APPENDIX A:

“EMOLUMENT” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES, 1604-1806
Marrigio amido per defaulcium, Is a Writ for the Tenant in frankmarriage, to recover Lands, &c. whereof he is deforced by another. 

[Document continued...]

Marque (from the Six, Meade, i. Signum) Signifies in our ancient Statutes as much as Reprifes; as in Act 4. Hen. 5. cap. 7. Marques and Reprifes are used in Simulac, and Letters of Marque in the same signification. See Reprifes.


Marzial, See Marshal.

Marzial Law, is the Law that depends upon the just and arbitrary power, and pleurce of the King, or His Lieutenant in time of Wars: For, though the King does not, in time of Peace, make any Laws, but by consent of the Three Estates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reason of the great dangers rising from small occasions, he useth absolute power, so much, as His word goes for Law. 

Marshagum, anciently used for a Mellingage. 


Marshall, (Thames) Comes from the Fr. March, i. Empyreum, forum mediocrirum, and signifies the same thing with us; as also the Liberty or Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market. Old Nat. Brit. fol. 1479. So Brašdon uses it. Lib. 2. Cap. 24. 6. 

Marshal (Marcla & Marlera) Is a kind of Earth or Mineral, which Men, in divers parts of this Realm, call upon their Land, to make it more fertile. It is otherwise called Malin. Anno 17. Edw. 4. cap. 4.

Marshelium or Marselium, A Marshelie, Seient: quod ego Rogerii: la Zelche dedit—Henrici de Leyncet: &c. et eis. Et quod habens eumum liberatum & libertam communin in foelo, in plano, in initii, in aqua, in molendine, in brodium, in turbamin inquarre, in piscinar, in Martelari, &c. omnia dixit loco & adjacenvis ad predicitum Manerium de Torcetfent. Et quod exsulant Marliam pro voluntate sua ad terram suam marcelnd. And in ano...
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LAW-DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING, THE

Interpretation and Definition of Words and Terms used in the Law; And also the Whole Law, and the Practice thereof, Under all the Heads and Titles of the same.

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Informations relating thereto, as Explain the History and Antiquity of the Law, and our Manners, Customs, and Original Government.

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And fitted for the Use of


By GILES JACOB, Gent.

In the SAVOT:

Dyer 516. 1 Nelf. Abr. 701. And where the Wife hath an Estate for Years, Life, or in Fee, and the Husband fow the Land and dieth, his Executor shall have the Corn. 1 Nelf. 702. But if the Husband and Wife are jointants, tho' the Husband fow the Land with Corn, and dies before Ripe, the Wife and no Executor shall have the Corn, she being the surviving jointant. Co. Lit. 199. When a Widow is endow'd of Lands fown, she shall have the Embellishments, and not the Heir. Inq. 81. A Tenant in Dower may have a Corn of Corn fown on the Ground; or it may go to her Executors, if the die before Severance. Stat. 20 Hen. 3. 2 Inst. 80. 81. And if a Parson fows his Glebe and dies, his Executors shall have the Corn: Likewise such Parson may by Will dispose thereof. 1 Reel. Abr. 655. Stat. 23 Hen. 8. cap. 11. If Tenant by Statute- Merchant fows the Land, and before Severance a casual Profit happens, by which he is satisfied, yet he shall have the Corn. Co. Lit. 55. Where Lands fown are delivered in Execution upon an Extent, the Person to whom delivered shall have the Corn on the Ground. 2 Leon. 54. And Judgment was given against a Person, and then he fow'd the Land, and brought a Writ of Error to reverse the Judgment; but it was affirmed; and adjudged that the Recoveror should have the Corn. 2 Inst. 213. If a Disfier fows the Land, and after heeft the Corn, but before it's carried away, the Disfier enters; the Disfier shall have the Corn. Dyer 31. 1 Rep. 53. If a Person feis'd in Fee of Land dies, having a Daughter and his Wife Privityment enjoin with a Son; and the Daughter enters and fows the Land, and before Severance of the Corn the Son is born; in this Case the Daughter shall have the Corn, her Estate being lawful and defeated by the Act of God; and it is for the public Good that the Land should be fow'd. Co. Lit. 55. A Man feis'd in Fee fows Land, and then devises the Land by Will, and dies before Severance; the Devisee shall have the Corn, and not the Deviseor's Executors. Winst. 52. Co. El. 61. Where a Person devises his Land fown, and tays nothing of the Corn, the Corn shall go with the Land to the Devisee: And when a Man seizes Land, fows it and dies without Will, it goes to the Executor, and not the Heir. 1 Litt. 515. A Devisee for Life dies, he in Remainder shall have the Embellishments with the Land. Hob. 135. Tenant in Fee fows the Land, and devises it to A. for Life, Remainder to B. for Life, and dies; A. dies before Severance, B. in Remainder shall have the Corn, and not the Executor of the first Tenant for Life. Co. Eliz. 61. 464. Where there is a Right to Embellishment, Easement, and Regrets are allowed by Law to enter, cut and carry them away, when the Estate is determined, 1 Inst. 56. Emblem of the Green. (Fr.) A Stealing from the People; the Word occurs in our old Rolls of Parliament. — Whereas divers Murders, Emblers and Robberies, and Robberies are committed, Co. Rot. Parl. 21 Ed. 3. p. 63. Embirchdo. (Fr. Embircho) In that he when a Man seizes in the Bar between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, having received some Reward to do so, and speaks in the Case; or privately labour the Jury, or stands in Court to survey or overlook them, whereby they are swayed or influenced, or put in Fear or Doubt of the Matter. Stat. 19 H. 7. 7.
unto the full End and Term of one whole Year, from Thence next and immediately ensuing and following, and fully to be compleat and ended. Yielding and Paying therefore one Puffer Corn in and upon the East of St. Michael the Archangel, if demanded: To the Intent that by Virtue of these Presents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Ufes into Poffiffon, be the said C. D. may be in the actual Posseffion of all and singular the said Premises above-mentioned, with the Apparitions, and thereby he enabled to accept and take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance thereof, to him and his Heirs, to the only proper Use and Behalf of the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns for ever. In Wittenfell, &c.

