtite stigmi


Poleto, i.e. a Stud of Cows; Tit mentioned in Flota. Lib. 2 cap. 97. Item eius sive facetus Buy

run, carnagium de Polleta obtinet.

Polept of Assurance. (Assurante.) The Word Policy is derived from the Italian Polizia, i.e. Schede

ula; but Policy of assurance is a Courte taken by thoes who adventure Wares or Mercehandise by Sea, whereby they, unwilling to hazard their whole Adventure, do give some other Person a certain Rate or Proportion, as 6, 9, or to in the Hundred, or such like, to secure the safe arrival of the Ship, and so much Wares at the Place agreed on. So that if the Ship and Wares miscaried, the assurers or Insur

tors are relieved from the hazard so much as they undertook to secure; if the Ship arrive safely, he gains that clear, which the Venturer agrees to pay him. And for the more certain Dealing between

them in this Case, there is a Clerk or Officer or
dained to set down in Writing the effect of their Agreement, both of the Proportion and Assur

tance, which might afterwards happen between them. This Term is mentioned Ann. 43 Edw. cap. 12. and thereby allowed and establisht; and 14 Car. 2. cap. 23. And this of late become a Custom to Insure Mens Lives in Offices, who have paid great Sum of Money for the Purchase thereof, and are Insured from that Adventure by a certain Company of Merchants or Citizens, for Three or Four per Cent. Subscribing aund-writing the Agreement, Policy or Insurance, who do among them share the Premium, or Money given by the Party insured, and run the Hazard of it: Such Assurance or Policies be

ing not seldom also used in other Matters, where Loss or Damage is feared.

Pollard. See Cottonum. It was a fort of Money heretofore current in England, which with Greed.

cords are long since prohibited. Math. Wulfen Ann. 1729. fol. 413. Polledore, Cristad, Walling, Eagles, Leatines and Steepings, were ancient Coins in Eng

land, but now diffused and forgotten. 2 fols. fol. 577.

We also call those Trees Pollyards, or Polanders, which have been mentioned, and therefore

rung, stated from Timbers-Trees. See Plundus.

fol. 469 b. in Welfington & Kinburn. Anno 1310. Prohibitas sive morata alienanuram perpetuitate &

in perpetuum quos Vinculum & Circrum, a sordido & apace attinguerat, pulchrior 

antiquorem habeat, non metuot tertio de etiam universo remissorum, bone metuot primo Rex Edouardus sicut va

tere oblatum in inde conuota exterminacion.

Poll-Whort (Coptari) is a Tax upon the Per

sons or Heads of Men, either upon all indifferent

ly, or else according to some known Title or Mark of Distinction upon each, and that either of bare Honour and Dignity, or else of some Office or Call

ing, or both, and 15 Car. 2. cap. 1 and 19 Edw

3. cap. 6. By the First of which, every Sub

ject in this Kingdom was afflicted by the Head or

Poll, according to his Degree; As every Duke 100 l.

Marques 80 l. Barons 50 l. Knight 20 l. Es

quire 10 l. Or, and every single Period 12 l. Or. And that this is no new Tax, appears by former Acts of Parliament, where, Quemlibet tam conjugatus quam scholasticus etiam facere caput facere obtinere. Pandium. Anno 1350. Edw. 3. fol. 574. There was amongst some (say Camden.) a personal Tribute, called Capitaria, (Poll Silver,) imposed upon the Poll or Peron of every one, of Women from the 12th, of Men from the 14th, Year of their Age, in his Notes ap. Coin. 

Polemiantus is he that is married to two or

more Wives together, or at the same Time. 3 fols. fol. 98.

Pomeranian, i.e. an Orchard. Mon. Angl.

2 Tom. 159. Concedo etiam eas duas partes decemvarum tu

tias femi. & Pomeriach & totius poenae mei.

Pondarate. It was a Custom formerly to weigh

Children at the Tomb of a Saint, and to bal

ance the Scales with Wheat Bread, or with any

Thing which they were willing to offer either to God or his Saints, but always with some Money, and by this the Cure was performed. Ad spect

arum subvenio S. Bernhardi cap. 3. om. dam naturalis, & damabilis.

Pona is a Writ, whereby a Cause depending in the County, or other inferior Court, is removed to the Common Bench. Old Mat. Br. fol. 2. See the Table of the Other good Cases, to prevent any Difference.

Porousius in ADMS. is a Writ founded upon the Statute of Wulfen. 2 cap. 38. and Agriscap

Charter, cap. 9. which Statutes shew, what Perfors

Sheriff.
PO

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County where the Land lies, whereof the Feast was levied, to be answered by him into the Exchequer, 23 & 25 Eliz. 2. All for better Recovery of Fines and forfeitures, Sec.

Pottillar and Pottillar, Marginal Notes, or to make Anecdotes of their Births. They in his Castle, speaking of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, tells us, that Super Bibliorum poetales fictas, & eam per caput salutis unam autem moderni diessimae; and that Alexander Bishop of Glaude, super phylacterios Pottillar (or) Nightshaws another of our Historians, writing of one Hugh, a Dominican and Cardinal, tells us, that Teten Bibliorum poetales.

Pottnati, —7 fas, 109. 1. It was by all the Judges solemnly adjudged, That that, who, after the descent of the Crown of England to King James the First, were born in Scotland, were not of the Time of their Birth. See Calvisius’s Cato, 7 Report.

Pottnatus is a Word often mentioned in Brasington, Gunston, Hesta, and other Law-writers, and signifies the ground or soin. So in Brace, lib. 3, cap. 25. Sin conspectu in quolibet partio, Sec potitus prefatus primogeni.

Pott-pon’d (from Pottmation) set, or put after another. Act of Safegby xx 23. Eliz. 2. 11.

Pott-Term is a Fee or Penalty taken by the Caesar Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas only, for the Filing any Write by any Attorney after the Term, or usual Time, in which such Writs are returnable; for which the Caesar Brevium takes the Fee of xx d.

Pot (Ann. 13 Car. 2. cap. 6.) an Head-piece for War.

Pot-Hinges (Ann. 12 Car. 2. cap. 4.) are made of the best of Wood or Fern-Ash, and used in the making Soap; some are made in England, but the best come from beyond Sea.

Pound (Patrius) signifies generally any strong Inclosure to keep in Beasts; but especially a Piece of Strength to keep Cattle that are disrated, or put in for any Trepass done by them, until they be reprieved or redeemed; and in this Signification it is called a Pound-Court, or the Pound, being built upon the Lord’s Walse, and is also called the Lord’s Pound; for he provides it for the Use of himself and his Tenants. See Ritchin, fol. 144. It is divided into Pound Open and Pound Close. Pound Open, or the Field, is not the Court, but a Double side, Court, Yard, Paffure-ground, or whatever else, whether the Owner of the Beasts imponed may come to give them Meat and Drink, without Offence, for their being there, or his coming thither. Pound Close is then the contrary, viz. Such a one, as the Owner cannot come unto for the purpose aforesaid, without Offence; as some Close-House, Castle, Fortress, or such like Place.

Poundbridge is a Subsidy granted to the King, of all manner of Merchandise of every Merchant, Denizen and Stranger, carried out of this Realm, or brought into the same, to the value of Twelve pence per Pound. This was first granted to Henry the Sixth, for Term of his Life, and to King Charles the Second, Ann. 12 Car. 2. cap. 4.

Pound-break. See Pound-bridge.

Pound in Dinner; from the See Punjab. 1. a. Ponder: It consisted in those Days of 240 Pence, as it doth now, but a Penny then was equal in weight
to almost five Pence now, and afterwards to three
and 440 of th'o' Pence weighed a Pound, but 730 (caro) weigh so much now; which appears by the
Pence-ear marked in the Reign of King
Eailed. Lambard, 239.

Pouraller. See Parisn.

Pons fair plaineur, qu'elle unit Finitions
en plusieurs histoire sur diverses Provinces,
&c. is a Writ directed to the Mayor, Sheriff, or
Bailiff of a City or Town, commanding them to
proclaim, That none cast Filth into the Ditches
or Places near such City or Town, and if any be
cast already, to remove it. This is founded upon
fam. 176.

Pourpartie (Purpartie, Purparis), see Purparis.)
is contrary to Pro indiviso, for to make Pourpartie
is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Pare
ners, which before Partition they jointly and
Pro indiviso. Vide 1 Inst. 166. B. Old Nat. Br.
fol. 176.

Pourpreur (Pompeius), from the Fr. Pour
preur, a Cloak or Encloude is thus defined by Gla
villes, lib. 9. cap. 11. Pourpreur offre propre quan
de est de superfluo Regnari superini occultaret at in
Domini, infra Regnari, superini occultaret, ut in
aquis publicis transversa de vello curat, et quando aliquis
in eadem superfluo regione placet aliquis advexit incos
menter, &c. &c. &c. at in aquis pub.

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menter, &c. &c. &c. at in aquis pub.
Preceptoria. See Commandary.  
Preceptories (Preceptoria, anno 32 Hen. 8. c. 24.) were Benefices in a great number, and so termed, because they were policed by the more eminent lott of the Templars, whom the chief Master by his Authority created and called Preceptors at Temple. Stephens de Juris. lib. 4. cap. 10. annum 27. Others say, they were here in England as Cells only, subordinate to their principal Manions, the Temple in London. Of these Preceptories I find extant recorded, as adjacentity belonging to the Temples in England, viz. Croyling-Temple, Bathel, Shagay, Newland, Teniers, Witham, Temple-church, Whittington, Rothbury, Evening, Temple-Coube, Redbrough, Mount St. John, Temple-Newton, and Templewood. Mont. Angl. 2 par. fol. 543. But there were more.

Præcipes in capitae, (Magna Charta, cap. 24.) was a Writ allowing out of the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant holding the King in Chief, of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle or Manor. Reg. of Writs, fol. 4. &

Præceptam quod rebat, is a Writ of great Divinity, both in its form and use, for which see

Injunctions, lib. 2. cap. 1. These Preceptas were as well to a Writ of Right, as to other Writs of Entry or Possession. Old Nat. Br. fol. 13: And Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 5. And it is sometimes called a Writ of Right against a Tenant, or a Writ of Right against the Chancery, sometimes a Writ of Right Patent, as when it issues one of the Chancery Patent and open, to any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants defaced against the Defender, and must be determined there.

Of which read more at large in Fitz. Nat. Br. cap. 1.

Præcipitator, i. e. a Battering Ram: "Thus mentioned in Munt. Paris, pag. 506 viz. Mars or cafes Constallis mundilibros, petrus or Præcipitatio undique eritilis, &c."

Præcipitium was a Punishment by casting a Man from some high Place or Rock. Seeinf. Lib. 5. pag. 157.

Præcipitusville is the same as Precedous Ville, i. e. the Mayor of a Town. In Leg. Edi. Cons. cap. 23.

Præcedent (23 & 29, Car. 2, cap. 4) for laying Impediments on Proceedings at Law is that Person which is paid upon putting the Writ of Covenant. Vide 2 infra. See Præfettio.  

Præcedentio, in Munt. Paris, pag. 573, the Attorney General of the Court. Præcedentum is taken either for a Writ so called, or for the Office whereupon the Writ is granted; the one may be understood by the other. Herefore the Church of Rome, under presence of her Supremacy, and the Dignity of St. Peter's Chair, took upon her tobeflow most of the Bisboprics, Abbathies, and other Ecclesiastical Livings of worth here in England, by Mandates, before they were void, pretending therein a Greater Care to see the Church provided of a Successor before it needed. Whence it arrose, that these Mandates or Bulls were called Gratiae Expeditio, or Præcedentum, whereas you may read a learned Discourse in Duenauts, de Tempore, cap. 29, that these Præcedentum were to ride with us, that at last, King Edward the Third not digesting it intolerable in Enwrackment, made a Statute in the Twenty-fifth Year of his Reign, Stat. 2. Ed. 3. exon. 1. sect. 1. and it is a Third, Anne 27, against those that drew the Crown's People out of the Realm, to answer Things belonging to the King's Court; and another Anno 28. Stat. 2. cap. 1, 2, § 34. whereby he great-

ly restrained this liberty of the Pope; who notwithstanding all ventured to continue the Per-

vocation,469 much as King Richard the Second likewise made several Statutes against them, but

not in effect, that of 16 Edw. 3. § 3, which appoints their Punishment to be that, "That they should be out of the King's Prisession, attached by their Bodies, and left their Lands, Tenements, Goods and chattels. After him King Henry the Fourth, in like manner aggrieved at other Abuses, not fully met with in the former Statutes, in the Second Year of his Reign, cap. 3. & 4, adds certain new Causes, and lays upon the Offenders in them, the same Punishments whereof I refer you to Anno 9 Edw. cap. 3. & 3 Hen. 7, cap. 4. and Smith of Raph. Angl. LIB. 2. cap. 9. Some later Statutes do oft this Punishment upon other Offenders, as namely, that of a Edw. c. 7. upon him that denies the King's Supremacy the second Time; and 13 Eliz. cap. 2. upon him that affirms the Authority of the Pope; or refault to take the Oath of Supremacy; and 12 Eliz. cap. 1. upon such as are fediously Talkers of the Inheritance of the Crown, or affirms the Queen to be an Heretick. And the Stat. 13 Car. 2 cap. 1. upon such as affirm the Parliament began at Westminster, 29 Nov. 1640, is not yet dissolved, or that there's any Obligation by any Oaths, Government or Engagement whatever, so to alter a Change of Government, either in Church or State, or that both, or either. House of Parliament have, or hath a Legislative Power without the King. And the Word is applied most commonly to the Punishment first ordained by the Statutes before-mentioned, for such as transgressed them; For where it is said, that any Man, for an Offence committed, shall incur a Præcedentum, it is meant, That he shall incur the same Punishment as is affixed on those that transgress the Statute 16 Rich. 2, cap. 5, commonly called the Statute of Præcedentum, which kind of Reference or Application is not usual in our Statutes. As to the Etyymology of the Word, it proceeds from the Verb Præcedere, being barbarously turned into Præcedentum, to forewarn or bid the Offender take heed. Of which a Reason may be gathered from the Words of the Statute 16 Edw. 3. cap. 1. and the Form of the Writ, in Old Nat. Br. fol. 143. Præcedentum facies praefatum præsopstum & c. præcenna-
cornu. &c. Vide simplici facem nostram. &c. Which Words can be read for an Head or Chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manor, or Village, or a Revere. See Rev. Animas & res inventae cornu simp (Præcedentum) & Saracens descender cruam. L.L. Ed. Conf. cap. 28.

Præpitatum is a Writ in the Isle of Wight, quæ sit aliquum fugiens praeposito vel ali modi, leg. H. 1. c. 38. Some read it Præpitalium, vel Præpisitum.

Præfeturae, or Curialtae, originally denotes a Governor or the Patrons leading the Place, and used by the Church, and is made only for representatives, which in the Council of Lateran, and elsewhere, occurs also for Prefeturae. Selden of Fisci, pag. 390.
Prebends are of various kinds, and have different titles. In some cases, they are granted by the Pope or the King, or by a benefactor. In others, they are acquired by merit or by the purchase of a benefice. The title of Prebendary is given to the holder of a prebend, and he is usually a member of the clergy who has been appointed to a benefice.

Prebendaries have certain privileges and immunities, such as the right to hold land or property, to hold certain offices, and to be exempt from certain taxes. They are also entitled to certain privileges in the cathedral or church to which they belong, such as the right to hold certain offices, to be exempt from certain taxes, and to be entitled to certain immunities.

Prebends are of two main types: those which are vacant and those which are held. Vacant prebends are those which have not been filled since the death of the last holder, or which have been altered in some way. Held prebends are those which are occupied by a prebendary who has been appointed to them.

Prebendaries are bound to attend the services of the church, and to pay certain tithes and other contributions. They are also bound to contribute towards the expenses of the church, and to support the clergy and other officers of the church.

Prebendaries have certain rights and privileges, such as the right to hold certain offices, to be exempt from certain taxes, and to be entitled to certain immunities. They also have certain duties, such as the duty to attend the services of the church, to pay certain tithes and other contributions, and to contribute towards the expenses of the church.

Prebendaries are usually appointed by the bishop of the diocese to which they belong, or by the archbishop of the province to which they belong. They are appointed for life, or for a fixed term of years, or for a certain period of time, such as the life of the prebendary or of the bishop.

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against the Killer of her former Husband; and

Dispersion, (pretiosa) Forethought, as Pre-

Particular Court, (Curia Precationis Archi-

Jus Quadrangulare Præsbyterorum, om-

For Example: Where the Statute Anno 8 Rich. 2,

testimony, or for false entries of Fees, &c. may be fixed within two Years, this Act may be used; and if he pretend, be punished, against the Punishment of the said Statute—So the Statute Anno 11 Hen. 7. says: This he who will complaint of Maintenance or Embracery, whereby

Pretentia, and divers other Statutes have the like

Particular Court, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations granted that belong to the Archibishop by his Pretentia, that is, in case where the Deceased had Goods of any con-

Dispersion, and at the same time, as it is called (in the Stat. 12 Hen. 7. c. 7.) Dispersione; See Stow's and ibid. 6th ed. p. 127.

Pretentia, for the Learning touching the fame, you may read Coke's Rep. Limited's Cafe. Vol. 4, fol. 84. and Latch's Rep. fol. 116. Præscriptione fui quidem ex tenebris antiquis, authentica legum non cap. 1st. cum, quam quidem infrimus: nec minus litibus impersum.-Quadrangulare Præscriptions om-

Particular Court, wherein all Wills are proved, properly for the Act of a Patron, offering his Clerk to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift; the form whereof see in Reg. of Wills, fol. 322. See Parli. for the Act of a Patron, offering his Clerk to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift; the form whereof see in Reg. of Wills, fol. 322.

