Quoniam, a Writ that lies for the Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Term, as is described in the Writ, that Recovered, or against his Heir. See Brook, loc. tit. Reg. Orig. fol. 171, and the New Book of Entries, verb. Quod ei Deferit.


Bran, is a Saxon word, and signifies aperta rapina, or open or public robbery. Lanca. fo. 125. defines it thus, Ran dictor aperta rapina, qua negari non potest. In the Saxon Laws of King Canute, cap. 58. Prostitutione militari Ran committitur, pro fals rapina committatur. Henved in the latter part of H. 2. speaking of some things which William the Conqueror mended in the Laws of England, faith, Decretum ejus etiam bi, te Francigena appellantur Anglicum, de perjurii aut mordito, foro, hominibus, Ran quandam apertam rapinam quam negari non potest, Anglicis cedentibus, per quod milliis voluerint, at judicio fieri aut ducta. So we still fay, when a Man takes away the Goods of another by open Violence, he hath taken all he could Rap and Ran.

Range, From the French Ranger, to order, dif- pofe of it. It is used in the Forest Laws both as a Verb, as to Range; and as a Substantive, as to make Range, Chartra de forresta, cap. 6. To Range also signifies to wander and stray about.

Ranger, is a Sworn Officer of the Forest, of which there are twelve, Lib. cap. 7. whose Authority is in part deferibed by his Oath for day by Northmo. part 1. pag. 50. but more particularly part 2. cap. 20. num. 15. 16. 17. His Office chiefly consists in three points, To walk daily through his Charge, to fee, hear and inquire, as well of Treffupies as Tref- turers in his Bawdtile; To drive the Beasts of the Forest both of Venery and Chase out of the deaffo- ted into the forested Lands: And to prevent all Treflpies of the Forest at the next Courts holden for the Forest. This Ranger is made by the King's Letters Patent, and hath a Fee of twenty or thirty pound paid yearly out of the Exchequer, and certain Fee-Dee of it.

Ranfone, Redemptio, is derived of the French Rançon or Rençon, redemption signifies properly the Sum that is paid for the redeeming one that is taken Prisoner in War: But it is used also for a Sum of Money paid for the Pardoning some great Offence, as in the Laws of Scotland, fol. 11. and 23 H. 8. cap. 3. where Fine and Ranfone are joined together: But here note, That when one is to make a Fine and Ranfone, the Ranfone shall be treble to the Fine, the Forest, fol. 14. and 22. 

Rapo, Rapey or Rape, is a Part of a County, being in a manner the fame with a Hundred, and sometimes contains in it more Hundreds than one. As all Suffix is divided into six Rapes only, of Chub- cher, Arundel, Barcombe, Lewes, Penneyng and Tring: every of which, besides their Hundreds, hath a Castle, River and Forest belonging to it, Camul. Brit. pag. 225, and 325. These, in other Counties, are called Hundreds, Thiftings, Lathes and Hapetaktes, Smith of Reg. Aug. lib. 2. cap. 16.

Rapten, Rapius, is a Felony committed by a Man, in the violent deflivering of a Woman against her will, be the old or young, Britton. cap. 1. Wel. Symp. part 2. to. Indictments, lib. 54. hath these words, Copulatione violenter is termed a Rape or Ra- fhipment of the Body of a Woman against her will, which is carnal knowledge of a Woman, who ne- ver consented thereto before the Faft or after. And this in Scotland ought to be complain'd of in the same day or night that the Crime is committed, Sine de verbis. Signif. verb. Rapus, and his reaion is, quis Lega dies hic crimine praefumatur. Co. on Lib. lib. 2. cap. 11. lib. 10. 100. lib. 11. 105, It is the case, when the Man conceives it to be the Rape, for a Man cannot conceive, unless the contents. This Offence is Felony both in the Principal and his 

Rapine, Rapine, is a kind of Robbery committed by a Man, in taking away all he can take in any where, and is Felony; but it is only in respect of a Woman, 2 Ed. 4. That SShag= 

Rapine, Rapina, or Rapini, is a kind of Robbery, as a man took away all he could. Lib. 2. cap. 3. Signifies Seneschallus, as a kind of Robbery, where a man took away all he could. Lib. 2. cap. 3. 

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Reattachment. Reattachment, is a second attachment of him that was formerly attached and attainted the Court without day, as by the not coming of the Justices, or some such casualty, Boakes, box tifs, where he makes re-attachment General and Special; General, is where a Man is reattached for his own and another's Goods. Special, is where all Writs of Affize lying against him, R. 1403. cap. 13. Then Special must be for one or more certain, R. Judic. fol. 35. and New Book of Entries, hoc verbo.

Rebellion. A Rejeinder, A Rejeinder, is a French word, or rather Latine, signifying the taking up of Arms traiterely against the King, by its subject, by others once subdued. Among the Romans it denoted a second resistance of such as formerly being overcome in Battle, yielded to their Subjection. The word Rebel is sometimes attributed to him that willfully breaks a Law, 24, 3. 5. and 31 E. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 2. Sometime to a Villain disobeying his Lord, 1. 2. cap. 1. Commitment of Rebellion. See in Commentaries.

Rebellious Maimbly, is a gathering together of Twelve Persons, or more, intending or going about, to put anything in utter unlawfully of their own authority, to change any Laws or Statutes of the Realm; or to destroy the Enclosure of any Park or Ground inclosed, or Banks of any Fifth-Pond, Pool or Conduit, to the intent the same shall remain void, or to the intent unlawfully to have any Common, or Way in any of the said Grounds; or to destroy the Dike in any Park, or any Warren of Conies or Dovehouses, or Fifth in any Ponds; or any Hawke, Barns, Mills, or Bayes; or to burn Stacks of Corn, or to abate Rents, or prises of Vizuals, done a Mar. 12. & 1 Eliz. 7. See Wigt. Symbol. part 2. tit. Indullments, sect. 65. and Cramp. Justice of Peace, fol. 21.

Rebutter, Rebutter, is a French word, or rather Latine, signifying the taking up of Arms traiterely against the King, by its subject, by others once subdued. Among the Romans it denoted a second resistance of such as formerly being overcome in Battle, yielded to their Subjection. The word Rebel is sometimes attributed to him that willfully breaks a Law, 24, 3. 5. and 31 E. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 2. Sometime to a Villain disobeying his Lord, 1. 2. cap. 1. Commitment of Rebellion. See in Commentaries.

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Review, Review. Is that by reason of his Order in Religion, it shall be, and may not sitt out of the House or Cloyster, of which Littleton speaks, fol. 444.

Recognition. Recognition, Cometh of the French, and is a Bond or Obligation of Record. Cometh of the French, and is a Bond or Obligation of Record, or Recognition, and maketh the Recogni- tures a certain Sum of Money, and is acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, Magis- ter of the Chancery, or Judge of Peace, c. 52 H. 8. 6. and those that be mere Recogni- tures are not fealed but enrolled, and execution by force thereof is of all the Recognizances Goods or Chattels (except draught Beast and Implements of Husbandry) and the movery of his Lands, With Symbol. part i. lib. 2. 264. and Reg. Orig. fol. 145. 141. 523. See also Statutes-Merchants and Statutes-Stamp. Recognition hath yet another signification, as appears by these words in the Statute, Wilm. 1. cap. 56. For it is there provided and agreed, That if any Man be arraigned of Diffinon, done in the time of the King now is, with robbery of any manner of Goods or movables, by Recognition of Affid of Novel Diffinon, the Judgment shall be, or where it is used for the Vertue of the King. See the Table of the Rec. Orig. verbo Recognizance. There are twelve also called Recognizances of the Affid, Litt. fol. 72. So also Bradon names them, lib. 5. traill. 2. cap. 5. num. 2. and lib. 8. traill. 1. cap. 11. num. 16. See also Records of the King's Court Corporate, 4. and New Book of Entries, verbo Recognizance.

Receivers, Receivers, Is he whom one is bound in a Re- cognizance, 11 H. 6. cap. 10.
him for his better direction in matters of Justice and Proceedings according to Law: And is therefore for the good of a Man, to have such a thing as this.

Recovery, From the French Recover, to take again: also to reply quickly and sharply to a peremptory Demand; we use it to deflect or defeat. As if a Man hath ten pounds flowing out of certain Lands, and he defiles the Tenant of the Land in an Affid which the Deflter brings by the Difference, the Difflter shall Recover the Rent in the Damage.

Recover, From, French, Cowardly, faint-hearted. See Cower, feen.


Recouvrer, trench and effect the fufing of Lands for him. is of the tail, for another, is where the Tenant voucheth, if it is, well of the feigned Tenant, if it is supposed and feigned Fine, Writ of contrivance or our

Recover, recovereth, which Land

Recover, for every Ship laden with Wines. Ed. 1. in a Charter of many Privileges to the Baron of the Cinque-Poorts, discharged them of this Duty. — Leg. Hen. 2. 2. 121, 122. Quod vixerit delicate in tiberam de novo. vincant, Pro 

Recouvrer, Recupcrat

Recover, to a peremptory reply. The Difflter shall Recover the Rent in the Damage. So of certain Lands, for every Ship laden with Wines. Edw. Con.

Recouvrer, Recuperat, a Man that is de- 

Redef, Redactio, Redaction, Right, Legal Duty, 

Recouvrer, Recuperat, a Man that is de- 

Recover a warranty, Old Nat. Brev. fol. 2. 121. 145. 2 to prove by Judgment, that such a Man was his warranty. To recover a warranty, 

Recovery, From the French Recover, to cura; also to reply quickly and sharply to a peremptory Demand; we use it to deflect or defeat. As if a Man hath ten pounds flowing out of certain Lands, and he defiles the Tenant of the Land in an Affid which the Deflter brings by the Difference, the Difflter shall Recover the Rent in the Damage.

Recover, From, French, Cowardly, faint-hearted. See Cower, feen.

Heirs, may sue out this Writ of right Chief, directed to the Lord of the ancient Demise, commanding him to do him right, etc. in his Court. This is called Breve paratum de red, Reg. Orig. fol. 9, and Britton, cap. 120. In fine, allo F. N. B. fol. 11, & seq. Yet note, That the Writ of right Paucet ofefeeth farther to extend the use than the Dispenser he that haueth this Writ, and if the Lord averse and prove, that the Land is holden of him, he shall recover the Land for ever, Old Nat. Rev. fol. 179. which is grounded upon the Statute Willem. 2. cap. 2.

Rece, Is both Latin and English, signifying a Governor, and Reel Eccles. parochialis, is he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Parish-Church, qui ten- tum suum in Ecclesiis Parochiialibus habet, quantum Præstutus in Ecclesiis Collegiatis: It has of late been over-ruled, that Reel Eccles. parochialis, is he that hath a Parsonage where there is a Vicarage endowed, and he that hath a Parsonage without a Vicarage, is called Prebend, but this distinction seems to be new and ubile. Braden certainly uses it otherwise, lib. 4, trull. cap. 1. in these words, Et si fuddum quod tenantur Ecclesiarum parochialium competi affilia qui induit fand tunc per Episcopos per Ordinationem in Parochia, where the word Reel is placed with the preposition after it. We observe also these words there following, Item dicat Reelos Concelli Ecclesiae Predicamenti. Item dicat possit Reelos vel quaslibet Abbates, Præses & aliis, qui hactenus habent ad praestantiam. See Reg. Orig. fol. 4.

Recytery, Reellery, is taken for an entire Parish-Church, with all its Rights, Gloves, Tythes, and other profits whatsoever. Specmen. & The word Reelly was often used for the Reel's Mans, or Parsonie-Hye; See Paroch Antiq. p. 152.

Recus tis qu'utrius, is verbaquem, right in Court, and signifies one that stands at the Bar, and no Man objecteth any thing against him, Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 4, cap. 3. We take it also, that when a Man is Outlawed, he is extra legem positus; So when he hath recovered the Outlawry, and can participate of the benefit of the Law, he is Reelly in Curia.

Rectum, Common Reclum, a Trial at Law, or in common course of Law. Stare ad rellum, to stand Trial—Prateresque praecipit, quod omnis alii qui capi- tis fuerant, qui non erant vestri vel rem publicam Recum cumulavisse vel sibi, vel aliquem, et alii qui compererent noni rentet, fi plausus in ventre poftiis illis ad rectum, sibi adversus et iniuriam libertatem—si nonem per ap- pellationem res ordiarii, sese secerint etiam postem ad prae- cipitam ad prae- cipitum. See Hely. Amm. P. 379.

Redemption, is used substantively for the Claude in a Lease, etc. whereby the Rent is referred to the Lettis, Cas. lib. 12. fol. 72. Curmell's Cafe.

Redemption of the Escheator, Liber rarum Stepas- ci. A Manuscript Volume of several Miscellany Treatises, in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer in the Office of the Escheator. It has some things as to the number of the Hides of Land in many of our Counties, etc.) relating to the times before the Conquest. The ceremonies used at the Coronation of Q. Eleanor, Wife to R. Hen. 3. are there at large. There's likewise an exact Collection of the Escheator's Under H. 3., and H. 4., compiled by Alexander de Seward Archdeacon of Salop, and Treasurier of St. Paul's, who died in the year 1255. 32 H. 3. See Mr. Nicholson's very useful Work, Hist. Library, p. 379.

Redemptio, A Ransom, or Commutation. By the old Saxon Laws, a Man convicted of a crime paid such a Fine, according to his Ability, or the Edifi- 

by the left Will and Testament of the Ancestor. The form of it, see in F. N. B. fol. 159. and Reg. Orig. fol. 161.

Refero de Effelamrun, is a Writ that lies where a Lord in the King's Court of Common Pleas avow uppon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him; and the Dispenser he that haueth this Writ, and if the Lord averse and prove, that the Land is holden of him, he shall recover the Land for ever, Old Nat. Rev. fol. 179. which is grounded upon the Statute Willem. 2. cap. 2.
RE

57. Redivivus, A Renner, a Tenane. — P. fit
collegiae ou periperio tantrum perstatum cequantum quod
58. Redivivus, A Renall, a Book or Roll,
wherein the rents and service of a Manor, or other
Estates, are set down. — Memorandum quod in Redi-
vivis de Lyndham fojor reddita dictius de Gratshall
59. Reddition, A judicial Confession and Acknowl-
dgement, that the Land or thing in demand belongs
to, or left not to the Person to
60. Rede, La Rede. Memorandum quod eis vir-
gate a vero integra debeat absque eis acta terrae (pro Do
minis) et seminale proprium frumentum et berecum se vete-
61. RedDITION, Rediddgen, Is a dismission made by him,
that once before and adjourned to have di-
solved the same Man of his Lands or Tenements; for
the which there lies a special Writ, called a Writ of
New book of Entries, colen certum. The Punishment
for rediddgen, see in the Statute 42 H. 8. cap. 8. It
is also taken for the Writ lying for a rediddgen. Reg.
Oris. 206. 207.
62. Redman or Redman Demifley in fees Colle-
ges, fee Llone, Blackburne of Durnes, Reg. E. r. c. 2
Penetrans, f. 1. Car. firm in Dominia f. 6. Bagg-
nus & 3. Redman, & f. 6. will. & 4. hovre. Tho Red-
man may be the same with Rediddgens, who, by the
Tenurie of the Custome of their Lands, were to ride to
or for the Lord of the Manors, about his Business or
Affairs.
63. Redobus, Be those which buy Rolen Cloth,
knowing it fuch, and change it into some other form
or colour that it may not be known. Britton, cap. 29.
Cromton's Victual, fol. 152. 3. Inf. fol. 134.
64. Recency, May be deduced from the French Re-
ner, i. renu inter, to enter again, and signify the
renewing or re-creating that Possession which we had
lately forgone. For example, If I make a Lease of
Land or Tenement, I do therefore forgo the Possi-
dion; and if I do condition with the Lessee, That
for non-payment of the Rent at the day, it shall be
forfigned to me. This is as much as if I con-
diected to take again the Lands, &e., into mine own
Hands, and to recover the Possession by my own Fait,
without the affidence of Judge, or other Proceed.
65. Re-extrat, See Real-Courts.
66. Regent, is a second extent made upon Lands or
Tenements, upon complaint made, that the former
extent was partially performed. Br. tit. Extents, fol.
712. 67. Regentary, Regجالium, That place in Monasteries
where the Monks used to eat. So the Halls in Col-
leges and Inns of Courts may properly be called Re-
genalry, places wherein the Scholars and Students
cate and retirish themselves.
68. Regentibus, Regillarium, Is the same as Masters
of Regentare, to the King among us; they were so
called by the old Sarum, as appears by the Charter of
the Endowment of the Monastery of St. Peter and
Paul, in Canterbury, dated Ann. Dom. 626, where it
is thus endorsed, S. Ego Augenmundo Regentarium a
appytr. S. Ego Gepolis Comes Comes. S. Ego
Tangibilis Regis optimis confirmavit. Sc. And in
another Charter of the same thing. Telfias reversendae
Platia Augenmundo 12. E. Ecclesialis Archipresbyter
Pri-
mus, S. Eadred filius mes, Hentfigillioe (Duc Lenn-
dace) Augenmundo Regentarium Hocz comite, Sc. See
Spelman loc. voce regent.
69. Regeflate, To bereave, or rob, or rife. See
Reflamine. — P. ibleum minimum refertum redditum et a
inquam. Leges Hen. 1. cap. 22.
70. Recefus, A Renall, a Book or Roll
in the Receipts of the
Crown, or return of a stream which is dammed or
close for the use of a
Mill. — Cum reconditio acn, &c. estemens poeta
uris reftituum acx, pro voluntate differentium Monash-
71. Regal Evidence, Are Rufcals and Stewards, Ann. 1
Eliz. cap. 5. foam and Paraff. The King, by his
Prerogative, shall have every Whole call on those
in all places within this Realm, unless granted to Sub-
jects by special wands. The King himself shall have
the Head and Body, and the Queen the Tail, to make
Whalebones for her Royal Veilnotice, Pat. 1. E. 1.
m. 25. doings. See Tract. de Arua Regina, pag. 127.
72. Relevatian, Refladis, An Acquittance, or
Acknowledgment of renouncing all future claim.
— De omnibus receptis nomine nullo refrueatias for qui
Gillaon. Ms. f. 84. b.
73. Regecia, Baccadura sua ad fium fressdetis, fith Speyn.
The Royal Rights of a King, the Ch.
visit the Regecia recken to be fix. 1. Power of Judicature.
2. Power of Life and Death. 3. Power of War and
Peace. 4. Blafferious Goods, as Warfes, Effrayes, &c.
5. Aifaiements. 6. Authority of Monarch, &c. See
Regialis. Alto the Crown, Sceptrer with the Cross,
Sceptrer with the Dove, St. Edward's Staff, four se-
veral Swords, the Globe, the Orb with the Cross, and
other such like things used at the Coronation of our
Kings, are called Regalia. See the relation of the
Coronation of King Charles the Second in Baker's
Chronicle.
74. Regezis Episcoporum, The Temporal Rights
and Legal Privilegues of a Bishop. — Mandatum
e Roberto de Burgoyne quod facta habebo Episcopus Nor-
wegii ista Regale quod ad Episcopatum jam pertinet.
105.
75. Regaljs Justitia, — Item brevit, Barons (Saf. quin.
portum) habebo debeat in affectum per chartam
fuum Regatem Justitiam, id villa Gernemuth, tem-
porum foris et cum Balisse super Episcopii villa pralici.
s, capit. cap. 15. 27, page 5, ds in all, patefactum
poenitum, &c. quod faciat habebo Episcopum Atrium
Leg. &c. law, &c. the Crown, &c. the Crown, &c.

Legis, &c. law, &c. the Crown, &c. the Crown, &c.

Legis, &c. law, &c. the Crown, &c. the Crown, &c.

Legis, &c. law, &c. the Crown, &c. the Crown, &c.

Legis, &c. law, &c. the Crown, &c. the Crown, &c.
Regatus, Registrarius. May be deduced from the French RegDrff, and signifies him that buys Wares or Vitals, on purpose to enhance the prices; formerly such was brought by the Fair, and sold by retail, came under that notion. 27 & 2. Stat. 1. cap. 3. Bargain that Name denotes him that buys and sells any Wares or Vitals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof, whereof see the Stat. 5 E. 6. cap. 14. Eliz. 12, and 13 Eliz. 25. In the Civil Law it is called Dardanaribus, a Dardano qmndam biius fecretis abhore, faith Spelman. Herefore both the Ingreffe and Registrat were comprehended under the word Replicatus, 3 infl. 195. as if such be punifh'd. See Procители and Registrat.

Registrars. Registrars, Are such as profefs to live under some certain rule; Such as Monks, or Canons Regulars, who ought always to be under some rule of Obedience.

Regacist, Regatryan, or Selling out by Re

Reglina. The word is often used for the Book of Rules or Orders, or Statutes, in a Religious Con
tent. Sometimes for the Martyrology, or Obri

Relovere faciam si quando Secas comes libenter computavtum, ut parte quam debet, is a Writ Judicial; Reg. Jud. fol. 13. 51. There is another Writ of this name and nature, fol. 54.

Rehabilitation, Rehabitatio, Anno 25 H. 8. cap. 21. is one of those Exceptions mentioned in the Statute to be claimed by the Pope hereafter in England, and seems to signify a Bail or Breve, for reinstating a spiritual Person to execute his Function, who was formerly disabled, or a restoring to a former ability.

Reta. French Reta, 1. radius, linea, tranfix. In English a Read, or a Raim, Prior Lewens, pag. 21. omni Lucia, omnis Tyman, & omnis Moliman (qui non fecus Locesion) debent spargere nem unam rem ad de
cos, quos, quas, id, Spelme in his Gladior, una

Registrator, Registratur. Is a Writ whereby the King gives his Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop or Ab

Regulius, Regulus, Is properly derived from an old French word Offier, L in lehs repone, fac to confinuato. So that Regulius is properly the same with regulatius, a place where any thing is laid up, and from hence Publick Books, in which various things are inferred, are properly termed Regulius, and accordingly the Office, Books and Rolls, where

in the proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded: The Writer and Keeper of which is called The Registrator, in Latin Registratur.

Registrator. It is also the name of a Book, wherein are mentioned most of the forms of the Writs used at Common Law, of which Spelman writes thus, Codex dictator quae breua Regia tarn originalia quam judicialia formare in mirum inquietatur. In lexi enim fn exin
terioris admirata admirata, vel etsi adversa furoris furoris breuam illud causam habitur: Nec de modo cons tradit breuex adiquis, beati publico Parliamento demerso, illoc jus divisum minime, Wetm. 2. cap. 25. And so en Litt. fol. 159. affirm. That this Book is one of the most ancient Books of the Common Law. 8&/ See Mr. Nicholls's very useful English Library, F. 2. p. 93.

Register of the Parish Church, Registum Eccle-
sia Parochialis, Is that Book, wherein Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, are in each Parish every year Reglified; which was laudably instituted by the Lord Cromwell, in the Month of September, 1538. The Thirteenth of Henry the Eighth, while he was his Vice-General.

Registre, Registre. Anno 12 Car. 2. cap. 17. Henry the Eighth founded five Lectures in each Univer

as. OR DEI GRATIA. Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English. And the Places of the Books are called in the University Statutes, Regii Professuri.
Baron's de Bononia integra, 17th century, here bel hereditas militia de seors militae integra, 17th century.

**Rellegation, Relegatio, A banning, or sending away, by adjuration is a forewarning of the Realm for ever, to Rellegation is taken for a Banishment for a time only, Co. on Lit. fol. 133.**

**Religious Men, Religiosis, Are such as enter into a Monastery or Convent, there to live devoutly.**

In ancient Deeds of Sale of Land, we often find the Vendor refrain'd from giving or alienating it to his Relation, and use the like words in Alienation, and sometimes in Mortmain. See Judicature, Rel. Vice-corn, &c. Precipimus tibi quod clamari factas fine dilatatione præmissa in comitum tuum quod nulli sita dictum corporis catala laeva, malum factum vel dicunt visi religiosi & cleri contra pacem hominum: Et quia unde inest in conspectu sibi hominum, ad proximum qunquam eum sustendi faciebat T. meiphi quod adlerberq. &c. Aber, 5. Joh. m. 3.

**Religious Houses, Religiosis Domus, Are Housels for Foun'd Housels, or Monasteries, Churches, Hospitals, and all other places where Charity is extended to the relief of the Poor and Orphans, or for the use or exercise of Religion.**

See Britton, cap. 9. At Serlop, &c. B. who in an Alphabetical order of Counties, has accurately given a full account of the Founders, the time of foundation, the Tunes Songs, the Order, the value at Differtation, with reference to printed Authors, and Manuscripts that preserve any Memoirs relating to each House; with a Learn'd and Judicious Preface of the Inflation of Religious Orders, &c.

**Reliques, Reliques, Are some remains of Saints that are dead, preferred by some living with great veneration, as sacred Memorials of them; forbidden to be used or brought into England by several of our Lord Staines, at Serlop, &c. B.**

**Remanentes, Remains, These words are used in the Register of Doomsday, to signify pertaining or belonging. As de bonisibus quae haec manere remansunt, &c. Of the Men or Tenants belonging to this Manor.**

**Remanenter, Remanentis, Is an Eflare limited in Lands, Tenements or Rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular Estate. For example, A Man may let by one free term of his Life, and the remainder to another for term of his Life, &c.**

**Reserves, Reservis,**

which is to say, in the highest sense, that which is taken for ever, and again, cap. 9. in like fort doth Bratlon use.
the Co. to cap. Dyer, fol. 63. Title, which or Fruits takes all write Procefs upon by Seffions, Aftifessor ciaments, fet Sheriffs and Record, whereby it is due Debts due He Oath of all the Officers of the fame when the He every concern Debts, has delivered into his Office all mations upon Debt?, ving of Orders Office all of the Firjl-Fruits, 5R.2. ftat. membrancer the tor Thcfe in Charge it or turns to Revcrfton, according life to that Tenements, and proving defective, t is said, Rent-charge, and Rent-fock. Rent-fock, a Man holds his Lands of his Lord by Fealty and certain Rent, or by Fealty Service, and certain Rent, Lit. lib. 2. par. 12, or that which is makes another Lease to another for term of years, referveth yearly to be paid him for them. In the Terms of the Law, this resum is given for it, because it is at his pleafure either to diftrain, or bring an Action of Debt. Rent-charges, where a Man makes over his Eftate to another, by Deed indented, either in fee, or Fee-tall, or for term of Life, yet refers to himself, by the fame Indenture, a sum of Money yearly to be paid to him, with clufe of Difefts for non-payment. See Littleton ubi impoa. Rent-fock, otherwife a dry Rent, is that, which a Man making over his Eftate by Deed indented, referveth yearly to be paid him without Clufe of difefts mentioned in the Indenture, Lit. lib. Shew the difference between a Rent and an Annuity in Doylror and Student, pag. 30. Dialog. primo.

Rent, Redimus, Signifies with us a fum of Money, or other confideration infuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements, Plowden, fol. 112, 142. Book of Aux¬m; of which there are three forts, viz. Rent-jer¬s, Rent-charge, and Rent-fock. Rent-fock is, where a Man holds his Lands of his Lord by Fealty and certain Rent, or by Fealty Service, and certain Rent, Lit. lib. 2. par. 12, or that which makes another Lease to another for term of years, referveth yearly to be paid him for them. In the Terms of the Law, this resum is given for it, because it is at his pleafure either to diftrain, or bring an Action of Debt. Rent-charges, where a Man makes over his Eftate to another, by Deed indented, either in fee, or Fee-tall, or for term of Life, yet refers to himself, by the fame Indenture, a sum of Money yearly to be paid to him, with clufe of Difefts for non-payment. See Littleton ubi impoa. Rent-fock, otherwise a dry Rent, is that, which a Man making over his Eftate by Deed indented, referveth yearly to be paid him without Clufe of difefts mentioned in the Indenture, Lit. lib. Shew the difference between a Rent and an Annuity in Doylror and Student, pag. 30. Dialog. primo.

Rentes of Affar, Redimus affes, de affes, et rentes affes. The certain and determined Rents of ancient Tenants paid in a fef qui pluri, one party of the French Verb Renter, negare. Renter, Cometh of the French Rendre, i reddere,
Replevint, | Replevint. An act whereby certain Forest Grounds being made publick upon view, were by a second view laid to the Forest again, Ammon, part 1, p. 172.

Replevint, Replevtia, is a writ which lies in divers Cases, where one is, who hath left his Goods in Common, or Joint-cents, or pro indiviso of a Mill or House which is fallen into decay, and the other being willing to repair it, the other Two will not: In this Case the party willing shall have this writ at afecond upon the other Two. F. N. B. fol. 177. Of the various uses of it, read Reg. Offic. fol. 153.

Replevint, A Replevint, or a writ to recover, any real or personal Goods, as aforesaid, in the old Book of Entries, is the 21st. of the second. It is from the French Replevint, that is, to regain or recall. It is properly in the Book of Entries, verb. Replevint, and in the Second Deliverance.

Replevint de abietis, Is a writ brought by one whole Carpel are obtained, on part in the Pound, upon any cause by another, upon recovery given to the Sheriff to prosecute or answer the Action in Law, Anno 7 H. 8. cap. 4. F. N. B. fol. 28. See the Register, orig. dials, third Part of the Writ in the Table, and in the Register Judicial, fol. 88. 70. The New Book of Entries, verb. Replevint, and Dyrs. fol. 173. num. 14.

Replevint, Pleonas, is a derivation of replevint, to deliver, to the Owner upon Pledges, and is the bringing of the Writ called Replevint facias by him that has his Cattle, or other Goods disaffrained, or another, for any cause, and putting in Surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing disaffrained, he will prosecute the Action against the Disfarrailer, Co. on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 12. fol. 219. Goods may be replevint two manner ways, viz., by Writ, and that is by the Common Law; or by Plait, and that is by Statute. For the more Speed in one, again of their Cattle and Goods. Replevint is also used for the Bailing of a Man, Stamt. pl. cor. fol. 72. 74. and Wolffm. 1. cap. 11. by 75. Replevint et requirere bona, in the 18th. and 19th. years of the reign of George the second, is Anglice taken as good or bad or unrepentent, to Replevint, 9c. Stylos de vinum faminos, lib. 2. cap. 28. See Sine col. verb. Replevint.

Replevint, Repellere, is to let one to Mainprise upon Suety, Ann. 3. E. 1. cap. 11.

Replevint, Replevint, is an Exception of the second degree, made by the Plaintiff upon the fifth Answer of the Defendant, Well Symbol. part 2. tit. Chantery, sect. 55. and Wolffm. 2. cap. 36. It is also called which the Plaintiff replies to the Defendant's Answer in Chantery, and this is either General or Special. Special, is grounded upon matter arising out of the Defenders Answer, &c. General, is so called from the general words therein used.

Repost, Reportus, is a publick relation of Cases judicially argued, debated, resolved, or adjudged in the High Court of Justice, with the Causes and Reasons of the same delivered by the Judges, Co. on Lit. fol. 293. Also when the Chantery, or other Court, refer the fating of some Case, or comparing an Account, Ec. to a Master of Chantery, or other Reference, brief extracts therein is called a Repost.

Repose of the Forest, Repofitum, was an Act whereby certain Forest Grounds being made publick upon view, were by a second view laid to the Forest again, Ammon, part 1, p. 172.

Repose of the Forest, Repofitio, is a Replevint, or a writ to recover, any real or personal Goods, as aforesaid, in the old Book of Entries, is the 21st. of the second. It is from the French Repofitio, that is, to regain or recall. It is properly in the Book of Entries, verb. Replevint, and is all one both in the Common and Civil Law, Repofitio eff proposita figura qui, et contra quem libenter data credita est per injusti & damnum injustum, Vandalium, vultur, utris, utris. Among the ancient Romans was called Claritatis, of the Verb Clarificare, is res close reperto.

It is named in the Stat. 27 E. 2. stat. 2. cap. 17. Law of Making, because one for defect of Justice in another Territory, redressed himself by the Goods belonging to Men of that Territory, taken within his own Bounds.

Replevint, is commonly taken for Definitions and Duties which are yearly paid out of a Manor and Lands, in Notice of their Tax, Profum, Commons, annuities, Rests of Stewards or Bailiffs, &c. Wherefore when we speak of the clear yearly value of a Manor, we say it is so much per annum ultera replevint; or in the old Book.

Replevint, May be derived from the French Reprise, that is taken back: So that to reprise, is properly to take back, or fulpence, a Prisoner from the Execution and Proceeding of the Law for that time.

Replevint, Repofitum, Tempore quo V. Edmundi, nam quemlibet de dominis daret Cellerarium non denerat in principiis Augustali et mecadanum jugates suarum, qui crimina dederat.

Replevint, — Ex. Car. 3. Edw. 3. M. 1. partes feb. Epis. Norn. f. 316. From whence, and other Records, it is evident, That the servile Tenants were bound to repay to their Lord; and to be excused from the Labour, they paid some acknowledgment in Money, as a compensation for discharge of the Work, and as a mark of their former Tenure and Dependence. Which Money was called Reprise, because paid for exemption from the customary Duty of Reaping for the Lord.

Requisita, Curia requisitionum, see in Court. It is utterly taken away by Act of Parliament; But you may read it in Owins Preface to his Readings, and elsewhere.

Resciss, Resciss, An admission, or receiving a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause formerly commenced between other Two, New Book of Entries, verb. Resciss, as if Tenant for Life or Years brings an Action to recover the Rent-charge, or any other Goods, is not to be received to defend the Land, and to plead with the Demendant. See Br. tit. Resciss. fol. 205. and Perkins Power, 448. The Civilians call this Admissio terris pro interfisil. Resciss is also applied to an admittance of Plot, though the Controversy be only between Two. See Br. tit. Ejjogelli, and Co. on Lit. fol. 152.

Resciss of Damage, Resciss Homagiis, is the Lords receivings of a Tenant at his admissio to the Land, Kirchen, fol. 132. See Humage.

Resciss, Rescissum, Comes from the French Resciss, 1. Liberatis, is a rescission against lawful Advantage, as if a Bailiff, or other Officer, upon a Writ do arrest a Man, and others by Violence take him away, or procure his Escape; this is a Resciss in Falsa. So if one draineth Death for Damage-tenant in his Ground, as he drives them in the High-way towards the Pound, they enter into the Owner's House, and he withholds them there, and will not deliver them upon demand, this declarer is a Resciss in Law, Co. on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 12. Caffanans in his Book.
Book De Confectio, Bung. fol. 294. hath the same word coupled with referentia: It is also used for a writing which lies for this Fact called Breve de Referentia, whereas you may see both the form and the words in F.N.B. fol. 101. Reg. of Writs, fol. 129. and New Book of

Referentia, verb; Referentia. This in matters relating to the Treasur.e, it is Treasury; and in matters concerning Felony, it is Felony, Comp. Jusl. fol. 54.

Refusato, is he that commits such a Reusum, Crv. Rep. 2. par. fol. 490.

Referens, Referens, is a taking again of Lands into the hands of the King, whereas a general Livery, or

Referre le maine, was formerly mid-fused, contrary to the form and order of Law, Stani, F. Franq. 25. See Referentia.

Referment, Referment. A keeping or providing, as when a Man lets his Land, he refers a rent to be paid to himself for his Maintenance. Sometimes it signifies as much as an Exception, as when a Man keeps his House, generally to chance, that Room is excepted out of the Demise. See Perkins

References per tenum, and Tenure de la Ley eodem verbo.

Reference, Referre, Schenal to come from the French Referent or Referent, Referent, and signifies a Man's abode or continuance in a place, Old Nat. Breu. fol. 85. Whereas also comes the Participial rejet, that it, is continually dwelling or abiding in a place, Kichin, fol. 32. It is all one in Deed with reference, but that custom ties this only to Referens Ecclesiastical. Vexer aeternum per iniquum (late Spelman) etiam si Scoto allud significant, etque Morum william in veteranum, non quia est de suis eundo problemata: Ecclesiasticum agit quod de malo lefso noncepset, hoc et exequio sed rationem iniurietur fere ius in jus non vultur, efferunt noncepset de referentia, Glavole, lib. 1. cap. 11. Quandoq intervenit ecclesiam ex iniuriae de referentia. Qui in margine notator, ecclesiam de referentia ieiunum vult quod efferunt de malo lefso. And all these seem to be drawn from the French, who lay, Exire de malo rejet. See [blume of verb. Sibilla, verb Referment. Referment.

Reference, Referentia, is derived from the Latin word referre, and is peculiarly used both in the Common

and Canon Law, for the continuance or abode of a Person or Visor upon his Benefice. The default whereof (except the Party be qualified and dispensed with) is the loss of ten pounds every month, Amn 29 II. 8. cap. 12.

Refignation, Refignatio, is used particularly for the giving up of a Benefice into the hands of the Ordi-
nary, otherwise by the Canons termed Reversion. And though it signifies all one in nature with the word

Surrender, yet it is by custom restrained to the yielding up a Political living, and Surrnder to the giving up of Temporal Land's into the hands of the Lord. And a refignation may now be made into the hands of the King, as well as of the Diocesan, because he has Supremacy Authoritatem Ecclesiasticam, as the Pope had here in times past, Plowden, fol. 492.

Greendy's Cafe.

Refistat or Rellistat, is a word properly used in a Writ of Tail or Conveyance, as decen is in a Writ of Right. In French it signifies the Authority or Jurisdiction of a Court, Salvo tamen tam referro quia alius juris ei

eam juris esse alterius, Lex. Pat. Philippi le Hardy Regin, Francia, mentioned by Spelman in his Gloriat, et Denier referat, fait refuge.

