APPENDIX A:

“EMOLUMENT” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES, 1604-1806
SHERIDAN IMPROVED.

A GENERAL

Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FOREIGNERS, &c.

ON THE PLAN OF MR. SHERIDAN.

Considerably enlarged by Selections from

ASH, BAILEY, BARCLAY, BUCHANAN, | DYCHE, ELPHINSTON, ENTICK, FRY, | JOHNSON, JOHNSTON, KENRICK, LEMON, | MARRIOT, MARTIN, NARES, PERRY, | RIDER, SCOT, and WALKER.

BY STEPHEN JONES.

“Negligent speech doth not only discredit the person of the speaker, but it discredits in the opinion of his reason and judgment.”—Ben Jonson.


LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. W. H. PAYNE, NO. 20, WARWICK-SQUARE, NEWGATE-STREET; FOR J. HARRIS; DARTON, HARVEY, AND DARTON; C. LAW; E. AND R. CROSBY, AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; G. COWIE, AND CO.; H. MOZLEY, GAINESBOROUGH; AND WILSON AND SON, YORK.
EMB  hót, vôtè, lôse—hût, pûsh, cûbe—truly, trõ—thus, thîck.

Embrace, ém-brå’scë, v. a.
To hold fondly in the arms.

Embracing, ém-brå’sō, s. A clasp, a hug.

Embrasure, ém-brå’zûrë, s.
A aperture in the wall, battlement.

Embrocate, ém-brō’kâ’të, v. a.
To foment a part diseased.

Embrocation, ém-brō’kâ’shûn, s.
A fomentation.

To decorate with figured work.

Embroidery, ém-brâ’l’dûr’-y, s.
Variegated needlework.

Embroiderer, ém-brâ’l’dûr’-ûr, s.
One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Emblem, ém’blém, s. Allusive picture representing some moral sentiment.

Emblematic, ém’blî-mât’-kûl, a. Allusive.

Emblematically, ém’blî-mât’-kûl-û, ad. Allusively.

Emboss, ém’bâs’, v. a.
To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose, to include, to cover.

Embowel, ém-bou’él, v. a.
To depriye of the entrails.

Emery, ém’ér-û, s. An iron ore.

Emetic, é-më’t’-tk, a. Provoking vomits; s. A vomit.

Emigration, ém-y’-grâ’shûn, s.
To move from place to place.

Emigration, ém-y’-grâ’shûn, s.
A change of habitation.

Eminent, ém-y’-nënt, a. High, lofty.

Eminently, ém-y’-nënt-û, ad. Conspicuously.

Emissary, ém’ls-sâ’-ry, s.
A secret agent.

Emission, é-mîsh’-ûn, s.
The act of sending out, vent.

Emit, é-mît, v. a. To let fly, to dart.

Emmet, é-mît, s.
An ant, a maven.

Emmew, é-mû, v. a.
To mew or coop up.

Emollient, é-môl’-yûnt, a. Softening.

Emollition, é-môl’-llsh’-ûn, s.
The act of softening.

Emolument, é-môl’-û-ment, s.
Profit, advantage.

Emotion, é-mô’shûn, s.
Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.
THE
UNION DICTIONARY;
CONTAINING ALL THAT IS TRULY USEFUL IN THE
DICTIONARIES
OF
JOHNSON, SHERIDAN, AND WALKER:
THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND EXPLANATORY MATTER SELECTED FROM
DR. JOHNSON,
THE PRONUNCIATION ADJUSTED ACCORDING TO
MR. WALKER,
WITH THE ADDITION OF
MR. SHERIDAN'S PRONUNCIATION
OF THOSE WORDS
WHEREIN THESE TWO EMINENT ORTHOEPISTS DIFFER.
THE WHOLE DESIGNED TO PRESENT TO THE READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE
ORTHOGRAPHY, EXPLANATION, PRONUNCIATION, AND ACCENTUATION
OF ALL THE PUREST AND MOST APPROVED TERMS IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
WITH ABOUT
TWO THOUSAND ADDITIONAL WORDS,
DEDUCED FROM THE BEST MODERN AUTHORITIES.

BY THOMAS BROWNE, LL.D.
AUTHOR OF A NEW CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, VIRIDARIUM POETICUM, &c.