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no other. Man was at that Time in the Houfe, 2. Probable, which moreth little. 3. Louis fu te
meraria, which moves not at all. So in cafe of a Charter of Fcoiment, if all the Witness to the
Deed be dead, then Videm Praemption, which hands for a Proof, in conftant and quiet Possession. G ibe
on Little, lib. 1. cap. 1. fei. 1. Praemption fitur in dube, it is doubted of, yet is accounted Venetian's
cons quinque in contrarium nulla: of propratis, ut rect
ficiatur ne ooibus. Stilis: praemptione demc praebetur in
contrarium. Praemption was an Act taken for Inter
ruption. — Afflatus, Robertus, Sterboch, Prae
emption terra sui praevar. Reg. &c. LL. Hen. r.
cap. 10. De his quae sunt de jure Regis.
Partium Right. (aut praemunio) is where one
is in Possession of Lands and Tenements, and
another, who is out, claims it, and uses for it; here the Precedent Right or Title is to be in him
Who does the wife and claim.
Partium (spatium) are those Goods which ac-
crue to the Church in which a Corpo is buried.
In the Irish Canons, Lib. 19. cap. 6. Omnis correct
spatium habet in suo susem, et non praevaricit. Ord
nines in liis lib. i, nec quidquam lucrum
rededit in illa debita, qua cor purus agnoscit nec
necula utior. See Heriots, and Statutes, and Mor-
tours.

See Folius.

Richard I. — Mulieris domus pecuniae de Curia
suum et pecuniae de Curia Holand. Monte
Angl. 1 Par. fol. 428. b. Bray.

Richard, in the Manor of Reeds in Com
guys, is paid to this day, as a Rent to the Lord of
the Manor, by certain Tenants, in Duty and
Acknowledge to him for their Liberty and
Privilege of Fishing for Lamprey in 3 Forn. (f 20
for Breton, being the late Sylbe of Lamprey
(as anciently they were called), 42s. 6d. and a Rent of
Tebune.) Taylor's Hist. of Waltham, fol. 112.

Praemunio ( assum 33 Hen. 8. cap. 14.) is a Duty
due to the Rappers and Sailors for the Leasing of
any Ship at the setting forth from any Haven,
which is in some Place a Penny in the Pound, in
others six Pence per Pack or Bale, according to the
Custom of the Place.

Praemunio is the Right of any Degree of Men:
but sometimes it signifies the Nobility. Primorius
Domus Angliae were the Nobility of England. Man
1 Tom. pag. 839.

Praemunio Brittan (Primus Salarium, i.e. the first
Possession) was a Branch of the British Progymat,
whereby he had the first Possession of all Lands and
Tenements held of him in Chief, whereas his Tenant
died feised in Fee, and consequently the
Rents and Profits of them, until the Herit, if he
were of Age, did his Homage; if under Age, un-
til he were. But all Charges arising by Primus
Salarium are taken away by the Statute 12 Car. 2.
cap. 24.

Praemunio, i.e. To begin. Manufcripton ter
primitiae etate. Petrus Bleanus, Epist. 20.

Praemunio, i.e. A Ship. The common faffoof, Primus
ano tenset, nullam refert ad angelicae partes.
Ded Car. 2. fol. 52. Boul. 69.

Praemunio. See Beneficia.
Nature (Praemunio) is sometimes taken for the
King himself, but more properly for the King's
edel Son, who is Prince of Wales, as the edel Son
to the Pope, being called Damphir, both being
Princes by their Nature. Pern's Gany of Greatness,
pag. 438.

Before Edward the Second was born at Carnarvon,
and was the first Prince of Wales, the eldest Son was
called Lord Prince. Stanulf, Præn. cap. 22. fol. 75.

But Prince was a Name of Dignity long before
that Time in England; for in a Charter of King,
and of King Edward the First, it was called Prince;
we read, Buretum primitum, Buretum princeps, and
afterwards the Dukes subscribed their Names. And
in a Charter of King Edward, in High Angle. Tom. 3.
pag. 50. Ego Edwards, Rex regalis e Episcopus suoi
Dux, etc., princeps me advocatus, &c. And in M. Par.
pag. 155. Ego habet Princeps Regis pro Christo
in omni munere populi, &c. 1 Sa. 8. 20. The king.

Principal (Principalium) in Heere-home, Synod and
sale. It was also sometimes used for a Mortuary, or Cor.
premio. — Iron Je oquo sequam suum quoscumque in Dep
Gedelting, ut effuerit, aut corpus memo in dispul
muse, mutuer Principio: Ut eum. Johanni
Mersfeld. 6 Hen. 9. cap. 5. In Okhendish, Can. Hifte, cef
 certain Principes, and the last Foot, and the Foot of
Table, &c. pos to the eldest Child, and are not
subject to Partition. Also the chief Person in some
of the Laws of Châlney is called Principio of the
Houfe.

Principality of the Châlney. — Aam 32 Reid. 179. 9.

Prince was he who was first in Dignity next to the
Abbess; and then in common revenue to the Arch-
bishop, and then in a regular illumination, according
t to the value of the monastic dominu Dici, 1566. 70. fol. catarum
monasticarum principum. In partes, locum habens To, others, in capitalis, in refectorii, &c.

Principe Principalis signifies an Antiquity of Tenure, in Comparison of another lesser ancient;
so, To hold by Priories, is to hold of a Lord more
So to hold by Priories is styled in Stanulf, Præn. fo-
c. 2. fol 15. The Lord of the Priories shall have the
Custody of the Body, St. Grant. Just. fol. 110.
See Proceedyey.

Prince perpetuum, o Dative and remittible.
Ann 9 Edw. 3. cap. 4. and Wm. 4. cap. 1. Lord
Priest of St. John of Jerusalem, who's Prince
Barre Angliae. Aam 36 Hen. 8. cap. 2. See Above.

Prince Alius (Prior Alius) were certain Re-
ligious Men, born in France and Normandy, and Go-
vernors of Religious Houses erected for outlandish
Men here in England; which were by Henry the
third thought no good Members for this Land, and
therefore suprised; whose Lysings were after-
ward converted into Religious houses for the serv-
ices and Houses of Learning, (250 Amentie, p. 582.
and 1 Hen. 5. cap. 7.) but especially to the cre-
ating of those two famous Colleges, called the
King's College of Cambridge and Eton, 2 Par. 1.
fol. 184.

Prius, (Praemunio, v. Prius) is that Cuffom
or Share that belongs to the King or Admiral out of
such Merchandizes as are taken at Sea by way of
lawful Prize, which is usually a tenth Part, 5th.
Priusam eft, præ Flasis converti, vel 15th
alias.

Prius of Mines (Amm 1 Hen. 8. cap. 5.) is
due out of the, now called Burying, because the
King's chief positive repercures it, it is a Cuffom whereby the King challenges out of every
Bank laden with Wine, containing twenty
Tons, or more, two Tuns of Wine, the one before
the other, to the value of fifteen Pounds; and it is
twenty Shillings for each Ten, yet the risks vary
according to the Custom of the Place; for at Burying
every Bank laden with ten Tuns of Wine, or above,
Pallia (from the Br. Prenderg.) signify in one Scripture the things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors. Acts 15 Ed. cap. 3, and 22 jiliun., Stat. 3. cap. 2. It signifies also a Custom due to the King. Acta 22 jiliun.: cap. 9. Ruta of Eritr, fol. 135. b. In farrago pagini antiqui (Syx the learned Sphynus) Prima personam intellegunt de omni relg. quos se ad caputim, alias est, nominari, ut ad infra mundum infirmam praelium, nomen & region famulorum minores qui justi generi agriculturae, Gt. in Resertia quam in Anno 3 Ed. 1. Nov. 17. in Regnum de Moys addit, qui sive Reg. & Sarm. Regnum di Moys, Gt. de jujurnae, salutem habere libertatem has subscriptas aest. Catholicae, with Ritu Recliera com Petrus 40 die. in loc. star. Habi dictum est, praejud. de intellecto de libertate capenda violendi quod vocate ad futurum rem praelarii militis Castrif suis, ita quod pretium reddat infra 40 dies. See the Stat. 4 Ed. i. cap. 24.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) signifie also a Prentice taken in War. Histor. pag. 924. Prinseis non enim Domini Regum regentar ante sullum pacem.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) signifies one that is a Citizen of his Liberty upon any Action, Civil or Criminal, or upon Commandment. And a Man may be a Prentise upon Matter of Record, or Matter of Facts. Prinseis upon Matter of Record he is who, being present in Court, is by the Court committed to Prentise, only an Arret, he is by the Sheriff, Contable, or other. Starling. Pl. Com. lib. 1. cap. 35. fol. 34. & 35.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) a Deceiving or Taking away. Most commonly applied to a Bishop or Recler of a Church, when by Death, or other Ail, they are deprav of their Bishops or Benefices. See Coke in Leisri, fol. 1339.

Pallius (from Br. Prenderg.) signifies a Friend or Familiar. Et idem ad hoc ut aliqui in Privatum medenter occurrerum:

Qui minus est Privatum, sum omnino minus est.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) another Priv cosa. Is either Personal or Real: A Personal Privilege is that which is granted or allowed to any Person, either against or besides the Court of the Common Law; as, a Member of Parliament may not be arrested, nor any of his Menst-Servants, in the Time of Parliament, nor for certain Days before and after. A Real Privilege is real that is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either may be called to Westminster Hall, or practiced in other certain Courts. See the New Book of Entreaty, etc. Pralleg. Privilegeum est fac singularis, hoc est, praevalent, quae omni homi nobile, et collegio et familiaribus aliis non est.

It is an ancient Privilege for Men to be exempted from Arrests in or near the King's Palace, where he is resident, because in such Cases Quarrels often happen, and the Peace ought to be kept there. In Eug. lib. 16. cap. 16. Longe debet esse pae

Regis a pestis falsi ubi reeditur reris, quae sentence facilius licet licet, but off, quattuor militaris, et vero quattuorum militum rem, nec ista scilicet, se nobis inveniri Jae decebat quibus de aliqua iniuria non patrem Regis in se etiam in eis vincere.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) Privy Familiarity, Family, Friendship, et alibi. If there be Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant holds the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privilege between them, in respect of the Tenant. See Priv.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) signifies him that is a Vattaker, or hath an Interest in any Action or Thing, as Privili of Blin. Old Neth. fol. 1173. Every Heri in Tail is in Privy to recover the Land intituled Adelum, fol. 177. Marchants Privy are oppoite to Marchants General. Acta 7 Ed. 15. cap. 9, & et 9. Coke (lib. 7. Walters's Cafes, fol. 23, and lib. 4. fol. 139) mention Fair Kinds of Privy, as: Preder in Blood, as a Heir to his Father: Privy the Inquisition, as Educators or Administrators to the Deceased Parents: Parliamentary Privy, as he is in Retention, and he in Remainder, when Land is given to one for Life, and to another in Fee; the Reason is, that for these Estates are seated both at one Time and in the Fourth in Town. Par. Privy is in the Lord by Equity, that is, when Land elects to the Lord for want of Heirs. The Statute of Laws-Terms adds a Fifth Sort of Privy, whom Fee, and Coke on Leisri, lib. 3. cap. 1. fol. 167.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) is a Seal that the King deeth to such Grants, or Things, as pass the Great-Sea: First they pass the Privy-Signet, then the Privy-Seal, and lastly the Great-Seal of England. The Privy-Seal is also sometimes used in Things of less Consequence, that do not at all pass the Great One. No Writ shall pass under the Privy-Seal, which touch the Common Law. 2 Inst. fol. 534.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) was the Name of the Seal of King Arthur, on which the Virgin Mary was painted. 'Tis mentioned in Guy de Monmouth, Lib. 7. cap. 2.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) signifies to claim a Thing as his own. Et nemo licet probare debitate esse sine postuum furatum sibi.

Pallia (from Br. Prenderg.) is the exhibiting and proving left Wills and Testaments before the Ecclesiastical Judge, delegated by the Bishop, who is Ordinary of the Place where the Party died. If all the deceased Party's Goods, Chattels, and Debts owing him, were in the same Diocese, then the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Archdeacon, (according as their Competency or Prescription is) has the Power of the Testaments; If the Goods were divers'd in divers Dioceses, so that there were any Sum of note (as five Pounds ordinaril) out of the Diocese where the Party lived, then is the Archbishop of Canterbury (or York) the Ordinary by his Prerogative. This Power is made in two Sorts: either in common Form, or per Tetus. The first is only by the Oath of the Executor, who swears upon his Credulity that the Will by him exhibited, is the last Will and Testament of the Party deceased. Per Tetus is when, besides his Oath, he also produceth Witness, or makes other Proof to confirm the Deed, which latter Deed is taken most commonly where there is Strife or Dispute about the Testator's Goods: For it is held, that a Will proved in common Form only may be called in Question any Time within thirty Years after. And where a Will dispenses of Lands, or Tenements of
of Freehold, it is now usually proved by Writs in
Chancery.
Procedendo is a Write whereby a Plea or Caufe, for¬
merly called from a habe Court to the Chancery,
King's Bench, of Common Pleas, by Writ of Privilege or
admissio, and transferred to the same
Court, to be proceded in there, after it appears
that the Defendant has no Cause of Privilege, or
that the Matter committed in the Party's Allega-
tion or Petition is not well proved. Denw. de
licitu, and Lake, vol. 6, p. 63. See also J. de
Studia, cap. 11. Letters of Procedendo, granted by the
Keeper of the Privy-Seal. See in what Diversity
is used in the Table of the Register of Writs Original and
Judicial, Ann 51 Jac. cap. 23.
Process (Procuration, from Procedendo ab initio seque
ad forum) is so called, because it proceeds (so goes
out) upon former Matters, either Original or Ju-
dicial, and has two Significations: First, it is large-
ly taken for all Proceedings in any real or personal,
civil or criminal Action, from the Original Writ to
the End. Briton, fol. 176. Secondly, We call
that the Proces by which a Man is called into any
Third Court, which is always in the Name of the
King. See Lamb., in his Treatise of Procesa
designing to his Ewne. Divers Kinds of Process upon
Indictments before Justices of the Peace, fee in
Common Pratice of Justice, fol. 174. Special Process is
that which is specially appointed for the Offence
by Statute.
Proclamation continuando is a Write for the Con-
tinuance of a Process after the Death of the Chief
Judges, or other Judges in the Writ or Commission
of Oyer and Terminer. Register of Writs, fol. 128 a.
Proclamation (Pr. Proclamation, promulgation an-
cus) is used for him that is next to Kin to a Child
in his Nocage, and is in that behalf allowed by
Law to deal for him in managing his Affairs ; as to
be Guardian if he hold in Sogace, and in the Re-
Cap. 48, and Wm. 2. cap. 15, and 4, in the Pro-
uction of any Action at Law, for Guardianship,
where the Plaintiff is an Infant, and pro privation
Amicus, where the Infant is Defendant. See
2 Inst. fo. 261.
Proclamation (Proclamation) is a Notice pub-
licly given of any Thing whereof the King thinks
fit to advertise his Subjects. So it is used Ann
7 Rich 2, cap. 6, 31 Hen 8, cap. 8. Proclamation of
Rebellion is a Write so called, whereby public Notice
is given where a Man, not appointing upon
Submissions, nor an Attachment in the Chancery, shall
be reputed a Rebel, if he render not himself by a
Day aforesaid in this Write. See Commission of Rebel-
ion.
Proclamation of a fine is a Notice openly and
solemnly given at all the Affizes held in the
County within one Year after the ingrossing it;
which Proclamation are made upon Transcript of
the Fines sent by the Judges of the Common Pleas
to the Justices of Affize, and of the Peace. Wels,
Par. 2, Symbol. eos. foet, fol. 152, where you see
the form of the Proclamation. Proclamation of
Jude's Annals, in divers Cases, New Book of Entries, serico Procla-
ma.ion.
Proclaim. A Bill exhibited in Chancery before the Defendant appears, and is in Courts
temp: for not sodiving, and in Calumet: upon a
Habeas Corpus (which is granted by Order) to
bring him to the Bar, the Court afirms him a Day
to answer; which being expired, and no Answer
put in, a second Habeas Corpus is likewise granted,
and a further Day assigned; by which Day, if he
answer not, the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion,
shall be taken pro Confessis, unless the Plaintiff be
Taking a Day, which the Court usually gives a Day,
their want of such Cause moved upon Motion, the Sub-
stance of the Plaintiff's Bill shall be decreed, as
it has been affixed by the Defendant's An-
swer, or, as in the Case of Estebens and Danny
Hill, 1665. Or after a fourth Indigent Answer
made to the Bill, the Matter of the Bill, not suf-
ciently answered unto, shall be taken pro Confessis.
Proclaimers were those who were called Justices in
Eyre, or Suttuarii Erecros, in England. Hic-
fris. comes Legesfrisiae Robertus medio pro Confessarum
Pocleric, cap. 15.
Proctors of the City (Procurators Cleri) are
those who are chosen and appointed to appear the
Cathedral or other Collegiate Churches, as also
for the common Clergy of every Diocese, to sit
The Manner of their Being, fee in Common Pratice
precede on this Word. See Procurator and Convocation,
and fee 8 Bell, fol. 8.
Procurators (Procurators) are certain Sums of
Money which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the
Bishop or Archdeacon, as Ratione Visitationis. They
were anciently paid in necessary Victualls for the
Visits and his Attendants, but afterwards turned
into Money; for Procurator, in a strained Sense,
signifies a Diet, and is thus defined by Palsgrave,
be Necassariums sumptibus expensibus, quas ratione Vis-
itationis debent ad Ecclesiam et Magistratam in cuiisi
affises incomiti facs omnium infnant; facs in fac Episcopo
Sancti Luca Eccany. Dominus Episcopus episc Procura-
tronum, jam in ehand by guad mund abd legi, Of
penneis idem. Giff. fol. 326 b. See in Historical
Dissertation of Procurators and Synods, printed
Anno 1667. These are also called Proctor; as, Ar-
chidiaconus Glani, quod claves in Pracys Ragan. &c.
Prac. par. 14. 1549. facs Rec. Rec. Primatic. 26 Hen 8, See Ducy. fol. 373 b, and
Caucl. Rec. 31 Edw. 1, m. 15, 1. See Hicfrisia
and Convocation.
Procurators were often made to the Pope of the
executive Charges of the Procureurs, which were
prohibited by several Councils and Bulls. That of
Clement the Fourth, mentioned in the Magnificat,
2 Tom, pag. 165, is very particular; wherein the
Pope tells us, That Complaint had been made to
him that the Archdeacon of Richmond, visiting the
Diocese, travelled with one hundred and three
Horses, twenty one Dogs, and three Hawks, and
did do grievously oppress a Religion House with
that vast Equipage, that he caused the Monks to
speak in an Hour as much as would have main-
tained them a long Time, see Indemnitas.
Procurator, one who has a Charge committed
unto him, as a Dispensator of Laws and Orders.
So he is called by the Law of Rome. See Procuration.
In our Law Books called Procureurs. It signifies also a Vicar or Lieutenant; one who acts
instead of another. In Petrus Flubers, En 47.
Procurator et Convenicarius, the public is a publick Magistrate.
There are also Procureurs Cleri sent to the Convocation; and the
Bishops sometime are called Procureurs Ecclesiarum.
And from this Word comes the common Word Pro-
}
...
Property (Provision) is the biggest right a Man hath, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man’s Contri; which none in our Kingdom can properly be said to have in any Lands of Tenements, but only the King in Right of the Crown; for all the Goods through out the Realm are in the nature of Fee, and hold either immediately or remotely of the Crown. This Word nevertheless is used for that Right in Lands and Tenements that common Persons have; because it imports as much as provision, though not Discretion. See Fee, and Clear, ch. 7. fol. 17.