Form of a Release and Conveyance of Lands.

THIS Indenture made, &c. Between A. B. of, &c. of the one Part, and C. D. of, &c. of the other Part, Witneffeth, that the said A. B. for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, to him in hand paid by the said C. D. Receipt andacknowledged, and for divers other Good Causes and Considerations he thereunto moving, be the said A. B. hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Presents dath fully, freely and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said C. D. (in his absolute Possession standing, by Virtue of a Surfeit, and Sale to be subsequent for one Year, by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the Day of the Day of these Presents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Ufes into Poffiffon) and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever, All that Messuage or Tenement, &c. with the Rights, Members and Apparitions thereof, Situate, lying and being in, &c. And all Herfs, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Paffures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water-courses, Eemments, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Eemulations and Hereditaments whatsoever to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or which now are, or formerly have been accepted, appropriated, retained, known, used, occupied or enjoyed, or to be so used, or in the fame, or as Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or of any Part thereof; and also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rests and Services of all and singular the said Premises above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Apparitions; and also all the Eefts, Rights, Hereditaments, Entitlements, and Dominions whatsoever, as well in Equity as in Law, of the said C. D. of, in and to all and singular the said Premises, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Apparitions; and also all Deeds, Evidence and Writings, touching or concerning the said Premises only, or only any Part thereof, together with true Copies of all other Deeds, Evidence and Writings, which do concern the said Premises, or any Part thereof, jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, now in the Custody or Possiffion of him the said A. B. or which he can or may get or come by without Suit in Law, the said Copies to be made and written at the Request, Costs and Charges of the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns. To have and to hold the said Messuage or Tenements, and all and singular the Premises above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Apparitions, unto the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behalf of the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns for ever. And the said A. B. for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, hath conveyed and grant to and with the
MA


Sarat, A certain Quantity of Money. See Mark.


Marchers, or Lord Marchers, Were those Noblemen that lived on the Marches of Wales or Scotland; who in Times past (according to Camden) had their Laws, and Potestatem cive, &c. like petty Kings; which are abolished by the Stat. 35. H. 8, c. 10, and 1 Ed. 4. c. 10. In old Records, the Lords Marchers of Wales were styled Marchiones de Marchis Walliae. See 1 & 2 F. & M. c. 15.

Marchit, (Marcho, from the Germ. Marcht, i.e. Livies, or from the Fr. Marches, viz. Signum, being notorious difference between two Countries or Territories) Are the Limits divided between England and Wales, or between us and Scotland; which last are divided into West and Middle Marches. 4 Hen. 5. c. 7. 32 Ed. 4. c. 8. 24 H. 8. c. 9. And the Word is used generally for the Preceding of the King’s Dominions by 24 H. 8. c. 12. There was formerly a Court called the Court of the Marches of Wales, where Pleas of Debt or Damages, not above the Value of Fifty Pounds, were tried and determined; and if the Council of the Marches held Plea for Debts above that Sum, &c. a Prohibition might be awarded. Hil. 14 Car. 1. Cr. Car. 384.