Refusatior, Rijusm, is a word used in the Sta-
cute of 31 H. 6. cap. 7. particularly to signify the taking again upon any of the Labels of Lands or Tenements as before, upon false suggestion, or other error, he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patent to any Man, Bro. tit. Repellence & Reim- jumption, tol. 258. and 19 H. 7. cap. 10. See Re- jec-

§ 48. Retarte, Retarate, RetBase, ad vellum vocare. To sue, implied, or procerocode. — Item Briamun quodam retavit de forfelle Domini Regn. in eadem curia judiciwm facia de foro de quo primum retatus fue- vis retenentium fuit. Chartrar. Rúndings. MS. f. 176. 3. 

5. Retatto, The retting or sitting of Flax or Hemp, i.e. expositing it to the Sun, or steeping it in the Water, till it is ripened and made fit to run. Inter antiquas conjuraciones Abatise S. Edmundi. — Item Cellararius filet aciperce theologorum de limo tempore retenentia, sét. namum ret de qualitatem cava vel volam. Carola. S. Edmundi. MS. f. 314.

Retall, That is, to buy by great, and sell by par- cels, thus a cap. 4. Bro. f. 1. Qui vendit integram euntes par miniatores eam partes disloquebit.

Reterture, From the Latin retinere, signifies in a legal sense a Servant, but not Manual or Familiar, that is, one normally dwelling in the House of his Master, but only wearing his Livery, and attending sometimes upon special Occasions. This Livery was wont to consist of Hats, (or Hoods) Badges, or other Suits of one Garment by the year, and were many times given by Lords and Great Men, upon design of Maintenance and Quarrels, and therefore justly for- bidden by several Statutes, as 1 R. 2. cap. 7. upon pain of Imprisonment, and grievous forfeiture to the King, and again, 16 R. 2. cap. 4. 20 R. 2. cap. 1. and 1 El. 4. cap. 7. by which the Officers should make raiment at the King's will; and any Knight or Esquire thereby duly attained, should lose his said Livery, and forfeit his fee for ever, &c. Which Statute is further confirmed and explained by 2 R. 4. cap. 7. H. 6. cap. 4. and 9 H. 6. cap. 4. And yet this Of- fence was so deeply rooted, that Edward the Fourth was necextified to confirm the former Statutes, and further to extend their meaning, as appears by P. F. M. cap. 2. adding a special Penalty of five pounds upon every Man that gives such Livery, and as much on every one to retain either by Writing, Oath or Pro- mise, for every day which they are by the Pendants call'd Affidants, sic enim dictum qui in aliquo fideum ejusdem recepti sunt. And as our Retainers are here forbidden, so are those Affidants in other Countries. None most of the above-mentioned Statutes are repealed by 5 R. 3. cap. 1. but the later are in force, and properly retinere, to retinere, to retain, and to be returned to him that furnished them, Bro. tit. Returns Causes by former Water, f. 218. and F. N. B. in his Table work. Return.

Retarte, a Rate-penny, or customary Duc of one penny for each Person to the Parifh Priest. In the Synodals Statutes of Robert Ellip of Durham, An- no 1276. cap. 3. De rebis etcivorum des, et mortuarin inde locvd. — Perros loc. sanctions adjuncti- mus, quod si plures liberis propebant habentes, in patrem pariter familia vivant, ad derelvis qui vocantur Retep- pentis minaut arcurum. cum sibi committere intringe- muros, nec in extrinsece ad eisdem locutus De- tenetur pariter jus defendert.

Retaining Fee, Mercers retinae. Is the first Fee gi- ven to any Servant or Councilor at Law, whereby to make him bind that he shall not be on the contrary part, it is Mortoram cum privatum contra procede- re, quum clienti soli obstante us adversarii causam exting- ut.

§ 49. Retementum, Refram, detainment, withholding. A full and absolute conveyance was ancien- tly made in this phrase, Sive ulterius retentamentum.

§ 50. Retumen, Retume, or Perons retaining to a Prince or Nobleman. — Ad inquirendum de nomi- reco retenentia prius Johann ab ultimo adventu se in

§ 48a. Retartis, Retarate, RetBase, ad vellum vocare. To sue, implied, or procerocode. — Item Briamun quodam retavit de forfelle Domini Regn. in eadem curia judiciwm facia de foro de quo primum retatus fue- vis retenentium fuit. Chartrar. Rúndings. MS. f. 176. 3. 

Retartis, is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry, and is where the Plaintiff or Demanda comes into the Court, and says, He will proceed no further. And this is a bar of all other Actions for false suggestion or other error, Qui semem alium commissum amplius repetere non pos- tis, Co. & Lit. ib. 2. cap. 11. f. 288. The differ- ence between a Nonuit and a Retartis, is, that a Ret- artis is even when the Demanda or Plaintiff is prese in Court; but a Nonuit is upon a demand made, when he should appear, and he makes default. Retartis (as we said) is a bar, so is Nonuit, for he may commence an Action of like nature again.

§ 48b. Retartina aqua, Fib, or low Water, the re- treat of Tide. The expiricion occurs in Placit, ca- raige Pass. 30 Ed. 1. apud Continuans, Rot. 58.

§ 49a. Retartumpannagum, After-Pannage, or the run- ning of Hogs in a Forest or Park, when the Acorns or Hats, are left lying, but Hogs, boute by Es dent habet trsmpannagum à Fejo S. Martinii bup, ad Rimum purificat. Beata Maria. Petit in Par- temp. Ed. 3.

§ 49b. Retenue vel returna, Cometh of the French Retour, i. receverev, resumew, and in our Law hath two particular Applications; the one is, the return of Writs by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which is only a Certifi- cate made to the Court of that which he hath done, teaching the execution of their Writ directed to him. And this among the Civilians is termed Certifi- cateorium; of returns in this finctional speaks the Statute of Welle. 2. cap. 35. So is the return of a Commination a Certificate or Answer to the Court, which that is done by the Commissioners, Sheriff, Bailiff, or other, to whom such Writs, Commotions, Precepts or Mandates are directed. Also certain days in every Term are called return days, or days in Bank, and to Hollo Term hath four Returns, viz. Oblatis Halliaris, Quindena Halliaris, Crallino Purificationis & Oblatis Purifications. Earlier Term five, viz. Quin- denna Pauche, Tres Pauche, Menue Pauche, Reiter Pauche, and Crafion afferentia Domini. Trident Term four, viz. Crallino Trinitatis, Oblatis Trinitatis, Quindena Tri- nitatis, Tres Trinitatis, and Michaelinus Term six, to wit, Tres Michaelis, Menue Michaelis, Crallino amination, Crallino Martini, Oblatis Martini, Quidenna Martini. See the Statutes of Days in Bank, £1-2-3. 32 H. 8. cap. 21. and 17 Car. 1. cap. 5. The other application of this word is in case of Replevin, for it a Man derivat Cotel for Rent, &c. and after- wards justice or avow his Act. To as it is found law- ful, the Cotel before delivered unto him that was di- strained, upon fecuricy given to follow the Action, shall now be returned to him that disstrained them, Bro. tit. Returns Causes by former Water, f. 218. and F. N. B. in his Table work. Return.

Retartum habendo, Is a Writte that lies for him that has avowed a Distress made of Cotel, and proved his Difficulties to be lawfully taken, for returning to him the Cotel distrained, which before were returned by the Party distrained, upon Surery given to prosecute the Action; or when the Plant or Aiton is removed by Records, or deces ad Custum, into the Court of Comman- Plaet, and he whole Cotel were distrained makes default, and doth not prosecute his Suit.

§ 50a. Retartum abriquetum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for the taking the Cotel of anoth- er, and unjust detaining them contra vacatum & plagas, and appearing apparent, is dismissed without day, because the Plaintiff makes default, and it lies for the return of the Cotel to the Defend- ant, whereby he was summoned, or which were not taken

Returneth unrepentable, is the Judicial, for one of the Common-Places to the Sheriff, for the final restitution or return of Cattle to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as Damage-floating, and to find by the Jury before Justices of Assize in the County, or otherwise by default of Prosecution, Reg. Judic. fol. 272.

Reve alias Greve. From the Saxon word Grefa, prof. Brit., Lamb's Explanation of Saxon words, verba. Prefella, signifies with as the Earl of a Franchise or Manor, especially in the Western parts of England: Hence Shire-reeve for Sheriff. See Kitchin, fol. 43. See Greve and Sheriff, and Periglen, cap. 10. See also church-reeve.

Revels, Signifies with us Sports of Dancing, Masking, &c., used in Princes Courts, the Inn of Court, or other Noblemen's Houses, which are commonly performed by Night; and there is an Officer to order and superintend who is intitled Master of the Revels.

Reveland, Doomsday Book, Hereford's Terra Regis. Hec terra sunt temporis Regis Edwain Teland, sed poffesa convertere eft in Reveland. Et tunc diem dictum Legati Regis, quod Iam terra & quaecumque indi eis factum fuerit, The Land which is here laid to have been Theland, T. E. R. and after converted into Reveland, seems to have been such Land as being reverted to the King after the death of his Tenant, which had left it in his feftum, was not since granted out to any other by the King, but refret in charge upon the account of the Rent or Bailiff of the Manor, who (as it seems) being in this Lordship of Hereford like the Rent in Chancer, a faile Brother, concealed the Land from the Auditor, and kept the profit of it to himself, till the Surveyors, who are here called Legati Regis, dis covered this falleshood, and presented to the King, that further asseverat Regis. This paffage from Dooms day Book is imperfectly quoted by Sir Ed. Coke, in his Institutes, fol. 117, who from these words draws a falles inference, That Land holden by Knight's Service was called Theland, and Land holden by Soccage was called Reveland. Vid. Spelman of Feuds, cap. 24.

Revelment, See Ten}-land.

Revence, Is a French word, signifying as Redress, and denotes properly the yearly Rent that accrues to every Man from his lands and Possessions.

Revellum, Signification for the Lands. It is Notum Verbae, and derived of the Verb Reveuer, by apte dicit non posse reversum est quantum revocaretur in fals. And therefore Co. on Lib. fol. 142: Says, Reveuer ter-rum est tantum terra reverteris in jussis Domini si voc habeatur aut post donum furtum. It hath a double acception in Law, the one, jus reversendi cum furtum pofsimus defecrati, and this is but an interprét in the Land when the Possession shall fall. 2. When the Possession and Estate which was parted with for a time, ceasth, and is determined in the Perfon of the Alliances, Affigns, Grantees, or their Heirs, or effectually returns to the Donor, his Heirs or Allegis, whence it is derived. The difference between a Reveuer and a Remainder, is, that a Remainder is general, and may be to any Man, but he that granmeth or conveyeth the Land, gve for term of Life only, or otherwise. A Reveuer is to himself, from whom the Governorship of the Land, de-proceeded, and is commonly perpetual, as to his Heirs also, Lib. 2. cap. 12. See Co. Lib. 2. fol. 51. Sir Hugh Cholmley's Cafe; and yet a Reveuer is sometimes confounded with a Remainder, Co. Lib. 2. fol. 57. Tomb. 24. in 3, &c. What this word Reveuer in a Deed does carry, see Littleton, Lib. 2. cap. 12.

Reverison, A returning. A Bill of Revel. It is the following word Revocation of the Channel Orders, pag. 69.

Revocation, Revocats, is the calling back of a thing granted, of which you have divers in Reg. Orig. as Revocationem brevi de audieundi et terminandi, fol. 125. Revocationem praeferntationem, fol. 325. Revocationem positionem, fol. 328. The Bill of Revocationem specialem Judicium defendantium, spes. Lib. 325.

Reverchard, See Regards.

Revenger, Anno 43 Eliz. cap. 10. Som'to Clothes having been put in water are found to bevery equally seeking, light and notable, &c. It is as much as unevenly wrouth, and full of Revels.

Revanth, Is a part in the division of the Country in Wales before the Conquest, as first a Centref constituted of a Hundred Towns, under which were three Counties, each County had twelve Manors, or Circuits, and two Townships; there were four Townships to every Manor, every Township comprehended four Gavel; every Gavel had four Revanths, and four Tenements were confirmed under every Revanth. This word Revanth admits not of any proper signification in English, but is by Dr. Davi rendered Par for pares bairdalius, from the Verb, Ravan, Furtir, distribution. Taylor's Hist. of Gavelkind, pag. 69.

Reveland, Rhodius, French Rivkard, A Vagrant, luxurious Spend-thrift, a Rogue, Whoremonger, a Perfon given to all kinds of wickednefs and loosefnes. Passion against him; Acts, fol. 205. of Bari, fol. 515. of Hain, fol. 47. ofandr and furbry Beeggs, Rot. Parl. fo 5. num, 51.

Rial, A piece of Gold currant for ten Shillings. In 1 H. 6. by Indenture of the Mint, A Pound weight of Gold of the Old Standard was coined into 45 Rials, going for ten Shillings a piece, or a proportionable number of half Rials, going for five Shillings a piece, or Rial Farthings going for two Shillings Six-pence. Vid. Landa. Rial upon Coins, p. 38. The Golden Rial in 1 H. 6. was to go at eleven Shillings the Sixpence. In 2 Elite, golden Rials Coin'd at fifteen Shillings a piece, when a Pound weight of old Standard Gold was to be Coin'd into 48 Rials, in 3 fol. 1. Rial of Gold at thirty Shillings, and 30 Rials at fifteen Shillings.


Ritter, Roth. See in Roth.

Riddle, Bridg or Bridge of Armagla, Terram quam placitum solus in accedunt effectus effe, ita in facta sequentia batae, Romani flriganus (Capite inde agro flriganos) nor a Ridg of Land, Spelman. However it is sometime called Folia terre.

Ridg, Nature of the Divisions of Yorkshire, which are three, vid. The East-riding, the West-riding, 27

22 H. 6. cap. 5, and 23 H. 8. cap. 18. In In-
dictions in that County, it’s requisite that the
Town and the Riding be express, Well. Symbol. part. 2.
tit. Indictments, fed. 70. Q.

7 Riding Clerks. One of the six Clerks in Can-

tery, who in his turn, for one Year, keeps the Can-

ertery Books, or all Grants that pass the Great

Seal that Year.

Riens passent per le fait, Is the form of an Excep-
tion taken in some Cases to an Action. See Br. tit.
Offensive of a fait, in Record.

Riens aware. Is a kind of Plea used to an Action
Of Deeds upon arrearages of Account, whereby
the Defendant does allledge, There is nothing in
arrear.

Riens veus le gars, Was a Challenge to a Jury
or Enquoy of London, for that four different Men,

were not imployed: But it is abrogated by the
Stat. 7 H. 7. cap. 4.

Rivetges, /. Rivettges, a Thieft, a Spiney,
a place of bathe and Thems. — Solan potestas &


Robert Argabi or de Concien, & partes fumri reftitutum

mum quod facer inter prefent priduli Ambas qvad voca-

tor Tofhan. & bofian CHriftifio Finge. Charrattus.

S. Periu. vocat Southern, Ms. f 228.

Ruftra. In a form of Appeal in Bruiia, lib. 3.
cap. 22. upon Felonious wounding upon the Peace.

—Ut defguanteur eum, cujus linguis fac-

us plaga & cujus perfuiclua, & utum fit plaga

nirierna, & loca proutjiur Domini vel non juc-

dear, ut feri piffi vel peruelleri. utrum "ia iurati vel falsi-

nis, i.e. And it shall be diererced, how long and

how deep the wound was, and whether it was a wound,

or the flesh and skin were only ripped, or, as we now,
call it, ripped, (for a Flight Star). So it might be
determined whether the Ducill should proceed or not,

and that it might be known whether the Fact was a

Trepturi or Robbery.

Rufis, /. in general signification includes not

only a right, for which a Will of Right lies, but also

any Title or Claim, either by venue of a Condition,

Mortage, or the like, for which an Action is given

by, but only an Entry, C. on Eic. Iirc. 3. cap. 8.

sect. 445. Thereto Jac propriаниц, a right of Prop-

riantry, Juc Pofleffionis, a right of Possifion, and Juc

Proprienaries & Possifionis, a right both of Propi-

erty and Possifion, and this is usually called Juc def-

putum. For example, If a Man be difteffed of an

Acrc of Land, the DEFICEST hath Juc propriаниц, the

Defifter hath Juc propriаниц, and if the Difteeffe

be liable to the Difteffor, he hath Juc propriаниц & pof-

fiitionis, Co. on Eic. Iirc. 3. cot. 447. Juc def proprietias,

1. Per recevandas, & Ei facundies, & Ei pre-


Edward Athlum’s Cafe.

Right in Court. See Rellum in Carta.

Ris is taken for a mean kind of Verit, commonly made by some unfair Person,
of which we need not give you any example, so many

paltry Bills being every day to be seen.

Rigenhury. (Br. Rigenhild. R.S.rummi, See

Ser. 8. 13, 8. 9. Theft, &c. This is a kind of

course of eftates, compleatis ed johnfons: fuc eftcompanion fection

Rigenhilde. —Carta Hen. 7. Comit. de Anglofie, Car-

veran, & Merinaeth, dat. 3. Mar. anno regis 20. A

kind of deed or Scroll, or fo Rigenhild or Rigfiel

(Bay Mr. Blain) signifies in Welsh.

Ringhead, 42 Eliz. cap. 10. An Engine used
in the ouching of Woollen Cloth.

Riot, Ritos & riotum, Derived from the French

Rit, & peutIon, signifie signifie fed sim-

cilium etiam, quia plura in unum, fideculum inun in de-

fignifico, signifies the forcible doing of an unlawful

thing by three, or more Persons assembled together

for that purpose, Well. Symbol. part. 2. tit. Indictments,

fed. 55. The difference between a Riot, Roux, and

a unlawful assembly, See in Lamb. Eilen. lib. 2. cap.

these examples of Rios, the Breach of Indolures.

Rinks, Conducts, Parks, Rouds, Burrs, the

burning of Stacks of Corn, &c. Lamb. lib. 15. men-

tions three, To bear a Man, to enter upon a Poffelli-

on forcibly. See Rous and Unlawfull assembly. See

also in Comp. coff. of Peace divers Cases of Ritoa,


1. cap. 47. signifies Water or River running between

the Banks, be it safe or treath, 2. I]f. 1474. The

word occurs in Eq. Case, Cert. 5. 6. Comm. 12.

8. Ripator —Jacta est inim icus infirmitate

quod a Bipoturis vocatur Tafbon. suum teretia qua-

dam alium remigio periculatur evoluit. Rad. de Di-

cet & March. Part. 4. 4. h. anno 1197. By this word

Ripar. Mr. Summer would understand a Ripar or

Reaper of Corn. And some others would interpret
them to be Rovers or vagabond Thieves. But the

occasion of the Story, and the Scene of Action, seem

plainly to imply, that Ripartes were Riptar, Fellow-

men or Bippers.

Riptar, Riptari, Had their Name a plicita quin
disdeundam plicitus siturunt, in English a Ripp, and

are such as are to bring fish from the Sea-coast to the


Ris, Risus, is a Kind of Corn growing in Afia

and the Indies of which you may read in Gerards

Herbal. lib. 1. cap. 52. This is mentioned among

Uses to be garbled in the Sea. 1. Jan. cap. 10.

S. Ripbagnun, Ripage, Biverage, a Tollary

paid to the King in some Rivers, for the passage of

Bears or Vefiels. Rip. Edw. 1. grants a Charter

to Lord Barke. Vex. Pers. —Quique facto dixit

dominus theologia & omnium confcriptis vivis, ab omnibus

tuis, traditum, pares, caput, ripanti, ripario, ripam,


& Ed. 2. p. 25. Domini Mounfain.

Ripar, Ripher, to have the liberty of a River for

Fishing or Rowing. — Rex dat licentiam Reginaldo

Filio Neri, quod vivace pietas per cestum riparium

strum de Kouches, &c in infantis: jenio eque corpe

& sepulchro. 2. Ed. 5. 6. Licentia pro Rad-

cofis de Cholone, quod vivace pietas per riparium de


E. 1. M. 46.

Rothere Beasts, Ann 7. E. 6. cap. 11. See Roter

Beasts.

Roba, Itali, signifies Vegit, in English Rife.

Robbery, Raba, is a felonious taking away of

another Man’s Goods from his Person or Preffence ag-

against his will, putting him in fear, and of parcels
to his use. Mer. Symbol. part. 2. tit. Indictments,

sect. 60. And this Offence was called Robbery, either

because they bereaved the true Man of some of his

Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods

were taken without force of his Garment or Rife about

his person, 3. I]f. 1. cap. 65. This is for the
times called Violent Theft, Well. Symbol. ibid. which

felacy
75 Roll of Court, Rota Curiae, The Court Roll in a Manor, wherein the Names, Rights, and Services of the Tenants were copied and enrolled. Per curiam de curia, by Copyhold, — by Mâle de la Tributier tort per roumain Curiae nunm magisquis, etc., Parochy, Antic.

27 Rolls of Parliament, Roll of Parliament. The Manuscript Registries or Rolls of the proceedings in our Courts before the reign of Edward III., and till the Reign of Hen. 7. our Statutes were all engross'd in Parliament, and (by virtue of the King's Writ to that purpose) proclaimed openly in every County. In these Rolls we have likewise a great many decisions of difficult points in law, which were frequently in former times referred to the determination of this Supreme Court by the inferior ones of both Benches, etc. Mr. Nicholls's Hist. Library, P. 244.

Rota, Or the Office of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, anciently called Donum Conuersum, is the House that was built by King Henry the Third, for Jews converted to the Christian Faith; but Edward the Third expelled them for their wickedness, and devoted the place for the custody of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery, the Maser whereof is in the Second in Chancery, and in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, firm as judge, being commonly called, The Master of the Rolls, which fee.

Romford, Is a Saxon word signifying, Numnum Rota datum, for Toll, in Saxon E. Numnum, that is, Money in English. See Romford.

Rompeven, In Saxon pompomin, 1. Roma denuo, for the Saxon Penning, is the same as Denby with us, or Denbury in Lincoln. See Romford.

Romsey, is compounded of Rome and Set, as if you would say, The Tribe due to Rome. Mst. Wollmiller says it was Conuictudo Apollitica, a quae, resp, Rex, resp, Archipresbeytorus vel Episcopus, Abbas vel Prior atque新格局 in Regnum innatos erat. It was an annual Grant of one Penny from every Family, paid yearly to Rome at the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, being the first of May. Camden in his Brit. Tex, says the Saxon chief granted it, but others, that Is, a King of the Wolf Saxons, being in Pilgrimage at Rome, Anno 725, gave it as an Alms, and was first forbidden by Edward the Third. It is amounted to three hundred Marks, and a Noble yearly. See Leg., Hen. 1. Reg. Hen. 2. Hig. pel. a. 27. hig. pel. a. 28. leg. Hen. 1. 4. 27. leg. Hen. 1. 4. 28. Leg. Hen. 1. 4. 29. leg. Hen. 1. 4. 30. 344. in vita Hen. 2. see Peter-pence and Heath-Field. This payment was abolished 24 H. 8. 25. restored 1 & 2. 25. 31. but utterly abolished 1. 25. 32. etc, specially, by Glori, etc, see this Romsey, Reg. Scot. Am. Romsey. 27 This mark of Slavery was a burden and a scandal to the English Nation. Our Free-born Ancestors often complained of it. It was one of the complaints of grievances in Parliament; 8 John A. D. 1209, when the King illused our this Writ of Redress, Rex Archipresbyterus, Episcopus, Abbatam, Archidioecetos &c omni Clero, pulchrumAlbumum convocavit Solitate. Consperti Quibusstatu Comitum Barum Mi- lium & alium validum solito cum consenibus guerrum armatorum quod num plum in Latinitate grauis periculorum est in aliis regno nulli interdissimulabile disjunctum Roger Pontes prebendane consolatun faciendo;—Mandamus—ne contra regni no- bris conjunctinam ab omni populostatu — Ti- ple majora ipsa. See Reg. Hen. 2. 25. de Mai, anno regno Wol. 1. 32. 34. 2. 26. 3. 4. Matalp. De Tri- Concerning the Office of the Rota in Chancery Lane, this was called, in the Latin, «rector,» and in the English, «Romford.» The payment was abolished 24 H. 8. 25. restored 1 & 2. 25. 31. but utterly abolished 1. 25. 32. etc. See this Romsey, Reg. Scot. Am. Romsey. This mark of Slavery was a burden and a scandal to the English Nation. Our Free-born Ancestors often complained of it. It was one of the complaints of grievances in Parliament; 8 John A. D. 1209, when the King illused our this Writ of Redress, Rex Archipresbyterus, Episcopus, Abbatam, Archidioecetos &c omni Clero pulchrum Albumum convocavit Solitate. Consperti Quibusstatu Comitum Barum Militum & alium validum solito cum consenibus guerrum armatorum quod num plum in Latinitate grauis periculorum est in aliis regno nulli interdissimulabile disjunctum Roger Pontes prebendane consolatun faciendo;—Mandamus—ne contra regni no- bris conjunctinam ab omni populo statu — Ti- ple majora ipsa. See Reg. Hen. 2. 25. de Mai, anno regno Wol. 1. 32. 34. 2. 26. 3. 4. Matalp. De Tri-
Sanci in curiam Domo inscir — which Dr. Brady renders, They ought to carry three loads of Thatch, and three loads of Bundlings to the Lord's Court, he shoutng, Let no man make more law than Ralphes, and the Duty was to carry three loads of loofe Ralphes, and three loads of any fort, as bound Corn, or other fluid bound up in Bands.

Edict, A low wary place of Reeds and Realf. In the Ward of Stredeld, within the Diocese of Bath and Wells, in the Year 1453, it is ordain'd — De Veteribus hujus temporis decima rotiae infera ex arundineum pollina paraclus. Reg. Ecel. MS. — Saliens duntaxat illis Religionis decima majusque de terris, pratis, piscaturis, & rotis dominici sibi Johannis approvatis in ipsa regim. approbatur. — Cardinalis, Glasgow. MS. 1. 157. 6. and the covering of Houres with a Tinch made of Reeds and Ralphes was called Rotulanum — Haec annis ad gloriae & spem salutis summorum confirmatae Lapis ad rectum seculum quod licet oppor- tantias exigebat vali permissae, ita majus majoritate oppo- sita frustra, &c. p. 325.

Rout — Under this Name are comprehend-ed Oxen, Cows, Steers, Heifers, and such like horn-ed Beasts, 21 Jac. cap. 28. And in Horsford in the Dang of such Beast is called Rotulnifica.

To Route, 2. Domina Book loe called, be-cause it was of old kept at Windleter. See Domina, &c. when a floor of a church was called Rotulanum in his Glossary There, was another Roll called Rotulus Wintone, made long before that by King Alfred; concerning which, hear Seibald's Speaking of Domnald-Book. Talen (Thyn.) Rotulam & multam limitionem ediderat quod Rex Alfredus in quos tandem terram Anglie per Comitatus, Centuries, & De- curias defignabat, &c.


& 62 Rotuli Placentinorum, Court Rolls, or Rolls upon Roll, the Register of Trials, Judgments, and Decrees in a Court of Justice. — Diffi humana pra- missi controversiae in Rotulus Placentorum Dominus Regis de anno supraoptatis ad majorem jurisdicionem intimarum percursum. Parach Antiquae. p. 321.

Roule, Rouge. See Herald.

Roulet. See Rollis.

Route, Route, Turma, Cohors, A Company or Number, but in a legal sense signifies an Assembly of three Persons, or more, going forcibly to commit an unlaw-ful Act, though they do it not, W. Symb. part. 2. tit. Indument. sect. 65. says, A Rout is the same which the Germans ye call Rot, meaning a band, or great Company of Men, and going to execute, or indeed executing any Riot or unlaw-ful Act. But the Statute of 18 Eliz. 2. Rot. 2. cap. 6, which gives Proceeds of Outlawry against such as bring Routs into the presence of the Jailer, or in affray of the People. And the Statute of 2. Eliz. 2. Rot. 2. cap. 6. that speaks of riding in great Routes to make entry into Lands, and best others, &c. do seem to underline it more largely, Brusi. Tit. Rict. 4. 5. So that a Roche Routs to be an unlawful Assembly, and a Routs the disorderly Faint committed by such unlawful Assembly. Howbeit two things are common both to Rout, Rout, and unlawful Assembly. The one, that three Persons at least be gathered together. The oth-er, that they bring together, they do disturb the Peace, either by Words, then of Arms, turbulent Griefe, or actual Violence, &c. Lamb. Elen. 2. cap. 5.

See Rout and unlawful Assembly.

Rouling of Whores, &c. 38. It may perhaps be derived from the French Rotes, veste, veste qui ait circumvallationis tannis complanatur feliciter.

Rout, Royal. See Regum regnus. This is that effect 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 for the taking of Realms. The form of which you may see in P. N. B. fol. 136. And to a Bill pulled in both Houses of Parliament, Chap. fr. sol. 8. which Act in Parliament being once given, the Bill is En- dorsed with these words, Re Rele le segle, I. He prays for the King; but he refuse to agree to it, then thus, Le Ro Relevarra, i. The King will advise.

Royal Attorneys, Reges et Regallitates, Are the Rights of the King, Juris Regii, otherwise called The King's Prerogative. Some of these be such as the King may grant unto common Persons; some be so high, that they may not be separated from his Crown priac- tise, as the Gildies call it, though Cumulativo they may. See Bradin, lib. 5. cap. 5. and Methenius de affitis, upon the Title of the Feudes, qua fist regally, where he reckons up twenty five special particular range. of Royalities. See also Holman's Commentaries, in lib. 7. Feud. cap. 5. and Liech Prerogative & regali.

Rouping, Streams, Currents, or other usual passages of Rivers and running Waters. — A Bill for opening the ancient Rivers and Water-courses in Suffolk in the County of Somerset, for rendering the said ancient and new water-course safe and free to the inhabitants. Votes of the Houce of Commons. 21 Fe- bruary 1658.


Rudge walked sterfely, Is that is made of Fleece-wool, wath'd only on the Sheep's back, 32 E- lie. cap. 10.

Rutinists & Rutinizing, is used in Domnald (say Spelman) for a Load-Horse, Equus equiperus colonius, or a Sumpter-Horse, and sometimes for a Carc-Horse, which Chaucer in the Scam's Tale calls a Rutwne, he tab upon a Rutwne as he could.

Ruve, From the Saxoon Runu, i. a course or running, a Watercourse, so called in the Marthes of Su- mershe. See History of inhabiting and draining, int. 158.

Rutland alias Rutland, Is a certain Measure of Wine, Oyl, & containing eighteen Gallons and a half, Anna. R. cap. 19.

Rustica, — Inter antiqua controversiae Abbo- ssa S. Edmundi. — In prato de Nomannes, Lond. — quamduo forum fierit in prato debet Meffio & Inland effic in prato de acceps & sedes, &c. etiam haec forum de cista sed, facit in non debet adduxere donea Cenellarii, et sic videtur si nims applicatur vel min, quod sic fieret desuperarates & utique ad annum ran- gatur a plus moderaritatem. &c. Cardial. S. Edun- mant. 5. 2. 328.

Rubea, Leg. Saxorum, tit. 2. fol. 1. — Qui ne- llicum occidit incass, &c. componat. Rubea quid dicatur ait Saxones cons. fol. & inter premium cons. &c. Kaged tertio legam Saxonicum crimen sicut. For it shalld be certain, that our Abbeys and Priories also have had the Custom of Adjudging in their Courts, that Croft Rode or Rode, hence came the Rod left, and we still call Dem Sande Croft. Holy-wood.-rup.

Rupia, Is the name also of a Route, which wee Mat. 4. 1599. 1c. it is for a Troop of Soldiers — Qui fuerit extresine quom Quam Rumanorum. 4 milf.
Anglia villam fætum de Berwic, 'cibus, C. 14. Diaboli Abbatiam i p. data fuit in dote by the Name wards Srcc.'ige Tenure, Roomers Mailros. fub fubus in
ferior Latin Alveare. in may be derived Cc mix Canon?.

which in Ireland is flill fett: words deaconry for be the conftituti; (jui gives quvqiU Terrain miler tentantiummodo pag. 245. carucn vel Carucata yielded him 1109. kennett, M.-:mnor
facerent, Mirrantes alveare, Service? of Ploughing, and A Inrnl "CaaiCS, rutters, and he fays, they are unoffically called Archdeaconries for disproof of Ecclesiastical business, and every Arch-
diocese subdivided into fewer or more Rural Deans, Heylin's C.ang. fol. 295. and they, were unoffically called Arch-Presbyters & Dean Christianant-
which in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, that, Sucha ef que fapullies aliquem nominatur, de aliquo emmullatio
cap. 51. from every man's natura, fustatfura probatur vel uc-

There seems a very an-

foxic, Hic ef \(\text{\textit{fella}}\) de manumis in curia voftra secularis confecutio

The thirft is only the Suit of Court due by the Infid-

Sokas, Hic ef \(\text{\textit{placetum}}\) & emenda de tranfgreffionibus hominum in Curia voftra.

Scabbuth, in Downfor, tr. Sudet, is used for the Sake, Terra Will. Epiftol de Terford, Bifhedes hundred. See Williamus Rex adventus de sedibus in Scabuto, & Wilielmus Malles feci fum

Shabbuth, a Gravel-Pit, or the freewe of S, a liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, or a Right to receive the Money paid by others for leave to dig Gravel or Sand within such a Precinct.— Et debet be-

Sarah, Saska vel souche. This Midlothian renders to signify a Royalty or Privilege touching Pleas, or Correction of Trespasses of Men within a Manor; and that the word Sate in the Saxem Tongue properly.

Saska. See Saska vel souche. which in the French Ruffcia. that signifies

Senatus, Secundo exposito Illam Terminorum Soka & Saka. this contains

Soka, Hoc ef \(\text{\textit{fella}}\) de manumis in curia voftra secularis confecutio

be Vagabonds, &c. and he fays, they are, whence we in English still retain the Expofition. For whole fake, efce that is, for whole Cause: But in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, thus, Sucha ef que fapullies aliquem nominatur, de aliquo emmullatio

Saska, Hoc ef \(\text{\textit{placetum}}\) & emenda de tranfgreffionibus hominum in Curia voftra.

the thirft is only the Suit of Court due by the Infid-

meny of a Lordship or Manor, and Sate is the li-

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the English word, but both of them leave the fignification, Senatus, Secundo exposito Illam Terminorum Soka & Saka.

the Sake, which in the French Ruffcia. that signifies

the Sake, which in the French Ruffcia. that signifies
An event...
Lord, as a commutation for the service of carrying their Lord's slate from Market to his Lordship. In mu-
navit de Pyntain gillett grindstone dabi Domino unam
pretion in Salvo Oliver per annum ad illum Petrum
ic. Martini red vellum (de Domino duos a facus
ratus fuerit ad Lardari Dominus. Kennet's Paroch.
Antiquit. p. 426.

Stabatatem. A Deer-leaf. Clarissim velut librum
parum unum et Aslam cam dudos facirarum inueni,
ili et Celfolin, 51 § 2.

Saltus. Highwood. See Bosius.

Salba gavia, is a security given by the King to a
stranger, fearing the violence of some of his Sub-
jects, for seeking his right by course of Law; the
farm whereof, see in Big. Orig. fol. 266.

Saltage Aump. is a reconmission allowed by the Law,
in lieu of all Damages sustained by that
Ship that saves or rescues another which was set
on fire by Pirates or Enemies.

Sapphagus. Wild. Savage. Salvinii Catus,
The Wild Cat. Rex Johannes bat Hentamn Riccardo
Godsfield & barholis aliquid habebat, & vicinum
et unam Lepariam in foragio milea de Effeex ad capiendum
F. p. 2. m. 10.

Salate. Salus, Was a Coin of Gold stamped with
King Henry the Fifth in France, after his Conquests
there.

Saltar. Saltare, Kane. saltare, is to make a Picket,
is half a Sack; a Sack eighty Tod, a Tod two fone,
and a fone fourteen pound, Feita, lib. 2. cap. 1.
This in Scotland is called Sypilith, and consists four-
four fone. For the Lords of the Council, an. 1527.
Secured four Sypiliths of packed Wool to contain
fome fore of fone of Wool. See Sygna de verbis.
Signif. verb. Serplath, and 3 par. Inj. fol. 56.

Saturallius. An unlawful Nec or Engine for
destroying fip. Impeinfitatus falsa curam Juftitiarum
in fpoles generale & vero quod valet fic duolmus &

Sart Effart, A piece of Wood land turned into
Arable. See Arfrt.

Sartorius, is Invented for the City of Saloddylt; it
was a form of Church-service called Scedsmum
Sarum, and was composed by Ojimund the fprond
Bishop of Sarum in the time of William the Conqueror,
Hollinhead, pg. 176.

Saffa, Anno 15 & 17 Car. 2, cap. 12. Is a kind of
Weep with Water-gates, most commonly in cut Rivers,
for the flushing up and letting out the Water,
as occasion requires, for the more ready puffing
of Boats and Barques, to go and fro. This in fome places,
where Gifford River is called a Lock, in others left proper-
by a Turnpike, and in others a Sluic.

Saturtugs-slap. Is a space of time in which fome
of old it was not lawful to take Salmons in Scotland,
and the North of England, that is, from Even-fong
Saturday till Sun-rising on Monday.