Prophets (Prophecies) are in our Statutes taken for fore-tellings of Matters to come, in certain hidden or enigmatical Speeches; whereby great Commissions have been often caused in this Kingdom, and great Attempts made by those, to whom such Speeches promised so much Success, though the Words are mystically framed, and not only at the Conspirators, Arms, or other matters. Quantity of the Parts. Ann. 3 Edw. 3. c. 15. and Sec. 14. and Sec. 15. for these for Disobedience, are called Vile Deeds, or Fraud of the King and other Profanities, c. for. The Word is mentioned in Mon. Angl. 1 Tom. pag. 534. Et si tu patris before a direct Person provoking, 1. as 25. as in the Ditches reach.

Proportion. See Dividend, as Pro rate partic.

Propriety, Purport, Intention or Meaning. From Proportion. See Legislature. "Charis Roger de Quincy, filius Hen. 3.

Prophettius. The 87 Cha. of cey’s 9 Institute is Intituled, Against Menopphilo, Proprietary, and Proprietaries, where it seems to be used only as a Synonym to monopoly.

Proprietary Persons were those Monks who had any Goodwill of substrate in them. They are often mentioned in Mon. Angl. 3 Tom. pag 359. et in addit. ad Mart. Paris. pag. 145. Monarch, Pro- propriarius expansnarius 2, Abbeys 2, & in more propriarius itovnit fortis, Eospligdti orals futur, in Eozenaer sculptur, etc.

Proprietary (Proportion) is he that hath a Property in any Thing, not merely as of a Share. But it was herefore from most commonly used for him, that hath the Fruits of a Benefice to himself, and his Heirs, or Successors, as in the time past, Abbotts and Bishops to them, and their Successors. See Appropriation.

Proprietary Proteus is a Weir that lies for him who would prove a Property before the Shep- riff. Reg. of Writs, fol. 52. & 54. Where a Property is alleged, a Reprovable Property is not Book, Property 1.

Pro rate, i.e. Pro proporcionis, anno 16 Car. 2. cap. 6.

Pro rate posteriors. See Overload as pro rate pos- tions.

Prospect. (Preager) to prolong, defer or put off to another Day, to continue. Ann. 6 Hen. 8. c. 8. The difference between a Preager, and an Ad- dendum or Continuance of the Parliament, is, that by the Preager in open Court, there is a Seffion, and then such Bills as passed in either House, or by both Houses, and had no Royal Affent to them, may be again brought in. Whereas, by Addendum, if it be brought in again, for every Seffion of Parliament, in Law, a seffer Parliament; but if it be but adjoined or continued, then there is no Seffion, and consequently all Things continue in the same State they were in be-
ed five, and ever of them joined with him, 
E. and William Scarratt, both of London, 
and Probator dis- 
covered the
the three were in the act of obtaining their

testiments, and their affidavits, the Curia et Minister, 
& Probator curantius. Midd. 30 Edw. 3; coram 

Bochumere, N. Proviso in to eat or drink,

President was sent ad quem fieri in Collecta et 
Centum dale, the Knight. Anno 1344. See Pro-

viantum. 

Provincia (Province) was used among the Re-

and for a century, without the compact of the

gained to their allegiance by the Sword, of which

that part of France next the, Adin, was once, and 
still retains the Name. But whereas a Province is most

usually for the Circuit of an Archbishop's ju-

diction, as the Province of Canterbury, and that of

Tork, Anno 32 Edw. 3; cap. 29, and 37 Edw. 3; cap. 31.

Yet it is often used in our Statutes for several Parts of 

the Realm; and sometimes for a Country. — In 
Pictoria Aquae que fuit aere Rudolpho de Dietenover 

Post, Prisci de Rudge, in terrorem terrae, atheni 

diautum, nullum vita eff de Pictoria Ak, quae se voca-

Placent. de Jurisdictioni et Affission du Paye. Pay, 

32 Hen. 3. Rot. 2.

Broduyel (Bridgwater) is a Chief Governor of 

a Religious Order, as of Friars, Cm. Anno 14 H. 4. 

cap. 17.

Bud鲱nfield (Brookfield) is used with us as it is in 

the Common-law, for the providing a Bishop, or any 

other Ecclesiastical Living, by the Pope, before the Incumbent be dead. It is 

also called Brie expedition, or Mandatum de pro-

ductione, The great Abbe whereof through all Christen- 

and Europe, you may read not only in a 

Arrerius de factis Brie Magistrates et Beneficii, lib. 3 

cap. 2, but also particularly in England, men- 

dioned in divers of our Statutes, vis. 35 Edw. 3 cap. 28. 

36 Edw. 3; cap. 4. & 5, commonly called the Stan. De Privo-

ficientur, &c.

Bredenhausen, the Decrees, which were made in 

a Parliament at Oxford, Anno 1253, are called Privo-

ficienies by Riveseier, who continued Matt. Paris, 

Anno 1360. Vide artes, nullum juricrri uni cum Edwards pro-

minimesus est & Bredenhausen Privilegiones Consuetudines 

inviolabitatur fuerint. &c.

Privilegia were also the same with Priviliget, 

h. &c. Provisions of Usurals

Gratuitarum, &c. see Joh. Hands.

Privy is a Condition inhered into any Deed, 

upon the observance whereof, the Validity of the Deed depends on the Substantia Regis, Governor.

Coke's 2 Inst. 1. 1. Grav. of the State.

I t has also ano- 

other Signification in Matters Judicial, as if the Plaintiff or Demandant be fault, or defect in pre-

senting an Action, by not bringing it to a Trial, the Deed or Tenant may take out the Eas 

cess to the Sheriff, which hath in it the Words,

Proviso quia — To this end, that if the Plaintiff 

take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall 

make an Interlocutor, upon which he shall 

write, which Cafe, he shall bring down the Record, or go 

ting to Trial by Proviso. See Old Nat. Br. fol. 159.

In this Prize.

Privilegia is generally taken for him that hath 

his coats, providing Things accomplis are saved in 

Parson or, but more especially in our Statutes s it signifies 

one that has any to the Court of Rome for a Privilege.

(which gives some) Old Nat. Br. fol. 353, who were 

prohibited; 42 Hen. 6; 35 H. 8; 17 Edw. 3, &c. 


Episcoporum vel. Ex clause nonin aliena Dignitatem in Re-

noma Curia sit unembehot de factum, vide et ex gratia ex-

pellentur numerorum, quin ipse dem unembehot excludan 

dan after Specie.

Brockrath, an Officer in the King's Navy, who hath 

Charge of the Weighers taken at 

San. Anno 1 Edw. 2. cap. 90. sect. 30. And is some-

times used for a late Parol, as Land, as to false 

or arrest, any within the Jurisdiction of his Place 

or Office.

Brockw. See George. Quius, it be the not the 

Payment of fines or Provisions.

Brockh (Sir John Deeve, Reg. fol. 440) are Year-

ly Payments made by Parish Priests to their Bishop 

or Archdeacon, Retinence Vizitation. See Provisonat 

and the Caffe later Regon &c. and in the same.

Beth, in the Exchequer.

Prob seems to signify an old-fashioned Spur, 

with one point, not a Rowel. — Rich. Filus & 

Harter, Nich. de Longued de Chivertis, in tenesum Mei-

stiglum, &c. Abhis terris, deos domus prof. &c, dedi-

cta suis per personam, in capite, per seruo invenendo, 

nullum statum, nullam fac-

tam, & omnem Poids in guerra Walthe, quandamque con-


Deb. fol. 18. 39 Edw. 3.

I find in Shire the Eight's Time, Little Horde 

men in War was called Probate, because they used 

such Spurs or Probs to make their Horses go with 

Speed: And to this Day Hordmen say, Prob, &c. 

when they would have one ride faster.


cap. 18, was a very glorious Clear, to raise Money 

of the Subject People, upon the Publick Faith of 

the Nation, to make 2. wheat and barrel War a 

gainst a most Religious and Gracious Sovereign, 

which began in or about the Year 1642.

Puttre (Puttre) (Puttreham. Br. Puttre) Virginia, 

Maldenfield. — Quod remittam dom in dom, subjic 

it Puttreham fappum, vel quandam consilium in occ. 

an. lib. 3. tras. 2. cap. 28. num. 2, 3, & 4. In 

An ancient MS. I find it written Puctrepe. In Pla-

netae pro Regia, in continentem — et obliga de Puttre 

tus in factum, de totallitate diÌbldendum. Inter H. 


Putepe (Putepe) (Sed.) — 8 Putepe, for, (i. e. memo-

rias capis) Pars hinc Scelos Putrepe foi, ex name eadem, 

ab Putrepe proponens anches elapsi. L. Eden, cap. 28. But the learned present believes 

it to be false written, for the same Putepe, 

in. W. Puttrepe, the W. in that Character, being 

like the P. in our.

Puttre (Puttre) (Sed.) — The same with 

Putepe, for it seems to be a Mistake of the Se-

name 509. 1

Puttre, (Fr. Putepe) Younger, Pety, born after 

See Maker.

Puettrinat, (Reg. Major &c. London. Puettrinat, 

C. &c. Puteleir, Puteleir, Puteleir, Puteleir, Puteleir, 

Canane, Cancane, Cancane, Cancane, Cancane, 

Puteleir &c. eti de areris Officii & c. & c. Pat. E. 31. 1. pars. 31. m. 82.) seems to signify a 

Puttre, or Putepe, as in the Manddest. 4 Tom. 

fig. 321. Dorso riter Putepe, Moncti neceis popu-

laminorum munus & viridimum &c. &c.

Putenatanus, a Cofe bred in the Hous, 6. E.
but, though now defiled, may be still pratiified by the Laws of the Realm, in Cales doubtfull, and where there is a want of Evidence or other Proof, if the Defendant chuse rather the Combat, than other Trial. See Order and Combat. See Slaughter.

Purging, if e. to deile a Woman.


Purpuris, if e. that hath Ground within the Purves, and being able to defend forty Shielings for Annuity of Freedom, is licenced to hunt in his own Purve. Maxwell, part 1. f. 151. 157, but what Observations he must use in his Hunting, he more in his, pag. 183, and pars. 2. cap. 20. Anno 5. 9. 9.

Purue or Purve, (from the Fr. Par, e. Pur, and lane, lane) is all that Ground near any Forest, which being made Forest by Henry the second, Richard the First, or King John, was, by Perambulation granted by Henry the Third, fevered again from the same, and became Parue, e. Pure and free from the Laws and Ordinances of the Forest. The Laws, cap. 20. Pars. Law. cap. 50. See Charta Waleri Epper Priorat. de Kirkham, in Mon. Angl. 2. Pas. 106. n. 20.


Purpurata. See Perambulation.

Purpury, (Anno 43 Eliz. cap. 10) A Term among Clothiers. See Army.

Purpurs: See Perambulation.

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Puttnge, (Putptum) Versione 60 partes questi, 25 patrum ager, a Gallo Pute, e. Mexicis. Quod autem generaliter non est, Putptum hominem, illud intelligere de pagis Martini; quis quis hâget legitimes et, quem non, demonstrant. Gnom. lib. 7. cap. 12.

Puturom, (q. Putur) A Cursum claimed by Keep-
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in the Perambulation of the Forest, Hundred, 6. 1. his Cursum within the Liberty of Hauresburg was long since turned into the Payment of 4d. per Pu-

Purpurata, e. an Examination: From Pufur, which signifies to ask or demand; and thence is called from the Monks, who before they were admitted into the Monasteries, putfuran ad fores, for several Days before they entered: Brufes at full quieti de consulis, non poruer, de planis redditurum or Purpurarius hundred & a purura feruemari; i. e. the Examination of the Serjeants) & de reddere facer- mem, i. e. the Visitattion of the Forests. Mi-

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Purpurarius, 3. Tom. pag. 317.

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Anno 12 Gis. 2. cap. 14.

Due liberitas imitatur, suppl. is a Return made by the Sherif, upon a Write directed to him, with this Condition imposed. Si At & tenant & tenem &

Due verborum imperit is a Write. See Per quod ferius.

Due Verborum, in which a Man hath by purchase, as hereditas is what he hath by descent: in Sinui in Genev., lib. 7, cap. 1. Ant ibat hereditatem sanum, vel quantum sanum, ant heredatem & querulum.

Due libertas is a Write. In which is shown that in this Age, a Man of Religion had Judgment to recover Land, before Execution was made of the Judgment; for this Writ did go forth to the Echeator, between Judgments and Execution, to enquire whether the Religious Person had Right to recover, or whether the Judgment were obtained by Collusion between the Demandant and Tenant, to the intent that the true Lord were not defrauded. See Writ., fol. 109, 110. The Form of it see in Reg. of Writs., fac. fol. 8, 16, and New Book of Entries.

A Quam si de bene gererris, is a Clause often used in Letters Patent of the Grant of Offices, as in those to the Barons of the Exchequer, which must be intended in Matters concerning their Office; and is no more than the Law would have implied, if the Office had been granted for Life. 4 Stat. 3, 32.

Quantum verborum erat, i.e., how much he has deserved, an Addition of the Case so called, grounded upon a Promise to pay a Man for doing any Thing so much as he should deserve or merit.

Quarantena. See Quarantena.

Quarantena. A Write that lies for a Lessee, in Case where he is cast out of his Farm before his Term be expired, against the Feoffor or Lessee that ejects him: and it differs from the Ejectment form, because this lies where there is no suit for, after the Lease made, enforces another, who ejects the Lessee: the Ejectment form lies against any other Stranger that ejects him. The effect of both is all one, which is, to recover the Reversion of the Term. See Fite., Nat. Br., fol. 197, and Reg. of Writs, fol. 227.

Quarte impedit is a Write that lies for him who has purchased a Adowement, against him that disturbs him in the Right of his Adowement, by presenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. And it differs from the Writ called Affes ultima presentation, because that lies where a Man or his Antecedents formerly possessed or tenanted any Manor, and this for the Very Reason that is the Purchaser himself. Where a Man may have that Affes, he may have this Writ, but not from the Vulgar.

See New Book of Entries on this Writ, Brak. lib. 4, Tract. 2, cap. 6, Fite., Nat. Br., f. 33, and Writ. 5, cap. 5.

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Quære in unumburial Write a letter that is addressed to a Bishop, who, within six months after the Vacation of a Benefice, continues on his Clerk, which two others are contending in Law for the Right of preening. Old Nas. Br. fol. 30, Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 8.4, and Reg. de Ecclesiis, fol. 53.

Quære in matrimonio non satisfacere is a Write that lay for the Lord against his Tenant, being his Ward, who, after convenient Marriage offered him, marries another, and enters nevertheles on his Land, without Agreement first made with his Lord and Guardian. But all Wards ship being taken away, (by Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 29.) this Write is become useless.

Quære non admittere is a Write that lies for the Bishop, refusing to admit his Clerk, who has recover'd it in a Plea of Adversary, Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 47.

Quære non permettere is a Write that lies for one who has a Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary. Fleta, lib. 5. cap. 16.

Quærum in habenda is a Write that lies for a Widow to enjoy her Quærum, Reg. of Wills, fol. 3.