Marchit, (Marchitum) Confinsula pecuniaris, in Municipiorum filiis Maritandis. Bract. lib. 2. cap. 8. This Custom, with some Variation, is observ’d in some Parts of England and Wales, as also in Scotland and the Isle of Guernsey: And in the Manor of Dincourt in the County of Carmarthen, every Tenant at the Marriage of his Daughter pays 10s. to the Lord, which in the British Language is called Goodar Marched, i.e. a Maid’s Fee. The Custom for the Lord to lie the first Night with the Bride of his Tenant, was very common in Scotland, and the North of England; But it was abrogated by Malevole the Third, at the Inclusion of his Queen; and instead thereof a Mark was paid to the Lord by the Bridgeroom, from whence it is denominat’d Marcha Materis. See Maidens Rents.

Marchit, (Fr. Marchit, a Fen or Marsh) Signifies marshy Ground overflowed by the Sea or great Rivers. Co. Litt. 5.

Marinarius, A Mariner or Seaman: And Marinarius Capitaneus was the Admiral or Warden of the Ports, which Offices were commonly united in the same Person; the Word Admiral not coming into Use till the latter End of the Reign of King Edw. 1. before which Time the King’s Letters ran thus. ——. Rex Capitaneo Marinario- rum & ellem Marinariis Salutem. Paroch. Antig. 572. The Mariners of a Ship are accountable to the Master, to the Mover to the Owners; and the Owners to the Merchant, for all Damages by Negligence, or otherwise. Lex Mercat. or Merch.
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In T W O V O L U M E S.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:

Printed by the Law-Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty;

For S. Crowder at the Looking-Glass, and J. Coote at the King's Arms, in Paternoster-Row;

And sold by Mr. Smith at Dublin, Mr. Jackson at Oxford, Messrs. Fletcher and Hodson at Cambridge, Mr. Etherington at York, and all other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

M. DCC LXIV.
part of the land, the rent shall be apportioned; but a rent-charge cannot be apportioned, nor things that are entire; as if one holds by service, to pay to his lord yearly at such a feast, a horse, or a rofe, there, if the lord purchase part of the land, the service is totally extinct, because such things cannot be divided without hurt to the whole, yet in every part the charge shall be apportioned, as if a man hath a rent-charge sluing out of land, and his father purchasers part of the land charged in fee, and dies, and this parcel descends to his son, who hath the rent-charge; there this charge shall be apportioned, among the heirs, because it is a charge upon the whole land, and though the commoner, in such case, purchase parcel of the land, purchaseth the common, the tenant is apportionable, but the charge shall be apportioned; but in the case, common appurtenant, and not appurtenant, by such purchase is extinct. 4 Rep. 119. Damper's cafe.

An agreement in writing between the tenantor and 7 S. that he should receive all the tenantor's rents, for which service he is promised to pay 5 S. to 100. and in an action of debt brought against the executor, the plaintiff set forth, that the tenantor died three quarters of a year after this contract made, during which time the plaintiff served him, and so demanded 37S., for his service for three quarters of a year, the defendant pleaded to issue, and the plaintiff had a verdict and judgment in C. B., but upon a writ of error brought in R it was reversed, because this agreement was in nature of a condition precedent, and that nothing was due without a full year's service; tis like a lease for years, rentable yearly, and before the year is ended, the leslee is evicted, the leslee shall have no rent, for that cannot be apportioned in respect of time. 3 SaI. 65. Councils of Plymouth vis. Tregyntor. See 2 Sal. 775. the pleading. 3. The word was commonly used from the French appertinent, and signifies the revenue, gain or profit, which a thing brings in to its owner. It is also used for an augmentation given to any abbot, for his better support out of the profits of a manor. — Ia qua proficis manus praedicti nomini appertinet, suum praebatur annu, praefato, &c. 1. subdonationem superim omninummerum & superim portum. 22 Ed. 3 e 73. Lam. The word was commonly used for a corody or pension: — Nicolas Guyn priscis de Andevor, debet ex marcas de quandam appor does, ad capitalem domem sujfnym prorsus in partibus transmarinis, in tempore pacti debeb. Ez Ez. 174. De legibus, & aliis legibus prorsus in partibus transmarinis. Ex isto vis. Rex Edwardus 3. restituit terras praeconius abrogantem, nume natus appor, praedictus praebatur aliquo damni superiori superim tenetur. Clav. 14 Ed. 3. The word might at first signify any profit or appendent appertained or was brought to the leslee's use; and therefore Dr. Brine observes in the Cutholmy of Rhomen, appert was the portion which the wife brought to the husband.