Sahet default. Is word for word to exaclic a de-
sactivation: This is properly, when a Man having made a
default in Court, comes intermedias and alleges a
good Cause why he did it, as Impropriation at the
fame time, or fuch like, New Book of Entries, verb.
Saxer de default.

Saudat. May be derived from the French
Sang, sangs, and Finn, and is a Phrase used by
Briton, cap. 119. for the determination or final race of
da defcent of Kindred.

Saxmaleage. Saxmaleage, Les Saxonum. See Mer-
chant.

S.databini. Wardens, was a word used by the War-
dens of Linne in Norfol, in a Charrer in thefe words,
Stabum prestet & futuri quodn Richardus Bovhare
Alderman, Edw. Baker, Joh. Brown, Rob. Sorre,
& Will. Hall, Draper, Culfines five scabini & fratres
fratres fraternitatis five Gilda Mercatoris fei et Trinisitas
vii Leona Episcopi in Com. Nort. pro quadam pecunia
fetna inter nos prefentam aedificam & cuflices five
cabini, & fratres & Thomam Miller de Leine pre-
dlii mercatorum concordiat, tristatimus, Dimissius
& Fraynaxius, Sc. totem illud Meffuagian forain
Sc. Dat. 20 die Apr. Anno Regi, Henr. 8. 18.

Sed in 12. cap. 10. Boiter Bed or lest in the Night,
on the Banks or Elys of a River for the growth of
Ofiers, Willows, or Withies. Sax. Weigelis, old
English, Wickers. Thence a Wicker-Banker, a Wicker
or Door made of Basket-work, gyr. Stellidinum de
Mercatorium quidam Salsiby, quae ex semte

Saffong.
The corruption of Saxons, a Name by which the English were formerly called in con
templation, (as they fill are by the Welfh) while they ra
ther affected the Name of Anglors.

by which the

famencomederet, femram babebat (as they

quant de apoystis fii clea in alemaym in

cumulat. Vita Rob. Betn Episcope Hereford, apud


by the

Shammaud cadavum, Shammau cadamu, A

Cocking, Soel, or Ducking-Soel.— Debit author pro
debi, i. e. male servita servita vixi pati judicium cor

parat, fol. in Cammiano, & fum servita de
geni in meo abat, — Condemnandus de

Parradonc, MS. f. 222.

by the

Shatling, A Quarry of Pit for Bones, or ra
ther places for covering Houses. Fr. Efeaffihors

While our Scales, and the fuling of Stones. —

Commonpompariam vixit nunc, cum libris hominum

mela, & quantu scalinga in compent in lega Her

thirga Bdr. Aug. Tom. 2. p. 135, in loco, in plan,
in pratis, in campis, in fugius, & scalingis, Fr. H.

573, e. D. Blown in his Glossary, when he has con

firmed this ignorance of this word, makes or reports an

left his ignorance on this word, makes or reports an

unfair comment on it.

Shambaldus Magnanimus, is the special name of a
wrong done to any high personage of the Land, as

Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Borens, and other Nobles

and also of the Chancellor, Treasurers, Clerks of the

Privy-Seal, Steward of the House, Justice of one

Cleric, who defends the Interest of the Realm,

by false, or horfe or false Messages, where by
debates and divers by them and the Com-

mons, or any scandal to their Person might arri

Anne 2 R. 2. cap. 5, and here given Name to a Writ,
granted to recover damage thereon.

Shambage, Shambage, It is otherwise called Schab

age, Shambage and Schambathing, may be deduced

from the Saxo tean, anfiders, and is a kind of

toll or custom created by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of

Municipal-draught, for Wares &c. carried to or fent

to within their Precincts, which is prohibited by the

Statute 19 H. 7. 8. In a Chapter of Henry the

Second to Canterbury it is written Shambowing.
The

City of London fill retain the custom, of which in an

old Printed Book of the Culture of London, we read

thus, Of which Custom habits to appearant to the

Sheriffs, and the other habits to the

Hosps in whose Houses the Sherhangs been

lodg'd. This is to say Shambage is the Sce

case that Sherchenties sitnot in the

Sireis Sherchentia, of the which Coffsought to

taken or that any thing thereof be told, pr.

Shambaldus, The Oxer who collected the

Shambage-money, which was sometimmes done with ex

travagant and great oppression. Ricardus Episcope

Dunelmensis viceretur 1131. Schambaldus invectus

in Episcopatus forti usurpatione. Aliquis extra episcopati


literaturae statorem Episcopi eyre, e c in william Schavaldii vel

Pradomini de Bevendrey Seruit Episopii occis in

India facie in mortem tradier e.

Shambinger, From the Belgic Schacht, to scrape

Two of every Parish within London and the suburbs,

are yearly chosen into this Office, who hire Men cal

ted Rakers, and Carry to clean the Streets, and car

ry away the Dirt and Dirt thereof, mentioned 15 Car.

2 cap. 2.

Shaffa, A Sheaf, as Shaffa sit Flint a Sheaf of

Arrows. See Scone de coe ron, sign, ed. carlo.

Shap, A measure of Corn. Litt. Schappula from Scapha, a Box, or Shap, or Shap.

Seapa falls, a quantity of Salt. Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 249. — Eight Quarter and one Sheap of Wheat,

Paroch. Ang. 52, 11. A Basket (and Brothers were

formerly the common Standards of measure) is now
called a Shkip or Shkip in the South parts of England;

and a Shcheve is termed a Hek-Skip.

Shapenrny, Telaumin singul ore impolitum cuftode

Cuncta et alio.

Shapenrny, — Sampham de gr. Albun. S. Edm

undi & Conv. salutem, Sec. fala e compotis inter

Bas & Burgesses de villas S. Edmundi quod Præfipitum

Eadem villa dahil singulis membris dabit qui ap

pelabit Reipublicamm, item damaris pro falsdach succe

sionibus villa qui nominabit Shapenrny, Sec. Car

tulari. S. Edmundi, MS. f. 247. From whence I think

may be inferred, that some curiallary Tenants were

obliged to pay their Cattle as Night in the Pound

or Yard of the Lord, for the benefit of their Dung;

or if they did not fo, they paid a small compensation

call'd Shapenrny or Shapenrny, i. e. Dung penny, or

Money in lieu of Dung. The Saxen Scefrn signified

Mock or Dung, in some parts of the North they

still call Cow-dung by the Name of Cow-Stern, and

in Welfmerland a Steavy Hings, is a nalty dirty Dunghil

Wench. The fame Dury above mentioned was the

called Schapenrny, or compotis in the Original Sce

Dung, and is thus plainly describ'd in the fame old

Carulary of S. Edmunds in Suffolk.— Burgocen-

villam villas S. Edmundi data et quidam in cunctis conur

tradis qui dicitur Schapenrny.— Schapes in Cale

ularibus acscia unum damaris per annum de qualibet

voceta hominum villa pro exis, (i.e. their Dung) nis

to effe effe ecauppiumvel servitium Caria

voceta unum damarii imperium.—ib. f. 31.

Shetzer, The Commons pray that Order may be

taken against the horfible Vice of Uflury, then

term Shetzer, and praifed by the Clergy as well

as the Laity. Rot. Parl. 12 Ric. 2.

Shpopundunga, Apparatus merriji, Shipnale.

Scaradla, It was efpecially given in charge by

the Judges in Eire, that all Juries should inquire de

huis qui picanterum car Kiddells & Scaradla, Co. 2.

par. Ang. 9.

Scaradla, Scaradla, Scaradla, or a payment of

a small Sum of Money to the Lord by a curialatory

Tenant for the liberty of Shearing his Sheep. In the

Manor of Belton Magna held of the Aboce and Con

vent of S. Edmunds in Leicestershire.— Alexander Rayn

tenit unum mofajum & qui. alia: tere— et f

habeat bidement vel vocanm dabit Schorfen-silver feat

Rogas de Holme. Carri, S. Edmundi, MS. f. 25.

f. Thofe possibly is it the fame with Scarven, or

Money given for Dung of Beasts.

5

Schirten
Scotch Lilies, The Hilt or Artificial Handle of a Sword. — Engl. Scodiolator, a Hilted Sword. — S1 inter aliquos differre concur, ex quo aliquum eorum gladium logiamur exiguam, non ef tiam excedandiam quae possit, Leg. Hen. 3 cap. 89.

Netter factas, lb Writ judicial, most commonly to call a Man to Show cause to the Court whence it issues, why Execution of a Judgment parted, should not be made out: This Writ is not granted until a year and a day have elapsed after a Judgment given, Old Nat. Br. fol. 1915. So factas upon a Fine lies not, but within the same time after the Fine Levied, otherwise it is the same with the Writ of Habere facier fejusnum, Welt Symbol, part. 2. tit. Finis, fol. 167, and Leg. Hib. fol. 245. 2d Edt. cap. 4. Diversities of this Writ you may find in the Table of the Register Judicial and Original. See also the New Book of Entries, verb. Scotch Fin."
ferico, and a Memorandum also of the Circumstancial
as to the said Seal, to be this, Hoc est sigillum Regis
Edwardi. And in many places of Deeds Book it is
recorded, That lands did pass to several People un-
der the Title of King Edward, as in Yorkshire, un-
der the Title of Terra Henrici de Ferriani: Gislius
Vice-comes tenet de Rege Edwardo, Hanc terram dedit
Regi Edwardus de sua forma Gislius, & inde pro
visum sigillum quo homines de Comitatu, praeter illam habent ac-
ceptius de Gislius de forma Regis ipsum Va. terra, de
quoum non viderunt sigillum Regis; By which it appears,
that the Saxons looked upon seeing as of great strength
and efficacy, to their validating of Deeds and Con
vocates. See Wang. Anno 1536. Dominii etiam
apud generalis retinunt imaginem in fagiis pohe-
rent Armis suis pictis sint, Chron. Joh. Roll. in Ebi-
frioth. Coram. of the Original use of Seals in England,
and other proper Observations relating to them. See
the ingenuity and very Serviceable Work of Mr. Ni-
Secrarius, The, Secre, Ward, or Divi-
tion of a City. In Eborac civitate T. R. E. water
forum Archipremium forent sex coloni, uma his ei
utilitate in cælulis. A. B. Domes, Secrearius, Sigillius, is
An Officer in Chancery ap-
pointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the
Great Seal of England, to seal the Writs and In-
struments there made in his presence.
Seam, Saxon. See Sene.
Seanc-fili, Seem a be a sort of Fieh which is ta-
ten with a very great and long Neck called a Seane.
Search. See Anego.
Second tother, Anno 16 Car. 2. cap. 6. See Pirates.
Second delibe ration, Seconda deliberation, is a
Writ that lies for him, who, after a return of Car-
tel, reprieved; Adjourned to him that disfrained
them, he read a part of the Paper that re-
pealied, for the replying of the same Carol again,
under security put in for the re-delivery of them in
case the Diifers be justified, New Book of Entries,
verbo Regis a second deliberation, fol. 522. See
Dyer, fol. 43. num. 4, 4.
Second Marriage, Secundo Nuptia, is when after
the decease of one, he marries a second Wife. This
our Law terms Bigamia, and had so little favour in
that it admitted not such to holy Orders.
Secrarius, A Secretiarius, a Secretary. The
word formerly signified any Confident, Favourite, or
Intendant.烛a candi desint agenda seu ad naturam
Secrarii in curia Domini. Paroch. Anti-
quin. p. 389. The Title is now only given to him
that is epiftoli, & scriptis secretis. As the two
Secretaries of State, et.
Secrarius, The, is a Clerk, ad Sellam, de Sella,
according to such a sort or form. As the Religious in
the greater Convents gave Liueries ad diversa fequit,
of different sorts or kinds, according to the condition
and office of those who received and wore their Li-
very. Henrici Prior Elino, & Carvo. — Secrarii
novit necissis. Job. Brunevel—amans unum vobum
pro fessio de sefta Armigerorum, & alienum de Sefta Valteri-
Carvili. Eccles. Act. 63. f. 82.
Secrarius, The, is a Clerk that sits against him
who resides to perform his Suit either to the County
or Court Baron. F. N. B. fol. 148.
Secrarius, A, is a Writ that lies against him
who resides to perform his Suit either to the County
or Court Baron. F. N. B. fol. 148.
Secrarius, A, is a Writ that lies against him
who resides to perform his Suit either to the County
or Court Baron. F. N. B. fol. 148.
The text in the image appears to be a historical or legal document. It is difficult to extract coherent sentences due to its fragmented nature and the use of historical and legal terminology. Here is a partial transcription:

"...Seifin in, to the Lord of his Lands or Tenements, after the death of another, saying, He was no longer the owner; ..."

"...that he who hath the title of Seignior, and denotes in the Charter, feems to...</n
"...and signifies with the Death of the Owner, he is driven to such a Consequence, and forfeits his Royalty, and signifies in the Charter, feems inevitable, Stamf. 1719..."

"...the Seigniorage is..."

"...of the Crown, is Seignior in, and signifies in, Ritch, fol. 265..."

"...Seifin in, Seifin in, Seifin in..."
the Seward or Marital of England, inhibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court that concerns either Freehold, Deed or Covenant. Reg.Orig. fol. 183, 191.


Senua alia Sene, Sena, is a Medicinal Herb, the use and virtues whereof you may read in Gerard's Herbal. Ills. 2, cap. 8. This is mentioned among other Drugs and Spices to be garnished, Anno 1. Jac. cap. 9.

Senf.—Williams de Brasida detid Regi dilectus genun varia, non erat dicitur, quinque chauris, quinque licent, & quinque lepures, Cart. 7, Joh. I don't know whether any Writer has mentioned this word but Mr. Bhant, and he confesses his ignorance of the meaning of it. Take them to be the more true and factitious small Hounds or Beagles.

Sencicia, Caelicidôthum. If a Widow, having died after the death of her Husband shall marry sel fem, 'vel feminum in Sencicia, he shall forfeit, and leave her Dower where it is placed, in the present, in Greenfeld, Plac. Tim. 17. 2.

Separta, Separation, is a legal, or divided into Enclosure; sever'd or separated from other ground.


Separation, Separation, is the living alms of Man and Wife. See Mulier.

Septim. Septimius. Among the Cattails of the Manor of Cokehild, belonging to the Abbey of St. Edmund in Suffolk. — Callumattis debes finderis et tuteur quatuor patrum autae ante Sanctum Edmondum ad eandem firmam pro tribus operibus, & dixit Sseptimius objectione pro quattuor capitis, quas de omnibus operibus de 8. and Septimiiy. Rose. 12. 4. An also, the bringing the Fruits of a Benefice void, to the use of the next incumbent, 28 H. 8. cap. 11. Fortis, cap. 60. and in divers other Cafes. — See Kennet's Polity in Seprimy.

Sequella barbadorum, is a Writer Judicial, for the dissolving a Sequella or the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Bishop in the King's Command, thereby to compel the Patron to appear at the Suit of another for the Patron upon his appearance may have this Write for the discharge of the Sequellarit, Reg. Judic. fol. 36.

Sergant, Sergiens, Comets of the French Sergens, S. attellis, a Man of the Guard; so called, because he was impeaded accidens ad res necessariis in exercitum peragendas, to Calypso. But Sseptimy. Senet. Signif. verb. Sergent, faith, It is, sua composita de ferre, quod eft includere, & gent, qut gentes, plebe vel praebite ut habeat. This word is diversely used in our Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Calling. First, a Sergent at Law (or of the Court) is the highest degree taken in that Profession, as that of a Doctor is in the Civil Law. And to these, as men being learned, and most experienced of all others, one Court is far apart for them to plead in by themselves, which is the Court of Common Pleas, where the Common Law of England is most strictly observed; and they may have this Court to themselves, yet are they not restrained from pleading in any other Courts, where the Judges (who cannot have that Honour, till they have taken the degree of Sergent at Law), call them Brothers, and hear the great respect next to the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General. These are made by the King's Mandate, or Writ, directed unto them, commanding them, upon a great penalty, to take away them that desire by a day certain time, in alias, Dyr. fol. 72. num. 1. See Count. And of these is the King's Sergent, being chosen commonly out of the rest, in respect of his great Learning, to plead for him in all Causes, especially in the Cause of Treason, Stamped Pl. Cap. 14, 17. And of these there may be more, if it please the King. This, in other Kingdoms, is called Advocatus Regnis, Caffan.

Sequa lava molendini, The owning fuit to a particular Mill, or being bound to grind Corn in that only place, which was duty and Service laid upon many Tenants. Consequentially Sequella molendini, was to grant all the Toll and Profits arising from such Cul¬torial Rights.

Sequellam habes pertinentia, is a Writer that lie where a Commons or Watchmande is awarded, and the Sheriff, that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an Alias and Placard, and if he come not at the Placard, then goes out this Write, Old Nat. Brev. fol. 163. Co. 103. fol. 104.

Sequella Curia, Suit of Court, — Et quid finit libert ad Sequella Curia, Man. Aug. 2. par. fol. 254.

Segueulter, is a term used in the Civil Law for remoncing, as when a Widow comes into Court, and disdains to have any thing to do, or to intermeddle with her Husband's Estate who is deceased; he is said to Seguerulter.

Sequestration, Sequelustra, is the separating of a thing in controversy from the possession of both those that confent for it: And it is of two kinds, Voluntary or Necessary. Voluntary, is that which is done by consent of each Party: Necessity, is that which the Judge doth of his Authority, whether the Part¬ies will or no. It is used also for the Act of the Ordinary, disposing the Goods and Chattels of one deceased, whole Estate no Man will meddle with. Dyr. fol. 232. num. 5. & fol. 255. num. 8. & fol. 254. num. 42. An also for the Throwing the Fruits of a Benefice void, to the use of the next incumbent, 28 H. 8. cap. 11. Fortis, cap. 60. and in divers other Cases. — See Kennet's Polity in Seppellor.

Sequestrum palentum, is a Writer Judicial, for the dissolving a Sequelustra or the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Bishop in the King's Command, thereby to compel the Patron to appear at the Suit of another for the Patron upon his appearance may have this Write for the discharge of the Sequelustra, Reg. Judic. fol. 36.

Sertum, Sercretion, A Clofe, and is so called, because it is encompassed cum se, & fit at, with a hedge and a Ditch, or as left with a Hedge.

Septinganyma, mentioned Wefyn, 1. cap. 51. It is always the third Sunday before Quattuoragene exclusive, from which, until the Elavera after Easter, the solemnizing of the Last Supper, is called, the Canon Law. It is called Septinganyma, as being above seven days before Easter, as separtus and Quattuor¬agena, because the first is accounted fifty, the latter fifty days before the same Veft, and are days ap¬pointed by the Church to set of Penance and Mif¬eration, and are preparative to the devotion of Lent then approaching. See Quattuoragena.

Sepultus, Sepulchrum, is the place where any dead Body has interred, but a Monument is a place where something is set up for the Memorial of the deceased, though the Corps lie not there.

Sequit, To prefer an Action, and prosecute a Suit or Case, as Attorney or Procurer in a Court of Justice. Qui seqitur pro Rege, The King's At¬torney.

Sequela causa, The Process, and depending cause of a Case or Trial.

Sequela Vulgarissimum, All the Retinue and Appendentia to the Goods and Chattels of Service-Tenants, which were at the Arbitrary and Absolute disposal of the Lord. —William de Longe confirmed to the Business of a Writer in Writeth. — Conven¬tu illustres et eorum secundis et cauthinis. — Villas cum villanis mart: secundis et villanis. — Parish. Antiquit. p. 215, 228.
de confest. Burgeud, pag. 805. With what Solennity these Sergeions be cread, read Forfcer, cap. 42. Of the Sergeons of the first sort. There were called anciently Servientes Narratores. Et praefidium Thomas le Marfball dicit quod ipsi of commodum Servientes Narrator coram Justice, & alio ubi melius ad hoc resolvat parvis, & c. Tit. 23. E. 1. coram Reg. Or. 20. This word Sergeant is used in Britain and to Officer belonging to the County, and the same which Bradley in his Fifth Book, cap. 4. num. 2. calls Servientes Hunditus, and is in truth not only the half of the Hundred, the same, and the Steward of a Manor is, called Servientes Narrator, Cap. 12. Copyhold Cofer, fol. 21. a. Then the next is a Sergeant at Arms, Servientes ad Arma, whose Office is to attend the Person of the King, Ann. 7, H. 4. cap. 3. to arrest, Traytor, & Perform of Quality offending, and to attend the Lord High Steward of England sitting in judicature upon any Traytor, and such like, Pl. Kor. lib. 3. cap. 1. Of thefe by the Statute 13 Rich. 2. cap. 6. There may not be above thirty in the Realm: Two of these, by the King’s Allowance, sitt in the two Houses of Parliament. The Office of him in the Houte of Commons is the keeping of the Door, and the Execution of such Commands, especially relating the Apprehension of any Offender, as that Maffe shall enpole him, Krom. Cap. fol. 9. Another of them attends on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in the Chancery, and one on the Lord High Treafurer of England: One attendeth upon the Lord President of Wales, and another upon the Lord President of the North. Another for Sergeants are chief Officers, who execute several Functions in the King’s Household, of which you may read many in the Stat. 33 H. 8. cap. 12. There is also a more inferior kind of Sergeants of the Peace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of London, and other Corporal Towns that attend the Mayor, or other chief Officers, both for material Attendance, and chiefly for Matters of Justice. There are called Sergeants ad Clavum, New Book of Entries, verb. Servitium faciam in Magnificis, cap. 3. fol. 528.


Sertaneus, Sergeant, Signifies in Law a Service that cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but to the King only; and this is either Grand or Petit: The first is, where a certain Land of the King by Service, which the Governor is disposed to have performed, Petit sergeanty is, where a Man holds Land of the King, to yield him yearly some small thing towards his War, of which read Bradley, Pl. 2. cap. 18. & 37. & Britton, cap. 66. num. 1. & later foedalae servitutis summam et ob villiamatum, quod nec Patronium ali- quem signat, principal Regem, says the Learned Sylman, And Cambden, et. Syls, Epitaphe de laudore de Pettur qui remittit teneor in Homeniis in Com. Suffolke, per servitiam, ex quibus debuit facere die natali Domini fru- gibus annis coram Domini Regis Anglici, Salutum, Sabbatum & Pettur, alias annum salutum, annum sufflum, & annum Sabbatum. And Sir Richard Cockley held Lands at 21. in Wedmore, says the same Cap. 11. Forefootman he went in as Gaufcigo, Donis per di. puis fuit prior fideliteris post. 4. 6. until he had worn out a pair of Shoes of four pence price. This Service, being to be performed when the King were to Goefore this, &c. He might have signs of the King on his Cap. fol. 69. See the Stat. 12 Car. 2. cap. 241. whereby all Tenures, &c. are turned into free and common So- lage, but the Honorary Services of Grand Sergeanty are therein excepted. See Sene de voror. Signa. &c. versus. &c. Serm. 22. Gene- ralumanum, An Interlude or Play acted by interlocutory Person. Before the Modern improvements of the Stage, these rude sorts of Farcies were even a part of the Unformed Religion. The Inferior Orders of the Clergy, afflicted by Boys and Chil- dren, used to sit over some Historic Comedy in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solennity of some high Proclamation day. ——Ant Rom. 1353. 7 die Iu- nis. Decemn. Lincoln. cum Chaftellariis & iudice pontificio, Vindicta. dune in perimini fefco ejusdem furco per eum. Law. rendit, communicatque una deoquem quid illud tuo ilidem termim de affumptione five coronatione. Haste Mare cedat ejusdem Femum de novo reparatorem & reparatorem huc obseruerat, ad Iudicam & officiwm in proclami, in addita pro extantibus fuerant in urbe Ecclesiae. Collect. Rev. Viri March. Burton, S. T. P. Ex Reg. Elisicia Ecclesiae Lincoln. MSS.


Sergeant, Ann. 1 R. 2. cap. 56. See Service.


Servage, See Service, for thefe have their deriva- tion from the Tenants, by reason of his Fee, oweth into his Lord. Hoc- roman thus defines it, Servitium omnium sesequae cli- tolatem, De verbis Fuedi. It is sometime called Suraje, as 1 R. cap. 6. Our ancient Law Books make many Difinitions of it, as Britton, lib. 2. cap. 56. & Britton, cap. 56. into Personal and Real, also into Military and Efte, and Bradley, ubi ipsius, num. 7. into infrinpec and extrafinpec, foiatium infrinpecus is due to the City of the Lord, and not to the Capit. Serte. Service is also divided into Frank and Efte, the one termed liberum qui dicit, the other Villani- gi. It is also divided into continuall or annual, and casual and accidental, the former is the fefum of Rent, the other fefum of Relief, &c. 4. Rep. fol. 9. Bevill’s Cafe. See Copy-hold. See Steacy. Thomas Leigh Ed. at the Coronation of King Charles the Second, brought up to the King’s Table a Med of Potage called Sermi- nium, which Service had been adjudged him by the Court of Claims in right of the Manor of Adding- ton in Surry; whereupon the Lord High Chamberlain presented him to the King, who accepted the ser- vice, and afterwards knighted him.


Sertani, Bond-men, or fervile Tenants. Our Northern Servi had always a much eferior condition than the Roman Slaves. ——Servi in innume- ris describant, & serviti ministrabunti status.ianum ubi, fede, juntes penates regis. Francisci modum Dom- minum, aut Petivm, aut Vetls, colere injunct, Ser- viti bennus parent. Taciti & Marbuis Germanium, & serviti modum & definitionh of which the Writer has delivered in his Trench and Norman Servants, Natives, and Villains; whose servitude did more respect their tenure, than their Persons. No Author to my knowledge has fixt the differentiation between Servi and Villains, though we doubtly their servile fate was different; for they are all along in the Doomsday Book distinguished from each other. So in Barkeber there were ——quique Servi; et signati filii Villani, &c. I suppose the Ser- vi were the free, whom our Lawyers have called Para- Villani, and Villains in geis, who, without any certain tenure of Land, were at the arbitrary pleasure of the Lord appointed to such servile works, and without any Revenue or gelt. The King and Lieutenants of the Lord. The other were of a superior degree, and were called Villani, because they were Ville et glebe adscripti, i.e. held some Cottage and Land, for which they were burdened with such fable services, as were convers of the pertinence of the Manor or Esteate to which they belonged. See Ken- nett’s Glossary.
Service, Sec. 2. Writings touching Servants and their Matters, violating the Statutes made against their Abuses, which see in Arg. Orig. fol. 489, cap. 15, &c.

Service secular. See also Servitium Regale, Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within such a Manor belong to the King if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be three fix., 1. Power of Judicature in matters of Property, 2. Power of Life and Death in Felonies and Murrers. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Affinements. 5. Minting of Money. 6. Affixe of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manners in their grant from the King, and were sometimes conveyed in the Charters of Donation to Religious Houses.—Ecclesia Sancti Georgii data fact Petrius of. & habet videmum Franciplegii ty Regal fram. &c. Papen. Antiqui, p. 58. 2. Servitium acqua donum is a Writ Judicial, that lies for one disfained for Services to F, who owes and performs to A for the acquittal of such Services, Reg. Judic. fol. 255, &c. 6. Servitium of Bills, are such Servants or Men-of-wages of the Marshal belonging to the King's Bench, as were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court; they are now more ordinarily called Tithed. 7. Session of Parliament. The putting any Bills, by giving the Royal Assent thereto, doth not make a Session, but the Session of Parliament continues till it be prorogued or dissolved. See a par. fol. fo. 27. 8. Session of Parliament, the fitting of the Parliament. 9. Sessions, Sessiones, is a sitting of Justices in Court upon Commission, as the Session of Oyer and Terminer, &c. fol. 67. 10. Quarter-Sessions, otherwise called the General-Sessions, 5 Eliz. 4. or Open-Sessions, ibid. Opposite whereas are especial, otherwise called Privy-Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy dispatch of Justice in some, Comp. Jfr. I. of Peace, fol. 110. 11. What things being inquirable in Sessiones, sec ibid. fol. 199. Petit-Sessions or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High-Court of every Hundred for the placing of Servants, 5 Eliz. 4. See Sessiones, Statute Sessiones.

Seigneurs, Seigneurs, is a fignifie the Grace of the King yearly, as to any Servants, the Farmers in some parts of England give to their Smith, for shapring their Plough-Irons, Harrow-irons, and such like, and except not half a Bushel for a Plough-land.

Seigneur, Seigneur, is a Custom in Norfolk to have Common for Hogs from the end of Harvet till Sead-time, in all mews Grounds without contradiction, Co. Rep. fol. 5. Corbet's Case, and in that County, to go at Whalfe, is as much as to go at larg.

Shamble, See Forre. 25. Shambles, Shambles, or Stalls to sell Neat, Gre. Print de Tornchamb habet mercatum apud Tornchamb & habet ibidem tumbercellum, Shambals collabium ad carnifex & alios & capit ibidem mercandian pas & cerefris. Flect. Fal. 18 Ed. 1. 30. Shambles, London, Shambles, that is, the cutting and carrying it off from the Ground, and sometimes the cutting out the Tythe from the root of the Corne is called

Severance. See Cor. Rep. 2. par. fol. 225. There is also severance in Square Impre, Co. Rep. 5. fol. 97.

Severall tyme, Talium appurtenant, that whereby Land is given and entail'd severally to Two. For example, Land is given to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begoten; the Dose have joint Estate for their two Lives, and yet they have several Inheritance, because they have the Issue of the one shall have his moiety, and the Issue of the other the other moiety.

Severall tenancie, Tenue separata, is a Plea or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid against two as jointly, which are several, Brisk, tit. Severall tenancie, fol. 272.

Sezanne, Thats, and well and honestly woen, Ann. 35 Eliz. cap. 10.

Seize, Seize, Sewer, &c. Et in his Palatini dulla ad apud ejusdem. &c. A Palliate or Gutter to carry water into the Sea, or a River, 6 H. 6. cap. 5. &c. &c. And Commissaries of Seizers are such as, by Authority under the Great Seal, for the making of Seizes, are employed in the Kingdom in the performance of the Seize or Bedford Seizes, and the Authority of the Governor, Eastyff, &c. as Commissaries of Seizers.

Sezegula, See Septimogena.

Septenary, Septenary, was an ancient Measure, containing about our Pint and a half (according to our Latin Dictionary). The Town of Leicelher paid among other things to the King yearly, twenty five Mealers called Sextaries of Oats, as we read in Drogo's. And in Clau, 4. E. 3. m. 26. We find Trefecem sextarii unum.—Et unum fretariam dividit in unum triplicem. See Telescop.


Shatner, Is a Cullom in Norfolk for Hogs from the end of Harvet till Sead-time, in all mews Grounds without contradiction, Co. Rep. fol. 5. Corbet's Case, and in that County, to go at Whalfe, is as much as to go at larg.

Shanée, See Forre. 25. Shaheen, See Fletton.

Sharpening Corn, is a customary Gift of Corn, which is used for such as every Servant, the Farmers in some parts of England give to their Smith, for sharping their Plough-Irons, Harrow-irons, and such like, and except not half a Bushel for a Plough-land.

Shamelle, Shamelle, Shamables, or Stalls to sell Neat, Gre. Print de Tornchamb habet mercatum apud Tornchamb & habet ibidem tumbercellum, Shambals collabium ad carnifex & alios & capit ibidem mercandian pas & cerefris. Flect. Fal. 18 Ed. 1. 30. Sharpening, Sharpening, Tumbr cellum, which is the cutting and carrying it off from the Ground, and sometimes the cutting out the Tythe from the root of the Corn is called

She-fix.
Artificers whereof doiciary as well for Heads, Stannors, and Hobblars, as all other woolen Cloth. It is mentioned Ann. 19 H. 7. cap. 17.

Shebrow, is to be quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever in Plaints moved, and not avowed. See Scourg.

Shilem, (In Saxon yellowing) amongst Engish Saxons, confined bar of five pence, & is capable of valus inquit annis usque V. decemur in suo fide compotator, Leg. H. 1. cap. 39.

Shiel-panpers, was an ancient Impofition that had lain dormant many years, and was charged upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, Boroughs and Counties of this Realm; which was revived by King Charles the First, in 1635, and 1636, and by Stat. 17 Car. 1. cap. 14, was declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Shipper, is a Dutch word, signifying the Mallet of a Ship. Ann. 1. Bac. Sec. 1. cap. 33. We commonly lay Shipper, and use it for any common Seaman.

Shute, Comitates, Derived from the Saxon Sceara i. partici, is well known to be a portion of Land called a County: Who first divided this Land into Shires, see in Camden's Brit. pag. 190. Of which there are in England forty, and in Wales twelve, in all fifty two. In privilegium charter (fays Spelman) ab ordinario quomquer ei fuerit, intelligendum est de immunitate quia qui eximufr a fidea vel clientela eorum vice-comitem quam eumibus vocant) præsenta vel presentia de. The Affiles of the Shire was by the Saxon of the called Scirigeme.

Shute, Or as vulgarly Sheriff, Vice-comer, is the chief Officer of the King in his Shire or County. Camden in his Brit. pag. 194, describes his Office in this manner.

S negligus servus, nobilis alius ex incele praefidium, quem vice-comitem, quasi vicarium Comitatis, ex ipso Lingua Shtyre, i. Comitatui præcipium vocant, qui eum Comitatus vel vicinatus, qua dicti potius dicti est: Eum enim est publicum principium, quod sequantur complures, multibus irrigat, vel picturis albam colligere & aridum feri, Judicium profici ad eum & condandum exequi, duxdecim viros cogere qui in causis de fallo cognoscunt & ad Judicium referant. Judicium enim apud nos Jurisdiction, non faliunt juri judicati, condonatque ad (applicum docere, & in minoribus litibus cognoscere, in maxime autem Judicium fictans fictari, quos transiens ad officium, qui quosdam hos comitatus, hoc adres, de causis cognoscunt & carceratis iuentum forsan: Henricus Secundus hoc iterumns instituit, vel potius deformavit. Ide (ut inquit Mat. Par.) consilio fidii sui & epigraphum conformat significationes, per quas partes Regni, in qualibet parte tres, qui iure iuris quod callitum Judicium confervatur idem.

Of the Antiquity and Authority of this Officer, read Co. Rep. lib. 4. Mitton's Cafe, and Spelman's Glossary, verbs. Vicecomes. The Sheriff was herefore chosen in the County-Court, by the Suffrages of the People, as Knightes of the Shire for Parliament yere, but now he is nominated by the King. See Portucul. cap. 24. fol. 53. Et dictor Vicecomes quid vicem Comitatis? &c. Niger lib. Strecor. The Form of his Oath, &c in Reg. Orig. fol. 331. Of this read also folio de ven. Signif. visio Shyre, where he at large describes of the Sheriff in Scotland, in a Discourse worth the reading.
Mayor and Bayliffs: and thus must he do seven Quarter-days successively, and this is called a Gibe. And on the said quarterly-day the Lord be not satisfied of his Rent and Arrears, then the said Tenement shall be adjudged to the said Lord to hold the same a Year and a Day; and this is called Galle. And then forthwith Proclamation shall be openly made in the Court, that this any Man pretend any Title to the said Tenement, that he appear within the Year and Day then next following, and satisfy the Lord of the said Rent and Arrears; but if no Appearance he made, and the Rent not paid, then shall the Lord come again to the said Court, and pray that accordingly to the said Custom, the said Tenement be adjudged to him in his Demesne as of Fee, according to the Intention of the Law in such like Cases, which is commonly called confessio perpetuam. And this Custom here is called Shortford, and in French, Fictorat, and so the Lord shall have from thenceforth the said Tenement, with the Appurteances, in Fee to him and his Heirs for ever.

Objects, from the Saxon Societ, signifying Personam et Veligali. See Lamburt's Explanation of Saxon Words, vol. 2. It is still used among Alchourea Keepers and Vintners; as to pay the Visit, is to pay the Money due for the reckoning.

Buch, Siductam et Sidetum, A little current of Water, that uses to be dry in the Summer, later duos Electus, Ecc. Ang. 2. par. 2. fol. 2. All is Water furrow of Gutter.

Sweet Place, is a second Writ sent out, where the said was not executed, civ. lib. 1. fol. 84. It takes name from those Words in it. As for example, Carolo Secundo Dal Gratia, &c. Videm. Midd. faction, Practicon titi (Lettin du pratapon) quod non omittas, &c. and so in the Cujus. Lamburt in his Trad of Proceexse, in the end of his Eirenarcha.

Histiana cacuminatrum, be those that are Yearly chained, according to the Custom of every Parish, to afflict the Church-days in the Inquirry and Presenting such Offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court of Christ. See Symeotes refer.


Suggisfrattina, Is a Writ de Excommunicatio capienda, which fluxeth out of the Chancellor upon a Certificato given by the Ordinary, of a Man that has obstinately Excommunicate, by the space of Forty days, for the holding him in a Common Voluntary Bail or Mans-prize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church. And it is so called, because the Word Significat is an Emphatical Word in the Writ, there is also another Writ in the Bellinger, fol. 7. directed to the Judges of the Bench, commanding them to stay any Suit depending between such and such, by reason of any Excommunication alleged against the Plaintiff, include the Sentence of the Ordinary that did Excommunicate him, is appealed from, and the Appeal yet depends undecided. See F. K. B. De excommunicatio capienda, fol. 62. 68. where you may find Writs of this Name in other Cases.

Suggisfrattina, Is a Writ of the King's Seals, therewith his private Letters are sealed, and is always in the Custody of the King's Secretaries, and there are four Clerks of the Sign-Office always attending, 2 Inf. fol. 556.