Quartum (Quarternis) is a Benefit allowed by the Law to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, whereby the may challenge to continue in his captailed Manors, great and minor, (for it has not a Castle) by the space of Forty days after his deceas. Br. lib. 2. cap. 46. And if the Heir, or any other attempt to eject her, the may have the Write de Quarternis habenda, Fleta, Nat. Br. fol. 161. Monument (Wood) in Capita民意, mane mortui, fuit pro terga desinitas dies et canonum mortui, infames dies af sigñal. et Deus, sicut suis in oppida, Vid. Chart. et. c. 7. — See Fleta, lib. 5. cap. 2. and Seignior in sero loco.

Quarternis signifies also a quantity of Ground, containing forty Perches. — Quatror carucata erat arabia, conti nentes in longitudine, quinque quarternas et, & quarternas in lateres. Chart. Wiltc. Mercurecum apud Ingalis. — Man longe de bit eis, non Regis a potis, sed ut ab inimico fuerit, at quarternis in libris, loco eum, sed quarternis in libris, et quarternis, & nonem arcum latitudine, & e 5 pedes, & 5 pedes & nonem quater laterum. L. Inf. Inf. 1. c. 106. Quarternies in London, and in the suburbs, by regulation, per 40 days, & then妄通絶絶ere in Regis, at conjunctus, & 40. lib. 5. po. in rusticae capitatione. Ms. de temp. 3. po. et quam Johanne Tenor Arm. And Quarternies is also the Term of Forty Days, wherein any Person coming from Foreign Parts infected with the Plague, is not permitted to land, or come on shore, until so many Days are expired.

Quartzl (Quartze from pondere) this properly concerns personal Actions, or mixed at the high, e.g. for the Plaintiff in them is called querens, and in Declarations in Treasurers it is said querenti. Fleta, if a Man releas all Querents, or Querendi, if a Man's Deed being taken strongly against himself it is as strong as all Actions for by it all Actions real and personal are released.

Quære obdroict is a Write that lies for him, who, having a living to do, setting on his Neigh bour's Ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner has it strengthened it. Fleta, lib. 4. cap. 26. Stat. inf. 94.

Quære graueris Quærum is a Quærum of Stone, Paterre de doux TurisAmus, & Petrensis & Querre born. — Prætoria deh et Turrisiam, & Petrensis & Querre born, ubicunque fuisse potest in territorio urbe de Hegg. &c. Mon. Ang. Par. 2. fol. 895. b. in sorte illa etiam in Claris in illo censibus, sed cum quar-

Quære nolite haerbis. que vester. — Reg. Prior. de Worth, fol. 43.

Quære. See Comes.

Quære — Eight Bullets strick made the Quarter of Com. Anno 15 Rich. 2. cap. 4.

Quartermium is a Mouture of Coins, consisting of eight Bullets. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12. Quarterionis, fourenti conat ex ois Bullosis.

Quartierium Anni is the fourth part of a Year. Matt. Wills. Anno 1259. Descens de Ringel, i.e. quadrants, & per annum for Quarterium Anni in falsis reinit.

Quartieris is part of the Punishment of a Traitor, by dividing his Body into four Parts. Wol.ingham in R. 2. Audax & coniurium tamquam seleria, fidelissim ius, amaximex, excommunicati, & adscripturis, ut si voleris legi. quae referas.

Quære Servilus is a Court held by the Judges of Peace in every County once every Quarter of a Year, 27 Edw. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 8. How far the Jurisdiction thereof extends, see Lamb. Est. Est. liq. 4. and Sir Tho. Smith. de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 15. Originally it seems to have been erecct only for trying those among the breach of the Peace; but now it extends much further, by Power given to the Judges of Peace by many Statutes.


Quærit (Quærit) Et Cafer, i. e. ramper) to overthrow or annul. Bev. lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 4. num. 4. Anno 11 Hen. 6. cap. 2. As, if the Buying of a Liberty return any of his Franciske, the Arrow shall be qualified, as an Arrow returned by one that has no Franciske, shall be qualified. Cole. in 11th. fol. 156.

Quæritus (Quæritus) is a Word bound together in form of a Book.

Præmer in brach et pateat signa sunt, Quæra nomen in chartis subdito sunt quadratae.


Quærimentum of Wines: Fe. autem, a fourth part, it being a Tax of the Fourth Penny for all Wines retailed.

Quærimentum (Quærimu) a kind of Game prohibited by the said Statute: Perhaps the same we now call Showbread.

Quærum (Quærum) is either the that holds the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or the that is married to the King, which last is called Queen Convent. In the former signification, she is in all Confession the same that the King is, and has the same Rights in all religions; but in the latter, she is inferior, and a Person exempt from the King; for the may lie, and be sued in her own Name: Yet what she hath the King's, and what she is not as a Queen, the same thing is Beaumarch, Præc. cap. 9. fol. 10. et 11. Cod. liq. 4. Cophied Caves. fol. 53. b. The Word is derived from the Saxon Cepen, e. c. wiper, or the Wife of any one, but proper ecclesiastum
Q U

collection the Wife of the King only, and therefore she was anciently called the King's Queen, for the Wifl Saxons had no other Name for a Queen than the King's Wife. After de Alfredi Anim, &c. pag. 3. Matth. Wyclif. Anim. Ann. 834.

She was also called Lady from the Saxon, Heastra, as may be seen in several Saxon Charters, and particularly in two of Queen Edith, which are now in the Church at Wilt, viz. Earl. The Lady to give Earl Harold my Brother; and in Huntingdon, li. Edes. Merece. Dominus Rex, vacatur, ad laudum, &c. excellence nations just.

Eldred pates, &c. tert. vrgo uterum. Vixt after, namine d'cns ore.

Quarre-Suite (Aurum Regina) is a Royal Duty or Revenue belonging to every Queen Confort, during her Marriage to the King of England, both by Law, Cuffum and Description, payable by sundry Persons in England and Foreign, (upon divers Grains of the King) by way of Fine or Obligation, amounting to Ten Marks or upwards, to wit, one full Tenth part above the entire Fine, as Ten Pounds for every Hundred Pounds Fine, upon Par- dons, Contrafs or Agreements, which becomes a real fine for the Benefit, under the Name of Qua- re-Suite, by the 42. Ed. 2. 6. Reg. upon the Byte's bare Agreement with the King for his Fine, and recording it, without any Promise or Consent for this Tenth part exceeding.

Ree. fol. 22. 1. 21. and Pray's Traditio on this Sub- ject. for 1st.

Dut exfa feignit, verbatim, which, Ethelf, or the same Edith's; and is a Plag, whereby a Man enti- tling another to Land, &c. Ethel, That the same Ethelf himself had, he has from him; for example, in a Qua re impedit, the Plaintiff alleged, that such four Persons were feized of Lands, whereunto the Advol-son in question was appandant in Fess, and did present to the Church, and afterwards the Church was void, gue ethelf — that is, which Ethelf of the four Persons he now during the Vacation, by vertue whereof he patented, 60. Breke ill. quae ethelf, fol. 22. and see Cale. fol. 125.

Dut exfb metime (signifying verbatim, which is the same Thing) is used with us as a Word of Art, in an Action of Trepass or suchLike, for a direct Juxta exfa. As a Plaintiff of the Church, Plaintiff as a wrong; for example, in an Action of the Cafe, the Plaintiff lays, the Lord threatened his Tenants at will in such fort, as he forced them to give up their Lands. The Lord, for his defence pleads, that he paid unto them, if they would not depart, he would sue them at Law: This being the same threatening that he used, or to speak artificially, quae ethelf noluit, the Defence is good. See 6th. et seq. of the 1st. fol. 22.

Quem redditum redhibat is a Write Judicial, lying for him to whom a Rent-Deed, or Rent- Charge is granted, by Fine levied in the King's Court, against the Tenant. The Lord, for his defence pleads, that he paid unto him, thereby to cause him to ac- turn old Nat. Br. fol. 156.

Durellus cujus Rege 4 Confitit. &c. is a Write, whereby one is called to justify a complaint of the King's against the Tenant. The King and his Council, Reg. of Writs. fol. 124.

Durellus fratis fugitas, is a Write. See Reg. of Writs.

Duesius cU nobis, &c. is the Form of a Write

of Nufance, which, by the Stat. Anon. 13 Edw. 1. cap. 24. lies against him to whom the House or other Thing that breeds the Nufance is alienated, whereas before the Statute it lay only against him that first levied, or caused the Nufance to the Damage of his Neighbour.

Quintus impedicif to be a Squires ducat, granted in the behalf of a Clerk of the Chantry, fuel against the Privilege of that Court, in the Com- mon Pleas, and pursued to the Regiment, or in many other Cases, where a Writ is erroneously laid out, or mislaid. See Dyer, fol. 33 n. 16.

Quo juris curiam is a Write Judicial, citing out of the Record of a Fine, which remains with the Coffes Brevium of the Common Pleas, before it be engrossed, (for after, it cannot be had) and it lies for the Grantee of a Revolution or Remainder, when the particular Tenant will not return. Writ, part. 2. Symbol. tit. Fines. Ser. 118. See New Book of Entries, on this Writ.

Quo pro quo is an Artificial Speech, signifying, as much as the Qua re, the same as a Concord, which is a Mutual Performance of both Par- ties to a Contract, or a giving one Thing for another, as 10 l. for a Horse, Kilburn, fol. 183.

Quinta Latina filium super Alum. — Pra- hea securis habent, max. 32 ruberes. The scen- texts et rectitates sui non pugnant in Aquis juris, nem. magnis Alum. Plae. ut super.


Quintia, a Tomb or Sepulchre. He his vi- paraus para Collegeton. E
er. in description Cotoran. Ecolae, vix. quae ad locum quis neeit Duraef.—

Quintus (bred or acquittance) is a Word used by the Clerk of the Pipe, and Auditors in the Ex- chequer, in their Acquitances or Discharges given to Accomptants; usually concluding with undo roath quietus, which is called a Qua re, and is mentioned in the Act of General Pardon, 12 Car. 2. cap. 11. and 14 Car. 2. cap. 21. A Quinxtis, granted to the Sheriff, shall discharge him of all Ac- comptus due to the King. Anon. 27. Sec. 5.

Quingtquaginta Summat is that we call All the Sunday, and is so called, because it is about the Satur Satur Day before Easter, of which you may read in Dura. & Lattus, Reg. of the 16. Dec. and Dura. & Lattus, Regis et cap. of Qua re, and mentioned in Business, and other ancient Law- writers.

Quintiis Portus, the Cinque Ports; which are, 1. Eastling, 2. Romney, 3. Rottingdeined, and 4. Sandwich. To the first, Winchelsea and Rye belong, which are reckoned as Part, or Members of the Cinque-ports. — Secundum quos Barret Quin- xues Portus placitum sunt regiis feque ad jun- gationem. — Regis et cap. of Qua re. 5 centesimis per m. dies, ad cuius partem inspectione; et quod primus dies expirat a die quo velia nuncius exerat; et quae partes ad quos tendere debent, et utrums quondam iudices vestri consensit et consensu ejus. See Gent. fol. 239. and 240.

Caudon tellus, that Kent is accounted the Rye of England, and that William the Conqueror was the first who made a Contable of Dover Castle, and a Warden of the Cinque Ports, and that William the King made the County under a Riser subuenio to his Gover- nment; but King John was the first who granted the Privileges to those Ports, which still enti- xoy: 3 The first, however, was upon Condition that they should provide Eighty Ships at their own Charge for forty Days, as often as that King should have

Occasion
Occation for them in the West, he being then un- der the necessity of keeping a Navy for putting into Normandy to recover that Dakedenich which he had lost. And there tells us how many Ships each Port was to provide, viz.

- In Helles, twenty one, and in each Ship twenty one Men. "Of answering to each of these men a certain sum of money, viz., six guineas in Silver, for Wages, Habeñia, Vrity, Sponsi, and Wivel." Romney, five Ships with Cordage, and in each Ship twenty four Seamens, ad quem pertinent, Bruns- höl, Lyde of Harwich, Dungenoers, &c. were Renewed.

By the five Ships, and in each twenty one Seaman, ad quem pertinet Wielamba. Diner, the like number as Helles, ad quem pertinent Edsion, Pesthamb, Margape.

Sandwich the like number with Hyder, ad quem pertinent Forwier, Receyver, Sjarve, Dake.

Quinquennial dues figures a Tenth of all Goods for five Years successively.

Quintme or Quinjamin, (Divina Quinta) is a breve Word, signifying a Fifteenth: with us it is that which is stated in the title of this Book, and is raised after the Fifteenth part of any Land or Goods. Ann 10 Rich. 2. cap. 1. and 7 Hen. 7. cap. 5. See Fifteenth and Tax. It is well known by the Exchequer Roll, what every Town throughout England is to pay for this Fifteenth. Sometimes this Word Quinmai or Quinjamin, is used for the Fifteenth Day after any Feast, as the Quinjamin of St. John Baptist. Ann. 15 Edw. 1. in the Priamade. See Fifteenth. It is a maxim that for this was a Tax of the Fifteenth part of all Goods, for it was of the Goods only, and it was first granted by the Parliament, 13 Edw. 3. viz. Capropes quintos decimas Rege. 13 Ann. 2. re Anulipos, Episcopos, Abbatas, Prioros, Canones, Barones, et uniuersos alios de regno, de omnibus hactenus mobilibus, caufa: The City of London paid this Year for the Fifteenth, 3664l. 13. 8. d. and the Abbot of St. Edmunds 666 l. 13. 4. d. which was by Composition, and therupon had all his remansal Goods, and the Goods of his Convent discharged of the Fifteenth the way of Collecting it, was by Affesors appointed in every County by the King, and they appointed Twentieth in every Hundred, who made a true Valuation of every Man's personal Estate, and then caused the Fifteenth part to be levied.

Quintus, a. = A Mile: Sometimes this called Oversea Mile, or a Mile of the Normans, yea, just quaque libris & passuum, Vrgis, In lib. Ecclesi. Anglia. Tum. pag. 35.

Quintus, a Weight of one hundred Pounds.

Quintus was a Sport by Men on Horseback, Tilting, at a Mark made in the shape of a Man to the Navel, in his Left Hand a Shield, and in his Right Hand a Stick or Sword; the whole made to turn round, so that if it was struck with the Lance in any other part but full in the Breast, it turned round with the force of the stroke, and struck the Horseman with the Sword which he held in his Right Hand. This Sport is mentioned in Matt. Paris, Ann. 1279. It seems likely, as many for pro bravo ad altam quad vulgariter Quinta distar or- res propriis & eorum cum suis fuerint experti.

Quintus (Ann. 51 Eliz. cap. 2.) Quinto re- faber, is the left Call of the Defendare, who is used to be called in the West. He is, by the judgment of the Coroners, returned out, if a name, waved. See Exigent.

Quintus, i.e. a Beggar, from the Fr. Confrere, from the Lat. Confrere.
RAPE

I Hen. 4. cap. 7. and 11 Hen. 6. cap. 11. When one is to make a Fine and Ranfom, the Ranfom shall be treble to the Fine. 2 Corp. Taelion, 48. 1. And Lemby, Eem. lib. 6. cap. 16. p. 55. Here (in his Mirror of Justice) makes this difference between Amusement and Ransom, that Ransom is the Redemption of a Corporal Punishment, due by Law to any Offence. Lib. 3. cap. de Amusement taxable. See Coke on Litt. Fes 137. 6.

Rape (Rapay vel Rapa) is a part of a County, signifies as much as a Hundred, and sometimes Scit places in it continent Hundreles; as All Scit is divided into Six Rapes only, viz. The Rape of Chichester, Arundel, Bramber, Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings; every of which, besides their Hundreles, hath a Castle, River and Forest belonging to it. Gen. Brit. pag. 292, 293. These Parts are in other Counties called Tithings, Ladies or Wapentakes. Smith de Repub. Anglie lib. 2. cap. 16.

Rape (Rapay) is when a Man hath carnal Knowledge of a Woman by force, and against her Will; but if the Woman conceive, it is no Rape, for the cannot conceive unless the consent. Coke on Litt. lib. 2. cap. 11. Sel. 150. This Offence is Felony in the Principal, and his Aiders. Annas. ann. 13. cap. 11. 1, 13 Hen. 3. cap. 13. 1 Edw. 4. cap. 1. and 2. Sel. 152. and shall not be allowed Clergy. Annas. Ann. 13. Edw. cap. 7. But then says, the Complaint must be made within Forty Days, else the Woman may not be heard. Lib. 3. cap. 5. Sel. 349. And carnal Knowledge of a Woman under Ten Years old is Felony. Annas. Ann. 8 Edw. cap. 6. Of the diversity of Rapes, see Grafton's Tract of Peace, fol. 43 & 44. The Offender is called Raper, a Rapester, and in Britain's Time he was punished with the loss of his Eyes and Stones, Quia colorum horris iungadactus. 3 Inft. t. 60.

Rape of the Forcyle, (Rapay Forsile) later de lilia numeratur, quam esset in unum Regem speculat. LL. Hen. 1. cap. 10. Violentia concubitus, Rapes Forfanus, Relevatius Barnum siue, &c. Trepus committed in the Forrest by violence. Lapae, (Rapas) to take a Thing secretly against the Owner's Will, is properly Theft; openly, or by violence, is Rape. Annas. Ann. 14. Car. 2. cap. 22. and 13 Epiphan. cap. 3.

Rape hardis is a Wrie lying for the taking away an Heir, holding in Sceage; of which there are two forts, one when the Heir is married; the other, when not. Of both see Reg. of Writs, fol. 163.