Appall of goods. The charging them with money received upon their accounts in the Exchequer. It is used in Scot. 23 & 24. C. 2. 3.

Appendants Of goods are to be sworn to make true appraisement, and if they value the goods too high, they cannot be divided by the act of the party; such as warrants, conditions, &c. tho' they may be apportioned by the act of law, but commons are not so finally inure, but that they may be apportioned, it being a common cafe, and therefore ought to be extended for the general good. 33 Ed. 235.

Conditions, generally speaking, are intire, and cannot be apportioned by the act of the party; as for instance, the master and scholars of Corpus Christi in Oxford, made a lease of lands, premises, the lessee should not alien, &c. without special licence, afterwards they gave the lessee a special licence, who assigned the term to A B, and he by will devised the lands to his fon, and the leslee entered for the condition broken; adjudged, that the licence given to B to alien, had destroyed the condition, for the leslee would not dispose ut it, as to him, and retain it, as to others; for a condition being an intire thing, cannot be apportioned by the act of the party, tho' it may be by act of law. 4 Rep. 119. Damper's cafe.
due measure. Eundematis panis & cervisia, the affixing of bread and beer, or the power of supervising and correcting the weights and measures of them; a privilege granted by the King to lords of manors, which gave occasion to the present office of ale-tasters, appointed in every county and forced to look to the affix of bread, ale, or beer, within the precincts of those lordships. — Ad nec esse facultas emendatio panis, panis & cervisia, & quaeque Regii eff excepta tuegree & laetarece novini. — Paroch. An- tiqu. pag. 195.


Impane. Impane, vel ponere in affixi, & jurisatis, (from the French paner, i. e. polis, or of panes, which can have as much a pane within, as a pane of glass, or a window,) Signifieth the writing and entering the names of a jury into a parchement schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he hath sworn to appear for the performance of such public service as juries are employed in. Consult. See Impane.

Impane. (Licentia impressus.) Cometh from the French parer, to talk, and in the Common law signifieth a defere or petition in court, of a day to paufe what is best to do. The Civilians call it petitionem indecorum. And Kitch. fol. 200. interpreteth it in these words, If he impacti, or pray continuance; when praying continuance is spoken interpretator. And fol. 201. he mentions empara, or empan. The French, empar, or empan, to seeeth to be that which is made only in one word, and in general terms. Emparance special, where the party requires a day to deliberate, adding also these words, Salutem omnium advantiorem tam ad jurispatorem curius ad quae 

Encein en arrondissement, — or so like. Briton, cap. 53. which is for the continuance of the jury upon the cause committed to them. And an empanance or continuance is thus entend, Et modo ad hanc diem, fijiet qui diem Ferent, &c. id est terminus usque ad quam diem pridest A. habebis licentiam interioreti, &c. See Imparance.

Empire, Is an ancient title of the Kings of England. It appears by a charter of King Edgar, viz. Ego Ege- 


Empyre. (Fr.) To write down briefly. Brit. 56.

Encastre, t. e. To cast away in a heap. Also, a heap or mass, or a heap of any such thing, which was always on a Sunday. Encastre, t. e. To begin a thing, or to put on a new thing. Viz. Encastre in Winchester arborum turrim. Du Freine.

Cataum, i. e. loc. Deo proper encausti & chartarum ut horum abdei inscripti. Pitra, lib. 2. c. 27. par. 5.

Chacton, a. French in our law books, as in the statute 53 Ed. 3. cap. 3. and it signifies as much as the occasion, cause or reason for which any thing is done. So it is used by Staunf. lib. 1. cap. 12. in his description of a landlords. Et eno de vert. Signifi- verbo Echacton, says, That Edward, the first King of England, Wifin. 1. c. 2. statutes and ordinates, That no man shall be careless, without punishment.

Encroachment, or Accession, (from the French word accedre, to pull or draw to) Signifieth an unlawful gaining upon the rights or pollicences of another: For example, If two mens grounds lying together, the one prelieth too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two feet more rent-fence to his lord, and the lord taketh three. See Co. 9 Rep. f. 33. Buckland's cafe. So is it said, That Hugh Spencer the father, and Hugh Spencer the son, encroached unto them the Royal power and authority. Stat. 1 Ed. 3. in process. Cowell. edit. 1737.