Sigillum, A Cross press to the Name of a Subscribing Witness, as a sign of certify and approbation to a Charter, or other Deed, commonly used among the Saxons, and some of our first Norman, before the common use of either affix'd or appending Seals; when Subscriptions were in this Form — sigillum Roberti Episcopi Lin, &c. Sigillum Niglli de Oils, &c.

Silk nther and Thresholler, Ano 14 Car. 2. cap. 15. is a Trade of Mystery that winds, twills, and spinns, or throw silks, so string it for use, who are incorporated by the said Art, wherein there is mention also of Silkwickers and Doubleers, who are Members of the same Trade. See 20 Car. 2. cap. 6.

Silk cesta. See Sythet cesta.

Simmelites, Simmelullus, From the Latin simile, signifies the finest part of the flower, Petites similae, Petites similae, &c. and is fill in use, especially in Lent.) Wreath made into a Simellum fall weigh twelfhplings less than Wallace Bread, St. 51 H. 3. See Cofet. &c. It was some time called Simmoulet, as in the Annals of the Church of Winchester, under the Year 1423. Rev. Edwards iniquitas et carta confiuvatis, as quoties ibi vel aliquo Succursu sumum Angliae diatam, sedat Wintonse vel Wigornitae vel Wetmonsteriis, Pratet se horti recteri de fipis, de die dimidum maxime, &c. Cunctatur centum Simmellois et sumum medium stat. But indeed the true reading is Simnelos. The English Simmel was the purest white Bread, as in the book of Battered Pan. Panem ruris mensa aepit, quam Simmel sedes veniet.

Simony, Simonia, Vendita re for a, so called from Simin Magnas: It was agreed by all the Jutist, Trim 7. fasc. That if the Patron present any Person to a Benchee with Cure, for Money, that Proclamation, is void, though the Patron were not present to it, and the Statute gives the Proclamation to the King, C. 12. Rep. fol. 74. Simony may be confused between Strangers, without the privy of the Incumbent or Patron, 3. tr. 1. fol. 351. Bamford's Cafe, Bib. Rep. fol. 156. Bib. Rep. fol. 22. Cagall's Cafe, and 3 Inf. fol. 152.

Sympleps, — Carta simplex, A Deed Poll, or Angus Deed.

Simpler Beneficium, A minor Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a sine-Cure, a Pen- gon our of a Parochial Church, or any Eccle- siastical Benefice opposed to a Cure of Souls, and which therefore was confolent with any Parochial Cure, without coming under the name or censure of Parishes.

Simpler Jurisdiction, This file was anci- ently used for any Punife Judge, that was not Chief in any Court. There is a Writ Regiss begining thus — F. John Wood, a simple Judge of the Crown, Com. Rep. fol. 22. Court of Common Pleas. See 12. Rep. fol. 74.


Sine afferre capitalis, Is a Writ that lies where a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, Abbey, Prior, or Mu- st of an Hospital, alien the Land holden in the right of his House, without the consent of the Chapter, Concert and Prerogative, in which Case his Successor shall have this Writ, F. K. B. fol. 192.

Sine hie, Without day: When Judgment is gi- ven against the Plaintiff, he is said to be in nonferior-
veteri turri, fociundman, Scbel, telh Slade.

Narrow Cutters, which answer chief Officer within 20.

Ground.— Coin, or a Scite,— a Saxon word, Et...
tam hom, fectus de aliquo latinecho manifis. The same interpretation Lambard gives in his translation of the Saxon Laws: For among the rest in those of King Int. (L. 24.) Be Cypic vocum, is rend-
der It altogether and thus: In the Laws of Heor the first it is said, Nullus factum habet impune pecunia-
that is, none hath liberty of finding without pu-
ishment. And in the same tenor it is used in Do-
mand, for in Exile, under the Title of Terra Rogeri Bi-
lit, it is thus recorded, Welfnum tener Hugo de Hol-
dene quod tenetur in liber libertinis T. R. E. quod
sit de Soco Aprili, Sec. See Soc. Sec.
Socage or Socage, Socageum, May be derived from the French Sante, that is, Pomer, a Courtier or Hou-
literate, and is a Tenure of Lands by or for certain in-
terior Services of Husbandry to be performed to the
Lord of the Fee. See Statutes of the Common Law,
Bralium, lb. 2, cap. 26, num. 1. describes it thus,
Dickpeter, socage dem pecuniu credudas pocen-
in socage socainm die potestatis, et quod depeuantus
et vacudat, tantummodo eodem cautum et maritae, for
manum ejusdem, et femea, et num. 45, sec.
son, signis, Sages, is a Tenure of Lands when a
Man is infeided freely, without any Service,
War, Relief or Marriage, and pays to his Lord such
Duty as it is called Peti Socageum, Sec. There is a socage,
and twelve heage, otherwise called Fiftingage.—And
according to Brad1um, Socaggio liberum fact, ut
existat in demum Dominus capitationis, & nihil inde eum
minino datur ad fectum & feicundum Regis. This free
soage is also called common seage, Anno 27 H. 3, cap.
20. Other definitions are in our Books, E.
Hagg, lb. 2, cap. 8. num. 2. Old Nett. Brev. fol. 94
and others, but by the Statute 12 Car. 2, cap. 24.
all Tenures shall be adjudged and taken to be turned
into free and common seage. See Kenneth's Glossary in
Socage.
Socemans alias Socemans, Socemanni, Are such
Tenants as hold their Lands and Tenements by socage
tenure, of which there are several kinds, see, Soc-
emans of Frankencere, Ritchin, fol. 87. Socemans
of use-tenure, 1b. and Socemans of ancient De-
melne, which left meanest properly to be called Swine,
Un. lb. 2, Britton cap. 66, num. 39. The word Soceman is found in the Statute of Wards and
Relief, 28 E. 1.
Socmen, The Coords or Husbandmen among our
Saxon Ancients were of two sorts; one that hid-
ed the Lords Outland or Tenementary Lands like our
Farmers, the other that Tilled and Manured his In-
land or Demeans (yielding opem not confum, Work,
or Rent) and were therupon called his Socmen, or
Plough men. See of Brunds, cap. 7. But after
the Conquest, the proper Socemman, or Socemanni,
ommonly mentioned in Doomsday, were those Tenans
who held by no servile Tenure, but commonly paid
their Rent as a fine for the goodwill to the Lord,
therefore were forsome time obliged to custome Duties
for the service and honour of their Lord.
Socmen, In Saxon Socne, a Privilege, or Liberry, and
Franchise, —Tuts in sife fit et exem face & loca-
tion. Interpolation. Labouring it is, Cami, (soci-
cet et jurium, & officium appellat) digni infra tempus &
Cath. S. Pauli, fol. 182. See Soc.
Soc, Soc, Soc, Soc, The words generally
frequently signify to have or to hold Tenants exceed from
customary burdens and Impostions. Sometimes Soc or
Soc, was the Territory or Precinct in which the
chieft Lord did exercise his Soc, Soc, or Soc, his lit-
erty of keeping Courts, or rendering Trials within his
own Soc or Jurisdiction. Sometimes it signified a
Payment or Rent to the Lord for using his Land with
such liberty and privilege, as made the Tenant a Soc-
man or freholder, upon no other conditions than a
Quit-rent in some kind in Doomsday, —Vocum rediens Socian in maneri —E. See Soceman or
free Tenant paying only Money or Rent.
Socman, Signifies a custom of grating at the
Lord's Will: And there is Land soame, where the Ten-
ants are bound to it, and Like-same, where they do
it freely out of love to their Lord.
Sole, Ann. 32 H. 8, cap. 18. & cap. 28. Signific-
abit uttera et femina cap. Deus et Domini prenum. Ple-
na, lb. 1, cap. 47. See. 4h. Per Sime Will. Sìm-
ley in Mancro in de Knowsford et amicis etiam etiam
est sociis sociis, securitatem et deter-
imentia in summum. 40, fol. 11, inpt. 4b. 17. See.
Sole, id cf, with mortuus, mortuus de summa
M., &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Socemmannana, Socemarnia, Free tenure by Soc-
age, —Dicit quod tenatur ad praeclitum ad prae-
do per Socemmannia, sine finta, sine ullo servitio ei-
dem Dominici in loco & in loco suo in loco, &c.
Conlenn. domus de Forensibus, &c. Soc.
Solem, See Soc and Harmyn.
Sol, Solarium, An Upper Room, Chamber, or
Garret, which in some parts of England is called a
Solar. This cellarium is called Solarium in Old
Solem, This word seems to be the Lord's Rent-house,
in the 1ge or Union, Bieber, lb. 2, cap. 55.
Sole, It seems to be the same with fields, gzhp or
Shed.
Sole-Tenant, 8olus tenens, Is he or she that holds
only in his or her own right, without anybody other
joined: For example, If a Man and Wife hold Land for
their Lives, the Remainder to their Son; here the Man
dying, the Lord shall not have Heres, because he die-
ed not sole Tenant. See Kirkby, fol. 124.
Sollicito, Solicitor, Is a Man employ'd to take
care of, and follow Suits depending in Court of Law
or Equity; formerly allowed only to Nobility, whose
usual Servants were they, but now, too frequently,
 abroad or absent, they have been so great a Burden
people, and the increase of Chancery and Maintenance.
Sole a deber. See debet for diter.
Soledata terra, See holding-deal of Land. Sold-
data also signifies the pay or Dilight of a Soldier, Ex
qui terram in hac a dite, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Soleman, In some places of Doomsday Book is
said to contain two Plea Lands, and sometimes less
than half a one, for there it is said Septem soli terri-
ere fact 17, Caracter. —This word Soliman was pro-
ably from the Soc, Soc, a Plough, but what quan-
tity of Land this Soli, Selling, or Diving did con-
tain, is not to be exactly determined. I believe it was com-
monly the same with a Plough Land. So that in
Doomsday Book, See defendit pro uno foliis, is, It is Tax-
ed for one Carucate or Plough Land.
Solem man, See or Behe, Solarium, A Chamber or Upper
Room: Dedi — unam fignum cum solario iavor ad iut-
cus, Ex Vec. Cara.
Solemundo eft, Is a term of Art, signifying that a
Man
Lithuania. 

February is seldom February, so called by the Inhabitants of the Island of South-Wiltshire. 

In the Reign of Henry VIII., they coined Sovereigns at twenty Silverpence, and half Sovereigns at ten Silverpence. 

In the Reign of Edward I., there were two Delinquents.——Item diximus quod vidimus quodquidam Johannes Gregor. de Jurisdict. habuit adleti ipsum Johannis addeli fomat et fuch like Instrument. 

It is the addition usually given to all unmar- ried Women, from the Wife's Daughter downward: Yes Sir Edward Coke says, Generosity is a good addition for a Gentlewoman, and that if they be named Spriguer in any Original Writ, Appeal or Indictment, they may abuse and quash the same, 2 Jef. 668.—Pollard Miles & Juslic. babirus 11. filius gladis cindis in tumulo sanguinis illum filius illum sanctum. 

Spiguer, or Spriguer, is a piece of gold current at twenty two shillings six-pence in 1 H. 8. when by Indenture of the Mint, a pound weight of gold of the old Standard was to be Coin'd into twenty four Sovereigns. 

In 34 Hen. 8. they coined Sovereigns at twenty shillings a piece, and half Sovereigns at ten shillings. 

In 4 Ed. 6. Sovereigns of Gold at twenty four shillings. 

In 6 Ed. 6. Sovereigns at thirty shillings. So in 2 Eliz. 

Mortmain, in Ecclesi. Grat. jur. fol. 5. 

Sotulage. An Old Name of the month February, so called by the Inhabitants of South-Wiltshire, who have this Proverb, Sotulage fos es lus, i.e. February is seldom warm. 

Spigurnellorum ad ipsos spectans; quid videamus apud Ebor. Mich. 

Spatula. Plectrum, Pleas of the Sword, or a Court martial for the speedy execution of Justice on military Delinquents.——Item diximus ipsum has nominem de souctus generosis Heroum quondam Regis deo tributa Venatrix Spata in Telluris levitas.—Cart. A. D. 1105. Eras. 

Add. to Hist. of England, p. 34. 

Speaker of the Parliament, from Officer in the High Court, who is, in practice, the common mouth of the rest: And as that Honourable Assembly consists of two Houses, so there are two Speakers, the one termed the Lord Speaker of the House of Peers, and is most commonly the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. The other (being a Member of the House of Commons) is called The Speaker of the House of Commons, both these Dignities you have particularly described in a Book emitted, The Order and Usage of keeping the Parliament. See Parliament. 

Special matter in evidence, See General issue, and Bro. v. General issue and Special Evidence. 

Specificity, A specifically written for a Bond, Bill, or such like Instrument, for it is herefore been taken for particular acquittance, as appear Inter Pl. coram Rege apud Ebor. Mich. 1. et. Rot. 182. Presentation furious for Julis—quid quidam Johannes de Pratis habuit quando vixsum amissam de capite. 


Spiritualites of a Bishop, Spiritualita Episcopi, are those Privileges which he receives as a Bishop, nor as a Baron of the Parliament. Stamp. Pl. Car. fol. 132. 

Spiritual hy, The Fruit of the Spirit, is called Generofa according to Gerard's Herbal, It is a Drug garbleable, by 1 Juslic. cap. 19. 

Spiritual House, Mentioned in the Act for Subsidies, 15 Car. 2. cap. 5. is a corruption from Hospital, and signifies when the thing is stolen, or it may be taken from the Tempore Spital, which denotes in Hospital or Alms-House.
...another to the Church, which is insured and indentured.

The bishop shall have against this indemnity a writ of possession to Court Christian, E. B., fol. 56. See Benevolence, and Terms of the Way, hoc verbo.

Sponificium, In a Charter of Edw. 1. to the Bishops of his Cinque ports., -Quodsi fini de omni thelaciis for omni archa produces, &c. De omni Liegeage, sal-


Dom. Fontaines.

Spoule breach, Adultery, or Inconvenience, append in simple Forfeitation, A.D. 1542. The Lady Katherine was accused to the King inconvenient, living not only before her marriage, but also of Spouse

breach after her marriage. For All. Parl. 1. cap. 7.

Stallure of the Parlia of York, to see if it be well line, & fit for the Loon, Ann. 1 Mar. Parl. 1. cap. 7.

Sputrium aureum, A Spoue-Royal. —Pro

his recognition in any case, it is called also Bignis aurem stputrium aureum. Paroch. Antiquit. p. 321.

Spin, Broken Wood, or Wind-fall. Cis

anem in locis nofin aliquo incenderit, licetis in fine aliqua lataet vides vel aliquo silentio introi,


Stallurep. Ann. 43. Eiri. cap. 10. &c. Army. It is a piece of landings in the making of Cloth.

Stallures. See Stipendiaries.

Stable, is one of the four Premonstaries Whereby a Man is convicted, to intend the flaying the King's Deer in the Forest, Manwood, part 2. cap. 12. num. 9. The other three are Dog-sham, Back-beat, and Bloody-sham. This Stable is, when a Man is found in folid lateinum, at his flaying in the Forest with a Crossbow or Long bow, brest to flay at any deer, or else flaying close by a Tree with Greyhounds in a lead, ready to flip.

Stabilitio benattentio. The driving Deer a plant, which is also call'd driving the Wides. Des


Steph. An Librücke, A Darn or Head made up of Sheep, Earth, Stones, &c. to flop a Water

carried away, Abac & Convenant Sancti Eundemandi habent quoddam fragum prope villum Eundem qui vocavit Teyven. —& Celleratius S. Edmondandi linea (Hi transfr.) separare voluit fecit in territorium Conventualium & apposita fidei fascias fidei lata lineae venae aquam. —Ex Const. Eundemandi, MS. 169. See Librücke.

Stagmarium, Fel proflamma Stagmarium, a Timine, Rex, &c. Convenantim Domino Regine matr. mitra cor-

num & fragumarium Deom, ad se jussionam, Pat. Anno 1139. cap. 8.

Stagmarium, Staige, Pond, Pools, or flanding wa-

ters, mentioned 5 Eiri. cap. 21.

Stadium, Is in Doynderbook account for a

flying of Land, which is the eighth part of a Mile.

Stagiarius or Canon Refiduarius in a Ca-

thedral Church. Stagiarias, the Refidence to which he was oblig'd. Stagiari, to keep such Refidence. As in a statute made in the Chapter of Parti, 2. Ed. fol. 9. Ed. 1139. —Ordoum de modo Stagiarius inter Ffuthum, S. Johanni Bops. & S. Mich. in Ecclesia Londin. facienda Dullationem voluito enedere, ad collandum omnium conuerbia convusum antiquam convusum fta-


They commonly put this distinction between Refiduarius, Stagiarius, and Clericus. The Privileges and Prentis of Refidence was Refiduarius, and while he actually kept such stated residence he was Stagiarius, or Stagmarius. The word Stagmarius was likewise used for residence, as Stagmarius quod-

quam sanctissimum in Dominus Ecclesiae usque transire, Sec. is. 1. cap. 44. a.


Stalbiss, A Kind of fifhing Nets, mentioned 15 Ric. 3. lat. cap. 20. & 17 Eliz. cap. 6.

Stallnage. Williamus Lucius renitens domi

us Ecclesiae de Noldees, tolle, tace, Stallange, & Youtube—ante anno 1747. Caritul. domus de Thesled, MS.

Stallange. Stallogale, Stallage. May be derived from the Saxon Stald, in flatin, or the French Echelle, i. merce exposure: It signifies Money paid for pitching of Stalls in Fairs or Markets, or the right of doing in it. See Scourge. This in Stalts in call'd Stallange, ac-

Cuming to Syne de verbo. Interpret. orth. Stallogaltes. Among the Romans it was termed Siliqueu-

sium, a siliqua primarum omnium producit apud illum nationem. See Renensi Glossary.

Stallogam, True Stallog, or legal Weight or Measure. —Ricardus Albis S. Edmundi & Con-

ventus. —Salut. —Williamus Tailor. —tenet de m. quoddam meffagium—continent in latitudine quàm

in nigrum, &c. by in latitudine quartor viginti Standard. Sec. 15. Ed. 4. —Ex Car-

nis. S. Edundsi, MS. 1. 289.

Stantbarb. See Elfrard.

Stanthall, Is a young Horse Oak-Tree, which may in nine inland Timber. Twelve such are to be left flad-

ing in every Acre of Wood at the leasing thereof, 35 H. 8. 17. and 12 Eliz. cap. 25.

Stantmaries, Come from the Latin Stanum, Tin, and signifies the Mines and Works where this Metal is dugged and purified; as in Cornwall, and other places: Of this read Camb. Brit. pag. 139. The liberties of the Stanmaries-men granted by Edward the Third, before they were abridged by the Statute 50 Ed. 5. 4. See in Plowden's Case of Mines, fol. 237. and Co. 12. Rep. fol. 9. And further, for the Liberties of the Stannary-Curtis, sec 17 Car. 1. cap. 14.

Stannum, In the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls it was ordained, at Servientes ca-

pas, ceras, libras, panus ferios & libras ex annis, talma, cathedras, pulvinarias & alia ornamenta Eccle-

sie à soldibus in corum fe faud in Ecclelie different, Sec. where I take Stanna to be the flanding Candle-

flicks, such as were sometime call'd Fatares, and Core flatt.

Staple, Staple. Signifieth this or that Town or

City, whether the Merchants of England were, by Act of Parliament, to carry their Wool, Cloth, Lead and Tin, and such like flap Commodity of this Land, for the utterance of them by the great. The word may either be derived from the Saxon Staple, which signifies the flag or head of all thing, according to Lambart in his Duties of Contables, num. 4. because the place is certain and fettled; or else from the French Rlape, i. forum varinum, a Market for Staple for Mines, the chief Commodity of France. And accordingly in a French Book we find it written.

—A Calas x estis Elape de la Laine, Sec. which is as much as to say, as the flape for Wooll. You may read many places appointed for this flape in our Statute good as the place of the market, and you shall hear them, from the second year of Edward the Third, to the Fifth of Edward the Sixth, sec. 15. What...
Officers the staples had belonging unto them, you may see in Ann. 27 E. 3. fl. 3. cap. 21. The staple commodities of this realm, are Wood, Leather, Woolfell's, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheese, Cloth, &c. as appear by the Statute 14 Rich. 2. cap. 1. though some allow only cap. 46. feb. 2. Thus, Novelli interreti me N. de talia Concilli, laudemandi in specie et non foluendo, et sim. ad folum Pach. Ann. Regni Regi, &c. in tert. See the New Book of Entries, etc. Statute-Merchant.

Statute-Staple. Isl called either properly or improperly, A Statute-Staple properly called, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple, in the presence of one of the two Confectores of the same Staple, for which Seal the creditor may forthwith have execution of the Body, Lands and Goods of the Debtor: And this is founded upon the Statute 27 E. 3. cap. 9. A Statute-staple improper is a Bond of Record, founded upon the Statute 23 H. 8. cap. 6. Of the nature of a proper Statute-staple as to the force and execution of it, and acknowledged before one of the chief justices, and in their absence, before the Mayor of the Staple and Recorder of London. The forms of all these Bonds or Statutes, see in Well Sym- bol. 1. 1st. lib. cap. 4. 238. Statutes are all vulgarly taken for the Petisi-Statutes, which are yearly kept for the disposing of Servants in Service, by 5 Eliz. cap. 4. See Recognizances and the Petisi-Statutes, otherwise called Petisi-Statutes, are a meeting in every Hundred of all the Shires in England, where by Custom they have been used, whereas to the Confectores and others, both householders and Servants repair, for the debating of difference between Masters and Servants, the rating of Servants Wages, and bellowing of such People in Service as being fit to serve, either refuse to keep, or get Masters, Ann. 1 Eliz. cap. 4.

Statuto-Strapula, is a Write that lies to take his Body to Prison, and feize upon his Lands and Goods, that hath forfeited a Bond called Statuto-Strapula, Reg. Orig. fol. 151.

Statutum de Labarato, is a Write Judicial, for the apprehending of such Labarators as refuse to work according to the Statute, Reg. Fedo. fol. 27. Statuto-Mercatoris, is a Write for the Impounding of him that has forfeited a Bond called Statuto-Mercator, until the Debt be satisfied, Regi. Orig. fol. 146. And of these there is one against Lay persons, and another against Ecclesiastical, I. 159, S. cap. 149. Statuto-Strapula, is a Write, or sales of Town, 1 Ann. 1 E. 3. 153. 1S1. 154. 155. Statutes are all vulgarly taken for the Petisi-Statutes, which are yearly kept for the disposing of Servants in Service, by 5 Eliz. cap. 4. See Recognizances and the Petisi-Statutes, otherwise called Petisi-Statutes, are a meeting in every Hundred of all the Shires in England, where by Custom they have been used, whereas to the Confectores and others, both householders and Servants repair, for the debating of difference between Masters and Servants, the rating of Servants Wages, and bellowing of such People in Service as being fit to serve, either refuse to keep, or get Masters, Ann. 1 Eliz. cap. 4.

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Stemmfrtol. — Neon libertate omnium sub flabo, &c. Ead. et sub nomine Stell, H. 3. cap. 13. while Name was changed to that of Great Motter by 32 H. 2. cap. 29. But this Statute was repealed by 1 Mar. 2. Parl. cap. 4. and the Office and Name of the Lord Steward of the King's Household revived, whereby you may read much concernant with our P. 14. Lib. 2. cap. 24. Of its ancient Power, read Fleta, Lib. 2. cap. 3. There is also a Steward of the Marches, Pl. Cor. 52. and 58. H. 8. cap. 15. In this brief, this word is of great diversity, that there is in most Corporations, and in all Houses of Honour throughout the Realm, an Officer of this Name and Authority. What a Steward of a Manor or Household is, or ought to be, Elnea fully describes, lib. 2. cap. 71. 72.

*Stitch of Gels. — Ind angulatum contulit ex decente fract., & qualite fclere ex 24 auqidiis, Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 880. It is in some Records call'd branca angulaturn.

*Stitcher, a Small Officer who cut Wood for the Prison of Newgate within the King's Plays of Clarendon, Rot. Parl. 1. Hen. 6.

*Stiputin, Stubbile, or Granten left standing on the Ground after the Corn is reap'd and carried away.

*Stilton, the Lord Steward of the King's Household revived, wherein he reckons not new, but the word is Sterling, Sterlirn, is the common dominion. *Stonemansion, Sax. *Stem-man. A Pike or Steersman. — Quando Misstitis Regis venientibus, & e. ad Deores j dabant pro cadaver transfundendo 3. dehendens in lepore, &c. in afo lepore decedunt in perpetuum. Curia Scalista de Chenevix, anno 720.


*Stir laugh, Guildhalls Testamentum, Anno 15 H. 7. cap. 22. 23 H. 8. cap. 8. and 21 H. 8. cap. 14. was a place in London, where the Presidium of the Eafterning Merchants, otherwise called The Merchants of the Hanse and Almaine, Anno 1. E. cap. 13. had their abode. See Geld. It was at first so denominated of a broad Place or Court where fleet was told, upon which place that House was founded. See Here.

*Stor & Stobol. — Praeterea fictum de banali stillic Abbotus inventus fuerunt in hilo prattici W. cum formate de & de nobil alio flobene, &c. This was used by the Monks who reposed in the refpectful quality of a rare officer, &c. for the parts of that which is Abbotus inventus fuerit, redidet tres filideos, &c. The Latin form of a new and excellent description of the Charter of Henry the First to the City of London. But the word is thought to be taken for Stobol.

*Stola, Was a Garment which Manners wore, and reached down to their Barbages. Quam in his second Book De Tributis mention the word.

Quam siola confitit vitrique fumpta vetus.

Ought to weigh fourteen pounds; yet in some places it is more, and in others it is but twelve and a half. Le charre de plombo vaixit ex se, formelle & quelqu’ formelle est conservée, & par exemple nos douzains libres. Le charre de plombo vaixit ex se, formelle & quelqu’ formelle est conservée, & par exemple nos douzains libres.

The place of Beef at London any more. See Weights and Superflities, and also Somme's History of Peace, vol. 8, p. 43.

S. 3. Strype, Anno 18. 3. 6. and 1 Rich. cap. 8. A fort of narrow Cloth or Kersey foil called Strandy. Any flor or bank of a Sea or River. An immunity from custom and all forfeit and forfeiture. Any flor or bank of a Sea or River. An immunity from custom and all forfeit and forfeiture. The eighth part of The ninth part of the Sea, or any great River. In a Charter of 104. a 104. 5. 187. haply it was no more.


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preparing, infruding or bringing in a false Witness, or corrupting or alluring to do such a false Act. Hence subdivision of Perjury mentioned in the Act of General Pardon, 12 Car. 2. cap. 3. is alluring to Perjury, subdivision of Witnesses, 32 H. 8. cap. 5. and 37. Inst. fol. 117.

Subpoena, Is a Writ whereby all Persons under the degree of Peersage are called into Chancery, in such case only where the Common Law will, and hath made no provision, so as the party who in equity hath done wrong, can have no ordinary remedy by the Rules and Course of the Common Law, Well Symbol part 2. eto. Proceedings in Chancery, sect. 18. But Pleas of the Realms in such Cases are called by the Lord Chancellor's, or Lord Keeper's Letters giving notice of the Suit intended against them, and requiring them to appear. There is also a Subpoena ad illustrandum, for the Summation of Witnesses as well in Chancery as other Courts. There is a Subpoena in the Ecclesiastic, as well in the Court of Equity there, as in the Office of Pleas. And these Names proceed from the words in the Writ, which charge the Party summoned or summoned to appear at the place and time appointed, Subpoena Summon Liberam. See Cramp. Jurid. fol. 32. and Ann. 1 Hen. 6. cap. 4.

Subsidium Cathedram. See Cathedra, &c.

Subsidium, Signifies an Aid, Tax or Tribute, granted by Parliament to the King, for the urgent Occasions of the Kingdom, to be levied of every Subject, according to the rate of his Land or Goods, after fourилdings in the pound for Land, and two shillings in the pound for Goods. No Bill of Aid or Tax can require that the Sum demanded be paid, unless it be in Aid to the King, the Church of Rome, or the subjects of the King. The several Acts under which this Subsidium was levied, are in the Acts Register, 20. I Hen. 2. &c. 27. Inst. fol. 26. and 32.

Subsidium, See Stocks, &c.

Subsidium, The Eaves of a House, Tugio predenter ealium dominis ad perviciam defensionem, ut innumeros corruperantur, Vocab. urffusque; Suius. see Subsidium, One placed under another to transfer, or do some business.


Bucking, For Bucking, be est esse quiet, de illis receiving qusemodo quando le Sustinunt, hee, superiores, del Regnum, &c, ex eis, quos vocant le Cenimini, vel Common Adjudications, &c. preach, because a dish, in that change or subjects, lisus sine com victus facile, ille qui non curit ad tales praesensiones, amor sapiens ad primum animi sorem, Anglici & Sustinaci praecipit quanti denarius fci locque, praeponit, non sancit. Plac. in Ir. apud Ceallinum, 14. Hen. 6.

Sutorc, Sella, Sust, or Service done to a superior Lord. From the French Suture, sfigi, to follow.


- Subterranse pacta, A Grant or Sufferance of Peace or Truce. Pro quadam sufraenct pacta cum illis habebas per annum annum datum. Clau. 16 Edw. 3. p. 2. m. 2.

Suffragan, Sustigant. Is a titular bishop appointed to aid and affit the Bishop of the Diocese, Co. 2 Inst. fol. 75, calls him a Bishop's Vicar-General. Sustana says, Dicuntur Episopi qui Archiepiscopo sussigant et affi oris tenetur, &netae sic dicitur ut eos non sussigan pastorum Ecclesiae jubilantes. By the 26 Edw. fol. 14. The Diocesan may elect two honest and discreet Spiritual Persons, &c. and that every Person shall be called Bishop Suffragan.

Sust or Sult, Sella signifiea a following another, or in divers Fects. The first is a Sust in Law, and is divided into real and personal, and is all one with Action real and personal, Ritch. fol. 74. Secondly, Suit of Court, or Suit-brother, is an Attendance that Teasmes were to the Court of their Lord, 7, 27. Inst. cap. 3. Thirdly, Suit Covenant is, when your Ancestor hath covenanted with mine to go to his Court. Fourthly, Suit Computation, when I and my Ancestors have been seized of your own and your Ancestors suit, time out of mind. Fifthly, Suit real or regal, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Lett. See Sect. Sixthly, Suit signifies the following one in Chace, as Hufet, Suit, Wofin, 1. cap. 46. Lastly, it signifies a Petition made to the King, or any great Person.

- Suit of the King's Peace, Sella paesis Regis, Is the pursuage a Man for breach of the King's Peace by Trespass, Infreretions, or Trepallies, 6 Rich. 2. flut. 1. cap. 74, 27 R. 2. cap. 15, and 5 H. 4. cap. 15.

- Susty, Silver. See Sust-silver.

Swtning, See Swinging.

- Sulcius agate, A small broc or stream of water, calle water, or a Bed, in Effins. Sigill. - In fine inferior ipse per mora defendere quadam libris possit inter medium de Stanforde-moste, &c. Paroch. Antiqu. p. 531.

- Summa, Summation, Sauma, Fr. Saum, Summe. Properly any load or burden of a Horse. In old Chars we frequently find Summa vinum, and Summa ligni, for a Horse-Load of Wine or Wood. Mr. Sum mer believes, that this sort of burden gave name to a Summar Horse, Lat. Summa ofino, fr. Summar. — Summa frumenti, Sax. Sum and steam hydrons, was the quantity of eight Burfield, or a Quarter, all'd called a Stearn in Kent, and other South-parts. Summa frumenti, and Summa leads, is frequent in our old Writings.

- Summation, See Sumage and Same.

- Sumage, Summing, &c. Cammagem, A Horse-load, also for Hore for Carriage on Horseback. Comp. Jur. fol. 151. For the Charge of the Forest, 1 cap. 14. For a Horse that bears his every Carb after half-year a half-penny: The Book called Papilla Occas, uther these words, Pro eque partare summationum, per dimissum annum obstat, Chart. E. 1. num. 17. It is otherwise called a Stearn. And a Stearn in the English parts is a Horse-load.

- Summa,
Summa Regia, Summa media, &c. The different measures of the forum or quarter of Corn, is thus usefully nored in the old Carullary of Peterborough called Swaffham. — Summa Regia per quam emitatur & venditur in foro, Summa media per quam Praepositus tute et baron. Summa Regia per quam falsa libenter de causa praeb. Summa quarta, per quam datur Meconeum infra curiam. Summa Regia ex cedit extero stiriam summa tanta potiss. quod etiam fumma Regia facit nisi Sumanas veteres. Item Ipem Summa Regia facit Dudoicum summaris de granario. Swaffham, MS. f. 220.

Sumerbus solt. Homerius quoque de valda debent nos damnumdare &c. quætANGE dictur Sumerbus intenue, &c. visibilis folem dare. — Codinale de Newington junta Sittinburn, MS. From whence it may be inferred, that the Lords or Owners of the Dens and Distrits of Wood in the land of Kent, used to visit those places in Summer time, when for their better accommodation, their Under-tenants were bound to prepare little Summer Huts or Houses for their reception, or else pay composition in Money.

Summanza, is a Writ Judicial, of great diverty, according to the nature wherein it is used, which is in the Table of the Register Judicial.

Summoner, is a petty Officer, that calls or cites a Man to any Court; those ought to be bunt homines, that is in Fleta's Judgment, Liber hominis et terrarum quod est tam certum et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Permons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights. Hence Summanzas ordinarii, legates, &c. — Summenz habebit per homin et terrarum, et certa et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights. Hence Summanzas ordinarii, legates, &c. — Summenz habebit per homin et terrarum, et certa et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights.

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Summoner, is a petty Officer, that calls or cites a Man to any Court; those ought to be bunt homines, that is in Fleta's Judgment, Liber hominis et terrarum quod est tam certum et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights. Hence Summanzas ordinarii, legates, &c. — Summenz habebit per homin et terrarum, et certa et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights. Hence Summanzas ordinarii, legates, &c. — Summenz habebit per homin et terrarum, et certa et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights. Hence Summanzas ordinarii, legates, &c. — Summenz habebit per homin et terrarum, et certa et facile futurum ad judicem in suo loco datum, et quemiusdem mandat ad judicem versus, patris in suis recognicionem, lib. 4. cap. 5. Et cum, 20 Summons were issued to Apparitors or Apparitors, who cited in Devonshire to appear at a certain time and place, to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them. Two Persons were joined in this Office, who in citations from a Superiour Court, were to be Peers or Equals of the Party cited. At least the Barons were to be summond by none under the degree of Knights.
Surcharge of the Forrest, Superintendence, &c., when a Commoner puts on more Leafe in the For¬est than he has right to. Manwood, part. 2, cap. 14, num. 7. And is taken from the Writ De secula infornera¬tione judicata in the same fene, when the Commoner furnacheth. 3 Inst. fol. 332.

Surety of the Peace, Securitas Pacti (fo called, caufe the Party that was in fear is thereby secured,) is an acknowledging of a Bond to the Prince, taken by a competent judge of record, for the Lovering of the Peace. This Peace may a Jurifde of the Peace Com¬mand, either as a Minifler, when he is commanded thereto by a higher Authority; or as a Judge, when he doth it of his own Power, derived from his Com¬mission. Of both these, fee Lamy. Brit. lib. 5, cap. 2, pag. 77. See Peace. See Supplicat. Securitas de bono geliti, Surety of the good bearing differs from this, that whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray, or fuch like, the Surety of bono geliti may be broken by the number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Harnefs.

Suremitcha, A Loaf of courfer white Bread, fuch as in Kent is called Russel-Bread, Conventus de Tago quality, called chamboda 14, abbas Michus conventualis in 14 galones melonis cervi¬fia—ex fervitoribm Juit albas Michat conventuales. Of bath thereto agree. See Surt-Clage.

Surplagio, Surplagium, Cometh of the French Surplus, l. cardinale; and signifies in the Common Law a Surplus, or addition, more than needeth, which sometimes is caufe that a Write abateth, Broke, tit. Nugatorum and Superfluity, fol. 100. Plenard, fol. 63. Divs and Manningham's Cafe. it is sometimes applied to matter of Account, and denotes a greater discharge than the charge of the Accountant amounteth unto. Satisfactio in omnibus quod conjunctum fuerit per praeludium cumputum inter eos de surplagio recepfo de accipit vendit, &c. Ordinario de marlo Romenescri, pag. 38.

Surelying, In Doomepay Day Book, according to Mr. Agar's Interpretation, are taken for Alders. But in 1 Inst. fol. 4, for Elders.


Surlying, Denotes a Plough-land, as the Name Mr. Agar interprets it out of Doomepay Day.

Surround, Cuirurgus, May be deduced from the French Cuirurgus, signifying him that dealleth in the Mechanick parts of Physick, and the outward Cure performed with the land; and therefore is compounded of two Greek words, τρίς, τόσος manus, 899, qv: And for this cause they are not allowed to minister inward Medicine. See the Statute 32 H. 8. cap. 4, and Fiddle's Abderntion, tit. Surgeons.

Suretyjourney, is a fecond defence of the Plainifis Action, oppofite to the Defendants Rejoyneer, Well Symb. part 2, tit. Supplications, feft. 57. and therefore Hifto-riot, calling themque all this; and the sureties default contra vel additum opposita.

Suretburter, is a fecond Rejuter, or a Rebutting more than once. See Rejuter.