Rape, (Raparium) Tell shall be taken by the Rape, and not by the Rape of Castell. Ordinances for Bakers, Brewers, &c. cap. 4. It seems to have been a Measure of Corn, now diluted, Et de vestro Raritatis transactio in unoque mense annuo iussa, &c. ad multas. D. de uno Rariars de Broas. Vide de Rarioris maius, de ordo & avenis, & simulatum Rariarum de Chermall. — Pat. 12 Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 4.

Rape, Lecheiter.

Rape of the Tis, is where Sheep or other Cattle are kept in a Parish for less Time than a Year, the Owner must pay Tithe for them Pre rate, according to the Custom of the Place. Fitch. Nat. Br. fol. 71. Book. De gen. 26. Pre rate discussion præfationis, in modo & reprehenderit. Lypch. Lib. 4. cap. 5.

Ratification, (Ratificatio) a Ratification or Confirming: It is particularly used for the Confirmation of a Clerk in a Prended, &c. formerly given but not received by Bishop, &c. where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King. See Reg. of Writs, fol. 304.

Ratiotio, i. e. a Caute, or Judgment given in a Caute, and parre ad rationem is to cite one to appear in the Court. Westminster S. 2.

Rationabilis obvius is a Write that lies where two Lords have the Seignories joining together, for him that finds his Wrie encroached upon within the Memory of Man, against the Encroacher, whereby to try the Bounds of their Seignories; in which respect Fitzherbert calls it in its own nature, a Wrie of Right. The Old Nat. Br. says, this may be by Justice, which may be removed by a Peace out of the Country, to the Common Bench. See Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 128.

Rationabilit patre bonum is a Wrie that lies for the Wife, against the Executors of her Husband, denying her the third Part of her Husband's Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges paid. Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 232. who there cites the 18th Chapter of Magna Charta, and Glanville, to prove, that, according to the Common Law of England, the Goods of the deceased, his Debts first paid, and the third Part the remainder, is to be given to the Wife by one, his Children the second, and the Executors the third. And this Wrie lies as well for the Children, as for the Wife; which appears by the Rule of the Reg. of Writs, fol. 143. &c. Yet it seems to have use only where the Custom of the Country serves for it. See the New Book of Entries on this Word.

Ratonicum was the same with Pallium: It was worn by the High Priest of the Old Law, as a Sign of the greatest Perfection, and by the Pope and Bishops, as a Token of the highest Vertue, que gratia ratione perfectus, and from thence is called Rational.

Ratodius Rhodius, the River Taffe in Glorogoghaire.

Rativment (Rapay, Fr. Rativement, i. e. Debitt, rapay) signifies an unlawful taking either a Woman, or an Heir in Ward. Sometimes it is also used in one Signification with Rape.


Rath. Annas 6 Hen. 6. A Motion was made in Parliament against a certain Trial in Water, called a Rath. 52.

Read, i. e. Advice: From the sax. Raed, com. scil. Thus in our old Bibles, the Verbe in the first Psalm is thus translated, viz. The Man is bold, that hath not bent, etc. 2. Wicked Read his Ear, i. e. to wicked Counsel.

Readforth, is where a Forrest hath been disafforested, and again made Forest, as the Forrest of Dean by the Stat. 20 Car. 2. cap. 3.

Reaf is an abstrait of real, and is contradistinguished from Possession.

Reasonable Aid (Racionabile auxilio) was a Duty which the Lord of the Fee claimed of his Tenants holding in Knights Service, or in Soke, to marry his Daughter, or make his chief son a Knight, if he be divided into three Parts, and see the Stat. 12 Car. 2. cap. 24.

Reatten, i. e. hafty: From the sax. Raeth, cib, from whence we derive the Word Wrath.

Rattachment (Restaurationem) is a second Attachment to him who was formerly attached and disafforested the Court without Day, as by the not coming of the Justices, or some such Casualty. Brook, his treue. Where he makes Rattachment General and Special. General is where a Man re-
attached for his Appearance upon all Writs of Af-
fiying against him. Brok. edum. num. 18. Then
Special must be for one or more, certain. Reg. of
Writs Judicial, col. 35. See the New Book of Entris,
Rebellate signifies to fight. As rebellation
Rebellion (Rebellion) did anciently signify a se-
cond Refuslence of such, as being formerly over-
come in battle by the Romans, yielded themselves
to their Subjection. But now we use it generally for
the traitorous taking Arms against the King, be it by natural Subjects, or by others formerly
subdued. Rebcl is sometimes attributed to him
that wilfully breaks a Law. Ann. 25 Edw. 3. c. 6.
and 31 ejusdem, Stat. 3. cap. 2. Sometimes to a
Villain diluting his lying his Lord. Ann. 1 Rich. 2. c. 6.
Comm. of Rebellion, sec in Comm. films.
Refuslence Armbrum is a gathering together
of twelve Persons, or more, intending or going
about, praediting or putting in use, unlawfully, of
their own Authority, to change any Laws or Sta-
tutes formerly in force, or to destroy the well
administering of any, or any Park, or Ground enclosed, or Banks of any
Firth-Ponds, Pool, or Conduit, to the Intent the
same shall remain void, or to the Intent unlawful
ly to have Common or Way in any of the said Grounds,
or to destroy the Drainage in any, or any Warren
of Cneys, Dove-holes, Fish in any, or ponds on any
Houne, Barns, Mills, or Bays, or to burn Stacks of
Corn, or to abate Rents or Prices of Vultures,
Ann. 1 Mar. cap. 12, and 1 Eliz. cap. 17. See
Webb, Par. 2. Symbol. tit. Indigndts, fol. 65.
and Grump, Jufly of Peace, fol. 41. 6.
Rebinantium. Novirtis vii terrii per praefem
fequem ad mordandum & Rebinantium cum femine
me proprii, tam cum femine venalis, quam cum femine
quadrupedalii tam terram arabilium R. B. 67.
Charta Nic. Dubbe dat. 3 Edw. 3. pene Henr.
Milburn, Arm.
Rebinant was to plow the Ground the Third
Time. Tempus rebinantis eris pffl fustum Nativity
Sancti Ioannis Baptistae cum terra pullulatiori pffl ca-
crassam. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 73. par. 10.
Rebutter. (F. Butler, i. 2. Rejmyler, R. To repel
or bar.) A Man grants Land, to the Ufe of himself
and the Ifue of his Body, to another in Fee, with
Warranty; and the Donee lefeth out the Land to a
third Perfon for Years; the Heir of the Donor
imparts no Real right to the Land was in the
Tail to him. The Donee comes in; and by virtue
of the Warranty, made by the Donor, repels the
Heir; because, the Land was entitled to him,
but he is Heir to the Warrantor likewise. This
is called a Rebutter.
Again; If I grant to the Tenant to hold free
impositiones etf, and afterward impeal him for
Wafe made. he may depart me of this Action, by
hearing my Grant, which is likewise a Rebutter.
Burk. tit. Bar. num. 23 & 25. See the New Book
Receptation (Recepta) signifies a second Diftrust
of one formerly distrained for the fame Enfue, and
also during the Ifea, grounded on the former
Diftrust. It likewise signifies a Writ lying for the
Party thus distrained; the Form and further Ufe
whereof, fee in Rs. Nat. Br. fol. 71. Reg. of Writs,
fol. 76. 77. 78. and Redd. and R. & G. fol. 69.
Recent. See Receipt.
Receiver (Receiver and Receptator) is used com-
monly in the civil Part, for such as receive Iolen
Goods from Thieves, and conceal them; but an-
nexed to other Words, as Receiver of Rents, &c.
It signifies an Officer of good Account, belonging,
to the King, or other great Personage. Comp.
Just. fol. 14. There is also an Officer called the
Receiver of the Fines upon the original Writ in chanc.
ery.
Receiver-General of the Dutched of Lancas-
ter is an Officer belonging to the Ditch-Court,
who gathers in all the Revenues and Fines of the
Lands of the said Duchy, and all Forfeitures and
Assessment, or what else is chence to be received.
Ann. 39 Eliz. cap. 7.
Receiver-General of the Master of the Rolls.
Ann. 37 Eliz. cap. 4.
Recella are Things of little Value. Sec tera-
itorium.
Recidivis. See Chacon.
Recidivare, To relapse after a Recovery. Thi-
mentioned in Petrus Radulfus, Epis. 171.
Recinnam for Recinamentum.
Recitule (Recitula) is he who being entered in-
to a Religious Order, is shut up there, and
fixes not out of the cloister. Littil. fol. 92.
Recognition (Recognition) is an Acknowledgement.
It is the Title of the first Chapter of the Statute
1 Jac. whereby the Parliament acknowledged the
Crown of England, after the Death of Queen
Elisabeth, to have rightfully descended to King
James.
Recognitione abrubrande per vicum & turritam
furtum is a Writ to the Justices of the Common-
bench, for the finding a Record touching a Recognition, which the Recognitor supposes to have been acknow-
ledged by Force and hard Dealing, that if it do ap-
pear, it may be disannulled. Reg. of Writs, fol. 183.
Recognition fils (Recognition) is a Word used for
the Jury impanelled upon an Affile. The Reason
why they are so called, is, because they acknowledge
a Different by their Verdict.Bradlum. lib. 5. trafl. 2.
cap. 9. num. 2. See Recognition.
Recognition (Fra. Recognitionis, i.e. Recognit.) is
a Bond or Obligation, testifying the Recognitor
to owe the Recognition a Sum of Money, and is ac-
knowledged in some Court of Record, or before
some Judge, Staller of Chancery. Auiice of Peace,
are not sealed, but enrolled; and Execution by
Force thereof, is of all the Recognitor's Goods
and Chattels, except Draught-Beasts; and Implements
of Husbandry, and the Clothes of the Wife. Webb.
Par. 1. Symbol. lib. 2. fol. 149. and Reg. of Writs,
fol. 146, 152, & 153.
Recognition has another Signification, as ap-
pears in the Statute of Woffin. 1. cap. 36. For
it is there provided and agreed, That if any Man
be attainted of Diflingiu in the Time of the King
that now is, or for taking away any manner of Goods
or Moveable; and it be found against him by Recogni-
tion of Affile of Newell-Diflingu, the 'Informer shall
be, &c. Where it is used for the Verdict of the
twelve Men impanelled upon an Affile; which
twelve Men are also called Recognitori of the Affile.
Littil. fol. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. and Lib. 3. trafl. 1.
Recognition is he to whom one is bound in a Recogni-
tion. Sec Hen. 6. cap. 10.
Recognituri. A Church is said Recognituri when
'tis concentered again, after it hath been poffobt,
or in the Possession of Pagans or Heretics.
Record (from Recorder) To remember signifies an authentical and uncontrollable Tintentomy in Writing, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record, and they are said to be Visum & veritatis vestigia. Coke’s Praef. 92.

An Act committed to Writing in any of the King’s Courts, during the Term wherein it is written, is alterable, and no Record; but that Term once ended, and the Act duly enrolled, it is a Record, and of that Credit that it admits no Alteration or Proof to the contrary. Book 61. Tit. Record. n. 20, & n. 22. Yet see Coke’s Rep. lib. 4. Rawlin’s Case, fol. 53, b. The King may make a Court of Record by his Grant, Gomini, lib. 8, cap. 8, Britton, cap. 121, as Queen Elizabeth by her Charter, dated 30th April, 1609. Ann. 3 Regni sui, made the Confinatorial Court of the University of Cambridge a Court of Record. There are reckoned three Sorts of Records, viz. A Record Judicial, as an Attainder, Etc. A Record Ministerial upon Oath, as an Office or Inquisition found, as a Record made by Conveyance and Consent, as a Fine or Deed enrolled, or the like. Coke, lib. 4. Ogmi’s Case, fol. 54, e. And the Duty of Preserving, or Registering Facts, is a Service directed to the Sheriff, to remove a Cause depending in an inferior Court, as Court of Ambient Demise, Hundred, or County, to the King’s Bench or to the Exchequer, or to the High Court of Admiralty, and where, and in what Caisse this Writ lies, read Root, tit. Records & Fines. It seems to be called a Record, because it commands the Sheriff, to whom it is directed, to make a Record of the Proceedings by himself and others, and then to fend up the Cause. See the Register, vis a vis Recorder, in the Table of Original Writs.

Recordet (Recordariat) is he whom the Mayor, or other Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate, having Jurisdiction, or a Court of Record, within their Precedents by the King’s Grant, does appoint unto him, for his better Direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law. And he is, for the most Part, a Person well known in the Common Law.

Recordo & Procurando Obliteretur is a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceedings in the Case, out of an inferior Court into the King’s Court. See the Table of the Register of Writs.

Recordo utlagarii mittenso is a Writ Judicial, which see in Reg. Judic. fol. 32.

Recovera is a Word mentioned in Mat. Wifon. 14:16. viz. fīnā sue terrae quæ Dei, etiam, qui nutrit bonum recuperavit signis ad diem mortis sāuis. It signifies To recover.

Recovera (Recovering, from the Fr. Recouvrer, i. e. recuperare) signifies an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial of Law, as Esquilino does among the Civilians. But there is a true Recovery, and a feigned: The true one is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing or the Value thereof, by Verdict and Judgment. A feigned Recovery is a certain Form or Course set down by Law, to be observed for the better affuring Lands or Tenements unto us; the End and Effect whereof is to continue and defend Inheritances in Remaderal and Reversion, and to bar the Entails thereof. And to this Formality there are (in a Recovery with single Voucher) required three Parties; the Demamant, the Tenant, and the Voucher. The Demamant is he that brings the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he against whom the Writ is brought, and may be called the Recoverer. The Voucher is he whom the Tenant vouched, or calls to Warranty for the Land in Demand. A Recovery with double Voucher is, where the Tenant voucheth one, who voucheth another, or the common Voucher. And a Recovery with treble Voucher is where three are vouch’d. See Writ, para. 3. Symb. tit. Records, p. 12.

But to explain this Point: A Man that is deficient to cut off an Estatte in Lands or Tenements, that he may fail, give, or bequeath, confeth (by the Coninance of his Council or Attorney) a feigned Writ of Entry sur diffusion in le Poit, to be brought of the Lands of which he intends to lock the Entail; and in a feigned Declaration thenceupon made, pretends he was dispossessed by him, who, by a feigned Fine, or Deed of Bargain and Sale, is named and supposed to be Tenant of the Lands. This feigned Tenant, if it be a single Recovery, is made to appear and vouch the Bag-bearer of Writs for the Master of Burrows, in the Court of Common Pleas, (in which Court only the said Common Recoveries are to be suffered,) who makes Default: Whereupon a Judgment is by such Edition of Law entered, that the Demamant shall recover, and have a Effet of Seisin of the Possession of the Lands demanded; and that the Tenants shall recover the Value of the Lands against the Lands of the Voucher-Bag-bearer, a poor unladen and ill-occupied Estate, which is factum, nisi de factum for the Heir in Tail, though he is never to have or expect it. One Edward Howet, a Bag-bearer and common Vouches, having in the Space of twenty five or thirty Years paid or suffered to be recovered against him, by such Editions as Heirs and Pleadings, a considerable Part of the Lands of England, and obliged his own Lands, when he had none at all, to answer the Value of the Lands recovered against the Tenants or Remaining in Tail. This feigned Recovery is also called a Common Recovery, 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 New Book of Entries, vis a vis Recoveries.

Regoupe (from the Fr. Recouvrir, i. e. To cut again; also To reply quickly and sharply to a peremptory Demand.) We use it to default or distinguish. As, if a Man hath ten Pound being owed him of certain Land, and he diffies the Tenant of the Land in an Affright brought by the Diffellor, the Diffellor shall recover the Rent in the Damages.

Recurrant (Fr. Cowardly, Faint-hearted. Hence Recovery.) See Gravem.

Recurrent was to reproachful a Word, that Glenville would not describe it. But Flota, lib. 3. tradit. 2. cap. 34, tells us, That amn viam scriptum appellatur egestas causam sussu laetarevel meti aliquod simile ad recurrenciam, nifi securum eum illud opporuntissimum quod recurrenciam sit. And in Lib. 3. cap. 2. Recurruntia epos are dull and tire Hories.

Refer, To cite a Criminal to Justice, or To accuse a Criminal. Sum judicis desemendus sunt qui quae rei justitiam, stabili, et judiciis, etc. Hovenden, p. 657.

RECEIVED, &c.

RETO, (Quaer. de Re) To cite one to Judge.

RETO is a Writ called a Writ of Right, which is to be high a Nature, that whereas other Writs in real Actions are only to recover the Possession of the Lands or Tenements in Question, which have been lost by an Ancestor, or by the Party Deman- dent himself, this aims to recover both the Suit in which some Ancestor, or the Deman- dant himself, had; and also the Property of the Thing wherein the Ancestor died still left as of Fee, and whereby are pleaded and tried both their Rights to- gether, viz. that of Possession and Property. And if a Man once lose his Cause upon this Writ, either by Judgment, Affidavit, or Battel, he is without Remedy, and shall be excluded, Per vestiam non judicat. Briddon, lib. 5. & 10. cap. 1. & 2. &c. where you may read much on this Subject. See Right.

It hath two Species, Receipt Patent, a Writ of Right Patent; and Receipt Clauses, a Writ of Right Clauses. The first is called, because it is a right of the Party Deman- dent to have the Receipt of the Fee, or Fee Simple, of the Party who shall be shown to be the true Owner, or to whom the Fee shall be sold, of a Special Writ of Right in Lon- don, otherwise called a Writ of Right according to the Customs of London. This Writ is also called Receipt magnum de Rebus. Reg. of Writs, fol. 9. and Vitae, lib. 6. cap. 32. &c.