Encroachment. Where one who has the use of his mans estate and house, &c. he shall be puni- nished by our laws, but not to that degree as if he had actually committed it. As if a man assault another on the highway, in order to a robbery, but takes nothing from him, this is not punished as a felony, because the felony is not accomplished; though as a misdemeanor, it is liable to fine and imprisonment. 3 Inst. 68, 69, 161. 11 Rep. 98. But in this case, the offender shall be transported, by stat. 7 Geo. 2. c. 21.

Enmy, (Lamius,) Is properly an alien or foreigner, who in a public capacity, and in a hostile manner, invades any country or kingdom, is look to the country or county, or country, by way of war. For this cause, many of the English forefathers came by themselves, or in company with English traitors, they cannot be punished as traitors, but shall be dealt with by martial law. H. P. C. 10, 15. 1 Heng. 35. But the subjects of a foreign Prince coming into England, and living under the protection of the King, if they take up arms, and conspire against the government, they may be punished as traitors, not as alien enemies. 1 Heng. 16. If a prisoner be released by enemies, the queller is not guilty of an escape; as he would have been if subjects had made the rescue, when he might have a legal remedy against them. 2 Heng. 150. See Extration.

Endowment. See Indults.

Endowment, (Deditus,) Signifieth the giving or affixing of dowar to a woman; for which see more in Dowar. But it is sometimes by a metaphor used for the setting or fevering of a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated; and so it is used in this sense 15 Rich. 2. c. 6. and 4 Hen. 4. c. 12. See Appropriation.

Endowment de la plus belle perte, Is where a man dying befriend of some lands held in knighth-service, and other none in focage, the widow is affixed her dowar rather in the focage lands than those held in knighth-service, as being le plus belle perte, the fairer part; of which read Liton in a large, lib. emparance special, &c. See Imparance.

Empyreum, i. e. Demonicks, who defile the catholic doctrine, were feduced by the indications of the Devil. — Cowil. Cathar. 4. c. 91.

Eatnt. See Infant.

Enfranchis, is to make free, to incorporate a man into a society or body politic, to make a man a citizen.

Enfranchisement, (from the French word franchissi, libertas,) Signifies the incorporating of a man into any society or body politic: For example, He that by charter is made denizen of England, is said to be enfranchised, and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgh of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation, whereunto he is enfranchised: So a villain is enfranchised, when he is made free by his lord, and made capable of the benefits belonging to freemen. When a man is thus enfranchised into a city or borough, he hath the freedom of his freedom; for libertas se claudit, which ever shall be the cause of his disfranchisement, ought to be a fact, and not only an endeavouring or enteering. What shall be sufficient caufe to disfranchis a freeman, and what not; see in Co. li. 1 Rep. f. 91. Bagge's cafe.

Engleterry, Englishery, Engletherry, or English-terry, in Latin old English, is much used in our law books, as in the statute 53 Ed. 3. cap. 3. and it signifies as much as the occasion, cause or reason for which any thing is done. So it is used by Staunf. lib. 1. cap. 12. in his description of a landlords. Et eno de vert. Signifi- verbo Echacton, says, That Edward, the first King of England, Wifin. 1. c. 2. statutes and ordinates, That no man shall be careless, without punishment.

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Encroachment. Where one who has the use of his mans estate and house, &c. he shall be puni-
A - 115