"Sounds lead to Words, and Words to Knowledge." St. Basil.

THE FOURTH EDITION,
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; J. SCATCHERD; LONGMAN,
HURST, REES, ORME AND BROWN; W. GINGER; LACKINGTON AND CO.;
J. RICHARDSON; J. MAWMAN; J. BOOKER; BALDWIN, CRADOCK AND JOY;
W. BAYNES AND SON; KINGSBURY, FARBURY AND ALLEN; T. TEGG;
W. MASON; OGLE, DUNCAN AND CO.; G. AND W. B. WHITTAKER; G.
COWIE AND CO.; SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL; T. AND J. ALLMAN;
AND WILSON AND SONS, YORK.

1822.
A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
GREATLY IMPROVED;
THE PRONUNCIATION ASCERTAINED BY A NEW AND SIMPLE NOTATION.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION,
AND THE ELEMENTS OF READING;
WITH COPIOUS LISTS OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,
&c. &c.

By G. Fulton and G. Knight,
Authors of a Pronouncing Spelling-Book, Pronouncing Vocabulary, &c.

MDCXXXIII.
Stirling & Kenney, Edinburgh;
Whittaker, Treacher & Arnot, London.
Emancipation, ē-man-či-pā'ahón, n. the act of setting free; delivery from slavery
Emasculate, ē-mas'čui-lāt, v. to castrate
Embale, em-bāl', v. to enclose; to bind up
Embalm, em-bām', v. to impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction
Embarr, em-bār', n. to shut; to block up
Embark, em-bārk', v. to put on shipboard; to go on shipboard
Embarrass, em-bar'ráss, v. to perplex
Embarrassment, em-bar'ráss-ment, n. perplexity; entanglement
Embase, em-bāse', v. to vitiate; to degrade
Embassage, em-bās'sāj, n. a public message; any Embassy, em-bās-sāj, a solemn message
Embattle, em-battle, v. to range in order of battle
Embellish, em-bēl'lish, v. to adorn
Embellishment, em-bēl'lish-ment, n. ornament
Embers, em'berz, n. pl. hot cinders
Embezzle, em-bez'sēl, v. to steal privately; to waste
Embezzlement, em-bez'sēl-ment, n. the misapplying of what is intrusted to one's care
Emblaze, em-blāz', v. to blazon; to paint
Emblem, em'blem, n. an allusive picture; an occult representation
Emblematic, em-blē-mat'ic, adj. allusive; using Emblematical, em-blē-mat'ical, n. emblems
Emboss, em-boss', v. to form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose; to include; to cover
Embowel, em-bōw'el, v. to deprive of the entrails
Embrace, em-brā'čé, v. to hold fondly in the arms—n. a clasp; a hug
Embrasure, em-brā'žhūr, n. an aperture in the wall; a battlement
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Embrocation, em-brōk'cāshōn, n. a fomentation
Embroider, em-brō'dér, v. to decorate with figured work
Embroiderer, em-brō'dér-er, n. one that adorns clothes with needlework

Embroidery, em-brō'dér-y, n. variegated needlework
Embroid, em-brō'd, v. to disturb; to distract
Embryo, em'brō-ə, n. the offspring yet unfinished
Embrun, em'brö-n, ed in the womb; any thing unfinished
Emendation, em-en'dā'šhon, n. correction
Emerald, em'er-ald, n. a green precious stone
Emerge, ē-mer'g, v. to issue; to rise out of
Emergence, ē-mer'gəns, n. the act of rising into
Emergency, ē-mer'jən-sy, n. view; any pressing necessity
Emergent, ē-mer'jent, n. sudden; unexpectedly casual; rising into view
Emission, ē-mer'shən, n. a re-appearance
Emery, em'er-ə, n. an iron ore
Emetic, ē-met'ık, n. provoking vomits—n. a vomit
Emission, em-i-ca'śhon, n. a sparkling
Emigrant, em'i-grant, n. one who leaves his own country to settle in another
Emigrate, em'i-grāt, v. to move from place to place
Emigration, em-i-grā'ʃon, n. a change of habitation
Eminence, em-i-nəns, n. loftiness; height; sum-
Eminency, em-i-nən-se, n. mit; highest part; distinction; a title given to cardinals
Eminent, em-i-nent, adj. high; lofty
Eminently, em-i-nent-ə-ly, adv. conspicuously
Emissary, em-is-sār-ə, n. a secret agent
Emission, ē-mish'on, n. the act of sending out; vent
Emit, ē-mit', v. to let fly; to dart
Emmet, em'met, n. an ant; a pismire
Emmew, em-mū', v. to mew or coop up
Emollient, em-ōl'ınt, n. softening
Emollient, em-ō-lēnt, n. the act of softening
Emolument, em-ō-ləm'ant, n. profit; advantage
Emotion, em-ō'shon, n. disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion
Empale, em-pāl', v. to fence; to enclose; to put to death by fixing on a stake
Empanel, em-pán'nel, n. the schedule of a jury—v. to summon to serve on a jury
Empassion, em-pāsh'on, v. to move with passion
Emperor, em'per-ər, n. a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king
A Compendious Dictionary