A Writ of Right Clauses is a Writ directed to a Lord of ancient Demesne, and lies for those, who hold their Lands and Tenements by Charter, in Fee Simple, or in Fee Tail, or for Form of Life, or in Dower, if they are ejected out of such Lands or Deme- nesne. In this Case the Ancestor may lie out this Writ of Right Clauses, directed to the Lord of ancient Demesne, commanding him to do him Right in his Court. This is also called Breva parvens de Rebus. Reg. of Writs, fol. 9. and Britton, cap. 120. in fine. See also Briton Br. fol. 11. & seq.

Yet note, That the Writ of Right Patent seems to be executed in the hands of the Party Deman- dent himself, or the original Intention: For a Writ of Right of Dower, which lies for the Tenant in Dower, is patent, as appears by Dizierur's Natura Brivium, fol. 7. & 8. The like may be said in divers other Cases, of which see more under the head of Reg. of Writs, vols. 1 & 2.

This Writ is properly tried in the Lord's Court, between Kinmen who claim by one Title from their Ancestor. But how it may be then removed, and brought here to the Country or King's Court, see Britton, lib. 6. cap. 3. 4. & 5. Glanvill says, it makes every Writ, whereby a Man has a Writ for Anything due unto him, a Writ of Right, lib. 12. cap. 1. 6. 8. 11. cap. 1. 12. cap. 1. &c.

S. C. - Quod ego Jardineus de Linsford abiit rice, quia commavo & reman. Robertus de Med- mundo, &e. This is a Writ of Right, which is to be directed to a Lord of ancient Demesne, and is of special value in such Cases, as to Lords holding in Captive, or by Knight-Servage: but not where there is Guardian in Soscage, or appointed by the late Will and Testa- ment of the Ancestor. The Form of it see Britton Br. fol. 29. & Reg. of Writs, fol. 131.

RETO or Custodia terra &c. Writs is a Writ which, by that that is called a Writ, or a Writ which may be directed to a Lord of ancient Demesne, or to a Person holding by Grace, or by Knight-Servage out of the Lords Court, or by any other means, whereby the Lord is to recover the Land, and to prove that the Land is in his hands, or that he has the Charge or Care of a Parish Church; quam vixit in ecclesia par- vehabat habitibus, quantum Prælatus in Ecclesia Collegiata. It has been executed in a Case where a Man held a Parish, and it is that he has a Parish, where there is a Pi- cariaby endow'd; and he has a Parish, and he has a Parish, and he has a Parish, without a Clearidge is called Purism. But the Distinction seems to be new and subtle, it is cer-
Rebus, now reading as Reigh re.

Reddifer (Rediffus) is a Dilettante made by him who once before was found, and adjudged to have been the father of the lands or Tenements: For which there be a special Writ, called a West of Reddiffe. Old Br. fil. fol. 166. Pers. New Br. fol. 183. See New Book of Entries on this Word. The Punishment for Reddiffe is in the Statutes: Hen. 2, cap. 8.

Reclusus, or Recessus. Domest. in fine Cen- tesimae Ter. Lenae. Blackburn Hundred. — Red R. ye. rentis Principal. 12 & 14 Car. jun. in Dominio & Burgenses, & 3 Radham, & 2 Pelham, & 2 Co- from. These Recessus may be the same in Signification as the Red of Red Deights; Men, which by the Tenure or Custom of their Lands, were to ride with or for the Lord of the Manor about his Business or Affairs.

Reblicks, or Reblicks, are those that hold their own Church; and to the End it may not be known, turn it into some other Colour or Factions. Brisk, cap. 39. See Rest. fol. 39.

Rectov (from the Fr. Recteur, i.e. Rector of places) signifies the returning or retaining what Possession we had lately foregone or, if it make nothing to say what Occasion was; I shall not go or quit the Possession; and if I consent with the Leases, that for Non-payment of the Rent at the Day, it shall be lawful for me to interest, this is as much as I should want to take again the Land into my own Hand, and to recover the Possession by my own Faire, without the Assistance of Judge or Proctor.


Retreat is a Place Extents made upon Lands or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the former Extents was partially executed. Book, tit. Extents, fol. 321.

Retire. To take away or rob. From the Sax. Recap, recap, Lat. Robus, from whence we derive Robbery, i.e. qui Robam rapid. Leg. H. i. c. 83. Si qui mneminum robabit armis vel robibus, &c. Recap also in Saxon in Spelun.

Retsa, a Dinner of Supper. The Word is derived from roots, To refresh. Sometimes its taken to be a mixed of Sip, Sip to Drink, and Dinners, &c. Et serva ille & subsolvitur operam, ab omnibus tribuitis vel confertius, & ab omnibus reliefum. Retsa non perpirunt socii libera. De Can. 1.

Revolution of the People to the King, and accused the Judges with his Commands. There was such an Officer in the Time of the English Saxons, i.e. Ego Augustus tertius abgespret, & Gualberga Episcopoi, Landamynf dicta fuerunt tertius abgespretis Angles. Spelum.

Relieum ou Relegation. Imprimium est eum quantum quoque laborum & repellentum ou- beat antequam esset infra futuro. Plater, lib. 2, cap. 1. par. 32.


Reliquia aquae. Solucionem pooda nullia Reification aquae. Mon. Angl. Perhaps High-watermark, i.e. So high as the Water comes at full Sea.

Regis, the King's Servants or Officers. Obje. against Regis. R. pr. 19. 15. 35. R. R. 1. 29. R. R. 1. 29. 36. Waltham. Anno 1531.

Regal (Anno 1531. E. 1. 15. 36.) descente du monastre a flosferment, the rights of a King, with which the Christians are fixt. 1. 2. Power of Justiciary. 2. Power of Life and Death. 3. All Kind of Armyn. 4. Mastereth Globes. 5. Affirm. & And the Value of Money. See Regal. Also, the Crown, Scripture with the Crown, Scripture with the Bible, Scripture with the Staff, Scripture with the Sworns, the Globe, the Orb with the Cross, and other such like, used at the Coronation of our Kings, are called Regalia. See the Relation of the Confession of King Charles the Second in Bab's Cloon.

Regal is sometimes taken for the Dignity and Prerogative of the King, see 1. 2. and other parts. Regal ... than ad Regalia ... to the Exchequer of London. King. in 1. 2. 32. 1. 2. etc. It is also taken for those Rights and Privileges which the Church enjoys by the Grant and other Concessions of Kings. And sometimes it's taken for the Patronage of the Church, in Regalia Sancti Petri, &c.

Regalia also includes lands and hereditaments which have been given by Kings to the Church, see Capitul in manu ecclesias Hiberniae & Regalia sanctorum Ecclesiae du exilio teneb. Pryn. lib. Angl. 2. Tom. pag. 231. These Regalia, whit in the Possession of the Church, were subject to the same Services as all other temporal Inheritances, and after the Death of the Bishop they of Right returned to the King, until he invested another with them; which in the Reigns of William the Conqueror, and some of his Successors, was often much disputed for, for twenty years, and as often the Bishops complained thereof. This appears in Ordinal Vitalis, lib. 15. and in many other Writers in those Days. Neubergenst. lib. 3. cap. 16. tells us, they complained against King H. for that exorbitant vassals & premonition ferret incumde, dim sinque solutis & Excolfalsacius potius egressus applicanda in sicum reddit. So in Malmesbury, lib. 1. de Ghosts pontificis, pag. 285. See also Roedin.

Regalia fatter is to do Homage or Fealty when he is invested with the Regalia, viz. Regalia pro minus siti temporis faction principi. 7 Kalend. Volu. Cuanatiae effiders. Malmesbury de angelorum pontificium, lib. 2. cap. 15. 16. 17.

RE

"leis ministis Weltm. 2. cap. 24. & 25. This
Regifter is one of the most ancient Books of the
Common Law, according to Coke in Little. fol. 199.
One Parish, as the phrase of Speratius (Scffe Paerabolici) is that wherein Baptisms, Marriages,
and Burials, are in each Parish every Year
 orderly register'd. Which was laudably instituted
by the Lord Chancellor in September, Ann. 1358, while
he was Vicar-General to King Henry the Eighth.
Regifter (Registrum, from the old Fr. Gifter,
i.e. In flago regnum, [in loco consistit] signifies the
Office, Books, and Rolls, wherein the Proceedings
of the Chancellor, or any Spiritual Court, are re-
corded.
Regius Professore, (Ann. 12 Car. 2. cap. 17.)
Henry the Eighth founded five Lectures in each Uni-
versity, viz. of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and
Physics; the Readers of which Lectures are called
in the University Statutes Regii Professor.
Registrator (Registrarius, Fr. Registris) did an-
ciently signify such as bought by Great, and held by
Sellers, the books at the Market. But now it
signifies him that buys and sells any Wares or
Vendibles in the same Market, or Fair, or within
four Miles thereof.
And in what is called Do-
canariam, a Dardano guadium iudicii suellri authore.
In ancient Time both the Jurisper and Registrari were
comprehended under the Word Forfalus. 3 Infr.
fol. 153.
Regius populi, Savoy, Sussex, and Sea-coasts of
Humphrey.
Regulatum. Resolver in Kent.
Regitius, Subregulus, are Words often men-
tioned in the Councils of the English Exence. The
first signifies Council, the other Participant. But in
many Places they signify the same Dignitary as in
the old Book in the Archives of Winchester Cathedral;
Regiis Uthobrem de Domes Regulus Wicetomum concilii;
Regibus, Ew. Licentia Officis Regis meretrion. In
another Place the same Uthobrem subscribes himself Sub-
regulus Wicetomum ecedit.
In another Place Offa
Reor meretrion, Offro Subregulus, Aderben Subre-
Gulus, Ew. See Subregulus.
Relatore facias solum quos ille omnium liberavit effinam de major parte, quam de
heret, is a Write Judicial. Reg. of Writs, Judic. fol.
19. There is another Write of this Name and Nature, fol. 14.
Rehabilitation (Ann. 25 Hen. 8. cap. 23.) is one of
those Exception mentioned in the 2d Statue to be
claimed by the Pope hereafter in England; and
seems to signify a Bud or Beam, for re-making a
Spiritual Person to exercise his Function, who
was formerly dislocated; or a returning to former
Heresy.
Refugium (Fr. Rag) as Ruia de facti, a Rew of muck
See Molian.
Reg HOLDER (Regimini) signifies an Answer or Ex-
ception to a Replication: For first, the Defendant
puts in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Bill, which is
sometimes called called an Answer to the Plaintiff's
Answer to that, is called a Replication, and the De-
fendant's to that, Duplication, in the Civil Law, and
Regriender with us, especially in chancery. Weyl.
gal. Regis in Sched. Robert De Berm, which
Robertus eto Raim. in Sched. This
Anno 1276. cap. 3. Parv. huius Sanctorum adjici-
untur quae huius Scribi prout prouent habet, in paren-
tis posteri familiae cognitias ad demorati sui mortuorum.
Regusmini sanctus est, cum de communitate in
trinisibus clausus et potensque, facit extrinsecus adhibeo
latenarum partis se defensor.
Relation (Relatio) is where (In Consideration of
Law) two Times or other Things are considered,
as if they were all one; and by this, the Thing
subsequent is said to take effect by Relation at
the Time preceding. As if A. deliver a Writing to B.
to be delivered to C, as the Deed of A. when B.
hath paid a Sum of Money; Now when the Money
is paid, and the Writing delivered, this shall be
taken as the Deed of A. at the Time when it was
first delivered. So Bills of Parliament, to which
the King allents, on the last Day of Parliament,
shall relate, and be of force, from the first Day
of the beginning of the Parliament. Coke (lib. 3 bat-
er's Cal.) says, it is Filius juris.
Religiam (veneris) a solemnizing, as the Rela-
tion of an Attachment in the Court of Admi-
ralty. 22. & 23. Car. 2. stat, for lying Impositions on
Proceedings at Law.
Relictus (Reliquiis) is an Inheritance, whereby
Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and oth-
er Things, are sometimes extinguished, some-
times transferred, sometimes abridged, and some-
And in the same Province a Relic is a Thing in
full, in which the very Words expressly de-
cline, as in Law, that which acquires by way of
Conscient, or Intendment of Law; an example
whereof you have in Perkins, Grat. reg. 7. How
these are available, and how not, see Littleton at
large, Lib. 3. cap. 8. And of divers forts of Relieges.
see New Book of Estates, word, Religie.
Religionis, (Religie) a banishing or sending
away. As Abortion is a forbearing the Realm for
ever; Religation is taken for a Banishment for a
Time only. Coke in Little. fol. 133.
Relief (Religam, Reformam,) I hastily ex-
plain this Word, viz. a medicinal or beneficent
Estate in Lands. was at first granted only for Life,
and after the Death of the Valiable returned to the
Chief Lord, for which reason it was called feedum
cadum, viz. fallen to the Lord by the Death of the
Tenant; afterwards these beneficent Estates were
being turned into an Inheritance by the Conni-
ance and Affect of the chief Lord, when the Pst-
edor of such an Estate died, it was called herediu
cadam, i.e. it was fallen to the Chief Lord, to
whom the Heir having paid a certain Sum of Mo-
ney, he did then relieve hereditatem cadam out of
his Hands; and the Money thus paid was called a
Relief. This was the Grant after the Chief Lord,
for the Time in the Years there were no Relieges,
but Herites paid to the Lord at the Death of his Ten-
ants, which in those Days were Horles, Arms, Of.
and such Tributes could not be exacted of the
English immediately after the Conquest, for they
were deprived of both by the Normans; and instead
thereof, in many Places, the Payment of certain
Sums of Money was substituted, which they called a
Relief, and which continues to this Day.
Relief responsibilities: In likewise sometimes
called Lauren and ancient Relief, which is enjoined by some
Law, or becomes due by Custom, and doth not de-
pend upon the Will of the Lord, &c. In a Charter
of the King of Brittany to the Count Robert de Lutet, Poit., ann. 1224, the
relinquere ete Barum etiam, peere abhand eius
dem de nobis, per sefruito militaris mearius fuerit,
& earn degere hanc, &c. plus amitis fuerit &
relinquere datum, baelum etiam comminatus ab suato
quidem relinquem. And what that was we may reckon
in the
for the King's behoof. The third is called the Remembrance of the First-Fruits. Anno 5 Rich. 2. Stat. 1. cap. 14 & 15. This (Anno 37 Edw. 3. cap. 4.) are called Clerks of the Remembrance.

The King's Remembrancer enters in his Office all Recognizances taken before the Baron for any of the King's Debts, for Appearance or observing of Orders; he takes all Bonds for the King's Debts for Appearance or observing Orders, and makes Proceeds upon them, for the breach of the same. He writes Proceeds against the Collectors of Duties, Subsidies, Emissaries, and other publick Payments for their Acquitts. All informations upon Penal Statutes are entered in his Office; and all Matters upon English Bills in the Exchequer-Chamber remain in his Office. He makes the Bills of Compositions upon Penal Laws, and takes the Halfment of Debts; he has delivered his Office all manner of business of Infractions, Fines and other Evidences, that concern the affording of paying any Lands or Goods from the Crown. He Yearly, in Septimbris augusti, reads in open Court the Statute for election of Sheriffs, and gives them their Oaths. He reads in open Court the Oath of all the Officers of the Court when they are admitted.

The Treasurer's Remembrancer makes Proceeds against all Sheriffs, Emissaries, Receivers and Emissaries for their Acquitts. He makes Proceeds of their Offices and Estates, for any Debts to the King, either in the Pipe, or with the Auditors; makes Proceeds for all such Revenue as is due to the King, by reason of their Tenures. He makes another Record, whereon it appears, whether Sheriffs and other Accomptants pay their Prebends due at Ryster and Michaeles. He makes another Record, whether Sheriffs and other Accomptants keep their Days of Procution. All Emissaries of Elaces, Fines and Avermecements, etc. in any Courts of Westminster, or at the Aulice or Seilions, are certificated into his Office, and are by him delivered to the Clerk of the Emissaries to make out Proceeds upon them. They are also brought into his Office all the Accomptants of Custome, Collectors and other Accomptants, to make Entry thereof on Record. See Register of Records of Duchy of Lancaster.

The Remembrancer of the First-Fruits takes all Compositions, and Bonds for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Proceed against all such as pay not the same.

Remembrancer: (From the Lat. Remembarare, to restore or send back) Where a Man has two Titles to Land, and is died of the latter, and that proving defective, he is restored to the former more ancient Title; this is a Remembrancer. Emissaries, in the King's Remembrancer's Office, are the Revisors of Returns, and have power to examine into the same and to adjudge or remove any errors in them.
RENTS, RELIEF, HORTIUS AND OTHER SERVICES. Will, Par. 2. Symb. Stat. 136. C. Also some Service con-
ferred by Lights or Service, some in Bendor. Pickard’s Infor-
mations, 656.

RENTUALIS, Money which is paid every Year, Angliae Rent. Milde folios Rendementum in Annuallum.
Du Cange.

RENEGATE, which we corruptly call Runagate, is one who was a Christian, and afterwards negat
Christum: thus mentioned in Hervaeus, Ann. 1192.

RENFREW, by the name of renfrew, viz. Et sepulchri in equitatione illud 24 paginam, & nobis Renoua, qui quoddam Christianis fuerat, & Dominum Christum negaverat.

RENFEELD. PER Renegedt Johannes Stenley Ar.
clavis abeit de quattuor locis terre infra juxta Canis de
Aldford & d. exceptus Damnum terris & terrenis in fossa
prodredo ulter Hunderd. de Mustelfeld. Rot. Plac. in
Hin, apud Ceirand, 14 Hen. 7.

RENTORUM ou quondam locis canis datus in officinis
lacrimae qua regnum sé prostipit se pretendentem utique in longam. Bodcon,
22 Car. 2, cap. 24. par. 8, s. forsozent quod
presents proijpiato potest per renovamuran.