A. A mer, moor, lake, pool, pond, or place of bog, mound, &c. Parish, Anq. 418. Censal, edit. 1727.

B. A way or path. Rut. 45. 3. & 5.

C. A farm or dwelling. Dougl. 10. 5. & 6. This text appears to be a continuation of the previous pages.

D. A mark or sign. Rut. 38. 6. & 7. This page contains a continuation of the text from the previous pages.

E. A mark or sign. Rut. 38. 6. & 7. This page contains a continuation of the text from the previous pages.

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A D I C T I O N A R Y 
OF THE 
Norman or Old French Language; 
COLLECTED FROM SUCH 
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, RECORDS, 
PARLIAMENT ROLLS, LAW BOOKS, 
JOURNALS, ANTIENT HISTORIANS, 
ACTS OF STATE, AND MANUSCRIPTS, 
AS RELATE TO THIS NATION. 
CALCULATED 
To illustrate the Rights and Customs of former Ages, the Forms of 
Laws and Jurisprudence, the Names of Dignities and Offices, 
of Persons and Places; and to render the Reading of those Re- 
cords, Books, and Manuscripts, which are written in that Lan-
guage, more easy; as well as to restore the true Sense and Mean-
ing of many Words, hitherto deemed quite obscure or mis-
translated. 
TO WHICH ARE ADDED 
THE LAWS 
OF 
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 
WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES. 
By ROBERT KELHAM, 
OF LINCOLNS-INN. 
Multa ignorantia quae sum internum, & veterum Latina nobis efficit sanctitiam. 
MACRORIVS. 
LONDON: 
Printed for EDWARD BROOKE, 
Successor to Mess. WORRALL and TOVEY, 
in BELL-YARD, near TEMPLE-BAR. 
MDCCCLXXIX.
Emercent, amerced.
Emergentz, arising.
Emste, puffed up.
Emfauntz, children.
Emi, emmi, in half, in the middle.
Emieez, issued, sent out.
Eminentz, impending.
Emmi, between.
Emmotti, become dead.
Emmurrer, to wall about.
Emoi, emotion.
Emoines, witnesses.
Emlogation de la court de parlement, the confirmation of the court of parlement.
Émon, Edmond.
Émonit, admonished.
Empakkur (l'), the packing.
Emparke, emparkez, impounded.
Emparkement, a park, an emparkment.
Emparnours, undertakers of suits.
Empalment (en fon), in bis infirmity, impediment.
Empeche, impeached.
Empeirez, empirez, impaired.
Empell (q. l'), which is called.
Empendent, pendant.
Empennions, pensions.

Empement, in ornamenting, repairing.
Emperez (ic soient), have possessed themselves of.
Emperler, to impart.
Empennant, assuming, pretending to.
Emperment a champart, take for maintenance.
Empernour, the taker.
Empes chenienz (por divers), an account of divers impediments.
Empeschable, impeachable.
Empeschement, impeachment, impediment.
Empetrer, to require, to insist.
Empiel (ley), imperial or civil law.
Empiete, improity.
Empire tant nequant, neither better or worse than before.
Emppla, slope.
Emplée (terre), land foun.
Empiere, to fill.
Emplerons, we will fulfil.
Emplevist (lè), got possession again.
Emplier, to fulfil.
Emply, implied.
Emportablez charges, intolerable, heavy charges.
Empportement, unfortunately.
Empotentz,
A NEW
Law Dictionary:
INTENDED
FOR GENERAL USE,
AS WELL AS
FOR GENTLEMEN OF THE PROFESSION.

By RICHARD BURN, LL.D.
LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.
And continued to the Present Time
By JOHN BURN, Esq. his Son,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE
COUNTIES OF WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY A. STRAHAN AND W. WOODFALL,
LAW-PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
1792.
END

although the leffer determine his will before it be ripe. And so it is if he set roots, or sow hemp, or flax, or any other annual profit; if, after the same be planted, the leffer ouit the leffe, or if the leffe die, yet he or his executors shall have that year's crop. But if he plant young fruit trees, or young oaks, alises, elms, or the like, or sow the ground with acorns, then the leffer may put him out notwithstanding, because they will yield no annual profit.

So if tenant for life sows the ground, and dies, his executors shall have the corn, because his estate was uncertain, and determined by the act of God.

But if a woman that holds land during her widowhood sows the ground, and taketh husband, the leffer shall have the corn, because the determination of her estate grew by her own act.

If a man seised of lands in fee hath issue a daughter, and dieth, leaving his wife enfeoff with a son, the daughter sows the ground, the son is born, yet the daughter shall have the corn, because her estate was lawful, and defeated by the act of God.

Where there is a right to embaltments, ingreys, egreys, and regreys, are allowed by law to enter, cut, and carry them away, when the estate is determined. 1 Infl. 55. 2 Infl. 81. 1 Roll's Abr. 727.

EMBRACERY, is an attempt to corrupt or influence a jury, or any way incline them to be more favourable to the one side than the other, by money, promises, letters, threats, or perjuries; whether the juror on whom such attempt is made give any verdict or not, or whether the verdict given be true or false. 1 Hare. 259.

The punishment of an embracor is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of tenfold the value. 4 Black. 140.

EMBRING DAYS (from eme, emes), are certain extraordinary days of fasting, wherein, by way of greater humiliation, the people fast in alises; who being at the same time habited in the coarser kind of cloth, are represented as repenting in sackcloth and alises.

ENDOWMENT (Lat. do, defer), is the widow's portion; being a third part of all the freehold lands and tenements