Sureter, Sur-tena, is an Instrument in writing with an appro¬bation, that the particular Title of Lands or Tenements for life, or years, doth sufficiently content and agree. That he which has the next or immediate remainder or feverence thereof, shall also have the present Effe of the fame in pos¬session, and that he yields and gives up the fame unto him: for every Sureterener ought forthwith to give pollefion of the things journeyed, Well Symb. part 1, lib. 2, fol. 653, where are several Presidents

Sureter, when a Sureter is a manner without writing thereof, and that therefore there is said to be a 'Sunderer in Due, and a 'Sunderer in Law, a Sunderer in Deed is, that which is really and felf sufficiently performed. A Sunderer in Law is, indendment of Law by way of confequence, and not confequence of the actual. See this Perkin, supra, fol. 406. As a man have a Leafe of a Farm, and during the term, he accep't of a new Leafe, this Ate in Law a 'Sunderer of the former, Cap. 6. Rep. fol. 11. There is also a confu¬matory, 'Sunderer of the Copy-hold Land, for which see Cake (ap. Littleton, feft. 74.

Surrogaty, Surt отно, One that is substituted or appointed in the room of another, most commonly of a Bishop, or of a Bishops Chancellor.

Surfe, Super, cap. 32 H. 8, cap. 48. Seems to be an especial name used in the Cattle of Duer, for such Penalties and Forfeitures as are laid upon those that pay not their Duties or Rent for Calmelen at their days. Braddon hath it in a general fignification, lib. 5, tit. 5, cap. 1, num. 8, and Hilla, lib. 6, cap. 5, in primes.

Surepej, Superpexa, Isa French Word compounded of fur, upper and cor, core, tender. It signifies with us, that one that the Core or care of some great Perston's Land or Works, as the Surveyor General or the Kings Mannors, Crump. Jur. fol. 98. And in this fene it is taken, 33 H. 8, cap. 39, where there is a Court of Surveyors erected. And the Surveyors of the Wards and Lievires. But he is taken away with the Court of Wards and Lievires, by the Statute made Ano 12 Car. 2, cap. 24.

Surety of the King's Exchange, 9 H. 5, cap. 4. Was an Other wide name feen in their days to be changed into some other, for there is none fuch now, or else the Office now difused.

Surfurbo, From the French Surcher, 1. superfrey, Signifies the longer liver of two Joynt-Tenants. See Bro. tit. Joynt-tenants, or of any two joynted in the Right of any thing.

Surubin. See Goby-half-pence.

Surubin, Unam fac Machinamentum, quod mihi Suen, vides sivam nec, una machina lustro lunc, colgata, est tabula curis ius, contacta, interius eruit communis, protes in jejudicibus, qui quos mo¬re fuis ad munimentum fuffdensa penetrant fundamenta. Will. Malm. Hift. lib. 4. —Preparatur fecernent varium araturna machinarum. Alii Sues retractas, aliis Contus, aliis Sues, five quodam genus vel primi si¬mul vel tan exencion. Ricardi Regis Iter Hierof., cap. 55. Let the Etymologists consider, whether the large Tubes with two Ears, carried on Mens shoulders by a Pole or large fick, be not hence called Shee, and the ficks whereon they are carried Son-flang.

Suspefion or Suspenfio, Signifies a Temporal lop of a Man's Right, when he Seigniery, Rev., cyri. by reason of the Unity of posfeffion thereof, and of the Land out of which they fee are not in effe for a time, &c time dormant, but may be revived or awa¬ked, and fo differs from extinguishment, which dies for ever. Bros. tit. Extinction and Suspenfio, fol. 314. And Co. on Lib. 3, cap. 10, fol. 555. Sus¬penfio is also used sometimes by us, as it is in the Canon-Law pro minori Excommunication, Anno 24 H. 8, cap. 12. See Visc. string. juris.

Suspefio from the Latin suspence, 1. ducor suspin¬jus) and seems to be a fpring of Water paffing under the ground toward a Conduit or Gillern, 35 H. 8, cap. 10. And indeed the word is an abfolute French word; for Suspiral in that Tongue signifies fummation Concurs, this rush of a Cave or Dr. Sus.
Swan, Cygnus, that feedeth the Eggs of Swans out of their Nests, shall be imprisoned for a year and a day, and fined according to the King's pleasure; one
money to the King, and the other to the Owner of the Land where the Eggs were taken; and it was a Custom in ancient times, that he which hole a Swan in an open and common River, lawfully marked, the same Swan, (if it may be) or another Swan shall be hanged in a Boat by the beak. And which fbn be in recompence thereof, compelled to give the Owner as much Corn as may cover all the Swan, by putting and turning the Corn upon the head of the Swan, until the head of the Swan be covered with Corn. See Co. 7 Reg. Canus. Swans
Swanenden. See King's Swanenden.
Swanmotte also Swannemott, Swannemoton, Signifies a Court touching matters of the Forest, and held by the Mayor of the Forest thine in the year, before the Verderors as Judges. Ann. 3 H. 8. cap. 18. What things are inquirable in the same, you may read in Crump, for the.
It is as incident to a Forest, as a Court of Pec-Powder to a Fair. Nul
F. 108. Land Swan-mote or Catena tenacis, in Regno mino nifi ter in Anno, viz. in Principio quietem demum ante scilicet fund'd Michael, &c. circa fejus fundi Martini. &c. recto quietem demum ante, &c. fundum Johannis, Espfrici, &c. Charta de Foresta tam Regis Johanim, quam Hen. 3. cap. 9. See 4 Inf. fol. 289. This Word is compounded of the Saxon Parte, or Roelandman, and Genor. Consentis, et Mr. Lamb thinks in his Explanation of Saxon words, verb, Consentis, with whom agrees Manuor in his Forne Law, pag. 11. See Kenny's Glossary.
Swart-money. The Swart-Money is one pen-
ny halfpenny, it must be paid before the raising of the Sworn; the party must go that the Searl, and pay the Swart-Money, and then take the \[\text{Cros.} \] and then lay it in the bole: And when you have done, look well that your \[\text{Cros.} \] do not receive you: For if it be not paid, you give a great offendedness, &c. and a hurke-Bull. This exposition was found in an old M.S. containing the Laws due to the Gatehouse in Lundeveke, and other places of Warmheir, but supposed to be mistaken, to be of the same with Warth-money. See Ward-peace.
Swedge, is the Crop of Hay got in a Meadow called alle the Swedge in some parts of England, Co. On.
Lisl fol. 4.
Sweth, Sw. Swath, a Swathe, as in
Kens a Swath, in some Parts a Swath, i.e. a
W. Swether, a small Rem, or sum of Money, which, if paid, does excuse the Freeholders from the appearance at the Court Barons within the Honour of Clun in Shropshire.
Swethwells, Inter antiquis confectionibus Ab.
batii de Sanctis Edmundis—Abbat grangin per toum et velle, id est, xij. tavres, xxviij. metceri, & ad quinque normen datari quinque angros demerari ad
Sweterui &c. jam annas de Sweterui per annum in.
Bl. — Ex Cartular. S. Edmundi, MS. s. 322.
Swain, Cygnus, that feedeth the Eggs of Swans out of their Nests, shall be imprisoned for a year and a day, and fined according to the King's pleasure; one
money to the King, and the other to the Owner of the Land where the Eggs were taken; and it was a Custom in ancient times, that he which hole a Swan in an open and common River, lawfully marked, the same Swan, (if it may be) or another Swan shall be hanged in a Boat by the beak. And which fbn be in recompence thereof, compelled to give the Owner as much Corn as may cover all the Swan, by putting and turning the Corn upon the head of the Swan, until the head of the Swan be covered with Corn. See Co. 7 Reg. Canus. Swanenden. See King's Swanenden. Swanmotte also Swannemott, Swannemoton, Signifies a Court touching matters of the Forest, and held by the Mayor of the Forest thine in the year, before the Verderors as Judges. Ann. 3 H. 8. cap. 18. What things are inquirable in the same, you may read in Crump, for the.
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Lisl fol. 4.
Sweth, Sw. Swath, a Swathe, as in
Kens a Swath, in some Parts a Swath, i.e. a
Every Person convicted of any other Felony (save
Murder) and admitted to the benefit of his
Gravy, shall be married with a T. upon the brawn
of his left Thumb, Ann. 4. Rs. 7. cap. 13.

57. E. C. Tempore Regis Edwarii. These
initial Letters have this continual tone in the
Downing Registro, where the valuation of Monast.
sciences, what it was in the time of Edward the
Confessor, and what since the Conquest. As in Oxen.

— Maternam de Barocelles, T. R. E. sulas
quidem libras, modo fecundo.

57. Tabernamenta, A publick Inn, or House
of Entertainment. Memorum quod die Maris proine
ante Felleum Sandi Gregoriis Anno Regni Regis Edwarii
Vol. Regis Edwarii secundo. Magillus Gilbertus de
Srave Archiescas, Om. recepit dimidio marcam pro
presumtione Ika in eijusdem diocesis—cum
quinam die Maris jacet in tabernaculo diti loci. Con-

57. Tabard, Tabarder. The Batchelor Scholars on
the Tabard Green, or at Lincolns Inn, are called
Tabarders, or Tabarders, of which name there is a lit-
tle Differtation by Thomas Barlow, S. T. P. Provost of
the said College, and afterwards Bishop of Lincolns,
which, among other Letters and little Tracts, is now
in the hands of the Reverend Mr. Ofley, Rectors of
Middleton. Com. Oxon. and Prebendary of Lincoln,
late Chaplain to the said Bishop. Out of which Di-
forcement, I shall tranfcribe somewhat for the instruc-
tion, or at least diversion of the Reader.

That our Scholars were called Tabarders (so we now
pronounce the name) from a kind of Gown they wore,
I make no question. And that Gown was then called
a Tabard or Tabarre, or Tabarder. For, 1. Herfagen
tells us, Tabart anciently signified a skin Gown that
reach'd no farther than the mid Leg, and that it re-
mains for the name of a Gown in Germany, and in
the Netherlands. And in England, it is now the name
only of an heraldic Gown, called Edward Balron, Ele-
ment of Armories, p. 67.) Speaking of the Monu-
ment of Edward the Black Prince at Canterbury, tells
us, That there he hath in his quilled Coat Armor with
half tabard, and tabard tabard, and in his Glovairy,
at the end of his Book, explains the word as Perigean
doch. 3. In Spanish I meet with Tabardo, which is
rendered by Mosse in his Spanish Dictionary, a Kind
of garment like a Court; the word he takes not to be
a pure Spanish word, but an Arabic or Moorish word.
4. In French we know that Tabare signifies the same,
and is rendered by Citrage a long riding Cloak or
Garmant. So that the Spanish Tabardo, and the
French Tabard, and the Teutonic and Saxoon Tabard
or Tabard, signify all the same thing, a kind of Gar-
ment, &c.

57. Tac. Tab. Thobletus, Chalhambus in Busbury
devo quadam conbinaavice velut. Tal & Tell, &
Tell, & Tell et Tell, & Thoblet et Tell, & Tell et Tell,
& Tell, & Tell. folat. Thobletus, & Tell, & Tell et Tellet Tell,
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& Tell, & Tell, & Tell et Tell, & Tell, & Tell, & Tell et Tell,
Tallage was a kind of head-tax or general tax imposed by the Crown on all lands and tenements, and was often collected by the Clerk of the Pipe or by the Sheriff. The proceeds of tallage were used to support the royal household and the royal courts. The word "tallage" comes from the Old French word "tallier," which means "to measure."
thus, Quant aeterna person sieris de officia Casella, Man-
ner, Totes, or Te mm a.t., et nemnon de Taa-
uny, que dognus mene les Casella, Sac. dian decen-
der de de tempus de memorie ne curit un s de defen-
der, Seniori & Dignifium viro Sanguini & cognos-
minis, de tel person iiber mirare jeies qu que le file
ut les de tel person sieris mirare Jeies de touto temp
avoit dit, ne furent irrepresentables de telles terres en
remetans, ou de aifan parte de eux. The Name seems
to be derived from Tunnaci, See Sir James Waret's An-
notatorhis Hilariam, pag. 28.

"Tarrant, To Dris or Tan Leather. Prius de
Tyrrhyn habet commnibus suis Mercatorum con-
urnum recensum per patriam, qui cam ea compararvaetipus, audit
Plenum tammare faciunt qu inde naves vel batata apud

"Tappanarius, A teller of Tappe, an Uphol-
sterer - De quolibet tapenario per tenum tempus ferius

"Tarranton, The word is mentioned in the
Reg. 4 Hen. 8. cap. 6. and seems to denote some kind
of fine fluff or rift. Tappa, See Bofhcop.

"Tappis. Boffcop, The lift is the weight of Bar-
Straw, Gloth, &c., wherein Goods are packed. The
other is a consideration allowed in the weight for
waff, in emptying and re-selling the Goods. See the
Book of Rates.

"Tappin, is a kind of hard Bur used by Glaziers
and Clothworkers, in dressing of Cloth, anno E. 4.
cap. 1.

"Taffum, A Mow or Heap from the French Thief-
to pile up. Cumm boge fully, fait Robertus Hadham ad
venend, blads alla honex tertiarum Abbatismorum alt-
engematrum, qui ceet et cognos, quae vendunti blada
Priors de Ticeforth in garbis in duos ussins existim.
pro ro h. cbi. Hill. 24 Ed. 2. Corn Bogs, Rot. 14.

"Tafis, In Nysell, and Saffix, the Lord of
each Manor had the Privilege of having their Te-
men Pleeks of Sheep brought at Night upon their
own Demise ground, there to be loaded for the
benefit of their Fuge, which liberty also improving
their Land is called Talfis. Vid. Speilmann Icelidian.

"Tax, Tmax, may be fetched from the Greek taxis,
Oihs, because it was a thing done orderly and moder-
nately. It was such a Tribute as being certainly ra-
ed upon every Town, every Parish, or every Parish
but now without content in Parliament, which was
first granted by Edward the First, in the Tweny
fifth year of his Regne, cap. 5. It differs from a Sub-
sidy in this, that is, as it is set down
in the Exchequer Book, and levied ingenerall of
every Town, an not particularly of every Dam. It is
also called a Dafiftice, Ann. 1 Hen. 7. for. 1 cap. 20.
See Gilds, Tafins, and Payment. and also Latham Brit. pag. 739.

"Taranta Proatomismus, An Impiedad laid upon Corn.
Dum taxarum contrassus, A Taker, Ttiratrix ad
rastum, A Thrallher in the Bar, who works by the
great, or by the meane, not by the day. - Ern
in illos Dominici Legio tributum ad rurum. quar-
tum summum sit pater per tollam in corona, episcopi pro

"Taranta Helmaticus, The valuation of Ec-
detical Benefices de Thrtam, every Bord in Eng-
lend, on occasion of the Pope's granting to the King
the tenth of all Spirituals for three years. Which
Taxation was made by Walter Bishop of Armagh, ef-
legated by the Pope to this Office in 38 Hen. 3.
and obtained till the 15th of Edw. 1. when a new taxa-
tion advancing the value, was made by the Bishops
of Windfisher and Lincnon.

"Taxes, Two Officers year is chosen in Cambridge,
to see the due Dage of all Weights and Measurres
The Name took beginning from taxing or rating the
Rents of Heulfes, which was anciently the Duty of
their Office.

"Tax, In a kind of portable Liquor lately used in
Tars, Terns, Quant cap., and Straw, Cloths, wherein

"The children, Goods and Churches in his Court. Theme
of qua habesistis tam generosius velforum
sum currum folis quod est alius adsumme conseruatem, su-
ce quod in victus quas superit non tommum qu
nunim die in aliqua Civitate vel villa privilegia, ita
dum in quern communicam & libertatem transfere-
It autem jurisdicionem habeat iniqui caput

darium cap. 3. de natura vel fieris dicuntur habe, &c.
Spelman in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 21.

"Taxe and Thame, or Tem and Thane, Sig-
ifies a Royality granted by the King's Charther to the
Lord of a Manor, for the having, restraining and
Judging Bondmen, Neifes, and Villians, with their
Children, Goods and Churches in his Court. Theme
of qua habesistis tam generalismus in omnium velforum
sumcurrum solis quod est alius adsumme conseruatem, su-
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nunim die in aliqua Civitate vel villa privilegia, ita
dum in quern communicam & libertatem transferi-
It autem jurisdicionem habeat iniqui caput

darium cap. 3. de natura vel fieris dicuntur habe, &c.
Spelman in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 21.

"Taxida, In a kind of hard Bur used by Glaziers
and Clothworkers, in dressing of Cloth, anno E. 4.
cap. 1.

"Taffum, A Mow or Heap from the French Thief-
to pile up. Cumm boge fully, sais Robertus Hadham ad
venend, blads alla honex tertiarum Abbatismorum alt-
engematrum, qui ceet et cognos, quae vendunti blada
Priors de Ticeforth in garbis in duos ussins existim.
pro ro h. cbi. Hill. 24 Ed. 2. Corn Bogs, Rot. 14.

"Tax, Tmax, may be fetched from the Greek taxis,
Oihs, because it was a thing done orderly and moder-
nately. It was such a Tribute as being certainly ra-
ed upon every Town, every Parish, or every Parish
but now without content in Parliament, which was
first granted by Edward the First, in the Tweny
fifth year of his Regne, cap. 5. It differs from a Sub-
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pro ro h. cbi. Hill. 24 Ed. 2. Corn Bogs, Rot. 14.
TE

TEMPESTATIUS, Anglice dennis folius quod ab antiquis nominatur Te¬
mentale. Hic venit. Hid. 4, 4. 15.

Templars and Knights of the Temple Templarius, was a Religious Order of Knighthood, instituted a-
round the year 1129, and so called, because they dwelt in a part of the Building belonging to the Tem-
ple of Jerusalem, and not far from the Sepulture of our Lord. They have with few exceptions kept their Temple
Days till they were suppressed. See Knights of the Temple.

Templarii of Bilbou, Temporalia Episcopii, de Rebus Sane,
bus, et Tenehenis, et Layereis, as have been laid to Bilbou Eccles, by Kings,
and other great Personages of this Land, from time to time, as they are Barons, and Lords of the Parlia-
ment. See Temporiales of Bilbou. 33 From the 21 Ed. 1. to the time of Reform, a custom did exist,
that when Bishops received from the King their Temporalities, they did by a solemn form in writing
remove all right to the said Temporalities by virtue of any Papal Provision, and acknowledged the
receipt of them only to the King's Service, This practice began on the occasion of a Bull of Pope
Gregory VIII. which conferred the See of Worcester upon William de Gainsborough, and committed to him Ad-
ministration of Temporalities, of Temporalis Episcopii 

158. and by which clause the King obliged him to reconnoit the
and ordered a like renunciation to be al-
ways observed. See Tempestatius, Tenehcus, Avey or Trial. Tem-
poralia juratis, temp. 1. &n. 41

Templars of Englishman, who Tempus pinguebat his computator inter feliam beati Petri ad Temporalis et Exaltationem Sante Croce, & tempus firmatums inter seliam sancti Martini et Exaltationem Beata Maria. The first is the Seazon of the 

200. Buck, the latter of Jerusalem, and

Temporaries, they did observe.

Tentatio, Enfee, &c. of the	

See Britton, lib. 2. cap. 9. Tenants in common, that have equal Right in Lands and Ten-
ements, by virtue of one Title, Lib. 2. cap. 3. 5.

Tenants, Ar Houses of Habitation, or places to be lived in, held under tenant, See 23 Bt. cap. 4.

The word in Law is Tenants, Tenures, Tenements, and is used adjectively, signifies

"the same which in English is "but in a legal sense, it "denotes as much as is carefully to offer, or circums-
"cribedly makes a performance to that thing belonging to us. As to tender Rent, is to offer it at the
time and place where and when it ought to be paid. To tender his Law of Summons, Kitchin, lib. 157. It
is to offer himself ready to make his Law, whereby to prove that he was not haimmoned. See Laws. See Make.

Tentamen Legatis, is a Write that lies to Lon-
don, or any other Corporation, (where the Cufion is, That Men may deme Tempenis as well as Goods
and Charters by their left Will,) for the hearing any controversy touching the same, and for rectifying the
wrong, Reg. Orig. fol. 244.

Tenet or Tenant, Tenen, From the Latin Tenere, to hold. Signifies one that holds or possesses Lands or Te-

12. nements by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will. The word in Law is used with
divers additions, as Tenants in Dower, which is the
date pothecies Land by virtue of her Dower, Kitchin, lib. 150. Tenent per Statutum hemorrh, that holds
Land by virtue of a Statute forfeited to him, Ibid. fol. 172. Tenant in Frank-marriage, ibid. fol. 158. He
date holds Lands or Tenements by virtue of a Gift

therein, and is called a Gift tenants, or Tenants by Grant, and his

His Wife, Tenent by the Quarter, ibid. fol. 159. That

holds for his Life, by reason of a Child begotten by him

of his Wife, being an Inheritors, and born alive.

Tenancy by Grant, that holds by virtue of the

chateaus, or by the Lease, and is called an Ejectment Tenant

in Mortgage, that holds by means of a Mortgage. Tenant by the Verge in ancient

Demece (Id. fol. 81.) is he that is admitted by the

Rod in the Court of ancient Demece. Tenant by

of Court-Ball, It is one adrift on a Tenant of any

Lands, Sec. within a Mannon, which time out

of mind have been demeasible, according to the

Custum of the Mannon, Wb. Symbol. part 1. lib. 2. fol. 655. Tenant by Charter, is he that holds by Peacemint

in Writing, or other Deed, Kitchin, lib. 57. There

was also Tenant by Knight-service, Tenant in Burgage, Tenant in Stage, Tenant in Frank-fait, Tenant in Vil-

lage. So is there Tenant in Fee-simple, Kitchin, fol.

150. Tenant in Fee tail, ibid. fol. 153. Tenant at the

wild of the Lord, according to the Custum of the Men-

tenur, ibid. fol. 132. Tenant at Will by the Common

Law, ibid. Tenant upon Sufferance, Bid. Ten-

ant of Eajlates of Inheritance, Stamf. Précog. fol. 5. Ten-

ant in Chief, that holds of the King in right of

his Crown, F. B. B. fol. 5. Tenant of the King, Be-

he that holds of the Perion of the King, ibid. or at some

Honour, Bid. Very Tenant, that holds immediately

of his Lord, Kitchin, fol. 53. For if there be Lord,

Wife and Tenant, the Tenant is very Tenant of the

Meine, but not to the Lord above: Tenant Peravale.

See Perek, Pl. Cor. 197. and F. N. B. fol. 135.

See Day's Com. fol. 25. num. 156. So there are also

Yeast-tenant, that have equal Right in Lands and Te-

nements, by virtue of one Title, Lib. 2. cap. 3. 5.

Tenants in common, that have equal Right, but hold by
titles, Lib. 2. cap. 4. Particular tenant, Stamf.

Précog. fol. 19. that holds only for this term. See

Ck in Sir Will. Feltbam's Case, lib. 1. fol. 12, called

Term for life or Years, See Powell's Catrid's Case, fol.

23. Sole tenant, Kitchin, fol. 134. He that hath no

other condition joined. Several Tenants is opposite to

Yeast-tenant, or Tenants in Common. Tenant of Pra-

tica, Is he against whom the Write Praecept is to be


Tenent in Demises, 13. E. I. cap. 9. 52 H. 8. cap. 37. Is he that holds the Demesnca of a Mannor for a

Rent without Service. Tenant on Service, 26 Ed. 1.

Har. 1. Is he that holds by Service. Vide Britton,

cap. 75, in principlus &c. cap. 96. Car Astley, &c. Ten-

ants by Execution, 25 H. 8. cap. 5. that holds Land by vir-

tue of the Prince's Right, or upon any Scanie, Reconni-

sance, &c. with divers others.

Tenanted, A Saxoun word signifying Denemans, Ca-
pardel Principes, decents Leg. Edw. Cont. cap. 29. Sta-

tuam Juslitarum super quoque demum stipularum, qua

Decemans populos appellat, Anglorum ei ciennihtyoydo-
ddi. See Frank-fait,

Tenement, Tenementum, Signifies most properly a

Houe or Home-fall; but more largely either for a

Houe or Land the Man holds of another, and

joined with the Adjective Frank, it contains Lands,

Houses, and Offices, wherein we have Easte or
cerm of life or in Fee: And in this sense, Kitchin, fol. 41.

makes Frank-tenentem and hase Elyate opposes to
each other. In the same forn Britton uses it, cap. 27.
as also Brolton doth the Libure liberum tenementum,

lib. 1. cap. 5 & 6.

Tenementary Land, The Saxoun Tames which po-

sessed a Bodyland, or Hereditary free Elyate, divided

them into two parts, Island and Outland. The Island

was the Demains which the Lord kept in his own

hands. The Outland was granted out to Tenants un-
der Arbitrary Rents and Services, and therefore called

Tenementary Tenement, the Island Tenent, the Land Tenent, or the Tenany. See Spelman of Fees, cap. 6, 7.

Cennius in affinis non omnandis, &c. Is a Writ that heth for him to whom a Diffier hath a handed the Land, wherein he diffiered another, that he be not modelled for the Damages awarded, if the Diffieror have wherewithal to make them himself. Reg. Origi. 214.


The terms of these presents, Tenor prodictum, Is the manner contained therein, or rather the true intent and meaning thereof, as to such a thing according to the tenet of a writing, is to do the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Tenants. To, ten to ten of hedge in—Lewis Abbatit Convuxi de Rading includes, suffix, & tenure praditione pratum quibusque, modo mellum ulterius. —Cartular. Rodings, MS. 102.

Tenure, is that right which the land is in the condition of the land, whereby the Record of an Indictment and the Proceeds thereof is called out of another Court into the Chancery, Reg. Origi. fol. 189.

Tennis, Tennis. Are that yearly Portion or Tribe which all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King, for through the Bishop of Rome does originally pretend Right to this Revenue, by the example of the High Priest among the Jews, who had Tents from the Levites, num. cap. 8. Horesim in Execl. Yet we read in our Chronicles, That these were often granted to the King by the Pope upon divers occasions. Sometimes for one year, sometimes for more, till by the Stat. 25 H. 2. cap. 2. they were annexed perpetually to the Crown. See Dimes. It signifies a Tax also levied of the Temporality, 4 Infip. fol. 34. 35. Firth Fruits, and Tents were went on occasion, and generally by Custom claimed, as an Acknowledgment to the Sea of Rome. The Tents of all Ecclesiastical Benefits in England were first allowed by Pope Innocent IV. to K. Hen. 3. An. 1253. for three years; which occasioned the Nowth Taxation An. 1254. This prov'd a great encouragement to the Clergy, and was from many more grievous. For when the Pope had again granted the Tents to the King for three years, for a compen- sation of what they fell short of the expected va- lue, the King in the 54th year of his Reign, An. 1259, made the Clergy pay within those three the Tents of three years. And again, Anno 1288 18 Ed. 1. when Pope Nicolas iv. granted this favour to the Crown for five years, toward an Expedition to the Holy Land; that, they might be then collected to the full value, a new taxation by the King's Precept was begun An. 1288, and finished An. 1291. 20 Ed. 1. by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester. For a par- ticular Account whereof, see Mr. Kennett's Farth Antiquit. p. 179.

Tent, A freethor, uyeor, or prover, which Dye- ers and Clothiers use, An. 1 R. 5. cap. 8. but prohi- bited by 39 Eliz. cap. 20. See Tenure, That title is properly derived from the Latin tenor, to hold, and accordingly in the Grand Cantuaries of Normandy, cap. 28. It is thus defined, Tenure is the manner whereby Tenements are holden of their Lords; what may make a Tenure, and what not, see Perkins on Rentall, cap. 70. And in that chapter you shall find the most of those tenures

rected that be now usuall in England. See Cresp. Jur. fol. 200. New Book of Entries, verb. Tenure. Mr. Fashby's Book continued, Tenure. In Scotl. and the Stat. 12 Car. 2. cap. 22. In Scotland there be four manner of tenures, the first is pura Eleemosyna, proper to spiritual Men, paying nothing for it but devota Animaupus suffragia. The second, they call for Few terms, which hold of the Bishop, Church, Barons, or others, paying a certain Duty called Fenda forma. The third, is a hold in Blench, as they term it, by payment of a Penny, a Rofe, or such like thing, as it is demand in the name of Blench, id est, annua aliae fenda. The fourth is by Service of Ward and Relief, where the Heir being major, is in the custody of his Lord, Ec. Sine de verborum Signis, &c. &c. &c.

Terretum, —Meditatum et Petri de Riccallis, quod habere factus Pratium minium de Notingom quinque tercia in forfella de Shirewode ad fladu jus za cienda de domo Regni. Class. 25 H. 2. m. 3.

Temes, Tenants, Commonly signifies the bounds and limitation of time, as a Lease for term of Life or Years, Brith. Lib. 2. cap. 6. num. 4. But more notably it is used for that time wherein the Tribunals, or Pla¬ ces for Judgment are open to all that think it fit to complain of wrong or seek their own by due course of Law or Admonition, the left time of the year is called by due cour¬ se, Of these Terms there be four in every year, du¬ ring which time Masters of Juflice are dispacth'd. One is called Hilary Term, Termiuus Sandti Hilaritt, which begins the 23d of January, or if that be Sun¬ day, then the next day after, and endeth the 13th of February following. The second, is Terminus Pachta, Efter-Term, which begins the Wednesday fortnight after Easter-Day, and ends the Monday next after Ass¬ cension day. The third is, Terminus Trinitatis, Trinity¬ Term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after. The fourth is, Michalman Term, Termiuus Sanci Michaeii, which anciently begun the Ninth of Gibber, but by the Sa¬ cute made 17 Car. 1. cap. 6. reduced to the twenty third of October, unless it be Sunday, and then to the day after, and ends the 28th of November following. Termini quid nos dictator certa unii province agenda liuis delignata. See Specim. De origine & causis terminorum forestum.

Termincrn centennales, Rent Terms or Times, the four Quarterly Feasts upon which Rent was usually paid, —Ex Johannes filius Magistri Ede de Sanilo Edmundo —conessi Johannis Abatti de S.Ed- mundo egipti folatia a quippe redditus —ad terminos centennales —Ex Cartulat. S. Edmondii MS. f. 326. Tenure may be the Globe-land, or Land belonging to the Church, and so called. Tenor, Tenus ex termino, Is he that holds for term of Years or Life, Kitchin, fol. 151. Littleton, fol. 123.

Tetram, Is to be observ'd, that in all the Surveys of Tenure in Domesday Register, the word Terra is always taken for Arable Land, and always for differenced from the Sybus, Pratium, &c. See Ken¬ nett's Book of Tenures, p. 55.

Terra Libitafata, Land held by the Tenure of pay¬ ing a Gillflower, MS.

Terra Domannuum, In the beginning of Hen. 3. such Land in England as had been lately held by some noble Norman, who by adhering to the French King, or Dauphin, had forfeited his Estate in this Kingdom, which by this means became an Estchease to the Crown, was call'd Terra Normannnum, and re¬ furred, or otherwise disposed at the King's pleasure. See Oxford. Boldm. fol. 173. And in that chapter you shall find the most of those tenures

Terra extendenda, is a Write directed to the Es¬
chector, for willing to inquire and find out the true
value, yearly of any Land or Estate. John 15, is
nothing, says the Author, in the year 1372, the
yearly value of that Estate, was £40 6s. 8d.

Terra fabulosa, Gravelly or sandy Ground: Ed¬
ates, 1372, or yearly value of 4 ac. 2 per. 1372, for
the Estate, as is directed in the Sees, and the
quantity of the Estate, will be proved by a
Conveyance or Title Deed, the Author says, should be
accepted and delivered for the Estate, as is directed.

Terra cuta, or tilled, as is mentioned in the
Catalogue, of Westminster Abbey, or the Manor of
the Abbey, for the Estate, as is directed in the Sees,
and the quantity, will be proved by a Conveyance or
Title Deed, as is directed in the Sees.

Terra terrae communicat, or tilled, and
manured, as is mentioned in the Catalogue, for the
quantity of the Estate, will be proved by a Con¬
voyance or Title Deed, as is directed in the Sees.

Terra, or the land, or the land, or the land,
which is mentioned in the Catalogue, for the quantity
of the Estate, will be proved by a Conveyance or
Title Deed, as is directed in the Sees.

Terra terrae communicat, or tilled, and
manured, as is mentioned in the Catalogue, for the
quantity of the Estate, will be proved by a Con¬
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manured, as is mentioned in the Catalogue, for the
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voyance or Title Deed, as is directed in the Sees.
of a certain part of the King's Land or Property, whereas the Ruler or Governor was called Thane, Diamant Regio. 

Thus, Thane or Thani, signifies the King. Sometimes a Nobleman, sometimes a Free-man, somtimes a Magistrate, but more properly an Officer or Ministrer of the King, Lathan, in his exposition of Saxonic words, verb, Thanes. And Stee de cymb. Signifi, Faith, That is a name of Dignity, equal with the Son of an Earl. This Appellation was in use among us after the Norman Conquest, as appears by Domesday, and by a certain Writ of William the First, Williams Rex subvenit Regis Episcopum, & Stephvnam, & Britani, &c.

The Thane was so called from Fenian, Service; and in Latin Minifter & Ministrando. So that a Thane at first (in like manner as an Earl) was not properly a Title of Dignity, but of Service. But according to the degrees of Service, some of greater estimation, some of less: So that all the King in places of Eminency, either in Court or Commonwealth, were called Thani Majores and Thani Regis. Those that served under them as they did under the King, were called Thani minori, or the lesser Thanes. Vid. Spelman of Ffends, cap. 7.

Thane Lands, Such Lands as were granted by Charters of the Saxon Kings to their Thanes with all Immunities, except the threefold necessity of Expiration, Repair of their Dwelling, and Maintaining of Bridges.

Thafta, Taffor, Toloy up Bay or Corn into a Tafe, Toof, Stack, Rick, or Mow. Lat. Taffus, Taffus, Taffor. Six. Tol.—Henzbes de Hedonigii qui cadavum non habaturum, necesse est fascis faciis ad iidulum famun, levandum & thaffandum. Qui carerat non haberrint ad thaffandum bladum—Pro vitullis emptos pro falvibus taurorum Pferis 12.—Varche Antiquit. p. 557.

The Saxons called them by the names of their Saxon Lands, called Thanes, or Tenants, the Bondmen among our Saxons were called Thanes and Efares, who were not countenanced Members of the Commonwealth, but parcels of their Masters Goods and Substance. Spelman of Ffends, cap. 4.

Theft, Fortun, Is an unlawful felonyous taking away of another man's moveable and personal Goods against the Owner's will, with an intent to steal them, and this is divided into Theft simply so called, and Felis theft, whereof the one is of Goods above the value of twelve pence, and is Felony: The other under that value and is not Felony, but called Petit Larceny. See Larceny and Felony, Theft from the Person, or in the Preseince of the Owner, is properly called Robbery, With Symbol. 2. tit. Indemnities, feet. 24. 39. 60.

Thisbede, May be derived from the Saxon Thiep, f. furfus, reverting a word, and signifies properly the receiving of Goods from a Thief, to favor and maintain him. Est quanta homo prifin Chatell de Las deus by favore & mantenere & nym autem, 32. H. Aug. pag. 2. And the punishment thereof is Ban- don and Impertinent, and not lost of Life and Mem- ber, Stanif. Pt. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 43, and the Mores of Offices, lib. cap. Des Perches criminales au lieu le Reg. Antque decedavit pretium quod fuer bei exhibito a dispensa vitis, indicaver de illa dictione qui fortunat a latrume suo fpeter, fecutos si fecundo gratia, quo fento be prada ut alias tales intellegendum eft. In privilegioarchetarchifl Thosbede concedit, intelligi- tur altera esem codicis puncta fine consideratione Curte Domini Regis, de partibus Walleis, de 12. 1. E. hoc eft, cumda puncta fine consideratione Curte Domini Regis, Spelum. and see 3 Ind. fol. 134.

Theuton, or Westoxpoff written quiete de Thoits, Thoitis, Thoits, Thitos, Westoxpoff, Thoits, Thoits, Thitos, Westoxpoff, was the name of any City or Squire of any Town, that have a Charter or Prescription to free them from Tolf, against the Officers of any Town or Marker, who would confstrain them to pay Tolf to their
their Merchandise contrary to their said Grant or Pro
feriction, f. f. E. fol. 226.

3 Theolomannus, The Toll-Man or Officer who re
ceived the Toll. — Proponebant quid in statuta
damnatarum de omnibus fundis Abbatii habere debent, &
incendiastratys, fecit hoc non pigfunt ex seque curta
raurum cum Abbatii efi at iis tenebantur in ma
bus lib. II. Hic Hanciam, de prelib quorum Bullion Receipt
responderint in actuas Tuliflurationum, Chantuar.
Blaff. Glafon. MS. f. 4.45.

Juper facabellum &c. in omnibus thingis omnibin libera tenentibus, qui

panis (y; de Bulbrum & Regifter prefervet in that place
in e. e. Detablatae in curia Domii mei
now of Levechenor & faurarium, the Treasu
now of the King's Demifne in

Thefaurium, the Treasury.

The three third night ambinate, Trium millium Hifos : By the Laws of St. Edward, (cap. De Hiftepflor.) if
any Guelfy a third night in an Inn, he was accounted a
Domelick, and his pilf was answerable for what

Offence he should commit. Guelfian night untruth.