OF THE

English Language.

In which FIVE THOUSAND Words are added to the number found in the BEST ENGLISH COMPENDS;

The ORTHOGRAPHY is, in some instances, corrected;

The PRONUNCIATION marked by an Accent or other suitable Direction;

And the DEFINITIONS of many Words amended and improved.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

MERCHANT, the STUDENT and the TRAVELLER,

I. TABLES of the MONEYS of most of the commercial Nations in the world, with the value expressed in Sterling and Cents.

II. TABLES of WEIGHTS and MEASURES, ancient and modern, with the proportion between the several weights used in the principal cities of Europe.

III. The DIVISIONS of TIME among the Jews, Greeks and Romans, with a Table exhibiting the Roman manner of dating.

IV. An official List of the POST-OFFICES in the UNITED STATES, with the States and Counties in which they are respectively situated, and the distance of each from the seat of Government.

V. The NUMBER of INHABITANTS of the United States, with the amount of EXPORTS.

IV. New and Interesting CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES of remarkable Events and Discoveries.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Esq.

From Sidney's Press.

FOR HUDSON & GOODWIN, BOOK-SELLERS, HARTFORD, AND INCREASE COOKE & CO.

BOOK-SELLERS, NEW-HAVEN.

1806.
APPENDIX B:

“EMOLUMENT”
IN LEGAL
DICTIONARIES,
1523-1792
Table 2: Definitions of “Emolument” in Legal Dictionaries, 1523-1792

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>1st ed.</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rastell, John/William</td>
<td>Exposiciones terminorum legum anglorum (Les Termes de la Lay)</td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>1st ed. 1523</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowell, John</td>
<td>The Interpreter</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>1st ed. 1607</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh, Edward</td>
<td>A Philologickall Commentary</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>2d ed. 1658</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheppard, William</td>
<td>An Epitome of All the Common &amp; Statute Laws of This Nation Now in Force</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>1st ed. 1656</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelman, Henry</td>
<td>Glossarium archaiologicum</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1st ed. 1664</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blount, Thomas</td>
<td>Nomo-Lexicon</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>2d ed. 1691</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob, Giles</td>
<td>A New Law Dictionary</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>1st ed. 1729</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Timothy</td>
<td>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1st ed. 1764</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelham, Robert</td>
<td>A Dictionary of the Norman</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>1st ed. 1779</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, Richard</td>
<td>A New Law Dictionary</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>1st ed. 1792</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Other Uses of “Emolument” in Legal Dictionaries, 1523-1792

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>1st ed.</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Other Uses of Emolument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blount, Thomas</td>
<td>Nomo-Lexicon</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>2d ed. 1691</td>
<td>used to define &quot;Maritima Angliae&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob, Giles</td>
<td>A New Law Dictionary</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>1st ed. 1729</td>
<td>used to define &quot;Maritima Angliae”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>used in a sample form for the release and conveyance of lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Timothy</td>
<td>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1st ed. 1764</td>
<td>used to define &quot;Apportum&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>used to define “Maritima Angliae”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, Richard</td>
<td>A New Law Dictionary</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>1st ed. 1792</td>
<td>used to explain “Isle of Man”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcripts of Legal Dictionary Definitions and Other Uses, 1523-1792

1) THOMAS BLOUNT, NOMO-LEXICON (2d ed. 1691).