RENUATION, (from renews, to renew or make
again) —The Partition fund for others to be paid to
the grants so were made, but his work being long for Laws or
and Tracts, would not renew, &c. Coke, 2 Part.
fol. 430.

RENTS, (Reditions) To called reditius in Latin, from
remedias, because it takes its, renti & quotannis
redit. Lib. 4 cap. 14. is a Sum of Money, or other
Considerations, being Yearly ou of Lands or Ten-
A & 143 b. Of which there are three Sorts, Rent-
Service, Rent-Charge and Rent-Rent, Rent-Service is,
where a Man holds his Land by Fealty, and certain
Rent, or by Fealty, Service and Rent. Little lib.
2, cap. 12, fol. 44. Or that which a Man, making a
Lease to another for Years, receives yearly to be
paid him for the same, Rent-Charge is, where
a Man chargeth his Lands or Tenements, by Deed
indentured, either in Fee, Fee-Tail, or for Term of
Life, with a Sum of Money to be paid to the
Grantee yearly, with Clause of Diftrex for Non-
payment thereof, Lib. abo supra. Rent-fee, other-
wise Dry-Rent, is that, which a Man, making over an
Estate of Lands or Tenements by Deed indent-
ured, reserves yearly to be paid him, without Clause
of Diftrex, mentioned in the Indenture. See more
on this Subject in the Terms of the Law.; and the
difference between a rent and an Annuity in Dick
and Student, cap. 56. Dial. 1. See Metzarg.

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and Student, cap. 56. Dial. 1. See Metzarg.

RENTS RESTITUTE (Reditions reijujat) are reckoned
among the fee-farm Rents, to be held by the Stat.
22 Car. 2, cap. 6, and are such Rent or Tenures
as were anciently payable to the Crown from the
Lands of Abbeys and Religious Houses, and after the
Dissolution, these Abbey-Lands being demised to others, the said rents were still renewed, and
made payable again to the Crown.

RENTUINN, Et futi comunes lutes & Rendements
hauzans, &c. Trin. 23 Edw. 3. Ebor.
31.

REPRESENTATION FACIENS is a Writ that lies in di-
vers Cases, whereof one is, where there are three
Tenants in Common, Joint-Tenants, or pro indivi-
individualiis, a of Mill or House, which is fallen into decay,
and the owner is willing to repair it, the other two
not being Willing. The Party willing that has first the
where you may see the Form and many Uses of it,
as also in Reg. of Writs, fol. 155 b.

REPEAL (From the Fr. rappe, i.e. ravage) signifies
the same with us; as the Repeal of a Statute is
the revoking or dissolving it. Brook uses Re-
pealeo in the same Sense.

REPELA(PE) (Repealatory) is to plead again that
which was once pleaded before. See Brook and
New Book of Entries, verbo, Repealer.

REPELAGiA (Repealage) is a Writ brought by one,
whole Cattle are drifed or put in Pound upon
one upon any Cattle by another, upon Surrey given to the
Sheriff to purifie or anwer the Action at Law.
Reg. 9 Hen. 8, cap. 4. Fitz. Nat. Br. fol. 68. See
Reg. of Writs, for divers forts of this Writ. New
Book of Entries, verbo, Repeal, and Entry.
327.

REPELY (Repeleva) is derived of repealage, to
deliver to the Owner upon Pledges or Surety;
and signifies the bringing the Writ called Rep
epelago, that has his Cattle or other Goods
drifed by another for any Cause, and putting
in Surrey to the Sheriff, that upon Delivery of
the Thing drifed, he will purifie the Action against
him that drifed. Can. in Litt. lib. 2, cap. 12,
se. 219. We read of Cane repeleva, Hounds repe-
leved, in a Cane between the Abbots of St. Alkist,
and Geoffrey Childis, 24 Hen. 3. Goods may be
repeleved two manner of ways, viz. by Writ, and
that is by the Common Law, or by Pledge, and that
is by Statute-Law, for the more speedy having a
gain of their Cattle and Goods. Repely is used also
for the bailing a Man. D. C. fol. 72, 74, and
Wren. 4, cap. 11, and 15.

REPELVafd (Repelevada) is to let one to Mainprie-
soutry. Ann. 2 Edw. 1, cap. 11.

REPLICA (Replique) is an Exception of the second
Degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first
Anwver of the Defendant. Whit. 724. Simul-til
Canterby, S. 55. and Weym. 2, cap. 56. It is
that which the Plaintiff replies to the Defendant’s
Anwver in Cantrbry, and this is either General or
Special. Special is grounded upon matter arising
out of the Defendant’s Anwver, &c. General, is
called, from the general Words therein used.

REPLICA (From the Lat. Reportare) is a publick
relation, or a bringing again to Memory, Caius,
indicates, and Defenses decided, or resolved, or advanced
in any of the King’s Courts of Justice, with such
Cafes and Reasons as were delivered by the Judges
of the same. Can. in Litt. fol. 589. Also when
the Clergy, or other Courts, relieves the lodge of
a Cafe, or computing an Accomp. &c. to a Matter
of Chancery, or other References, his Certificate
therein is called a Report.

REPUTATION OF THE STATUTE (i.e. a re-puting
of an Act, whereby certain Forrest Grounds
being made Palled upon View, were by a second
View laid or put to the Forest again. nowed.
Par. 1, cap. 178.

REPUTATION (Reputatio) From the Fr. reputa-
tio, i.e. to report, to publish; to mention minor in alteri
usu is all one in the Common and Civil Law.
Reputatio of potestas pagi undius causa quendam de tere
debentis data creditori pro injuria & dominii necip-

also comes the participle reflatus, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in a Place, Kit. fol. 33. It is all one in truth with refund, but that Custom this only to Perons Ecclesiastical. Veter. cestam jure mota infra deo adhibita, unde timebatur, ut habeat validatm jure vel capitam, quod aseverat de eis adhibas prohibitor. Efinusius igiur quod de malo levi sust, prae si in fore non velaret, ejusnum magis imputatur de reanifesta. Glanville, lib. 1. cap. 11. -Quandoque intervenit Efinusius ac imputatur de reanifesta. Ubi in margini ne notatur, Ejusnum de reanifesta idem volat quod cersonum de mora levi. - By Galli apudius dictum Exonie de aed refusant. Speci.

Reference (Refrentia) peculiarly used both in the Canon and Common-Law, for the Continuance or Abode of a Person on a Land, or on a Land, as a Benefice. The detail whereof (except the Party be qualified and disposed with) is in the 16 of Ten Pounds for every Month. Ann. 28 Hen. 8. cap. 13.

Release is a Tenant who is bound refund on the Lord's Lands, and not to go from thence, Leg. iv. cap. 45. Quamquamque de aliis terius et magis dominus eff, & aequines dom. eff, et debet am. legem eff.

Redemption (Redemption) is peculiarly used for the yielding up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, otherwise called renunciation by the Canonists. And though it signifies all one in nature with the Word Surrender, yet it is by refund obtained to the yielding up a Spiritual Living as afeared, and in order to the giving up Temporal Lands into the Hands of the Lord. And a R. may now be made into the Hands of the King, as well as of the Diocesan, because he has a premonio authenticum Ecclesiasticum, as the Pope had here in Times past. Plowden, C. 1. fol. 402.

Refuge, or Refugio, (fr.) is a Word used properly in a Write of Right of Conclusion, as Defend in in a Write of Rights: In French it signifies the Authority or Jurisdiction of a Court. -Bis in tempus taur e nesia quo diutius jure nullos, et jure etiam alien. Let. Pat. Philip, de Hardy R. Franc.

Refugio comptutis viceminitibus habens is a Write for the refunding a Sheriff's Accompt, upon just occasion, directed to the Treasurer and the Baron of the Exchequer, Reg. fol. 139, and 179.

Refugio, to. i. e. to consider. Knighten mentions it in a Judgment for High Treson, Ann. 1353. -Vivam quia dom. argos argus, &c. de Regoo, &c. sunt notarii, unde refugio, &c. adquisita eff, quae praebet Regens ut predict & inimicos Regis & Regni disputare ut jubent urbarum.

Refugio (Refugia) is used for a Delay, F讪a, or Continuation of Time. Practico tibi aed ponti factas in respetuum ulterior ad ipsum terminum competentem. Glanville, lib. 12. cap. 9. in Brevi Regis.

Refugia of Homage (Refugiis Homagii) is the defenescence of Homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, holding by Homage; but it had the most frequent use, in such as held by Knight Service in Esquires, who did pay into the Exchequer every fifth Term, some small Sum of Money to be resided the doing their Homage, See the Stat. 2 Car. 2. cap. 24. whereby this Re fugia of Homage is taken away, as a Charge incident, or arising from Knight Service, &c.

Refugia superiores, Where the Sheriffs are removable, as in London, for insufficiency, responde superiores, that is, the Mayor and Commonalty of London. Per insufficiencia del Bailiff d'vn Liberty, responde...

RIFFON (Riffon) (spoilt Riffon) is he that appears for another in Court at a set time, Quaevis, 12, cap. 11. But Feras, 6th, 6, cap. 11. It makes a difference between Arriuuer, Arriuueram and Riffoniam, as if Arriuuer came only to allege the Cause of the Party's Absence, he be the Demandant or Tenant; and Riffoniam came for the Tenant, not only to excuse his Absence, but to signify what Trial he meant to undergo, the Cause or the Country. See Attorney.

Riffoniam (Riffoniam) seems to be 2 Words used particularly by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for certain Accompas made to them by such as held their Lands or Seods, Ann. 32 Hen. 8, cap. 23. In Fit. Part. 9 Rich. 2, it is written Reeponem.

Riffon, 1. Bulines: The Word is used in this Sense by Florence of Warwick, who tells us, That Pope Alexander sent two Persons to Edw. 1, pro Riffon et Ecuulis.

Riffare, 1, in ref. or.spy: 'Tis mentioned in Matt. Part. 31, viz. Equis & homines miti: facit reperiri. Equis et homines miti facit reperiri. Riffatione (Riffatione) is a yielding up, or restoring any Thing unlawfully taken from another. It is also used for the setting him in possession of Lands or Tenements, who had been unlawfully dispossessed of them; which, when to be done, and when not, see Corp. juxta, Br. fol. 144, page 149.

Riffationes extrati ab Celleba was a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, which he had recovered for his Sanctuary, being subjudget to Felony. Reg. of Writs, fol. 69. 2. 

Riffationes temporaniam is a Writ, that lies where a Man being elected and confirmed Bishop of any Diocese, and has the King's Royal Assent thereunto, for the recovery of the Temporaries or Barony of the said Bishoprick; which is directed to the King, to the Elector of the County, the Church whereof you have in Reg. of Writs, fol. 204, and in Fit. Nat. Br. fol. 269.

Riffummon (Riffummon) signifies a second Summon, or calling a Man to answer an Action, where the first Summon is declared or responded to by any occasion, as the Death of the Party, or such like. See Brook. Fit. Riffummon, fol. 214. See of these four sorts, according to four divers Cases in the Table of Reg. of Writs judicati, fol. 1, and New Book, fol. 1. See also, for two particular Applications, namely, the Return of Writs by Sheriffs and other Officers, which is a Certificate made to the Court from whence the Writ issued, of which that they have done, touching the Execution of the same Writs. Of Returns in this Signification speaks the Statute of Wifum, 2, cap. 56. So is the Return of a Commission, a Certificate; or Answer to the Court of that which is done by the Commissioners, Sheriffs, Bailiffs or others, unto whom such Writs, Commissions, Precepts or Mandates, are directed.

Riffare for Refall. (from Retime) signifies a Servant, not mental nor familiar, that is, not continually dwelling in the House of his Lord or Master, but only wearing his Livery, and attending sometimes upon special occasions, or to keep guard, or to confess of Hats, or Hoods) Badges, and other Marks of one Garment by the Year, and were given by Lords and great Men many Times on purpose for Main-
RI

King's Clerk is one of the six Clerks in Chancery, who, in his Turn, for one Year, keeps the Contovertent Books of all Grants that pass the Great Seal that Year.

Riding are the Names of the Parts or Divisions of Yorkshire, being three, viz. Eas' Riding, West Riding, and North Riding, and mentioned in the Statute of 22 Hen. 8, cap. 5, and 23 edw. cap. 18. In Indictments, in that County it is requisite, that the Town and the Riding be expressed. Wycl., par. 2, Symb. tit. Indictments, sect. 70.

Rimous arrest is a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt upon Arrests of Accompit, whereby the Defendant does allege that there is nothing arrest. Book of Entries.

Rinus non le gard was a Challenge to a jury or Inquest within Lancast. Soc. But it is abrogated by the Statute 7 Hen. 7. cap. 5.

Rinns paff by le fait (i.e., nothing passes by the Deed) is the Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. See Bract. tit. Exceptionis a fait ou Record.

Rinus per dirtenc (i.e., nothing by Defendant) is the Plea of an Heir, where he is sued for his Ancestor's Debt, and hath no Land from him by Defeint. See 3 Parl. Cases's Rep. fol. 171.

Rir Country (retro comitatus) From the Fr. Arrières, i.e., Posterières in the Stat. 2 Edw. 3. c. 5. is so called from County 1. And by comparing that Statute with Edw. 2. c. 38. it appears to be some public Place, where the Sheriff appoints for Receipt of the King's Money, after the end of his County. Flota lays it is Dies agrumini post comitatum. Lib. 1. c. 66.

Affair, to take away any Thing by force: From the Sax. Ricpe, rapinam, from whence comes our English Word to Rape: Sape stam categis at hoc modo deplentur errores et reeditio, et polia fut intertextum et ab hoc devinit compretament. Leg. H. I. cap. 97.

Affurthe, a Right Wound in the Flesh: Tis mentioned in Flota, lib. 1. cap. 41. Par. 5. Bradon, Lib. 3. cap. 23. Part. 2.

Begs, the same with Rents.

Right, (Jus) in its general signification, includes not only a Right for which a Writ of Right lies, but also any Title or Claim, either by force of a Condition, Mortgage, or the like, for which no Action is given by Law, but only an Entry. Eq., tit. Lib. 3. cap. 2. sect. 445. & 477. There is jus Proprietas, A Right of Ownership; jus Possessionis, A Right of Seisin or Possession; and jus Proprietatis & Possessionis, A Right both of Property and Possession; which was anciently called jus Dilecti. See Right and Right.

Right in Court. See Rights in Curia.

Birthe, fovearamus: Quod quiscum modo comitterat eam vel numeros datum: From the Sax. Rime, rimerus, and RH, incumbrant, i.e., an Oath not singly taken by one Man, but in the Company of many more, who made Oath at the same Time. Lig. Addit. cap. 15.

Rimous (Rimes) is taken for a mean kind of Verse, commonly made by some unskilful Poetress. Of a licentious and rebellious Rime, I have thought it to be the Author of an ancient and memorable Record.

Placita coram Domino Regis apud Ebor. de Terminis Fanche Anno Regis Ricarti Secund. di. 16.

Compilarii de Cottingham & Villis circumcomputitis indiciator, quod satis aliquot fuerit quilibet ed altem solum & monumentum condemnationem quae fuerat jus esse subiectam: Et quod mediatis eos animadversus omnium de Kingdom super Hul, & pomerium circumcomputius, ita quod mediatrix vel redire polet ad dilectum villam, ac in suorum secernit Raim in Angliis verbis, & deditum Raimus publicus apud Beverley proclamari festinant de El. quo Rima sequitur in hae subscripta.

I love the Country hard was he, That in our Broken Speeches should be, With all their fo to bake. Among you fierce it is for, And other Munds many more, Whether they keep or bake. And yet will he man help up other, And maintain him as his brother, While his house and goods. And will make an end and dower Maintain our Neighbour With all our might, John, Open man center and goe Among us, both to and fro. Say you sikerly. But burning will we suffer none, Father of the Gods, Holy John, With what map he merry be. For unkint we warre, If we suffered telle of more. Any villain burning, But it were quite double again. And accord, and be full faine To bye burning. And on that purpose yet we stand, Who to destroy any wrong, In what place it fall. For he must all where, His base I hap and here, We again us all.

Sed perdonatorem 25 et eis. Record. contineat gutur sanctum.

Rime. See Rhyme.

Rings, a Military Circle: From the Sax. Ring, i.e., annulus, circulus, because it was girt round the middle. Bradon gives another Reason why 'tis so called. Lib. 1. cap. 8. Par. 3. Rhine anedit castor and Rex circunventate, medici dicunt acceperis gladii.

Ringhead, (Anno 43 Edw. cap. 10.) In England used in Breeching Woolen Cloth.

Ringdye, (Brit. Ringdye) Rec. - & quod nullus tenementum in Dom. sibi pridibus de certe com- petentur ad fondam, fust occupand. Officium Ringdyce -Charta Hen 7. Comitat. de Aylesgley, Carnar von & Mericoteneth, dat. 3. Martii Anno Regni 22. It was a kind of Blain or Serpentine; For so it Rhynped, or Runphelgites in Ireland.

Riot (Fr. Riottes, from the Lat. Aristoi, To run at one another like Rams, Quod non solem nutum & jurgium insignis fid otusum etiam, quo pluris in nonnum, praemium, collegam) signifies the forcible doing an unlawful Act by three or more Persons assembled together for that Purpose. Wulf. 1 Part. 2.