The three third night ambinate, that

is, the third night a Stranger, the second night a Guelf, the third night a Domelick, Blaff. lib. 3. tab. 2.
cap. 10. num. 2. Writs of Privy Seal for Anglia.

At uriam quid quod exterius monetarum in Burgo præ
der ultra tres dies inueniendum fuerint de longe con-
eius occifurae & eamdem Hec. Ex ceum dum munus pretiosum
feceunt MS. Codex de L. Status. & Confeiud. libri

Dithpendy, Damnarii tertia illa eparsa multorum
Forefum, innumeraurum quæ in Comitatu demum defceder

31. Rex habet in solida & Conval. comitatm 50
qui tertia habetur damnarii de furfisduo, 40. ec. &
was ancienly so fixe, and appropriate to an Exchequer,
as the Earl's of Oxford, in the Reign of king H.,

the Second, passed by the Grant of Tertium damnation

comitatum Oxon. a. fit inde Comes. Of which see
Selden's Titles of Honor.

Tithes, Fifth with broken Bellies, 22 f. 4. cap. 2.
which by the said Statute are noto be mixt or pucek

with Telle-fy.

Tith, Tithonum eft libera emendii & vendendi in
Prior habeo in mercato pro leane quandum mandatum de
Blusa Vendit & quotidianum certum de animalibus & cete
ris siff is vendit, Leg. Priuam. Collectors. See Tith.

Throughout Toll. At a place called Rough in Toth
boure; in times past the Earl of Richmond had a Co
toller, and a certain Buffon called Throughout Toll, says
Camden. See Toll.

Jhef of Join, in which parts of England consist of

twenty four Shieves, or four Shocks, fix Shenees to
every Shock, 2 H. 6. cap. 2. yet in some Counties
they reckon but twelve Shieves to the farm: As in
the miner concerning the Burgefies of Derby.

Hi aestem ad fufit fimul feriul Regius
Auctorem trahere ambine, Doublay-Mook, de Busenglum
Derby, See Petercorn.

Thunfa, from the Saxa Thunfa, which signi
fies three, was an old piece of Money of three fhill
nings, according to Lambert, or rather, (as Selden
thinks) the third part of a Shilling, Tithes of Hwns, fol. 609. See We DIG.

Of it was certainly but a

Great, or the third part of a Shilling. Thomsie being a
contradiction of the L. Tremfie, and was a German
name of coal or iron. As thus express'd, fol. 7.

2. Saif auenes eto quarta pars tremfie, ili e

denarius unus. Tremfie efft tertia pars juliis, &c

denarii quattuor. 

Treiuh
Thirthing, Thirthing, In the Statute of Nort, signifies a Court which consists of three or four Hundred, Cap. 2, Inf. 51, 92.

& relating. The third part of a County, or three or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes, were called a Thirthing or Thirthing, such font of Portions are the Laths in Kent, the Rapes in Suff, and the Ridings in Yorkshire and that those who govern'd these Thirthings, were thereupon called Thirthing-Rees, before whom were brought all Causes that could not be determined in the Wapentakes, or Hundreds. See Sylmam of the ancient Government of England, p. 52.

Thirteenth. See Silk-thirteenth.

Thirteenth, Edwardus, & Consessimus etiam quod Vicesimo miller et burdanum actu quin que tempore fuerit in dito comitatu, de caper a facer facer executione pro delinis recuperatis & recognitos in Comitatet vel Soccario Civiliter at in latere Justiticiarum, quin que tempore fuerit, aliquo aequo pro exercendo causanda, litter existiam pravitatis, temporibus sumit fit, proptert quod: habet 26 communitat, (Seville Cefiramia) quo fail aliqua in curia sicut usurpata fuerit, per certumque je defendere poffit, quia ha desidera est certamente (Communia, etiam postema, & damna) a domicilia popolatissimo: Volumas etiam de concursu & requisitione dicta communitatem, Ordinam & praisium quod dila de fessa per certumque de cetero non adductum fel annuare, Bull. Cap. 111. Cap. 2. Anno 51. 32. Rich. 2. cap. 11. et fride in. 27. The word seems properly thirteenth, or thirty-third, which in some old Writings is taken for the Custom of giving Entertainment, or paying Procession-Money, to the Sheriff for three Nights.

Tithen, Are certain Officers that belong to the Custom-house, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Custom of the Freight be paid; and they are so called, because they go aboard the Ships at their arrival in the mouth of the Thames, and come up with the Tide.

Tire. See Tire.

Tith or Trage. A Close or Enclofure, a Croft; which word Tith is still used in Kent, in the same Sense. And in an old Charter of the Church of Canterbury, we find this Caus—Manororum quod, quod et Aquilinarum partis Dordonii et clausi quam Argilli et castellum quae pertinent ad pradadium manifestationem, &c.

Tilten of Sitten, is mentioned Anno 1 H. 8. cap. 4, but not now practiced.


Timberbridge, Servitium genui, quod Vassallos obligavit materiam in litum de sive, uti preferratione, ad Dominii ius dominium desse, Gloth. in loc. Script.

Tentman or Tintman, Was of old a petty Officer in the Kings, who had the Night's Care of Vert and Venison, and other Service Employments. Conforit, Forca Casi Rege, cap. 4.

Tentermen, Thole Filtermen who defoyed the young Fry on the River Thames, by Net and unlawful Appliances, such as Bowers and Nets, and other Appliances, to the4007 of London. Of which see Sow's Survey of London, p. 18.

Tin Penny, A customary Tribute paid to the Thirthing, or to the Sheriff, for the trouble and charge of his Office. The laborious Du Prinse is apparently mistaken, when in allusion to the first Syllable, he renders ira Tax of Acknowledgment paid for Tin Mines, or the liberty of digging Tin. Whereas he bears no such fancied relation; but Tis is only a contrivance of Ten, and means only the number Ten. E. Henry I, granted to the Abbey of Reading,—Du teuncetua quinta finis de tributis & libitium, & recensiment & tinctum. Charter. Albis, Reading, Anno 5. i. where the recensiment dignified the Money paid the Sheriff by the several Turnings, and tinctum was the Money paid the Thirthing-man by the several Fringings or Divisions of his Deanny or District.

Tis tertum, Truce, Freshwater and Thorns for remitting and Hedging, which fort of Underroning cut at length, and not fashioned up, is still in Kent called Term,—Er prudnum firmarium hibitit incessum & sicionem extra fossam Serius ad conscius ad Jus & sicionem term & sicionem frigidos Car. 21. H. 5.

Tisstaff, is one of the Warden of the Fleet's Men, that attends the Kings Courts with a pained Staff, for the taking such into Custody as are committed by the Court, and to attend such Prisoners as go at large by Licence: These are otherwise called Rattins, Anno 5 Rich. 2. cap. 12. and 5 Flu. cap. 23. They also are called Tis-staves, that attend the Judges with a kind of Rod tip with silver, and take into their charge all Prisoners either committed or turned over at the Judge's Chamber.

Tithes, Decima, Are the tenth part of all Fruits, Prebends, Benefices and Mote, which are due to God, and consequently to his Church's Ministers for their Maintenance and Support. 27. Rich. 2. Tithes, are in the Computed forty parts to the Ninth, in Constitutions de done. And it was of late times Resolved, &c.


Quad decima sunt tres jussi Frutis, quod sanitatem, quod debetur ex opere jussi, ut, Rectores, jussi, Regis, Negotianti, &c. quadrennium quod praeveniit ex praduem, 1. ex fruibus praebitarum, ut blada, vitam, frumentum, linum, cebanum, &c. ex fruibus fructum, &c. ut in Capitulum arborum, ut Poni, Pruni, Prunium, Cerasta ex fruibus fructum, &c. ex fruibus fructum, &c. &c. ex frutibus fructum, &c. ex frutibus fructum, &c. ex frutibus fructum, &c. ex frutibus fructum, &c. ex frutibus fructum, &c. ex frutibus fructum. vid. &c. etiam, &c. &c. &c.
TI

TO

peaceable Behaviour of each other. Of these Com-
panies, there was one chief or principal Perfon, who,
from his Office was called Governor, and on this
day in some places Tithing-man, but is indeed a Con-
table, for the old way of Tithing is long since left off.
It is also ufed for a Court, Magna Charta, cap. 25.

Mount-
cap. 10. and 25. cap. 4. See Olive Pledge, Frank-pledge, Decorator, and Tithing.

Tithing-attain. In the Saxon times, for the
better conservation of Peace, and the more safe ad-
ministration of Justice, every Hundred was divided
into ten Diftricts or Tithings, each Tithing made up
of ten Families, and within in such Tithing— Statutam justitiariorum
for quos, decem virorum, quos Decanos pultam ap-
plerant, Anglico verbo, Terminis, i.e. caput de decem.

Which Tithing-Men, or Civil-Deans, were rovouminim and
determine all other Causes between
Lords and Neighbours, but to refer all greater matters in the
Superior Courts, which had a Jurisdiction over the
whole Hundred. See Kenna's Antiqu. p. 643.

This Officer was sometime called Tithing-man—
Censoris Abbas pro fse & succefforibus suis quid catallis,
veloum justitiariorum vel justitiam ecclesiastica
qve seificet. Tithing-Men, or Civil-Deans, were rovouminim and
determine all other Causes between Villages and
Neighbours, but to refer all greater matters in the
Superior Courts, which had a Jurisdiction over the
whole Hundred. See Kenna's Antiqu. p. 643.

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determine all other Causes between Villages and
Neighbours, but to refer all greater matters in the
Superior Courts, which had a Jurisdiction over the
whole Hundred. See Kenna's Antiqu. p. 643.

This Officer was sometime called Tithing-man—
Censoris Abbas pro fse & succefforibus suis quid catallis,
faith Sene. Toll hoc est quod vos et vinarium vestri de tata Honivicis estis quieti de omnibus mercatis et de Tolerantibus omnibus tribus emptii et venditii. Of this fee the City of Coventry healds of an ancient Charter, granted by Leofric (or lieucl) Mercen-Comes, who at the importunity of Godena his Various Lady, granted this freedom to that City: and in Richard the Second's time (in Digdale Faith) he granted to the Picture of him and his Lady was set up in the South Window of Tri- nity Church there, holding in his right Hand a Charter with these words written therein.

I licur, for the Lobe of Tere, do make Coventry Toll-free.

Some Authors make mention of Tolfbrugh, which is Money paid for passage in or through some High-ways, Ferries, Bridges, &c. Toll-terrasie, for passing over a private Man's ground, and Toll-turne, which is Toll paid at the return of Beads from Fair or Market, but are not here called. Lord. fo. 330. White's Cafe. Kitchen, fol. 104. By the Ancient Law of the Land, the Bayers of Cartel or Corn in Fairs or Markets ought to pay Toll to the Lord of the Mark-ets. Copy, Norfolk cap. 2. Article 8. The made Latin word THEODAEMUM, Caverna (or cave) of con- h. t. Burg. pag. 118. deriveth a Tollen, but it is more properly derived from the Greek τολθρῳν τερατ. al et, selfagillum redepens vel exaudia. See Picta, lib. 11. cap. 47.

Tolliverum, Tollifer, Excite, or Tribute paid to the Lord by the servile Tenant for liberty to brew and sell Ale. Among the customary Services of the Tenours in Bleries, to the Abbot and Convent of Reading. Ex tolabant dare tolerrum, facilest ilit, qui nohantes sociam servam ad vendendum, vincitexit speciem cerevisiae. Carcular. Radiings, MS. f. 221.

Tollrete fusic reticient ad vendendum debent de ceruisia sua praecliris, Aquilis quando, cum in confectionem que vocatis Tollisfer facili, quod quicunque bracia cut quadragenua quasi, brasiiferunt, ib. f. 223 a. See Tolsfer.


Tolthop, A Toll-diild, or small Measure by which they take Toll for Corn sold in an Overr Market. De desuntioni mercati de magnis Faron- don, pro carlacta falsi debusin ab usio falsi qui continuer debeat amnum tolthop, vel amnum denarius. Con- tactud. Domus de Farondon, MS. f. 52.


Tolte, Tolte, A Writ whereby a Caufe depending in a Court-Baron, is removed to the County Court, Old Nat. 9. 12. and so called, because it does tollere legisnum from the one Court to another. Preface to Co. Rep. 3. Librat. corum Regum Fyfch 22 E. 1. Rot. 18. Tolla plachit significare processum per quem causa a juridicae curiae temporalis tollitur.

Tollfre, —endis falsi quae debus in falsi, jis, Bafel et dimid. falsi per amnum 4 m. S. de temp. Edw. 1. It should be Tollere or Tolte, as taken by Tract ol Dijh.


Tonne. See Tan.

Tonnage, Tanquage, Is a Cussem or Impoif paid to the King for Merchandise carried out, or brought in Ships, or such like Yeft or Fish, being to a certain Rate upon every Tan; and if this you may read in the Statutes 12 E. 4. cap. 3. 6 H. 8. cap. 14. E. 6. cap. 13. 1 fo. 23, but especially 12 Car. 2. cap. 4.

Tonnertight, The quantity of a Tonne or Tum, in a Ships freight or bulk, for which Tonnage or Tonnage was paid to the King. —Richardus Rex, Thoma de Percy -Admiral in Parliaments ordinarii existit, veriipend, de qualibet navicula et crudelitate, farut portare quantum mone transiit infrapfiderit admirable cumbo et redendo pro viagio in qualibet Tonnetiqui sex denarios.—Item de qualibet val. piasqtire quod infra meru alldis Admirableis piasqur salis et alio salique exfo de quibus Tonnetquae sex denarios, &c.


Tornery. See Terny.

Torr, Is a French word for injury or wrong, as de vos mei, in his own wrong, Or. Rep. fol. 20. Where this. Wrong is properly called Tort, because it is wrested or crooked, Or. on Lit. fol. 158.

Tortfino, A Wrong-deer, a Trefpafser, Or. 2. par. fol. 287. num. 11.

Tories-quoties, Ano 19 Car. 2. cap. 4. and signify- es as often as.

Tothlanda, A certain portion of Land, in the nature or dimension whereas I can find no direction, and can make no sale conjecture.—Cum une singula terra, & cum una Thotlanda, & aq acta, qui juris- tuta data in dedications Ecclesie de Heyford ad Pontem. Com. Oxon. 2. Exiliis. Wulfoni Episcopi Duxclefiae. Parch. Antique. p. 544. 11.

Totted, A good Debe to the King, is by the foreign Oppor, or other Officer in the Exchequer, noted for such, by writing this word Tote, in Ano 42 E. cap. 9. & 16. & 15. See Practice of the Exchequer, pag. 71.

Tottess, Was a Customary payment of four pence for every Butel and a half of Corn, sold at Maldon in Essex, Hill. 15 E. 1. This word should be Tolleroy or Toller.

Torne. Turne. See Turn.

Tout temps pisit un socoef. That is always ready, and is to be at present. This is a kind of pie in way of catsure or defense for him that is lied for any Debtor or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. See Bridge's Abidement, fol. 258.

Towner, Townagum, Is the rowing or drawing a Ship or Barge along the water by Men, or Beads on Land, or by another Ship or Boat sufficed to her. Alfo that Money, or other recompence, which is gi- ven by Barge-men to the Owner of the Ground next a River where they row a Barge, or other Vetel, Do- minus Rex habet & habes habet Thowagium navicu- lum & battelium in specia & minovum in supe de Tyne, &c. Pla. coram Rege & cunl concil. Parl. 15 E. 1. in Tur. London.

Topicubus, A Sheep, a Ram. —Quilibet bida pusil furnit; et hominibus alicubi docem bocem; cedesc succur, & anam turam: & ductibus in vectis, cum quater tantis dis, cum exim pradidatus outum de un ans, & quatuor Affria cum extra unius ann. —Chartular. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 72 e.

Topicubum, Traces, by which Horbes, in their Gears, draw a Gart, Plough, or Waggen. Per trahit-
um, A pair of Traces.—Pro uno certativo uno color

P. 429.

130. The Bishops, See Jullice of Treasylum.

1310. Prodista, See Treason.

1320. Trauereur, Of taking Arms by the
King's Authority against his Perfom, and that are
Car. 2. cap. 3.

Copy of any Original written again or exemplified, as
the Transcript of a Fine.

1340. Transcript recognitions in fine, coegam, Jux-
ciarius titterntius, &c. Is a Writ for the certifying
of a Recognisance taken before Jullice in Eyre in
the Chancery, Reg. Orig. fol. 152.

1350. Transcripto pediti, minstreti mutate in
Cancellarium, Is a Writ for the certifying the face
of a Fine levied before Jullice in Eyre in

1360. Transfigurationis, Is a Writ commonly called a Writ
of French, and superintend, of which is written,
the two first, one Vocatim called, as it is directed
to the Sheriff, and is not returnable, but to be
determined in the County, the form whereof differs
from the other, because it hath the words, Gote
by arms, &c. F. N. B. fol. 84. The other is
termed a Writ of Treaspa upon the Cafe, which is to
be used in the King's Bench or Common Pleas,
in which are used always the words, Treas. &c.
F. B. fol. 95. See Treaspa.

1370. Transfig., Ann 14 Car. 2. cap. 11. Is used for
a Custom-houfe Warrant or Let-pafs from Tranfig, to
go forth or let pafs.

1380. Transfigray, Is putting away or filling the opponne
to Local. See Local.

1390. Trauyery, So in some Munors they call the Money
arising by Amencements of Ale-sellers and Vindu-
allers, for breaking the Alize of Bread and Ale,
and other Munors in Herefordshire, espe-
cially those belonging to the Bishoprick of Here-
ford.

1400. Transflation, Tranflation, in common stile signi-
ifies the version out of one Language into another,
but in a more confined, denoting the setting from one
place to another; so to remove a Bishop from one
Diocess to another is called Transfigray, and such a
Bishop writs not Ann Confederation, but Ann trans-
flationis noftra.

1410. Tracte, (A derivative from the French Traver-
sen, 1. Transfigry,) signifies sometimes to deny, some-
times to overthrow or undo a thing, or to put one
unto none more, as much used in Antvers to Bills
in Chancery, or it is that which the Defendant plea-
deth, or faith in Bar to avoid the Plaintiff's Bill, ei-
ther by confessing and avoiding, or by denying and
transfigry the material parts thereof, Well Symbol,
pars 2. tit. Chancery, sect. 45. 55. The formal words
of which are Transfigry are in our French Sans ces, in La-
france ab. los, and in English without that. See
To transfigry at Office, is nothing else but to prove
that an Inquisition made of Lands or Goods by the
Etcheat is defective, and untruly made. So to tra-
sfigry an Indemnity, is to take lisfe upon the chief Mat-
er, and to deny matter, or deny some point of it. As in
Premonstrates against A. for a High-way overthrown
with Water, for default of scouring a Ditch, &c. A.
may transfigry either the Matter, that there is no High-
way there, or that the Ditch is sufficiently scourd,
or that the Matter may transfigry the Cause, etc. That he
 hath not the Land, or that he and they whole Etcheat,
&c. have not used to scour the Ditch, Lamb. Biren.

lib. 4. cap. 13. pug. 521. 522. See the New Book of En-
trier, verb. Transfigry.
Terror, Tyranny, Tyrant, Tyranny. The Hooper of a Mill, into which the Corn is part-
tall from thence to the Grinding-Stones. — Do inquire in mankind, not the immediate power of man,
damages or in remuneration, and otherwise termed trespass vi et armis. — Trespass, special, otherwise called Trespass in the Court, and this writ to be without force, nor power sometimes they are confounded. How to di-
ning with the forms of these Writs and Actions, fo. B. B. fol. 85, 87. — In an Action of Tres-
men, and sometimes Mars or Mars, which the Italians call Marsioli or Marsiolis. Trespassum was commonly opposed to libelation, i.e. The treason for Summer Corn, Dari, and Ears, etc. to the, Winter Corn, Wheat and Barley, — Pradius
nym ac crimine, iuxta ecclesiam, eadem her-
eight, whether dimissum crimin et biberi nocum etisdem ad tres tumus, &c. caritatis de iure Dominii. Cardinalis, Glabrius, lib. M. p. 153, &c. de gratia
Ath. Eclogae S. Petri de Burgo. Noviss. Universa
{9} Trespassa, Trespass, Trespass. — A frequent
nating to, or divert another way, as trespassarea, to turn the Road. Rex Johanneis in Curta censurum, Evangelio Lincolni. — Constitutionem quid quod tres tumare possit quia je ex-
tendit 3. tetrarchum seu dominion per quarrant ther boon de buggen.
Tract of double date Jones, 2 & 3 E. 8. cap. 9. It should rather be written Crewil, signifying the broad edge of the thocene-fold round about.

Trinity-houfe, is a Houfe at Diftford, which belongs to a Company or Corporation of Seamen, that have a privilege to take knowledge of that shore, and to redress their doings, as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, 

Trinib, is a kind of Nct to catch Bifh widal, Anno 2 R. 6. cap. 15.

Tours, Are such as be chosen by the Court to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, be just or no, Bis. tit. Challenge, fol. 122. and Old Nat. Brev. fol. 138.

Triundu Statutæ, A threefold necessary Tax or Impofition, to which all Lands were subjected in the Saxon times, i.e. toward the repairing of Bridges, the maintaining of Caffles or Garfins, and an expedition to repel invading Enemies. In the Grant and Conveyance of Lands, they were many times exprefsed from all other Seuorial Seuices.

Tris triundu terras, A quantity of Land containing three Rods or Perches.——Exceptis inam triundam tera arabilis, quod ejus area cum pertinentibus in Stauund, MS.

Trifia, A part or Station in hunting.——In qua Rec eam easteris jurelli conferri posses, fo educam legam propter sic causas fango bona delegat, &c. X Scriptor. p. 45.

Triunho, Trifia or Trifia, From Treaff, i. Truf, is an immunity, whereby a Man is freed from his attendance on the Lord of a Forest, when he is difpcfed to chafe within the Forest, and shall not be compelled to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, nor fland at a place appointed, which otherwise he might be under pain of Amecriament, Manuport, part. 1. pag. 84. Et fin terti, quod e. de Chevaun, Hauflay, Hauflay, & Trifia, & de omnibus meridicatis, &c. Priviled. de Sempilingam, a f. fol. 306.

Trivium, A Trivium, man, or Conftable of three Hundred,——Nec mora adeo Thord. cum Centuriorius & Trivmirius & Prætorius. Hiftor. Lib. 2. cap. 25.

Thrifting, See Thifting, a Inf. fol. 99.

Tronage, Tram赌博, Is a Cufom or Toll taken for weighing or Wool. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12. sect. Item Uthes, Lays, That Trona is a Beam to weigh, with mentioned in Wilm. 2. cap. 25. and Indeed Trona was ufed not only for the Cufom or Toll in the weight of Wool, but for the weighing of it in a Staple or Publick Market, by a common Trona or legal Standard. This Trona or Beam for the Tronage of Wool, was fixd at Leaden-Hall in London.

Tronarum, From Trona, i. flatera, An Officer in the City of London, who weighs the Wool that is brought thither. See his Oath in the Book of Oaths, fol. 231.

Trumper, Treasure, Triparum, A Book of al-

Trout. The Trout, or Tench, is a small fish of the perch family, often found in rivers and lakes. It is easily caught and is a popular sport fish. The Trout is known for its slick, slimy scales and its quick movements when it is hooked. It is a popular target for anglers worldwide, and its population is often monitored to ensure sustainable fishing practices.
chose that are called to the Sheriff's turn out of their own Hundred. Reg. Orig. fol. 174.

Twain, Signifies a Wood grubbed up, and turned to Abridge, ed. in Litt. fol. 4.

Twanaiges Seft, Hith, duram nihilum, If he did any harm to any, his Holt was not answerable for it, but himself, Hiveden part. fol. 345. See Foird Nights amio-hinde.

Twelve Men, Dasaecim homines legales, Otherwise called the Jury or Enquest, is a number of twelve persons, or upwards, to the number of twenty four, by whole Oath as to matter of Fact all Trials pass, both in civil and criminal Causes, through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm. First, in civil Causes, when proof is made of the matter in question, then the point of the Fact (that they are to give their Verdict upon) is delivered likewise unto them, which we call the ; then they are put in mind of their Oath to do right, and are by the Judges, who sum up the Evidence, fent out of the Court by themselves, to consider upon the Evidence on both sides, until they be agreed, which done, they return to the Court, and deliver their Verdict by the mouth of their Fore-man, according to which (if the matter be not arrested or stay'd by the Court) the Judgment follows. See Glanvile, lib. 2. cap. 14, 15.

In Causes criminal there are two forms of Enquests, one called Jury, the other the Enquest of Life and Death. The Grand Enquest is so called, either because it consists of thirteen at the least, or else because all Causes criminal or penal pass first through them; whereas the other Enquest is especially appointed for one or few matters touching Life and Death committed to their consideration. Thoso of the Grand Enquest are called by Braden Dasaecim militres, lib. 3. tritt. 2. cap. 1. num. 2. Because they were wont to be Knights, if so many could be had. And their function is to receive all Preferences of any Offence, and accordingly to give their Opinion generally, either by writing these words, Bills were upon the Bill of Preference, which is an Indictment of the Party prefented; or else this word Imputavit, which is a doubting of the Fact presented. Now as criminal Causes be of two sorts, either capital or finite, is there a double court of these Indictments; for in Causes only finable, the Party indicted must either traverse the Indictment by denying it, and so it is referred to Petit Jury, whereby he is either convicted or acquitted of the Crime; or else if he confess it, the Court seizes a Fine upon him without more ado. But in matters of Life and Death, the Party indicted is commanded to hold up his hand, and answer Guilty or Not Guilty; if Guilty, he stands convicted by his own Confession: If Not Guilty, he is further referred to the Jury of Life and Death, who consider upon the Proof brought against the Prisoner, and accordingly bring in their Verdict; according to which he is either condemned or acquitted. Of this read more in Indictment, affile, Jury. See the Stat. 35 H. 8. cap. 6. & 37 H. 8. 22. 2 E. 6. 22. and 5 Eliz. cap. 25.

6c. Twainhood. Twainhead, Twainhird, Twainhird. Under our Saxon Government all Persons had such an estate or value put upon their head, according to their Quality or Degree, and according to such estimation were reduced to their distinct clists, ranking in a sort. The Lowest Order consist of the Ceorls or Husband-men, who were valued to 200 Shillings, and called Twainhird-men: The middle sort of the lesser Thanes or Free-holders, who were valued to 200 Shillings, and called Twainhird-men: The highest sort of the Thanes or Noblemen, who were rated at 1200 Shillings, and called Twainhird-men.

men. For which, see the Laws of King Alfred, cap. 12, 30, 31, 32, and of K. Hen. 1. cap. 76. and 87.


Epithet, Is a Britsh word signifying, Familia, Familiamentum, Tribus, and is derived either from Tribis, i.e. lous ab redditus domus vel et hic adscendit dominus apatur, or else from E to the, which signifies Tract, Trigus; In the first derivation it signifies a place whereon to build a House, and in the second a Beam in the building. And Epithet is a Tribe or family branch ing or lifting forth of another, which we in our English Heroldry call Second or third House: So that in case the great Patent Stock branched it left into several Epithet, or Houseys, they carry to descend or younger House his Epithet farther, and the use of these Epithet was so new not only the Originals of Families, as if their work had been merely to run over a Pedigree, but the several distinctions and distances of birth, that in case any line shold make a failure, the next in degree, may make an uncon founded use of their Interest, according to the Rules of Perdition in Genealogy.

5c. Epifolus, Accusation, Impeachmant, or Charge of any Precipis or Offence. As in the Laws of King Edward, cap. 2. Non compos, alium pro aulit, if non interfinit tinfimum Prapctui Regis. There is a mistake in the Laws of K. Canute, as published by Brunsmon, cap. 56. Signa amissus delictibus vel alienis, at Divinacion. Ed. 37. there is a place, where in prima thalica (it ought to be syllabum) id est accusation ponatur in carcere, & id syllabum doneo ad Dei jucundum est.

Timber of Shins, is forsy Shins, Book of Raster, fol. 18.


was called *Pax Del & Ecclesiae*. Also the time from the death of Bishop, or other Spiritual Person, till the Bishopric or other Dignity, be supplied with another, is called *Vacation*, *Wifyn*, 1. cap. 21. & 14 Ed. 3. cap. 4. s. 6. See *Plenary*.


3. *Nathburna, a Vachary, a Dairy.*— *Redd et nummum caruntur terga.* Or nummum vacati in mecum annis, & ad umbam ad 120 oue eam illa carum per tres annos, *Vulgar*. *Angl.* Tom. 3. p. 15.

4. *Vacaries*, the Cow-herd, or Herd-man who looks after the common Herd of Cows. See his Office described in *Fleta*, lib. 2. cap. 2. This Office is still in French called *Fache*. *Vacaries or Vachary*, Fæbæcia alias *Vacharia*, is a House or Place to keep Cows in, *Fleta*, lib. 2. cap. 41. *Ex legitimis* a *Dimon fove fonto qui vacarum aluatur vel qui nisium quod ad eum pertinet, perfector, faith Spelman*. A Dairy-house without warrant, no Subject may have a *sacra* within the Forest, *Champ-* *Pond*, sect. 17. *Fleta*, leg. 1. fol. 64. *Vacary* seems to be a special Name of a certain compari of Ground within the Forest of *Alfredum*.

5. *Lingr*. See *Wage*.

6. *Balnum, Wagner, Salary, or other reward of Service upon compatri or covenant.* *Philippus Episcopus* *Elchin*, *civ. Noticivs Non cesset* *Waltero Varhan*— *officium curulis patatis nisi effet Effenn*— or *de derisarum per pecudii proprii pertinere* *Dart.* 1. *App.* 7. h. 5. *Ex cartulario* *Ecliv. Elchin.* *MS.* *p. 68. Episc. *Norw.* s. 55.

7. *Per *Albium* *ponere*, To take Security, Dall, or Pledges for the appearance of a Delinquant in some Court of Judicature.* — *Edwardus Rex Pecuniae Officium*. *Salivm, Præcipuius ibi fermo atibi fermo præcipuius quasi pons per adiam & ferte plebis Johanne de Burro.* *Paroch. Antiquit.* p. 334.

8. *Balnum, a Ford, or passing place, and are to Ford or Wade over, *Veliabilis*, Fording, or Passable.*

9. *In baud expansione*, To park, or leave any Equal to a Pledge or Surety, or. for recovering Money borrowed, or owing in vacui pond, has the same Force.

10. *Balnum moestum*, Literally a Mortgage, Lands or immovable Goods to pawn, and get or engage, to the Creditor, that he has a right to the mean Profit for the use of his Loan or Debt. See *Glænav*., lib. 10. cap. 8.

11. *Tutriatub dubitum*, To wage a Combat that was, when a Person challenged any other to decide a Controversie by Camp-Fight or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet, or the like Sign of Defiance, which if the other took up, this was *vaciata* *dubitum*, as it were, to give and take a mutual pledge of fighting.

12. *Stater, Stale or Staloetel, *Velletris vel volatelle, ballots Dominarii* vel *magistrati*.* It is a French word: A Servitor or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, according to *Camden*: In the Accounts of the Inner-Chapel, it is used for a Benemer's Clerk or Servant. *The Histor* of the House of the Court contrary tells them *Paribus*: In the Register of *Writ* *23* *Vallaries*. If the Sheriff be *Valedelect* of the Crown, *Sec. Co. in hist. fol. 156. 1568.* *Vale* was anciently a Name specially denoting young Gentlemen, though of great Dexterity or Quality, and not of the rank of Yeoman, *Ser- den* *Title* *of* *Honour*, fol. 831.* See *Knesh* *Gloryary in Valletius*.

13. *Adef, Valenta, Vater*, Is a known word, yet well in his Signification, part 2. hist. *Inciditum*, feet. 70

Nicely distinguishes between Value and price: His words are precise. The value of those things in which Offences are committed, is usuall committed in Indictments, which seems necessary in *Tiedt* to make a difference from *Petit Larents*, and in *Trefseg* to aggravan the Faults, and increase the Fine: But the true price or *en vaine* price, may be expressed, as of Deer, Hares, *Civ.* if they be not in Parks and War- rents, which is a liberry, *Ann E. 4. fol. 5.* nor of Charters of Land. And where the number of the things taken are to be expected in the Indictment, as of young Doves in a *Dove-house*, young Hawkins in a Wood, there must be laid *fairly* or *ad valorem* but of divers dead things *ad valorem*, and not *pri- re*, or Coin not current, it shall be *pretius*, but of Coin current shall neither be held *pretius* nor *for- re* for the value and price thereof is certain.


15. *Eliza*, in the Order of the Vicarage of *Askerther*, made 27 *Apr. 1423.* — *Vicarii peripetiae*— *at turma in campi de Askerther prope comed Ecclesi- eum confirmavit pro se jactae in eodem campi de Askerther communalis in longitudinem ad excurrivit muraliae de *Man* *skeperi varius*, occidentem ad *Gille wique* anem *vico* anom de *Midkilson* in *Sore* *mysi* *yclic*.* *Ed.* *Col- lection.* *Markh.* *Hutton.* *S. T. P.* *et* *Regist. Archib.* *Richm.*

16. *Vllege*, a Spade or Mattock, or Tool for dig- ging. *Under *fattum* *et* *Rose* *lentigisp* *varginis* *vallo* *satis efficere armis militariis gloriosiorem intum, Gervfl.* *Dorset.* *fol. anno 1190.*

17. *Vandurratus, *Pr& olic* *As* *Varrarius* *Ragi*, the King's Fore-documen: *Richardus Rofffetti miles tenet* *taurum Scetita* *in se *Semfan *Eaviasregium* *in *Gatugis, *donec peresse* *aut* *partem* *pretius* *4* *lib.* *3*. *Sim* *pretius* *per* *calicis* *aut* *pretius* *4*. *Ross.* *de* *finibus.* *Term* *Mich.* *2* *Ed.* 2.

18. *Sanna*, *Sax. Can.* *Lat.* *Vannes.* A Fame or Vane, a verticale Ornament on the top of a House, or other Building, to shew the turning and facing of the Wind: *Cam duque variatio* *alcioccat vauny de Ty* *en* *emplo* *de* *Cerulon* *penere* *super* *inmorte* *in* *sem praedicarum* *vimi.* See *Variance* in the New Book of Entries.

19. *Stalor*, *Stalor*, Signifies an alteration, or change of condition, after a thing done: *As the Com- monality of a Town make a Composition with an Ab- bot, and after obtain Bayliffs by Grant from the King. In this Case, if the Abbot commence any Suit for breach of the Composition, he must vary from the word *Commonality* for down in the Composition, and use *Bayliffs and Commonality*, *Reg. *Hist.* *Varia*., fol. 525. It is also used for an alteration of something formerly laid in a Plea. See *Variance* in the New Book of Entries.

20. *Stalor*, By a rules *22* *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 2. were used for Yeomen or Yeomen Servants. See *Male* *Varroles*, *Co. *cap. 1. *Vavrays* *del* *Chamber* *neste* *Seigneur* *Rey*, *Clau*. *12* *Rich.* 2. *M. 44.* in *Deb.* I suppose it millivritten for *Fale*.

21. *Stollett, Vallaries*, Seems to signify ward, as ap- pears first by *Ed. 15* *Reg* *Rudolphus de Normann., qui, vid. *Richard* *ISTICWY* *Regio* *Gerulotum* *et* *Regulom militarum* *flora futu*, quamquam *guerra* futu *deracit*, per se, quod Rex et terminata 1006. *Marcus quam debeat* *Reg."
V E

Johannes de luxe pro redeptione de ci Geruill per se turbationem. He minister, nobilis Rudolphus Valerius in castro Regni, qui ministeri moralitatis in sancto Regno cum proelio Guida Rudolpho fratris sui.

Sane, i.e. Salius, Significat enim, quod dominus in parochia, si calli in modo usuali, quia Tenem in his, quorum i.e. one fidelicie et Service, et sunt, quae s. Vafiui et juvenis. Sign. verb. Liganim, id est, quod Salius inclus. in Homanum et non Homanum. Homanum, sed he swear, and non. Homanum he is he swear. And, all one with Ligan. And the same Author, verb. Salius, id est, quod in Salius quasi, Salius, inferior ius, because the Vafiul is inferior to his Master, and must serve and reverence him; and yet he is in a manner his Companion, because each of them is obliged to the other.

Mansellium, Villaggio, or tenure of Vasiul.


Salius, or Selling, or Commanding open to the Castle of all Tenants who have a right of Commanding.

- Thomas de Kerherum elect Regi quintus marcus et anno palestrian, sic quod impeditum fuit utum membro.

Ibid de vafius et de Buhalis. Cujus vafius nuper et non fuerit

Baronia, quia non fuerit

Debt due to the King, but if the same is repay, and into the Hands, which he hath repay, to the Court, and Selmone, says, ut capit

Writ Judicial directed to the King of England.

Ave, or of Hands, which he was directed and is still to be directed to the King of England.

Writ Judicial directed to the Villaggio, or tenure of Vasiul.

The Tenants of one of the Tydings within the Manor of Bridgeford in Willsfey, pay a yearly Rent by this Name to their Lord, the Marquess of Wiltfirk, which is in the keeping of the keeper of that Manse also.

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Vei, or Visors, May be derived from the French Veir, videre, intelligere, are such as are sent for the Counterc to take view of any place in question, for the better discerning of the Right, Old Nat. Brev. fol. 142. So likewise Bradon utes it, ibid. 4. 4. 16, 25. 2. It signifies also such as are sent to view those that Eftat themselves de malo bello, whether they be in truth to be held, or whether they be not,

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Vestini, A Wind Fan for winnowing Corn. Idem computatis pano ad jacere & ad venienurum cumis ibid. fol. i. den. — Confectuat. domus de Federend, MS. f. 16.