*Maritima Angliae*, the *Emolument* arising to the King from the see, with Sheriffs anciantly collected, but was afterwards granted to the Admiral. *Pat. 8. Hen. 3. In. 4.* Richardus Lucy *dicitur babere Maritimam Angliae.*

2) GILES JACOB, A NEW LAW DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1729).

*Maritima Angliae*, The Profit and *Emolument* arising to the King from the Sea, which anciantly was collected by Sheriffs; but it was afterwards granted to the Lord Admiral. Richardus Lucy, *dicit babere Maritimam Angliae. Pat. 8. H. 3. M. 4.*

[Sample conveyance stock language]

This indenture made, &c. Between A.B. of, & c. of one Part, and CD. Of, & c. of the other Part, Witnesseth, that the said A.B. for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, so him in hand paid by the said C.D. the Receipt whereof the said A.B. doth hereby confess and acknowledge, and for other good Causes and Considerations him therento moving, be the said A.B. hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Present doth fully, freely, and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto said C.D. (in his actual possession now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to him thereto made for one Year, by Indenture hearing Date the next before the Day of the Date of these Presents, and by the Force of the Statute for transferring of Uses into Possession ) and to his Heirs and Affirm, for ever, All that Message or Tenement, & c. with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof situate, lying and being in, &c. And all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Pastures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Easements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, *Emoluments*, and Hereditaments whatsoever to be said Message or Tenement belonging, or in any way appertaining …

3) TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, A NEW AND COMPLETE LAW-DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1764).

*Apportum*, Seems to be deduced from the French *apport*, 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—*ita quod proficua manerii predicti apporti qualibet anno prefato A. in subventinum sustentionis sine solverantor. Ann. 22 Ed. 2. N. 72. Line.* The word was commonly used for a corrody or pension:—Nicolaus Gwun *prior de Andover, debt xx macron de quodam apporto, ad capitalem dominum ejusdem prioris in partibus transmorinis,*
in tempore paci debito. Ex register Evidentiarum Colleg. Wickham. Jucta Winton. MS.—Rex Edwardus 3. Restituit terras prioratum aliengigenarum salve nobis apporto, quod prasectus procurator alicai domain superiori salvere tenetur. Cianf. 14. Ed. 3. The word misht at fist signify any profit or emolument apported or brought to another; and therefore Du Fresene observes in which the Customary of Rhemes, apport was the portion which the wife brought to the husband.

Maritima Angliae, The emolument arising to the King from the sea, which sheriffs anciently collected; but was afterwards granted to the admiral. Pat. 8. Hen. 2. M. 4. Richardus de Lucy dicitur babere maritimam Angliae.

4) RICHARD BURN, A NEW LAW DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1792)

Isle of Man, is a distinct territory from England, and is not governed by our laws; neither doth any act of parliament extend to it, unless it be particularly named therein. It was formerly a subordinate feudatory kingdom, subject to the kings of Norway; then to the kings of England; afterwards to the kings of Scotland; and then again to the crown of England; and was finally granted, by the king James the first, to William Stanley earl of Derby, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his heirs general; which grant was confirmed by an act of parliament, with a restraint of the power of alienation by the said earl and his issue male. On the death of James ear of Derby in the year 1735, the male line of earl William failing, the duke of Athol succeeded to the island, as heir general by a female branch. In the mean time, though the title of king had long been disused, the earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained a sort of royal authority therein; which being found inconvenient for the purposes of public justice, and for the revenue, (it affording a commodious asylum for debtors, outlaws, and smugglers,) authority was given to the treasure, by statute 12 G.c.28. to purchase the interest of the then proprietors for the use of the crown; which purchase was at length completed in the year 1765, and confirmed by the statutes 5 G.3.c.26 & 39. whereby the whole island, and all its dependencies, (except the landed property of the Athol family, their manorial rights and emoluments, and the patronage of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices,) are unalienably vested in the crown, and subjected to the regulations of the British excise and customs. 1 Black. 105.
Exposiciones junctó legis anglogiae natura benedicit diversis casibus regulis fundamentis legum tamen de libris Bagiliri Littleton quain de alius legum libris collectis dueniter compilatis p A

Unius vaide necessarius.