Riparia, (from Ripta, a Bank,) in the Statute of Wemyn, 2. cap. 47, signifies the Water or River running between the Banks, be it fast or fresh. A left, fol. 425. The Word occurs also in Rot. Chart. 9 Edw. 2. numb. 12. Pannus tann, quod producit A. cognomine habere de morte dominii & manuum, in grifia navum in medio flori giffarium Ripariarum, cum de portionis cum dominio Ripariarum maris magis pro

Riparia, (from Ripta, a Bank,) in the Statute of Magna Charta, cap. 15. Riparia is rendered a Bank or River.

Riparia, i.e. Redituus & proventus ex ipso perpetuo. M. S. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 65. par. 17. Vert. the same with Riparia or Ripitur. Tanta fuit illius inſtrumentum quae omnibus gravatur, &c. Rad. de Dicto & Mat. Paris, Anno 1191.

Riparia, (Riparias, a Ripta, qua in diversis piscibus utrque utrque, &c. Cato,) are those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coast to the inner Parts of the Land, Gen. Brit. pag. 234. whom in Wolter they call Fishers.


Robes is a Coat or Garment. And those who Robe acceptances of another, are accounted of his Family. Ist in jux Auguricis qui in aliquo erat Ankhis & ad robas fuit, Walthingham, p. 107.

Robbery (Robariss, from the Fr. Robbe, i.e. Puffe) is a felonious taking away another Man's Goods from his Perfon, Possession, or Estate, against his Will, putting him in Fear, and of Purpose to prevent the fame. West, par. 23. Symb. tit. Indulment, fol. 16. This is sometimes called Violent Theft. Kitchen, fol. 16, & 21. See Grompton's J ustice of Peace, fol. 38. 6.

Robbers (Robariss) were so called originally, because they only took away the Robes or Clothes from Travellers. Laurens quarti, qui in prorsum humanum influent ut bona sua dispersint.

Robbermen, or Robbersmen, (Ann. 5 Edw. 3. cap. 14. and 7 Rich. 2. cap. 9.) Lambert interprets them to be Robes Thieves, Biron, lib. 3. c. 6. Sir Edward Coke, in his Third Iustices, fol. 197. lays, Robin Hood lived in Richard the First's Time in the Borders of England and Scotland by Robbery, burning Hovea, Rape, and Spoil, &c. And that their Robbermen then died out from him.

Rochester. See Dureboun.

Rochet is that linen Garment which is worn by Bishops, gathered at the Wrists, and differs from a Surplice, for that hath open Sleeves hanging down, and put a Rochet hath close Sleeves. Lambert, lib. 3. tit. 27.

Rok (Rada terre) is otherwise called a Perth 3 and it is a Measure of sixteen Foot and a half long, and in breadth twenty Foot, to measure Land with. See Perth.

Roke (Robere) is otherwise called a Perth 3 and it is a Measure of sixteen Foot and a half long, and in breadth twenty Foot, to measure Land with. See Perth.

Rod Knights, alias Rad Knights, (from the Sax. Rad, i.e. Equitatus, and Cinys, i.e. Famul, quae minfiri equitantes,) were certain Servitors, who held their Land by serving their Lords on Horseback. Denkt equitatus cum Domino suo de Memorie in Memoriam, in Cart. Trava. Radburn, lib. 2. cap. 35. numb. 6. Not much unlike our Retainers. Fieta, lib. 3. cap. 14.

Rof-riple, alias Creek-riple, is that Tile which is made to lay upon the Ridge of the Horse. Ann. 17 Edw. 1. cap. 4. Dr. Skinner says the true Name is Rof-riple, from the Fr. Tuile de la Roper.

Rogus (Rogus, from the Fr. Rogus, Arrogans) signifies an idle sturdy Beggar; who for the first Offence is called a Rogue of the first Degree, and punished by whipping the back, and 20 lashes of the Horse's Tail, and for the second Offence is called a Rogue of the second Degree, and put to Death as a Felon, if he be of mature Years. See the Stat. 1. Edw. 3. cap. 7. and 18 Eliz. cap. 3. See Lamb. Eiren. lib. 4. cap. 4.


Roll (Rollus) signifies a Schedule of Paper or Parchment, which may be turned or wound up with the Hand to the Fashion of a Pipe: Of which there are in the Exchequer several Kinds, as, the Great Exchequer Roll, the Secretary Roll, the Subsidiary Roll, &c. Of which see the Practice of the Exchequer Court, fol. 75.

Rider-Roll, (Nox's Report, fol. 84.) The Court ex Officio may, on a Complainant ad informandum rei, etiamque rei, and that it is certified that someone has been heard to the Record, and is called a Rider-Roll, Or a Rider-Roll is a Schedule, or small Piece of Parchment, not seldom sewed or added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

Cablet-Roll is a Roll in the two Temples, wherein every Bench is taxed yearly at 21. eve
ey Barrister at 1. 6. 8. and every Gentleman under the Bar at 1. to the Cook, and other Officers of the House, in consideration of a Dinner of Cold Meals provided in Easter Term. Orig. Verfo, fol. 109. 8.

Rolls, or Office of the Rolls, in Chancery-Law, anciently called Demus Consultrum, was an Honie built or appointed by King Henry the Third for such Jews as were converted to the Christian Faith. But King Edward the Third, in the one and fiftieth Year of his Reign, expelled them for their Wickedness, and deputed the Place for the Calling of the Rolls and Records of the Olddeace, the Matter whereof is the second Person in that Court; and in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, sits as Judge, being commonly called The Master of the Rolls.

Womenmarie is a Warden mentioned in our Historians; and it signifies To affilf or torment.

Roma manum redit, quam reddere non velit, edit.

Bona-predita were Pilgrims so called, because they travelled to Rome on foot. Tisa Word mentioned
bition in Mat. Paris. Anno 1290, and in other Historians:

"His Augurs, his Romigatas summon argent.

Romethor, Romeyn, ( Sax. Romepeoth, i.e. Romanus Romganus, how poth oft namms, putanum, f演nem, Ronepeoth, Ronepeoth, Romeyn; poth, a Roneyn, Roneyn, Romeyn, Romeyn,

Normanins (Romeyn, Romeyn, Romeyn, Romeyn, alias: Darumian Santio Peter & Harthbroth.) is com-

ounded of Rome and Sen, from the Sax. ECOC. Symbolon. It was one Penny from every Family or Household, paid yearly to Rome at the Feast of St. Peter ad Venale, and given by King in the Writt. Anno 774, as an Arms, being in Phinegrace in Rome, and was prohibited in the Days of Edward the Third. It amounted to three hundred Shillings and a Noble a Year, or (according to the Pax (57) Ed. 1. and the Pope's Bull Romon in fiva Santio Peter ad Venale dona vides. But some re-

itably, Poditor fippe Darumian Hinn, & 300 Darumian


Hooch, Holy Roode, i.e. Holy Cross.

Rom Land (Rotondi Terra) is the Fourth Part of an Acre. Ann. 5 Eliz. cap. 5.

Rolloin. V. Citatum in MS. (Salariis) Heavy-

ly Local, or Land full of King, also Watery or Mounth Land, from the Br. Bloon, i.e. Planter "regiosa. 1 Inf. fol. 4. & Cam. Brit. fol. 198.

Res armirom ipid Seclusum promusquam significat. Ba-


Roth, Br. fol. 140, i.e. Land overem with Mco, & estiam Dairain mansioe lice de Rosla quam de prato.

Mozafteon, A. Tom. pag. 211.

Rothe-Beaths, (Sax. Pylylyf.) Under this Name are comprehended Osen, Cow, Steers, Heifers, and flesh like horde Beaths. Ann. 5 Jas. cap. 18. And in Heredof the Dung of such Beaths is flyed asking Ralphs. J. B. Rangoaunor in Frose of Whitheburn hecat de dana Rosia quater Rochester in Boddon de Wabolds. F. 1 R. 2. m. 53.

Routus Contrarionum. See Contrariata.

Routus Contrarion. As an exact Survey of all England, for Contissas, Continias & Discontinias, made by King Alféo, but unlike that of Lescraft, and it was so called, because of the differences. Routus, among other Records of the Kingdom, inus. Hift. fol. 365, which Roll Time hath consumed.

Robagian for Kasgsm, a Duty paid for mending the Highways wore out oon elis. To in a Charter of Henry II. and made Maggs in fore & fore.

Robers, i.e. Robbers. From the Sax. Reap-

nient, i.e. To rob, and that from Reap, a Garment.

Reap or Croft. See Herald.

Romulan. See Rubles.

Rout (i.e. Rout, i.e. a Company or Number) signifies an Assembly of three Persons, or more, going forcibly to commit an unlawful Act, though they may be but two; and is the same which the German, yet call Rot, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going to execute, or are executing indeed any Riot or unlawful Act. See the Stat. 1 Eliz. 5. Stat. 1. and 2. Eliz. 3. Ed. 2. It is in a Riot, when they put the Power of Execution, or no, if they go ride, or move for- ward, after their Meeting. B. 1. int. R. 3. 31. So as a Riot seems to be a kind of unlawful Assembly, and the disorderly Feat committet generally by any unlawful Assembly. Rubles, Rubles, Things are common both to Rome, riot, and Unlaw-

ful Assembly. The three, that three Persons, as the leaf, be gathered together; the other, that they being together, do disturb the Peace either by Words, Shew of Arms, tumultuous Gouerun, or actual Violence. See 1. Law. Eren. lib. 2. 6. 5. See Riot and Unlawful Assembly.

Rapal Antent (Regina Affair) is that Affair or Approbation which the King gives to a Thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter; which given, then he sends a Special Writ to some Parson for the taking of Fealty. The Roall arroled you they may be done on: Rome. N. Br. fil. 790. C. It is alaiy, his, and is a Special Writ in order to them then, but Le Roy avoila, i.e. The King will adow

it.

Roffalitts (Regalia, or Regalities) are the Right of the King, otherwise called the King's Prerogatives, some of which must be kept by the King may grant to common Persons; some so high as may not be separated from his Crown Right, as the Grosbritium, ten shillings, though some may be Cumulation. Fide Briding, lib. 2. cap. 5. And this shall be of affairs, upon the Tenth of Fealty. See for Regalia, where are set down twenty five Particulars, or several Sorts of Royalists. See Prerogative and Regalia.


R Thinking to Sce is that which is made of Fizzewool, walked only on the Sheep's Back, from 1 Eliz. cap. 10.

Rudamus-Dap. From the Sax, Robe, Count, and Mason-Day, i.e. Easter-Day, the Feast of the Holy Cross; which are two, viz. the 9th of May the Invention of the Cross, the other is the 14th Day of September, called Holyrude-Day, and is the Exaltation of the Cross.

Rumaria, (from Rome) Land full of Brambles and Briars. 1 Inf. fol. 9. q.

Rumance (from the Ital. Ruminez) is said in English for a Loud-horse, or Sapper-horse; and sometimes a Carry-horse, which Chaters call a Runptr. Alla Cot, Ruminez, the Fame.

Run, (from the Sax. Rumntz, i.e. a Course or Running,) a Waters-course so called in the Marsh.

Rumne the Sax. Rumint, and is a certain Measure of Wine, Oöl, or containing eighteen Gallons and a half. Ann. 1 Rd. fol. 13.

Runptri were Rubbers, called illo Runpry, and Runptri was a Company of Rubbers. Mat. Paris. Anno 1378, mention the one, 13. Dib off ille Runptri is proramus impius, &c. And Wedingsh was mentioned likewise and twice. Per fippefieom gives us a Country where Rubras comes from, whence we derive the Word Run, and Runptr. See Stat.
Rural Deans, (Decani Ruralis.) sunt Decani Temporalis ad aliquod ministerium sub episcopo vel Archiepiscopo episcopum emissi qui se habent infra talem ministerium Canonicam et Secundum Dolorum. Haec edam esse custina, qui in LL. Eduardi Concell. cap. 31. Decani Episcoporum appellantur. See Dean. Each Dean hath in his one or more Archdeaconies or Dis- patch of Ecclesiastical Business; and every Arch- deacony subdivided into Rural Deaneries, Fewer or more, according to the Bigness and Extent thereof. Herston's Cymmig, fol. 304. These were anciently called Archdeaconers, & Deani Criminalitatis. See Dean.

Kiftsftes, (from Kestor.) the Soil where Kneel- holt or Butchers-Broom grows, or where the Holly or Holm-Tree; see Kestor Sylvester signifies that Tree.

Kestor. Hoc Rex (Griffen) nonum Monumonum Bibliopoleum, & in Domino unam Carcerem habebat, & haec erat ejus vexus Carcerus. Quo, unde si Rex hic uniusque, redrebat ut unusque, Carcerus CC. Heftans, unam in Domino album Colleget, & unam bobus Kestor Domini, id est, Ceres. This Kestor was a Tub of Batter, in Ireland full called a Rudkin. Rudcin apud est a Hive of Bees. Hence Decima de Rudcis was used for the Tenth of Bees. Charles W. de Brown, in Canonicus de Offic. temp. H. 3. See Heftans. De- cinem de aginis, de caffii & rebus de conilis, de Rudchis & de faldurinis. Mon. 2 Tom. pag. 986.

Kirtumper, Sandwich in Kent.

S. 

Sabinumon, i. e. Soldiers Boots.


Salubrationis. Et dicens habebat Sabaloborunum & Cuminum etiam per tumultam Confarum praciadum. Or. Pet. Parl. temp. Ed. 3. A Gravel-Plot, or the Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, or the Money paid for digging it.

Saddorsa terra, i. e. Sandy Ground. Plato, lib. 2. cap. 76.

Sac (Saca vel Saca) is a Royalty or Privilege, which a Lord of a Manor claims to have in his Court, of holding Plea in Causes of Debate, arising among his Tenants and Vassals, and of imposing and levying Fines and Amercements touching the same. But RAFADIS, and some others, define Sac to be the Forresterie it self. In the Laws of King Edward, hee forth by Lambard, fol. 241. thus, Saca autem esse, si quilibet aliquem nominandum de aliqua cu- luminatione fuerit, & quibusque foris alia pro- bationes vel negationes (f alia verba) sua erit. Which may be called the Amercement paid by him who denies that which is proved against him to be true, or affirms that which is not true. Plato says, Sac significat aqueam in forn poed a Comitatus & Hiberniacion. lib. 1. cap. 47. SAC is a Salus Word, and signifies Good, lit. certamen as we fill say. For God's sake, i. e. Pro Causa Christi. See Keil- wey's Rep. fol. 145. Præcipit ad S. Benedictus de Ra-


Sacrobur, alias Sacberore, or Sackberore, is he that is robbed, or by Theft deprived, of his Mo- ney or Goods, and puts in Surety to prosecute the Thief with fresh Sure; according to Sabinus, in his Title of Honor, and deEXPORTAT. With whom agrees Bradin, lib. 3. trad. 3. c. 32 n. 3. Furtum vero manufactum est, ubi labo deprehensio sit furtus de aliquo sub oculis. h. Manubrand & Sacberore, & infectum fuerit per aliquem cum sub ille fuerit, qui dicitur Sacrobur. It may come from Sac, or Sacca, i. e. Litis causa, præcipitatus, and bupli, Pignus, hoc est, Pignus Symbolum. Spel- man. Sir Edward Coke says, Sacberore, or Sackberore, is derived from Sac and Bers, that is, He that did bear the Bag. 3 Edw. fol. 69.

Sacicci were Monks so called, because they wore next their Skins a Garment of Goats Hail; for Sacce signifies coarse Cloath made of such Hair. They are mentioned by our Hieronius Wolfingham, in his Auctores, et ordinum praebentium appro- bavit, aliquem reprobatum uocantin Saccici, Cod. Saccus cum horticia was a Service or Tenure of finding a Sack and a Branch to the King, for the Ule of his Horse. Braden, lib. 3. cap. 5. num. 6. and lib. 2. trad. 1. cap. 6. See Brochia. Saccobury, or rather Sackborough, (Saccaria Pugius) is sufficient Pledge or Cautioner. Sken. See Saccobury.


Sackworth Rents are certain small Rents paid by some Tenants of the Manor of Claines, in Com. Somerfiel. to Sir Charles Walsgrave, Lord thereof; but why so called, quare.

Sacrament Recipiendo, quod ubius Regis, ne non marisbibis in licentia Regis, was a Wit- nee or Commission to one for the taking an Oath of the King's Widow, that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. Reg. cap. H. Wiht. fol. 159. a.

Sachist (Sacrista) in old Times called Seagerum and Sacfrin, now Sisten.

Sachstarra, i. e. Sacristye. Inquisitione est, for 12 Saccarum pro Reg. qui fidibus praebent national- comes fortis, abscensiones, appella, spectum, Saccob- barra, &c. Lib. MS. De Officio Coronatoris. Sack-enclous (Snego Cenouls) is a Security given by the Prince, under the Broad Seal, to a Stran- ger, for his quiet coming in and passing out of the Realm: Touching which you may see the Statutes, Anno 15 H. 6. 2. cap. 3. and 18 syxem, cap. 8. and 28 H. 6. cap. 1. and the Form of it in Reg. of Wihts, fol. 23. cap. 25.

Safe-guard. See Sabo-guarda.

Safe-pledge (Sabo Pugius) is a Surety given for a Man's Appearance against a Day assigned. Braden, lib. 4. cap. 2. numb. 2. where it is also called Certus Pugius.

Sagman, (Sax.) LL. Hen. 1. cap. 63. seems to signify a Tale-teller, or secret Accruei. From the Saxon Sæg, i. e. Fable.

Sagibaro, alias Sackborough, the fame we now call Tafleratius: it signifies as much as Sub servitium. Canum vel caffii, lit. certamen as we fill say.

Anglo-Saxo, cap. 6 MS.

XXX 

Sagitta