Vextre ultipendente, is a Writ for the search of a Woman that faid she is with Child, and thereby with holder Land from him that is near Heir at Law, Reg. Orig. fol. 227.

Vestre ultipendente, Form and Procefs of 1. Thomas de Aldham or Surry, Brother of Adam de Aldham, claiming his said Brother's Relate, but Joan Widow of the said Adam pleaded was the child with this, whereupon the said Thomas obtain'd the Writ of the King to the Sheriff, — Good affumps recum aferior & legibus multis fitur & aferior & legibus multiabitur, in sua persona esse ad ipsum Jothanenum, & ipse ad aedibus mullerius aorum preteritum multis videi factus & diligenter traftari per ubera & per centem, & inquisitionem ad flum certificent auctoritatem & fidem fidem digna & servientia Magistratus Politianorum & Welfin. T. M. de Patenfai apud Welfm. x. f. Clau. 4. H. 3.

Vestre or Vestti, Veneratnus alias Vinston, is taken for a Neighbouring place, Locus vicini habitationis. For example, Twelve of the Affife ought to be of the same venear where the demand is made, Old Nat. Brev. fol. 115. and Ann 4 H. 4. cap. 26. and 25 Hen. 8. cap. 6. And also shall return in every such quare upon the Venear Facies & sufficient Gunners and Dundermbs at the least, if there be so many within the Hundred where the Venear lies. See Vyne. Tert. See Vt.

Vestius, Vindius, From the French Vindus, a Judicial Officer of the King's Forest, chosen by the King's Writ in the full County of the same Shire, within the Forest where he dwells, and is sworn to maintain and keep the Affises of the Forest, and to view, receive and enrol the Attachments and Prelamentum of all manner of Trefpaflers of Veres and Venion in the Forest, Manwood, part 1. p. 332. His Office is properly to look to the Vert, and fee it well maintained, Comp. F. sol. 165. His Oath, Free and Authority, you may see in Manwood, part 3. p. 31. He is to fit in the Court of Attachment, to see the Attachments of the Forest, to receive the fame of the Foreriers and Woodwards that present them, and then to enquire into their Rolls.

Vestrify, Vestridum quasi dixit vertrin, is the Answer of a Jury made upon any Cause civil or criminal committed by the Court to their Examination: And this is twofold, General or Special. A General Verdiss is that (Stent. Pl. Cur. lib. 2. cap. 8.) which is given or brought into the Court in like general terms to the general iffue, as in an Action of Diffeun, the Defendant pleads, Ne wrong, no Disfesum; then the iffue is general, whether the Fait be a wrong or not, which being committed to the Jury, they upon Consideration of their Evidence come in and say, either for the Plaintiff, that it is a Wrong and Disfeseum; or that it is not a Wrong, no Disfeseum. A Special Verdiss is, when they say at large, that such a thing and such a thing they find to be done by the Defendant or Tenants to declaring the course of the Fait, as in their Opinion it is proved; and as to the Law upon that Fait, they pray the Judgment of the Court: And this special Verdis, if it contain any ample Declaration of the Cause from beginning to the end, is also called a Verdis se large, whereof read Examples in Stent. vll. fopra. New Book of Entries, verbo Verdisse, and is so called Verdisse or Verdisse.
Trees as near Fruit to feed Deer, which are called Special vers, because the destroying of such vers is much more punished than the destruction of any other vers is. See Mansw., cap. 6, nov. 2, fol. 35.

Jurisdiction is kept that the Rector of any Church, without the imprisonment, vet. c.

Lords are places comes to the commerce, and otherwise called. See Inst. cap. 11.

Vetora, Veletis, Taris. Idem reditum semper de ser. quarteris salubrum et velutearum veniendis.—Controdot. domus de Forendon, MS. f. 16.


Vetis, Velstis, Plenam, pr gutinum terme vel predie tradero, selens dare, inquitve, tachi Spelmann.

Vetisponen, Ann. 1 Car. 2, cap. 5. Are a Select number of the chief Parthioners in every Parish with in the Diocese, and eligibly chosen, who yearly chafe Officers for the Parish, and take care of its Concernments; so called, because they usually meet in the Velfor of the Church.

Vestura, Veleta, Signifies a Garment; but in the Law, metaphorically turned to beoken a Potent Elocum, or an admittance to a Poffefion or Seftion; so it is taken in Vetmum, 2. cap. 25. And in this figurative 'tis borrowed of the Vestula, with whom Invejliurra signifies a delivery of Perfon, by a Spear or Staff, and Veflura Poffefion is itself, Historiam in verb. Feudal. verb. Inveritum.

Vestura, A Crop of Gras or Corn. As in the Cartulary of the Abbey of S. Edmundbury, MS. f. 182—Prior recipit annuatim de Cellero — de fonto esquorum primus vestura (i.e. of the first Crop or growthing) dant caretun qusestus esquorum i.e. of the second Crop or after-math) dant caretun, gca. The word was often used for a Vell, Veflura, Livery, Delivery, i.e. an Allowance of some part portion of the Products of the Earth, as Corn, Gras, Wood, gca. for part of the Salary or Wages to some Officer, Servant, or Labourer, for their Livery or Vell. So Forellers had a certain allowance of Timber and Underwood yearly out of the Forest for their own use.—Annuitat perpetuam tantum de vestro et breviis quantum 159 veflura ingaudini, Paroch. Annapolis. p. 630.

Vestura of an Acre of Land, Ann. 14 R. 2. fol. 1. Is the profit of it. So in exenta Manet, & ed. 1. it is irreparable, How much the Veflura of an Acre is worth, and how much the Land is worth when the Acre is sold off.

Vestrum Siamnum, Namium, Signifies a taking or diffrents, and Vestiunm Forbidden; as when the Bailiff of a Lord disenables Beasts or Goods, and the Lord for a Defeas Bailiff to deliver them when the Sheriff comes to Replevy them, and to that end drives them to places unknown; or when without any words they are so elocient, as they cannot be repelled, divers Lords of Hundreds and Courtam, have power to hold Pleas De vestro namio, in old Books to have power to hold Dale De vesto namio, in old Books. See Stat. 2. c. 10. Spelman says it is, Antiqua juris modesta usus et breviis Regis nomen. See Naam.

Vestitio etiterante occasione cujusdam Regoci- tugationis in archiepiscopii et aliarum, sive a Spiritu infirion imprimated, upon forfeiture of a Recognisance, without the Kings Writ, Regillus of Writ, fol. 147.

De tv Laia anmeebna. When the Bishop of a Diocese has granted its jurisdiction to the Crowe of a Chancery, the matter of which is that the Rector or Vicar of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Manse, or Glacie, or Church, by any Lay-force or intruding Power; then

may a Writ be granted to the Sheriff, to remove all such Violence and Usurpation, which Writ is therefore called. De vi Laes anmeebna, a Word which signifies, Com. Oxon. Salutem. Thipectens quod omnem vim Laicam quae tenet in Ecclesia de Bakenhull, quod minus idem Hydropous officiun jam spirituales idem exer- cisse poffe sine mora amnesce ad eadem.—Paroch. Antiqu. 2. fol. 35. See 5 V. Laicam renoueada.

Ut in armis, The Exprension in a Charge or Indenture, to shew the forcible and violent Com- mission of any Crime.

Vestae Elegiea, The High-way, or Common road, called the King's Way, because authorized by him, and under his protection.—Via Regia tanta et nobilis est, dici in indi diei carri foro poffit obvius, & tamulci de longo fumulci fii poffit adhiberi. Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 50.

Vestitia mandandus, Is a Writ that lies against a Mayor or Baylls of a Town, for the clear keeping their Streets, Reg. of Writs, fol. 287. 3..Require that the Bayll or Bight Mayor of any Town be committed to the Sheriff, until he shall deliver the Offenders of the Foreft, or Officr, Servant, or Servant of the Town, for the destruction of Wood, foe, for the part of the Sheriff, laicam, Anm. 2. cap. 25. They filled themselves Perfectly viciarii, because every Comevide has a conflant succession, as a Corporation, and never dies. Quidam funt Perpetui et Perpetuius. Ecclesiae confentuius; Quidam non perpetui, fed ali- quos altius confentuius, ut temporales, & friti dicentur mercenarii: Quidam sunt speciales, min ad curam fed ad certum locum, articulum vel alium confentuius: Quidam sunt permepetui, nee ad curam, sed ad certum album, fed generali dantur ad omnes. See Vocb. hiriq; juris. verb. Vicarius, and Kennet's Glossary.

Vestgarantian, Called Under-Chamberlff, 13 H. 8. fol. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlff, and in his absence hath the control and command of all Officers whatsoever appertaining to that part of His Majesty's Household, which is called The Chamber, or above Stairs.


Vest-Treasurer of the Exchequer, i. iat. 26. See Under-Treasurer of England, and see All Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Vestitum, Se Venest.

Vest-bominus, Vicount of Sheriff. See Sel- don's Dictionary of English, and see All Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Vest-bominus Episcop, The Official, Com- mittee, or Vicar-General of a Bishop.

Vest-bominus Bbeathe leu Ecclelia, The Law-Advocate or Proctor of an Abbe of Church.


Veston alias Victourn, Victorems, Signifies as much as Sheriff: between which two words there is no other difference, but the one comes from our Conquers the Normans, the other from our Ancestors the Saxons, of which more in Sheriff. Victoven also signi- fies a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which Camden, De vi Laicam converted Edwardus Rex, but a new one of Diameter, never heard of among us till the Reign of Henry the Sixth, who in his Eighteenth Year, in Parliament, created John Lord Bean- worth, Vicus. But it is far more ancient in other Countries, Sassen, in gloria mundi, part 5. confid. 55. See Stelen's Titulus of Honour, fol. 751.

Vestonres, is an Adjunctive made of Vicount, and signifies
signifies as much as belonging to the Sheriff, as the Rights of the Vicontiel, and are called the Vicontiel Rents, and are of the Vicontiel, because the Sheriff pays a certain sum for them, and to that point the crown is subject to them. See the Stat. 3 & 4 H. 6, cap. 16. 2 & 3 E. 6, cap. 4. 4 H. 6, cap. 2. 8 B. 2, cap. 3.

Vicontiel Rents, Monnied 22 Car. 2, cap. 6. See Vetiviol. The Vicontiel Rents usually came under the Title of Fomes Comitatus, which were written generally in the name Vicomest, without expectation of the particular. The Sheriff had a particular Roll of the Vicontiel Rents given in to him, which Roll he delivered back with his Accompts. Vide Table of Sheriff's Accompts, p. 12.

Vidimus. See Immemoriam, Ann. 16 H. 6, cap. 3.

Vidto, Fijas, Signifies the Act of Viewers, for when an Act real or personal is brought, and the Town or County, or the Sheriff, knows what land it is, the De- mandant asks, then may he pray the view; which is, that he may see the Land which is claimed. Of this Britton writes, cap. 45. This course of proceeding with the Normans, was first begun by the Grand Custumaries, cap. 96. 80. 57. This view is used in other cases, as in an Affile of Rent-service, Rent-charge, or Rent-ee, E. N. B. fol. 198. and in a Writ De Curia claudenda. Ibid. fol. 128. In a Writ of Nance, lib. 182. In a Writ De don pot., lib. fol. 128. In the Writ De rationandis duesijs, lib. fol. 129. And in the Writ De jacta et Melonum, lib. 123. See the New Book of Entries, vol. View. and how this view is made in Pilea, lib. 4, cap. 5. See Vojuras, and Wijfim, c. 2, cap. 48.

Viem of Frank-pledge, Pledge FRANK-pledge, is the Place where the Office which his Sheriff in his County-Court, or the Bailiff in his Hundred, performs in looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge. This is called by Britton, lib. 2, cap. 5, num. 7, in fine, Res quas jacta, qua-plam peramis Regis, referre & quod intradus pro peacem & communem salutem, libid. cap. 46, num. 8. See Bank-pledge, locat and Deconner. Also see the New Book of Entries on this word.

VIATA remodenable, is a Writ that lies where debate is between Two Parties or Parties for a Church, and one of them enters into it with a great number of Laymen, and holds the other out of armed force. He that is holden out shall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he remove the force. And the Bishop of the Diocese, or any other Bishop, shall not be granted, until the Bishop of the Diocese, where such Church is, hath certified into the Conscenuchy such relieving and force. For the several Forms of this Writ, see P. N. B. fol. 54, and Rep. Orig. fol. 59.

VI'TURITAS PROFESSION, The making a solemn Profession to live a sole and chaste Widow, of which custom in England, the practice and ceremonies attending it are well delivered by Mr. Dugdale in his Antiquités of Warwickshire, there.

Vigilia, Vigilia, is used for the Eve or Day next before any Solemn Feast, because then Christians of old went to mass, fast and pray in their Churches, and ought to do the same.

Villa, Vills, is sometimes taken for a Manor, and sometimes for a Parish, or part of it. Villa apud Saxones noster antiquus Romanise fuit accus adhuc prudis usu, ut in urbe, cum idonea auxilia et accrescentis eodem fidei adhuc hibuit. Non autem primus est multarum formarum comminatus, quod in oppidis post excitantibus efficitur, quae tempora temporibus usitat, juxta intradimus, cap. 6, p. 19.

Vill and Parish, shall be incended all one. Cap. Rep. 2. p. 36. 25; Wreyse, a Parish, yeare, may be Two Vills in one Parth, 1d. fol. 120. Stowes Cate.

Villa Regia, A Title given to those Country Villages, where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat or Palace, and held the Manor in their own Demesne, and not leased, but free, and not subjected to Ecclesiastical Ordinary Jurisdiction. So Ball, Com. Buc, was a Villa Regia. So was Huntingdon. Com. Oxon, yce. Paroch. Amstercam, p. 53.

Villam, Villamy, Signifies as much as or in the famous Amor, among the Civilians. A Man of Fervile or of late degree, from the French Vilain, vill, or from the Latin Villa, a Country Farm, whereon they were deputed to do Service: Of these Bondmen or Villains, there were two sorts in England, one termed a Villain in gen., who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and his Heirs. The other a Villain regardant, to a Manor, whom the Civilians term Globe acceptionis, being bound to his Lord as a Member of the Sphere, their Property, and his Service, and to marry, or to make him free, and whom the Law might part out of his Lands and Tenement, Goods and Chattels at his Will, and hear and Chastise, but not Maim them. There are not truly any Villains now, though the Law concerning them lands, unsearched. We have formerly heard of any Cafe in Villagenage since Crucese in Villagenage by Culpeper's Cafe in Dyer. And Spelman says, Servorum et Bartonum a habris habita at condition, et quasi two insolvent ten- ter, vel praeda, bodi libere tenent sub antiqua jurisdictibus confunditibus. See Kenery's Glossary.

Villany begun subradis collatim est, or Writ that lay for bringing the back of the King's Bondmen, that had been carried away by others out of his Manors, where to they belonged, Reg. Ori. fol. 37.

Villenage, Are Heels of Wool, that are drawn from sheathed Sheep, 24, p. 3. cap. 8.

Villenage, Is that which calls the Reprouch of Villany and Shame upon him against whom it is given as a Conspirator, Sec. Stanc. P. C. lib. 3, cap. 3, fol. 12, fol. 375. This Land, in his Etenarch, 1. cap. 13, pag. 63, calls Villanwks Punishment, and says, It may well call VillanwDs, because the Judgment in such case shall be like the ancient Judgment in Attainit, as is said, Ann 4 H. 5. 55. Birth judgment 220. And in 27 Lib. Aff. Pt. 55. fol. 25, it is well. Then they shall not be of any Service to this Judgment, but shall be held in such a manner to apprehend the King's Court, and that their Lands and Goods be seized into the King's hands, their Trees rooted up, and their Bodies imprisoned. And in this day the Punishment, appointed for Perjury (having some more in that case) Corporal or Per¬ injury, striving to the discerning the Titlm¬ of the Offender for ever may be partner in this Name, This, and such like, is elsewhere termed Pike or edible judexus. Vide Villany.

Villenage, Villagenage, Cometh of Villain, and signifies a fervile kind of Tenure belonging to Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all such Service as the Tenement Bounded, or we, or was for a Villain to do. For every one that held in Villagenage, was not a Villain or Bondman. Villenage, ycle previunm nihil detracte libertatis, habita tenant di¬ jidentur, et accrescentes taxa villanni tenax villanum et renovinit in Villanum iacente ut dominatus, lib. 1. cap. 6, num. 1. The division of Villenage was into villas by Blood, and Villagenage by Tenure. Tenure in villagenage could make no Freeman Villain, unless it were continued
MS. midiam cum terram. This ministr. cum Evilchefter, choice of in vico verfus Duftelee, eo SUtrgata 3. was a new. Note, Jmpius Tenure, F. N. B. was to be the Name of the Registrar Office in ancient time, Mammod, part 1. pag. 195. See Registrar.

Ufhe, Vicinatum. Signifies a Neighbour-place, or a place near at hand, Ann. 10 R. 2. cap. 6. Dicatur et juramento emendatorem vicinorum, his interim, unam. And from all thee, some fort of Action will arise.

Utilization. Vifiratis is, that Ofice or Action that is performed by a Bishop in every Diocese once every three years, or by the Archdeacon once a year, by visiting the Churches and their Rectors, &c.

Utilization of Abbamur, Vifarcto morum, Was went to be the Name of the Registrars Office in ancient time, Matthew, part 1. pag. 195. See Registrar.

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Utilization of Abbamur, Vifarcto morum, Was went to be the Name of the Registrars Office in ancient time, Mat-towards, part 1. pag. 195. See Registrar.
Cerrara, Minor, or Person under Age. Ante, in,# etiam ab annuis; ex quo est etiam sub Poenia dominorum, ut etiam pro patria defensione non repositum, sed de Ordine Dicientum, et sub tutela Dominorum interim remanat. Plaut. lib. 1. cap. 9.

17. A. Person so far out of the protection of the Law, as not to be defended by the Rule of Law, and fine should be paid, or Composition made by him that killeth him. As in the League between K. Bedre- and Audun, cap. 4. St. fi petatur, &c. hoc quid est actionem in informe, &c. 22.

18. 3. It is. In the uniform, a Form of Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, to which all must submit, prescribed by the Statutes, 1 E. 1. Lib. 2. &c. cap. 2. cap. 4.

19. Then, is a combining or confederating of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, the Patron, and the incumbents: But there are two other forms of it, as when one Church is made subject to the other, and when one Man is made Rector of both; and when a Convocation is made Cathedral, as you may read in the Chapter Lib. de Eccles. cap. 9, lib. 10, &c. cap. 2.

20. In the first signification by the Statute 17 E. 6. cap. 21., it was made lawful to make an Union, or Confederation of two Churches in one, whereof the Bishop of the First-fruit, and not above one Mile distant from the other. And by another Statute made 17 E. 2. cap. 3. it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocce, &c. 6. of any City or Corporate-Town, &c. 6. to make two Churches into one, provided such Union be not made, for the Churches so made exceed the sum of one hundred Pounds per Annun., unless the Parishes be deprived otherwise, &c. 6.

21. Unity of Ecclesiast, Union jurisferonis, is called Congregatio &c. in the Civil Law, and signifies Union of two Rights by several Titles. As for example, If I take a Lease of Land from one upon a certain Rent, and afterwards I buy the Fee-Simple, this is an Unity of Possession, by which the Lease is estinguished, by reason that I, which be fore had the Occupation of the Land for my Rent, am become Lord of the same, and am to pay my Rent to none but my self.

22. University, Universitas, is most usually taken for those reunion of bodies which are the Nurces of Learning and Liberal Sciences in thicknessing, &c. Oxford and Cambridge, endow'd with great Privileges, as appear not only by Anno 2. &c. P. &c. M. cap. 15. 13 E. 2. cap. 21. 16 E. 6. but much more by several Charters granted by divers Kings and Municiple King of this Land. See 14 E. 2. cap. 4.

23. A. Saxon word denoting a wicked or unlawful Law, in which the word is read in Leg. 1. cap. 24. &c. 86.

24. Unlawful Assembly, Illicta Congregation, is the meeting of three or more Persons together, by force, to commit some unlawful Act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it, as to afford any Persecution to any Person, to attain to his House or Land, &c. Well Sym. part. 2. t. 24. cap. 65. Lamb. Eikon. cap. 19. And by the Statute of 25 E. 2. cap. 4. &c. 25 E. 2. cap. 2. 1. If five Persons, or more, shall be assembled together, above those of the Family, at any Convocation or Meeting, under colour of any exercise of Religion, it is unlawful, and punishable by Fines, and otherwise, as in the last Statute is expressed.
the security of that which he sells, which the
Common Law demands, or, except it be specially con-
named. The Proceed wherefore the Voucher is
a Summerial de warrantament. And if the Sheriff
return upon that Writ, that the Party hath nothing
whereby he may be summoned, then goes another
Writ in the name of the Defendant. In the Sim-
ple, of Saxon words, verb. Affixante. A Recovery
with a simple Voucher, is, when there is but one
Voucher: and with a double Voucher, is, when the
Voucher itself, and so to Article Voucher. There is also
a Foreign Voucher, when the Tenant being implicated
in a particular Jurisdiction, as in London, or the like,
would one to warranty, and pays, that he may be
summoned in some other County, out of the Juris-
diction of that Court, which might more appropriately be
called a Voucher of a Foreigner.

**Upland.** Typhanda, High Ground, or as some call
It Terra firma, contrary to Morall, Murth or Low
Ground. — Ternam, territorium, delinnet per capita
de uplanda, id est de terris terra, tanum definiti &
paludum comminutis a绘制, Ingulph, Hist. Cant. 

**Vantage.** See Property.

**Vile,** In the original significat is evident
enough, but it hath also a proper Application in Law,
and that is the profit or benefit of Lands or Ten-
Every Deed consists of two principal parts, the Deed,
the Premises, and the Conveyance: the Premises
is the former pure thereof, being all that which prece-
deth the Deedum or Limitation of the Estate, which
are the perform conclusive, and the things contract-
ed. The Conveyance is that which follows the Premises,
and that is the Habendum, in which are two Limita-
tions: The one of the Estate or Property, which the
Party pative shall receive by the Deed: The other of
the Ufe, which is to express in the first Habendum or
or for what use and benefit he shall have the same E:
state, and of the Limitation of such use, many Pre-
cedents are set down: in the same Wex. Symbol. part.
1. lib. 2, fol. 408, &c. 247. This use was invincibly
upon the Nature of Wills, 2. Quaiores tarrain, in
before which Statue no such use were known, Per-
kin's Devises, 528. And because in time many De-
ces were invented, by feeding the Possession in one
Name, and having the estate of man, and divers other
Mischief and Inconveniences, was the Statue 27 H. 8.
exp. 16, provided, which unites the title and Possession together. See Co. lib. 3. Sandwich's 

**Voucher.** Vocius, is voculum artis, and signifies
when the Tenant calls another into the Court, that
is bound to him to warranty, New Book of Entitvs,
verb. Voucher, Voucher de Garrant, Brit. cap. 75. And
that is either to defend the Right against the Deman-
dant, or to yield him other Lands, &c. in value, and
to extend to Lands or Tenements of Freedom or Inhe-
terence: He that vocetib is called Voucher, (vocans)
and he that is called Voucher, (Varrantum) Brumit
Warrantum, and in the famous, called Voucher, for
Title, in his Tenures, cap. ult. allo R. H. fol. 134.
And this seems in some measure to agree to the con-
test in the Civil Law, whereby the Veehend bind
the Vendor, sometimes in the simple value of the
things, sometimes in the double, whereby the
secure enjoying the thing bought, yet there is
this difference between the Civil and the Common
Law, that the Civil Law binds every Man to warranty

**VULGATE, One-Cry, Two-Cry.** See Law.
Concerning, Ueceptor, The enjoying a thing by a
continuance of time, or receiving the Profits, long
Possession or Precept, &c.

Unnecessary, Ueceptorium, One that hath the
use, and reaps the profit of any thing.

Uffury, Ufura, Is the gain of anything above the
Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in
consideration of the Loan, being mere Gain, Appa-
rent, Wages, or such like, as Money. And it is deri-
ved ab ufn e re, quasi ufn ara, id efl um ars, &
Ufura efl commendum quem propter ufn rei manus-
acta adhibetur, Co. S. Rep. Garnet's Cofe. The Saecu-
rum 13 Eliz. cap. 8 allowed no uffors, but punisht the
excess of it. And that of 21 Jas. cap. 17, expressly
Ordains, That no word in that Law shall be con-
strued and expounded to allow the practice of Ufury in
point of Religion or Conscience. And by the Saecu-
rum 12 Car. 2. cap. 19. No Man must take above his
bound for the forbearance of one hundred pounds for a
year, under the penalties therein contained. See Co. 5. In-
fol. 171. By the Stat. 5 & 11 H. 4, it is called Dry
Exchange.

Uffuse, Uffus, Is the eighth day following any
Term or Feast, as the Ufus of St. Michael, the Ufus
of St. Hilary, the Ufus of St. John Baptist, &c. As
you may see, concerning general reeaves in the
Church; and any day between the Fieft and the
Ufus, is said to be within the Ufus. The use of this
is in the return of Writs, as appears by that Statute.

Ut in the Ufus of Ue How Thiueys, Preamble to the

Utrull, Utrullum, Any thing necessary for our
Life and Occupation; Household-fluff.

Uffanght, That is, Prior ex ucratv flulicet, ex-
tra Dominium vel Jurisdictionis, Is an ancient Privi-
lege or Royalty granted to a Lord of a Mannor, by
the King, which gives him power to punish a Thiefs
dwelling out of his Liberty, and committinft Thiefs
without the same, if he be taken within his Fez. 
Branden, lib. 10. trail. 2. cap. 35. says thus, Uffanght
diuertit extraneous latent, venientes alios, de terta alijus
& qui castum fuit in tertia fufias qui tales habeat liber-
tates. See Usanght.

Utrahamnuum, There is a Charter of Maud
of Pomeroy, granting to the Church of Piljon in Com.
Devon, three ergins in the Mannor of Wolvesford lor
four Shillings per annum, on this condition. — Godis
mordrum vel Dangeltus vel quidlibet aliiud Utrahamnuum
fuper manerio de Wolvesford eventus de illis quatuor fo-
lides quippe de urbaniis fuper pratis eius, feltinga
eventus acquiescit. Et Registri de Pilpom, MS.

Utanghi, Utanghi, An Outlaw, signifies Banimum
extra legum, Flora, lib. 1. cap. 47. And in Min. Ang.
2. par. fol. 618. we read, Fez quod utanghi famo-
simium partes ibom frequenter peter ter commentam
inter Nottingham & Derby pro jefagh. See Out-
law.

Sicexit quasi Interdixit quem uelgerus Utangari
incapax fuerit, quod propter femina extra perfus Ecclesi-
astic publico reversionem, protentantes id ad Nus de
persol Ecclesiastica minime pertine. — Pat. 15. Joh.
p. 2. m. 8. inns.

Utangari capax uero utangari in una co-
menta su in aliqua uaga in altum, ha Write, the
nature whereof is sufficiently express by the name. See
Reg. Oth. fol. 132.

Utanct, Terra extra diecimatu terra foelici sent-
entia, quod utangari, terrarum Dominium calidum
quies Utangari onus pactum est, in eueriam uagum rei-
clamation Vide Inland.

Utarly or Utalry, Utangari vel utangari, Is a
punishment for such as being called into Law, and
lawfully fought, do contemptuously refuse to appear,
after an Outlaw was writ. And it must be noted, that
of Captus, Alias &c, returned by the Sheriff
ne efl inventus, and an Exigent with a Proclamation
thereupon awarded. And Branden says, He must be
called at five Counties, a Month between every Coun-
ty, in the manner of the Statute 10 Jas. 2. cap. 11. If he
appear not within
in that time prox et bene tenebatur, cum Principi non ob-
dies nec legi untrahamnit, that is he shall be
pronounced out of the King's Protection, and depriv-
ed of the benefit of the Law. The effect of this is
divers, for if he be Outlawed at the Suit of another
in a Civil Cause, he shall forfeit all his Goods and
Chattels to the King; If upon Felony, then he shall
forfeit all his Lands and Tenements which he hath in
Fees, or for Life, and his Goods and Chattels, Ex
tone efl capta legibus, st qua judicii iniuriae
riveret & fecum juuum judicata ortus, & me-
tris fine leges pactis, qui vicinum legem &ve refo-
entias, &c. Bracth lib. 3. trail. 2. cap. 11. And the
same lib. 3. trail. 2. cap. 15. And Peta, lib. 2. cap.
27. 28, says, A Minor or Woman cannot be Outlaw-
ded: For where a Man's said to be Outlawed, a Wom-
man is termed marred, F. N. B. fol. 161. How an
Outlaw is to be taken again, and the Peace and
Protection. See Bralton and Peta, idb infra.

Utege, Significat escaiah, hoc efl, evauionem In-
trum, Flora, lib. 1. cap. 47. and 16 Hen. 6. Pat. 2.
m. 22.

Utrum, See Affixe.

Utter-Barristers, Juris consulti, Are such, who
for their long study, and great industry bestowed upon
the Knowledge of the Common Law, be called from
their Contemplation to Practice, and in the face of
the World, to take upon them the Protection and
Defence of Clients. These in other Countries are
called Liberalitas jurum. The time before any one
ought to be called to the Bar by the ancient Orders,
was hereafter eight years, now reduced to seven, and
the Excesses done by him (if he were not called
Ex gestia) was twelve Grand Moses performed in the
Inns of Chancery in the time of the Grand Readings,
and twenty four petty Moses at the Inns of Chancery
in the Term-times, before the Readers of the repre-
sentative Inns of Chancery, A Barrister newly called
is to attend for the next long Vacations the Exercise of
the Heufe, sit in Lent and Summer, and is therefore
for those three years called a Vacetum Barrister. And
they are called Outer Barristers, i. e. Readers without
the Bar, to distinguish them from Benchers, or those
who have been Readers, who are sometimes admitted
to plead within the Bar, as the King, Queen, or Prin-
ces Council are.

W.

Wadbeuere, now called Wddenden, and in
Oxfordshire Woddenhe, a coarie fort of
fliuff used for the covering of the Collins of Cart-
Horses. Mr. Ray in his Collectanea of Edal and Coun-
try words, describes it to be a hairy coarse fluff,
made of Island Wool, and brought thence by our
Sea-men to Norsect, Saffuck, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. In quae,
statas de Waddene extra multa de coloribus explicat hoc an-

Waftons, Walsford, Edward the Fourth Confir-
mated a Trust made of Officers with Naval Power, whom he
C. wage

The burden

ly followed with Hue-and-Cry,

The Civilians

Clage, to wage Law.

The chief Magistrate of the Town of

and Scots

Saxons,

Vicar-general of the ancient Bri-

and others called Foresters assigned by

Foresters

kept in their Care.

Mound

and Savages.

the word

from the French Gager,

Mores

aid to wage Deliverance, which see in Gage,

to wage Law.

same time

to wage Law.

They being

March., 2d., 1566.

for the word

if a Man to be outlawed, Reg. Orig. fol. 132, 394 a

of the King’s Leige People outlawed, and such


Rippon in

a great

Rippon

the

The chief Magistrate of the Town of

Ripon in Yorkshire, so called, says Watheman, Camden, Brit.

Walde. See Weald.

Walde, Walda. See Weald.

Walde, Walda. See Weald.

Walde, Walda. See Weald.

Walde, Walda. See Weald.

Wall, WaW A

Wall, WaW A

Wall, WaW A

Wall, WaW A


field, but we use it also for the Cheek or Jaw-teeth, which Chaucer calls Wane and Wane-teeth, according to the Verities,

and in teethes that is sooth,
I bite the wax with my wane teeth.

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\[\text{\ldots}\]
Feoffment, a Feoffor shall be bound to warranty. See the Statutes of 2 and 3 Edw. 1 cap. 1 to 3 Edw. 2. 4 Edw. 1 cap. 1 to 4 Edw. 2 cap. 2 to 3 Edw. 3 cap. 2 to 3 Edw. 3 cap. 3. There is also a Warrant of Attorney, whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warranteth his Attorney, which then doth differ from a Letter of Attorney, which hath usually under the Hand and Seal of him that makes it, before any credible Witnesše; whereas a Warrant of Attorney in personal, and some real Actions, is put in of course by the Attorneys for the Plaintiff or Defendants, Teachers or Defenders.

A Warrant of Attorney to suffer a common Recovery by the Tenant or Vouchée, is acknowledged before such Persons and Commission for the thing thereof directed. See Attorneys.

Marrattia Charta, is a Write that lies properly for him, who being imployed in Lands or Tenements, with a Clain of warranty, and is implanted in an Action of Writ or Writ of Entry, wherein he cannot wouche or call to warranty; for in this Case his Remedy is to take out this Writ against the Boorer, or his Heir, Reg. Orig. fol. 157. N. B. fol. 154. Libra. lib. 6. cap. 25. and Vendibility, lib. 1. cap. 3. and Martell. does it.

A Warrant of Attorney being in a Case where a Man having a day affignd for personally to appear in Court to any Action wherein he is bound, is in the mean time, by Commandments, employed in the Service of the King, so that he cannot appear in the day affignd. The Writ is directed to the Judges to this end, that they neither take nor record him in default for that day, Reg. Orig. fol. 18. Of this read more, N. B. fol. 17. and Folio, lib. 1. cap. 2. and 3. Martell. culpabia, is a Write Judicial, and lay for him who was challenged to be a Ward to another, in respect of Land said to be holden in Knight-service, which when it was bought by the Dow eer of the Ward, was warrantted to be free from such thral dom, and it lay against the Warrantor and his Heirs, Reg. Judic. fol. 3. But now by the Statute made 2. Car. 2. cap. 24. it is become altogether out of use.

Marrattia of Attorneys, See Letter of Attorney and Warranty.

Marrattia serra materia, Land that has been neglected, and long untitled, fallow Ground: Tempus marcelli, in ancient Records signifies the time wherein Land lies fallow.—In warchises, in Bevercotes, in Bifforch, in Marlicis, in Dejungs, & in marshis terris, &c. Mon. Ang. 2. par. fol. 825. And in the same, cap. 35. fol. 825. we read, 50. acres uno in quo anno ad immediam & fluctum ad warellandum. See also Terrarnagium.

Marrattia, To follow Ground, or plough up Land (design'd for Wheat) in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement; which in Kent is called Summer Land.—Meneo A. warchislandi et tempus idem idem & annum cum terra frigida per currellum. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 32. Heines warellabili campus, a fallow Field: Campus ad warellam, Terra warellata, &c. See Mr. Kennedy's Glossary in warellare.

Marrattium, A Garment, a Sort of Cloaths.—Pro bus due dugeti consequentur Abbab & Monachi Radinges milli & Caecilia warri mosa corvele & warranta tundam quod in carta eorum continuat. Chardular, Radinges, S. s. 9. 3. Marrattia, Garnitures, Furniture, Provisi-

Marrhob, Edmunclus Bache tenor terras in Nonant.
Morton Com. Effon, per servitium inveniendi inam sibi
mulam forum pro am Warocks fayer quadam Clothi
tuk quandocunque D. Rex equitauerit in exercitu civilis
partes Wallia temporae guerra. 22 H. 2. Elam. de Te
nure, p. 32.

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other benefit received from some River or Water, Heneyngton-Bare, Eayling, Staittie of eftate, &c. Etillelq, &c. faeet nobis Huberbo de Burgio comiti Cantia & Margare}, now for reditium 32s. 4d. quem dominæ erudim habitu & Marigex de Manorio fo de Elmore nobis redditer libellus detegint annis per man

m oni afo de Montréc a hereditate nomine Erminage-reat, habend. Dat. 15 H. 3.

Watert-measure. It is mentioned in the Stat. 22 Car. 2. and is greater than Winchester-Measure by about three Gallons in the 22nd. 

22. /abend. Dat. 

Margaria; uxor

other

tington, lib. 

Pub'ick 

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water. The 

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Henricus 

Tributum 

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Anno 

39

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Churls, Bond-men, and other

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Extending it felf 

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Bolfeover Cafile, 

and ends 

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cap. 2.

Dei judicium (citicet 

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Bolfover Cafile, 

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presumption that his Innocence would 

purgation by hot 

had the Privilege of Pax Regit. See 

2.

cap. 19.

map. 

Goods 

Southampton 

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cap. 1.

Coventry 

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of the 

Witches)

This 

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Pound

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pearl, Pre¬

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and the other of six¬

medicinal things, Gold, 

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Agricola in his learned Traftate 

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cap. 13.

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by which Pearl, Pre¬

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Stank, 

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fuctor, or to convey 

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Pearl, Pre¬

in 

the 

weight of 

Bay-Salt.

Weights, Pondera, There are two forts of them in use with us. The one called Troy-weight, having twelve ounces in the Pound, by which Pearl, Precious 

stones, Electuaries, and medicinal things, Gold, 

silver and Brede be weighed. The other is termed 

Avverdourp, and contains fourteen ounces in the pound, by which all other things be weighed that pay by 

weight. 

Ge. Agriola in his learned Traftate De 

Panderibus & menfuras, pag. 332. terms the pound 

of 

twelve ounces Libram medicam, and the other of four¬

teen ounces Libram civilam, faying thus of them both, Medica & civilia libra numero non gradavit un¬

claraanim differtent. The frents feems to be ter¬

med, by reafon of the more full weight. But by 

thefc words Avver du poars, are fometimes fignifid 

fuch Merchandife as are bought and fold by this kind 

of weights. The firft Statute of Tork, made 5 E. 3. 

in 

Frowm. 27 E. 3. flat. 2. cap. 10. and 24 H. 8. 

cap. 13. 

Our Weights and Meafures have their firft Compo-

ition from the Penny-Stirling, which ought to weigh 

thirty two wheat Corns of a middle fort, twenty of 

which Pence make an Ounce, and twelve fhuch Ounces 

a Pound; but fifteen Ounces make the Meafures 

Pound, Flenta, lib. 2. cap. 12. which though an 

Ounce lesfs fhould probably be all one in fignification 

with Avver-dupars, and the other Pound called by 

Flenta Trow-weight plainly appears to be the same

alias Cook, & War, alias Wainfopp apellant

Spleman. "Fulae" feeds, Ward-penny, or fee paid for 

waiting, &c. for keeping Watch and Ward. — Thomas 

Spleman tenet manerium de Narborough in com. Nefr, 

per fervice militare & per reditium 14 fol. pro way-

fee & Callie-guard. — Blown of Tenures, p. 7. 

q. See Chemin.

Wealth or Meafl, A Saxon word fignifying Suia, 

is the woody part of a Country, as the weald of 


the Collection of Statutes, 14 Car. 2. cap. 6. It is mi-

printed wildes of Sylfery, Surrey or Kent, for 

Wealds. 

Weate or eftier, Verra & War, A Stank, or 

great Dam in a River, well known, ac commodated 

for the taking of Fish, or to convey the Stream to a 


Wederbris, The Caffumary service which 

inferior Tenants paid to their Lord in cutting down 

their Corn, or doing other Harveft Duties. From 

Sax. pceb, 4 Covenant or Agreement, (whence to 

weald, wedded a wedded Husband, a wedded Bond-

man, and fome three or four other names) by which 

a Waphanippian to reap or mow. As if a Covenant of the Tenant to reap for the Lord at the time of his bidding or com-

manding. — A. D. 1325. Robertun Filine Nichilot 

German tenet unam meagffiam & domium virgatum in 

bandigio ad voluntatem Domini, & debet unam ar-

ram in Tene, & unam facculatarum, & debet Wededbris 


Alicia que fuit uxor Ricardi le Grey — fuitet unam 


Weft. See Waffe.

Weigh, Waga, is a weight of Cheefe or Wool 

containing two hundred fifty six pounds of Aver-

dupars. See Waga. Ca. 12 Rep. fol. 17. mention eighti

weigh of Bay-Salt.

Weights. Pondera, There are two forts of them in use with us; The one called Troy-weight, having twelve ounces in the Pound, by which Pearl, Precious 

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Flenta Trow-weight plainly appears to be the same

alias Cook, & War, alias Wainfopp apellant
which that we now call Troy-weight. See Tonage. From henceforth there shall be one Ulster, or Ulster Measure, and one Yard, according to the Standard of the Ordnance (through all the Realm). See 17th. An. 17. cap. 159. See Pindar Regis.


Clery, Et canna animalia advententia figulina, Gallio Clery in his Hundred of Harleian, Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 127. See Walf.

Wend, Wendum, i. peremutation, From the Saxon Wendum, iri, to go. Precialis terrae amplius plurima jagas in jec enim, Renale Regalis Maneri de Wyre, Leg. Ed. Conf. 1. we read Weem,—id est, pretium iuxta redemptiun passive, his Ranforme.

Quilibet quorum Chtitones, eteno, From that fo witer, s'creedan, his Ranforme. That is, so more as one paid in ancient time for killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with pecuniary Mulcts, or Death. In Leg. Ed. Conf. 1. we read Wem (nom.—id est, pretium iuxta redemptiun passive, his Ranforme.

Squire of an Ulster, According to Lambert in his Explication of Saxon words signifies affirmato capsis et pretium hominis. Thel, so much as one paid in ancient time for killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with pecuniary Mulcts, or Death. In Leg. Ed. Conf. 1. we read Hes (nom.—id est, pretium iuxta redemptiun passive, his Ranforme. Squire alias Clerry, According to Lambert in his Explication of Saxon words signifies affirmato capsis et pretium hominis. Thel, so much as one paid in ancient time for killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with pecuniary Mulcts, or Death. In Leg. Ed. Conf. 1. we read Hes (nom.—id est, pretium iuxta redemptiun passive, his Ranforme.

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De Dote affignanda, and could not marry again without the king's consent, Stump. Plead. cap. 4. See the Statute of the Franks, anno 17 E. 3. Mag. Chart. cap. 7, and 32 Hen. 8, cap. 45. See F. N. B. fol. 223.


40 Christenbaf, Witches. The word occurs in the Laws of King Canute, cap. 27.

41 Widdow, Vidastra, the state or condition of a Widow.

42 Wife, Dam. After Marriage, all the will of the Wife, in Judgment of the Law, is subject to the will of the Husband, and it is commonly A. femina exerit cannot, juxta regulam capit. cap. 4, Rep. Rigo and Humling's Case. See Perkin's fol. 2, 3, 4. Plowd. Comment. 344. Brett and Ridgman's Case, Delay and Student, fol. 13, and 4 H. 5. 31.

43 Wilt, or Left Cittie. Testamentum, ultima volunt. Is of two sorts, A Will in writing, called also a Testament: and a Will by word of mouth, only called a SignatureWill, which being proved by Fejes, may be as good force as that in writing, except only for Lands, which are not devestable, but by a Testament in writing made in the Life of the Testator. See Touchstone of Will, pag. 2, See.

44 Wigtrehe, A Saxon word, derived from Ætit, or Ætit, which signifies Sytham, and Greve propastum, and denotes the Overseer of a Wood, according to Spelman: But Wisa in Saxon more truly signifies Pte, and so it may more properly intend an Overseer of the High-ways.

45 Withers, A kind of Engine to draw Barges up the water against the stream, Anno 21 Jac. cap. 32, 38.

46 Without-keeping. Is that Season comprehended between the Eleventh day of November, and the Three and twentieth of April, which time the Act made 50 Car. 2, cap. 4, is excepted from the liberty of common in the Forest of Dean.

47 Wittegettef, Vale Royal, pag. 113. Perhaps mistaken for Wiertzteh, which see.


50 Witte, A Saxon word signifying Punishment, Pain, Penalty, Fine, or Malt. Hence Ætit or Ætitere. one of the Terms of Privilege granted to our Parliaments, denoting a Freedom or Immunity from Fines or Amedacomen, and none (as they vulgarly accept) from being liable to be begg'd for Fools, for lack of wit or understanding. Saxon Ditt. See Wyke & Giff. in 10. Sylle.

51 Witte, Witon. The Title among our Saxon Ancelors for their chief Lords or Thrones, their wife and their noble men. And the Witnes Genetere were the Councils or Assemblies of the great Men to advise and assist the King.

52 Wittebenalis. Witterden, and Witterden, Was a kind of Taxation among the Wills Saxons, imposed by the Common Council of the Kingdom by Wills and Witan signifie Majores Regni et Radon Concordium. See Charta Echeleuulphe Regis Catholica apudMalms. de Gell. R. lib. 1. pag. 41. Manius (Io. quaeve Eccle. Significatis) fit tua & libera ab omnibus fepturalibus et pecunia governmentis tribus majorum & minimorum bus fve taxationibus, qui nos dicimus Witterden.

53 Witterburnam. Witterburnam, Or de Witterburnam, may be compound ed of the Saxon Wether, ultra, & Num, captus, and is a forbidding taking, as the taking or driving a Diffressed to a Hold, or out of the Country, so that the Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin make deliverance thereof to the Parry disarmed. In which Case the Writ of Witterburnam, or de Wetterburn, is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking as many of his Beasts that did thus unlawfully disarmed, or as much Goods of his into his keeping, till he hath made deliverance of the first Diffressed. Also if the Beasts be in a Forst or Callie, the Sheriff may take him with the Poss Comitatus, and beat down the Callie, as appears by the Statute of Witterburnam. See Charta, cap. 20, and Briton, cap. 27. Witterburn according to Britton. lib. 3, trid. 2, cap. 27. And in Witterburn, cap. 2, seems to signify an unlawful Distress made by him that has no right to distress. Anno 3 E. 1. cap. 2. See the New Book of Estates, cap. 29, and see F. N. B. fol. 72. Reg. Orig. fol. 82, 83. Reg. Tuda, fol. 29, and Smith de Regul. Anglie. cap. 10. This Witterburnam, (faith he) is in Dutch, and likewise in Saxon Witterburnam, that is, afternum accipere, and signifies all one with Repetita, Replefita. See Smye de warke, Signif. verb. A vera.

54 Wittebmale, Wittebmale, An Apostate, a pernicious Regenedor. Leg. Canali Reg. cap. 27.

55 Witteman, Inde venient ad jure dictus dominus pradibillum villarum & potions ab ecclewise, & ipsi Dominii facini Forfutaris Witeman, fe & annos Forfutaris mei jurament invicem, qui fallit fur- rune Forfutaris, quod neminem neccum occasione illius habeat, & veniat, & veniat, & veniat, & veniat, & veniat. Forfutaris, scf. quos Ecclesiae, impone. Reg. Orig. cap. 2. pag. 41. We call it Wode, from the Ital i an Guado.

56 Wode, Wode, A Down, or Champagn-Ground, hilly, and void of wood. See in the woods, and Goveld in Glascow-biere.

57 Wode, A Saxon word, written otherwise Wangi, and signifying a Field; Tres aexa terra jacentes in herben vas, in canum opinis feminulis, magis quam paezien, faith Spelman. So in an ancient Charter of Gavardia Abbey in Leicestershire, Dat. 14. E. 3. There is mention of the wodebrun, which is a large piece of included Ground lying before the Abby-Gate. See Wode.}

58 Wodecoum. Some quantity of Quots or other Grain, paid by Culmrany Tenants to the Lord, for liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.—In vido de Tour hant confindulce.—inus intc. xvgis terra.—Dat ad Natale unam panem, & unam summoned de axena, sib. Woodeneow & operatur & dextr. —Swatham, fve Carll. Burgi S. Petri, M. S. f. 142. —Invejive el una bida terra & domin. quia libert vasgi.—Dat ad Natale unam galiin & panem
Woodgelb, Woodgolden. Seems to be the bearing or cutting of Wood within the Forest, or Money paid for the same to the Perceiver, and the immunities from this by the King's Grant by Crompton called Woodgelb, pl. 157. Co. on Lit. fol. 222. See, It signifies to be free from payment of Money, for taking Wood in any Forest.

2d. "Wendredry. — De quaelibet hodierni supra postern (i.e. Embryce) deputato non numum julivum ad post veniremptionem que conuendit vocatur Woodley.— Antiquities of Essex, p. 49.

3d. Wendredry. Are those in the Forest that have charge especially to look to the King's Wood, Crompt. Jurid. fol. 145.


5th. Wendred. Is the Old Name of that Court of the Forest, which is now since the Statute of Charta de Forest called the Court of Attachments, and by that Statute is held every forty days, but was wont to be held at the will of the Chief Officer of the Forest, without any certain time, See Mannon's, Forest Law, cap. 22. fol. 207.

6th. Wenden. Court. Is a Court held twice in the year in the Forest of Can in Com. Salop, for determining all matters of Wood and Agliment thereon, and perhaps was ancienly the same with Woodside-Court.

7th. Wendensted, Wendmanes, Is an Officer of the Forest, whose Function you may understand by his Oath set down in Crompt. Jur. fol. 201.

YOU shall truly execute the Office of a Warden of B. Woods within the Forest of W. so long as you shall be Woodward there, you shall not conceal any Offence either in Pests or Venison, that shall be committed or done within your Charge, but you shall truly profess the same, without any favour, Justice or Reward, And if you see or know any Malpractice, or find any Deer-Killed or hurt, you shall forthwith go to the Verderer to understand who, and you shall profess the same at the next Court of the Forest, be it Swainmore, or Court of Attachments, So help you God.


Until drivers, Anno 12 P. & M. cap. 13. Are such as hunt Wolde abroad in the Country of the Sheep-Masters, and carry it on Horsback to the Clothiers, or to Market-Towns to fell again.

Weltlechfehod, Capita Lupinis, is the condition of such as were Out-lawed in the Seasons then, for not submitting themselves to Justice. For if they could be taken alive, they should have been brought to the King, and if, upon fear of apprehension, they fled themselves, they might be killed, and their heads brought to the King; for they carried a Wolves Head, that is to say, their Head was no more to be accounted of than a Wolves Head, being a Bear 1; hurtful to Man. So the Laws of King Edward, by Lantier, fol. 127. num. 7. and Brand, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 11. This is mid-written and corrected, by Roger Hoveden, part. positer. Acus. fol. 343.

Wetlechke, Ann 51 H. 2. fil. 5. That City or Town where Wolde was fold. See Staple.

Weltundivers, Are such as wind up every Piece of wool, that is to be packed and fold by weight, into a kind of bottle, after it is cleaned in such manner as it ought to be by Streme, and to avoid such deceit as the Owners were wont to use by thrusting in locks of refuse wool, and other dross, to gain weight. They are sworn to perform that Office truly by between the Owners and the Merchants. See the Stat. B. Hen. 6. cap. 22. 23 Hen. 8. cap. 17. and 18 Eliz. 25.

Weltnderth. — Item pro pio Prioris quemdas, & pro foro, quod dictor Worderinde for pro pozis singuladis 12 deh. gov. Somner of Gavelkund, p. 120.

Weltunser. Semen Semitunicum, Is a medicinal food, produced by that Plant which we call Hulpo wormwood, whereas you may read in Gerard's Herbal, lib. 2. cap. 455. This is a Drug to be grasped, Anno 1 Jas. cap. 157.

Welturth. — Item pro hiidem (feil. apud Orthen) de Wormcast xlii. sol. xviij. den. xiiij. ann. in domo Johanni S. Martini, Reguli apud Heref. 22 Ric. 2.

Weliangelas, Seem to be mistrowg Trees, that will never prove Timber, Kirchbn, fol. 169.

Weltinlas. A Worthin of Land, a certain quantity or portion of Land so called in the Manor of Kingdon, Com. Hereford. It is from hence possibly, that in some Manners certain Tenants are called Dworthin, 18 Ed. 3. inter confuetud. Manueri de Hadzhdon Com. Breb., from the Sax, Wurth, a Country Howe or Farm; whence the termination of worth in many of our Country Villages. — In villa Regia qua lingua Anglorum vocatur Bedambywath, Latini vero Berulica castelli feci subdito nominator. Math. Wetin. fol anno 870.

Wiethe, Wrecnum maner, is, where a Ship is perficid on the Sea, and no Man escapes alive out of it, The Civilians call it Wrecnum. This was being made, the Goods that were in the Ship being brought to Land by the wavesh, belong to the King by his Prerogative, or such other Persons to whom the King hath granted wroths. But if a Man or a Dog, or a Cat escape alive, so that the Party to whom the Goods belong, come within a year and a day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again by the Provision of the Statute of Werge.
cre. 4. and 17 E. 2. cap. 11. Cax., vol. 4, col. 106. Bradsh. lib. 2, cap. 5, num. 7. This in the Grand Council of Normandy, cap. 17, is called Parceh, and tinied teni- 

cum, and in some ancient Charters it is written Bepre- 

hers. Charters, this is termed music from Trip-wre&n, 
jus. By which, and other 

Antiquities, it appears, that of the 

there is also a public Officer, 

regent, except quod fuerit domini privilegium per Re- 

gem. In the Stat. 27 H. 8. cap. 26. it is called Wre- 

de mer. See 2. Infl. fol. 167.

sty. Wreckfree, or exempt from the 

full of Shipwrack'd Goods and Vehel to the 

King on Edw. I. by Chareer granted this Immu-

nity to the Barons of the Cinque Ports—quod 

sint Wreckfree & Wytsey & Loffage & Lontesdy & 

quad habenat ex su strond & Governament.—Plati- 

r. temp. 1. M. 5. to subsid Dom. Fou- 

tains ex Ade Crifii Oxon. 

sty. Wrecfry, Berges redit in gabalus affis— 

sint 150 tres Wreckely quorum quidem debe 


&c. s. 30. b.—Sunt 150 

dom Wrecfii quid debent idem ferucrium facere quod 

Capit. 15.

Cref, Breve, is the King's Precept, whereby 

thing is commanded to be done touching a Suit or 

Affidavit, as the Defendant or Tenant to be fummoned, 

or be taken, a Diffcres to be redried, &c. 

And these Writs are divers divided in divers repects, 

some in respect of their Order, or manner of granting 

are termed Ordinary, and Some Judicial. Original 

Writs are thefe, that are fent out for the fummoning 

of the Defendant in a personal, or the Tenant in a 

real Affidavit, before the Sult begins, or rather to be 

in the Sult: Thofe are Judicial, which are fent out 

by Order of the Court where the Cause depends, 

upon occasion after the Sult begun, Old Nat. Breve. 

fol. 51. y. 147. And the Judicial are known from the 

Original that, because the Title of that bears the Name 

of the chief Justice of that Court whence it fufis, 

whereas the Original in the Title has the Name of 

the Prince: And according to the Nature of the 

Affidavit, they are called real or Subjective, such as 

being the poftition in a Writ of Entry, or the property 

called Writs of Right. Some Writs are at the Suit of 

the Party, or fome Office, fome Ordinary, fome of 

Pri- 

vilege, a Writ of Privilege, is that which privileges 

Perfon brings to the Court for his exemption, by 

reason of fome Privilege. See precedent, and the New 

Book of Entries, verb. Privilege. See Brief.

Cref of Rebellion. See Comminius of Rebellion.

Cref of Affidavit. Sufias out of the Exchequer, 

or authorize any person to take a Conftable, or other 

public Officer, to felle Goods or Merchandise pro- 


There is also a Writ of Affidavit out of the Chancery 

to give the Chancery a Pofteflion.

Cref of the Gullers, Scripturn Tellarium, is an 

Officer in the Exchequer, being Clerk to the Auditor 

of the Receipts, which writes upon the Gullers the whole 

Letters of Tellers Bills.

Cref of the Gullers. See Pedlrefs. 

Cref, Wyke, A Parn, or little Village, Er to- 

sum wykam cum hominibus, Er. Mar. Ang. 4. par. 

fol. 154. 

Cref or Wyke, Wyke vel mena, In Latin Malta 

Xenias, Dictator Manusfia que a Provinciabilibus 

reforabat Prorulgatorum offerebat. Vix eff in 

Privilegiorum Chartis non infecta, ubi quies cat a 

Xenias immunos natat ab his qui nominat multiherum adlit, 

donis Regi vel Regina praefantias quando ipfis pro praeda 

Privilegiatorum tranfierint, ut in Charti domini Sem- 

plingham. Principibus enim dim sum fuit in mare, a sub-

arum et in Deo vicit, et in Deo custodit, in Deo 

liberis feicit Exchequerum, Esthelboldo Rex Mercium 

Anno 757. ubi exemplari Charta fuit tum apud 

Ingolholm Saxo, tum Will. Malmesb. lib. de Reg. 

Regis, cap. 1. W. temp. 2. in. 

a. — his verba habent, Xenias can. 

Manufcria & Exchequie Regni mel a Publica sedili- 

galibus, speribus quibus oneribus abfolutur. — Nee manuf-

cula praebent Regem vel principibus nee voluntaria, Spelm. 

So in Memorandum, Secdo. in anno 20 E. 2. 3. 

l. fea autem perjusa p tossing, vel magna ab hominibus 

terea Radegensis Monifcrii exigit ne equt全面提升 five 

expeditium, non summagia, non vellegias, non navi- 

gia, non opera, non tristitia, non Xenias. Eto. 

Kendochium, Interpretus hisfopim, An Inn by 

Publick Licence allowed, for the entertainement of 

Strangers, and other Gueft. It may also be inter-

preted an Hisfopim, in qua sactudinarii & jener, 

de, effe, inferior recipiarum & alinarum. See V. chal. 

inter, wer, verb. edam.
Ye a Map.—Quadripartitum fut (Ripponienses)
finct credenda per quondam Y & per quondam Noy in om
nibus Querelafo & Curia. 

[Text continues with more Latin passages]
Zelot, Zelote, is for the most part taken ingeniously of the Devil, and so we term one that is a Separatist or Schismatic from the Church of England, a Zealot, or a Fanatick; which are well known terms of Separation.

Zabulon, The word is used for Diabolu, the Devil, in many old Writers. So in the Laws or Rules which King Edgar prescribed to the Monks of Hyde, cap. 9. So in Ordin. Vitae, p. 466, &c.

Zacchæus, Zacchæus, Stips incus & aridus, A withered or dry flock of Wood, Rex, Sec. Quia, acceptus per Inquisitionem quod non est ad damnum seu praedicationis infram aut alienum, si concedimus dilectis nostris Ric. de Stelley enmess Zacchæi aridus qui Anglico Anno 804 in praedicationem infra Incham infram d. Beskewood, que infra forestam infram de Shirewood, &c. Pla. Forest. in Com. Not. de Anno 8 H. 3. — Auxilium faciendi, Burgessibus Salop. de veteribus Zacchæi, & de mortuo bove, &c. Clau. 4 Hen. 3 m. 10.
APPENDIX CONTAINING

The ancient Names of Places here in England, very Necessary for the Use of all young Students, who intend to Converse with Old Records, Deeds, or Charters. Amended and Enlarged.

A

Blato-Bulgio, Aballaba, Applebeia, Alum, Abbandanum, Abhendoma, Abone, Abonits, Abrechticum, Abbas actuariun, Achetanda, Adelingia, Ad-Lapidem, Ad-murum, Ad-pontem, Adros, vel Andium, Adurni porus, Æbudz, Alani-Porta,

Æchina, Atena, Agelecum, Ager Maridunensis, Alainium, Alaunicus porus, Alaunicum Pons, Alamodunum, Alanus, flu. vel Alanus, Album Monasterium,

B


The River Nene, that runs through Northamptonshire by Oundle, Peterborough, and into the Sea near Lin. The Avon that runs by Aylesbury, Shropshire, and into Dorsetshire.

The Waveney that divides Norfolk and Suffolk runs by Bungay, nor any other called for Avonley. The Avon rising not far from Nafely in Northamptonshire, was by Warwick, Stratford, Exe-ham, and into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Bungey in Norfolk, Hampton-Court, according to Leeland.

Bowerley in Northam, according to Oundle in Northamptonshire.

Hexham in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Brough in Somersetshire.

Barnard Castle, a Hill over a little Village near Both coltles.

Baynard's-Castle in London.

Bainbridge in Durham.

Bath City.

Northampton, or rather Weldon on the Street. The River Ban in Lincolnshire.

A River near Norwich in Norfolk. An Island about three miles from the River Taf in Glamorganshire.

Basing in Hampshire.

Battersea.

Berkshire.

Bedford.

The Inhabitants of Somerset, Wilts, and Hampshire.

Belvoir.

Bolingbroke.

Bolingbrough.

Bolton

Bologneshaw.

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Bridge vei Brage, Brifolia, Briflowa, Broceum, Broce, Broconianum, Broconacis, Broconacum, Broffeldia, Bacoftenum, Bocdefora, Balxum filium, Barrium, Buffeli domus.

Brocave, Brocavum, Briftowa* Brirtolia, Bridge vel Brage, Burrium, filurum, Bullseum Budeforda, Bucoflenum, Bromfelda, Brovonacum, Brovonacis, Broconiacum, Calena, Caledonii, flu.

Calderus Calderus nemus, Calagum, Calacum, Cafaro-magus, Cxfaria, Caer Lincoir, Caer-feverus, Caerperis, Calatum, Camaletum, Calna, Caleva vel Caledonius Oceanus, Caledonii, Calamus, Calamus flu, Caledonia, Caledonius Oceanus, Cambodum, Camboriciuni, Camborium, Camberentum, Camberetovium, Cambria, Camoladunum, Camolodunum, Camulos innum, Camulos innum, Camulos innum, Campordunum, Candala, Candida cafa, Canoanum, Canabrigia, Canum, Canium prom. Cantuaria, Capa-caput, Carborarius callis, Carleolum, Cardignia, Carnathinia, Carstvonia, Carenii, Inhabitants of Carnethia in Scotland, according to Camden. Ortelius places them more Northward than the Carnonace, on the Well-side of Scotland. People who inhabited beyond the River Longus, on the Well-side of Scotland.

A Famous Cafele supposed to be built by the Romans in Glamorganshire.

The Hundred of Caythow in Hertfordshire.

The Islands of Spyls, The Old City of Verum. Edenborough City in Scotland.

Burgh on the Sands in Cumberland.

The Devices in Wiltshire.

The River Swale in Richmondshire.

Catarick-Bridge.

The People of Buckingham, Bedford and Hertfordshire.

Cawood in Yorkshire. See Cowan.

See Gauflenn.

Holdenrieff in Yorkshire. People about Cheflfure, or Camden supposes. Supposed to be the RiverReferences, is rife below Mount Grammopius in Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean.

The River by Tergy in Cornwall. Hundreds held.

Chardcroft in Hantshire, Cardiganshire. Cerne in Dorsetshire.

The Inhabitants of Affhshire in Scotland, according to Camden.

Chertfey in Surrey.

Hartle-Poole.

Chefer City.

Knevelown-Caffe, New in Surrey.

Cheke in Denbighshire.

Chichester in Sussex.

Calerton or Calfor in Northumberland.

Cicler or Cirengfer in Gloucesferhire.

Shirborne.

Gloucester City.

Southampton.

The River Vale in Cornwall. Eudistach in Cornwal.

Fala flu. Falenis portus, Fanum Albani, Fanum Ituti, Fanum Iwini Perfa, Fanum Leonis, Fanum Noci, Fanum Reguli, Fanum Stephani, G A

The River from in Gloucefter. Fretum in Cum¬

Habiancum, Hadriani murus, Hages, Hagula?, Greenwicum, Grenovicum, Greva, Hymbronenfes, Hesperides, Hibernia, Helianus,

Grenovicus, Gravefenda, Humbra

Guldonicus clivus, Guinehis, Guldforda, Gumicaftum, Gumificar

Halcenus, Hampunia, Hanlus flu.

Hantonia, Harefordia, Hastingae, Hebrides,


Hollandia vel Hollandia, Homefca flu.

Hrofii civitas, Humbra flu.

Hunefdenses, Hunifdona, Hungeforda, Huntingdonta, Huntingdoufnis aiger, Harfelegra, Hwicici, Hydropolis, Hymbromenfes,

Hymbronenfes, Grenovicus, Grenovicum, Greenwicum, Guile, Guerfa flu.

Guldonicus clivus, Guinehis, Guldforda, Gumicaftum, Gumificar

Halcenus, Hampunia, Hanlus flu.

Hantonia, Harefordia, Hastingae, Hebrides,


Hollandia vel Hollandia, Homefca flu.

Hrofii civitas, Humbra flu.

Hunefdenses, Hunifdona, Hungeforda, Huntingdonta, Huntingdoufnis aiger, Harfelegra, Hwicici, Hydropolis, Hymbromenfes,

Hymbronenfes, Grenovicus, Grenovicum, Greenwicum, Guile, Guerfa flu.

Guldonicus clivus, Guinehis, Guldforda, Gumicaftum, Gumificar

Halcenus, Hampunia, Hanlus flu.

Hantonia, Harefordia, Hastingae, Hebrides,


Hollandia vel Hollandia, Homefca flu.

Hrofii civitas, Humbra flu.

Hunefdenses, Hunifdona, Hungeforda, Huntingdonta, Huntingdoufnis aiger, Harfelegra, Hwicici, Hydropolis, Hymbromenfes,


narvonshire. Brows e upon Stanton in Rich mondshire. The River Lea in Hertford- 


refordshire, b Malvern- 

Hills. The River Rofter. The Ifle of Ramley. Lime-house near London. Sherwood Forest in Notting- 

hamshire. Lincoln City. Lincoln City. Lincoln City. Lincoln City. Lincoln City. Holy-Island or Farn-Isle on the Coaft of Northam. The River Witham in Lin- 

colnshire. Lindfry, a third part of Lincoln. Lincoln City. Lincoln City. Lime in Nofka. An Ifle called Gulf, near the strong part of Corn- 

wall. Loghor, Logis, A River which is the Weftern Limit of Glanmor- 


M Adus, Mag., Magi, Magefeter, Magnium, Magonum, Magovium, Magovitum, Maglova, Magiona, Magna, Magnus portus, Maidulphi cura, Maidulphi uria, Maidulphi urin, Maidunenfes Monaffe- 

rium, Malmebarium, Malæ Plaee, Malloria walica, Malverna, Malvernum, Malén portus, Mannacium, Mapna, Mancunium, Mancedfium, 

Manna, Mannacun, Mannacun, Mare Britannicum, Mare Sabinunum, Margidunun, Margidunum, Margidunum, Maridunenfes age, 

Maridunenfes, Maridunum, Maffacnencs pons, 

Mafffctfl caflrum, Maldunum & Camalodunum, 

Meadari, 

A River on the Weftern edge of Scotland, that falls into the Weftern Ocean, in called Logh. Longhas, 

Lambeirh in Surrey. The famous City of London. 

Lancaster or Lancaster. The River Lofte in Scot- 

land. The River Lug in Hereford- 

shire. Carliffe City in Camber- 

land. Lichfield City in Stafford- 

shire. 

N. 


Macleniith in Montgomery- 

shire. Chefer in the Wall near to Halfwasfell in Northum- 

berland. Portmouth or Portchefler. 


Mancefleir in Lancashire. Manchester in Warwick- 


Carmarthen Town. Maffham-Bridge in York- 

shire. St. Mawe’s Caflle in Corn- 

wall. 

Melton in Effex. People of part of Hantsfrie. 

Mestar,
Meare,
Meauri,
Madera or Madraga, Madder,
Medena,
Mediolanum,
Mediolanum, pro Murciadum,
Mauria, Mauria, Mauritania,
Mauritania, pro Mauritania,
Mauritania, pro Mauritium,
Mauritania, M. Jesui,
Mauritania, Morinae,
Mauritania, Pro Mardianum,
Mauritania, pro Murcindium,
Mauritania, pro Murciadum,
Mauritania, pro Murationum,
Mauritania, pro Murationum,
Mauritania, M. Jesuit,
Mauritania, Morinae,
Mauritania, Pro Mardianum,
Mauritania, pro Murcindium,
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| Abaudia,             | Snowdown Forest in Carne-
| Subriana vel         | norshire.                |
| Sabrina,             | Somerton in Lincolnshire.|
| Sabulovocum,         |                           |
| Sacra infusa,        |                           |
| Sacra fylva,         |                           |
| Salene,              |                           |
| Saliburria,          |                           |
| Sarisburia,          |                           |
| Salopetria,          |                           |
| Salopia,             |                           |
| Salopiae comitatus,  |                           |
| Salzia,              |                           |
| Sandicum,            |                           |
| Sandovicus,          |                           |
| Sanvicum,            |                           |
| Sarina,              |                           |
| Savena,              |                           |
| Seponia,             |                           |
| Scheltega,           |                           |
| Schirburnensis,      |                           |
| Scorldani,           |                           |
| Scoiti,              |                           |
| Scoth,               |                           |
| Scorberia,           |                           |
| Scorbeberia,         |                           |
| Sebafia, altera,     |                           |
| Seteia Palus,        |                           |
| Setantiorum          |                           |
| Seolefia,            |                           |
| Selburgi tumulus,    |                           |
| Seolcia,             |                           |
| Seolcius,            |                           |
| Segidendurnum,       |                           |
| Seglocum,            |                           |
| Segelogum,           |                           |
| Segontium,           |                           |
| Segurium,            |                           |
| Selbarji tumulus,    |                           |
| Scolfia,             |                           |
| Scantoriorum Palus,  |                           |
| Secitia astuar,      |                           |
| Severia,             |                           |
| Sharpermorua,        |                           |
| Shenun,              |                           |
| Sydney,              |                           |
| Silene,              |                           |
| Silina,              |                           |
| Silane,              |                           |
| Silares,             |                           |
| Sinodonum,           |                           |
| Stromagus,           |                           |
| Simomagus,           |                           |
| Sinaiomagus,         |                           |
| Slepse,              |                           |
| The Savoy in London. |                           |
| The River Severn.    |                           |
| Sandwich in Kent.    |                           |
| Holy Ile by Northum-
| berland.             |                           |
| Hadifax in Yorkshire.|                           |
| Salisbury in Bedfor-
| dshire.              |                           |
| Salisbury City in Wil-
| tsfere.              |                           |
| Shrewsbury.          |                           |
| Shropshire.          |                           |
| Shrewsbury Town.     |                           |
| Shrewsbury.          |                           |
| Lisford in Cornwall. |                           |
| Seckington in Warwick-
| shire.               |                           |
| Seghill in Northumber-
| land.                |                           |
| Auleri in Shrwood in Nü-
| tingamshire.         |                           |
| Agle in Linecshire.  |                           |
| Littlecrom in Nartingham-
| shire.               |                           |
| Car-sejint near Carne-
| regis-Town.          |                           |
| Silbehler in Hantsfie-
| re.                  |                           |
| Sevulby Hill in Wilfere. |                       |
| Sefley or Sefley in Suf-
| fer, whence the biff Cokclei, |                       |
| Wimander Meere in Lancas-
| shire.               |                           |
| Do-mouths.           |                           |
| Salisbury City.      |                           |
| Sharpnere in the Ile of
| Wight.               |                           |
| Shere or Richmond in Sur-
| rey.                 |                           |
| The Iles of Scilly.  |                           |
| Sefley or Sefley in Suf-
| fer, sometime a Bishop's See. |                     |
| The little Ile of Siley in Superman, |                     |
| a Cambend shinks.    |                           |
| People of South-Wales. |                       |
| Sianodon-Hill near Wall-
| ingford in Berkshire. |                       |
| Thetford in Norfolk. |                           |
| The old Name of St. Ives in Hutingonshire. |      |
| Snowdonia,           |                           |
| Somaridunum,         |                           |
| Somersetensis comita-
| tus,                 |                           |
| Somertunensis comita-
| tus,                 |                           |
| Sorbitudonum,        |                           |
| Sorvidonum,          |                           |
| Sorvodonum,          |                           |
| Southamptonia,       |                           |
| Southeria,           |                           |
| Surria,              |                           |
| Southerlandia,       |                           |
| Southria,            |                           |
| Southerlinae,        |                           |
| Southferkena,        |                           |
| Southfexia,          |                           |
| Southwella,          |                           |
| Stringulcia,         |                           |
| Stringulcia,         |                           |
| Strivillina,         |                           |
| Stucken vel,         |                           |
| Stucia flu.          |                           |
| Sturodunum,          |                           |
| Surus flu.           |                           |
| Sullipcflu.          |                           |
| Sudoverca,           |                           |
| Suffolcia,           |                           |
| Suffolca,            |                           |
| Sullomacca,          |                           |
| Sullonica,           |                           |
| Sunningum,           |                           |
| Salimnos infula,     |                           |
| The Taff in Glamorgan-
| shire.               |                           |
| People of Northumber-
| land.                |                           |
| The River Tame in Oxfor-
| dshire, another in Staford-
| shire.               |                           |
| Tame, a Town in Oxfor-
| dshire.              |                           |
| The River TAMAR in Cor-
| nell.                |                           |
| Tamworth in Stafford-
| shire.               |                           |
| Tamart in Cornwall.  |                           |
| Tamworth in Stafford-
| shire.               |                           |
| Tamart in Cwm.       |                           |
| The Thames.          |                           |
| Tantield in Yorkfere. |                       |
| The River Tay in Sco-
| land.                |                           |
| Tavdlock in Devonshire. |                      |
Tedfordia, Tegaus Lacus,
Terentus flu, Teocuria, Camifis,
Thanaton, Thanatos flu, Thanatos flu,
Teefa, Teefis, Theobaldensides, Thraemus flu,
Teefa, Theobald's House in Hersford,
Teefis, Theobald's House in Hersford,
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Teefis, Theobald's House in Hersford,
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Ufoconna, Uxela, Uzella, Uzela, seftuarium, Okenate in Shropshire.
Creleborne-well.
Leffythell in Cornwall.
Just-mouth in Somerfet-
shire.

Akefeldia, Waldena, Wallia, Wara,
Warwicena provincia, Warwicul Comitac, Wiableia,
Saffrin-Walden in Essex.
Wale, The Town of Ware in Hert-
fordshire.
Wich in Warwickshire.
Webley Town in Hertford-
shire.
Wells City in Somersetshire.
Wincheffr City.
Weyhury near Brifol.

Weftmerland.
Weftminfer City.

Wetha, Wichcumbia, Wichum, Wiccia, Wigornia, Wimundhania, Winburna, Wincheleumba, Windelofora, Windeforia, Widelfa,

The Isle of Wight, according to W. Malmsbury.
Wichham in Buckingham-
shire.
Wich in Worcefshire.
Worcefshire.
Worcefter City.
Wiffhshire.
Wimundham in Norfolk.
Winburne in Dorfeshire.
Winchelemba in Gloucef-
shire.
Winfior in Berkshire.
Wittlefey in Hanttingfife.

Y.

Tare in Yorkshire.
Tare River in Norfolk.
Yarmouth in Norfolk.