The expositions of the terms of plato of england is the nature of the twentys witches rules and principles of plato as well out of books of masterly fiction as of other books of the lawe gathered by truly copied for young men very necessary.
Case 1:17-cv-00458-GBD   Document 48-9   Filed 08/04/17   Page 16 of 26
THE INTERPRETER:

OR

BOOKE CONTAINING

the Signification of Words:

Wherein is set forth the true meaning of all, or
the most part of such Words and Terms, as are mentioned in
the Lawe Writers, or Statutes of this victorious and re-
nowned Kingdome, requiring any Exposition
or Interpretation.

A Work not onely profitable, but necessary for such as desire
throughly to be instructed in the knowledge of our
Lawes, Statutes, or other Antiquities.

Collected by JOHN GOWELL Doctor, and the Kings
Maistries Professour of the Civill Law in the
Universitie of Cambridge.

In Legum obscuritate captio.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gestion made, that the Clerike formerly assigned, is gone to dwell in another place, or hath hinderance to let him from following that business, or hath not land sufficient to answer his transgression, if he should deal amiss; &amp;c. <em>Ezra</em> nat. br. fol. 164.</td>
<td>Rolle or paper, by the Shyreene, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such public service, as Juries are employed in. See <em>Panell</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elegit</strong>, is a writ Judiciall, and lyeth for him, that hath recovered debt or damages in the kings court, against one not able in his goods to satisfie: and directed to the Shyrene, commanding him that he make deliuer of halfe the parties lands or tenements, and all his goods, oxen and beasts for the plough excepted. <em>Old nat. br. fol. 152</em>. <em>Register original</em> fol. 299. &amp; 301. and the Table of the Register Judiciall, which expresseth divers vses of this writ. The author of the new terms of law saith, that this writ should be shewed within the yeare, whom read at large for the vs of the same.</td>
<td><strong>Empanel</strong> (Impannelare, <em>Ponsere masfis &amp; Turatis</em>) commeth of the french (<em>Panne, 1. pellis</em>) or of (<em>Panneau</em>) which signifieth some time as much as a pane with vs, as a pane of glasse, or of a windowe. It signifieth the Wrighting or enring the names of a Jury into a parchment Schedule or</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See *Imparlane*. *A. 50. Ed. 2. ca. 3.* is a french word, signifying as much as occasion, cause, or reason wherefore any thing is done, See *Sinne de verbo, significa: verbo Enchsein.*
A Philological Commentary:

Or, An Illustration of the most Obvious and Useful words in the L A V V.

With their Distinctions and divers Acceptations, as they are found as well in Reports Antient and Modern, as in Records and Memorials never Printed: Useful for all Young Students of the Law.

By Edward Leigh Gentleman, sometime of the Middle Temple.

LONDON,
Printed by A. M. for Charles Adams, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Sign of the Talbot near St Dunstan Church in Fleetstreet. 1698.
A Philological

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unto you 2 s., or a rote at the feast of Easter, after the feast you may bring an action of debt, for the one or the other.

If a wife be indebted ex affectione patrie, and the husband dies, the wife hath election either to have her dower at the Common Law, or ex affectione patrie, if she bring a writ of dower at the Common Law and count, albeit the recover is not, yet shall the never after claim her dower ex affectione, &c.

A covenanteth to pay B. a pound of Pepper, or Saffron before Whitsun, which, if of them he will pay, but if he payeth it not before the same feast, then afterwards it is at the election of B to have his action for which he pleadeth, either of the Pepper, or of the Saffron.

So if a man giueth to his other his Horse or Cow, the Donor may take the one or the other at his election, but if it be that he will give it in the future tenet, there the Donor cannot take the one nor the other, for then the election is in the Donor.

If a Justice of Peace directeth his Warrant to a Constable, to bring the party apprehended before him or another Justice, it is in the Election of the Constable to go to what Justice he pleadeth.

E L E G I T.

Commentary.

ENDICTMENT.

Endictment signifieth in Law an accusation. Some doubt found by an enquest of twelve or more upon their oaths, and the accusation is called endictament, the word and as the appeal is ever at the suit of the party, to determine the endictment is always at the suit of the party, to accuse, and his Declarat. n. To make a good endictment it is necessary to put it in the day, yeare, and place, when and where the fact is not good.

It ought to be certain also in the matter, as appears, where a Bailiff was endicted, because he took one for fullpice of felony, and alter cum sibi, &c. voluntari ad largum ure permitis, and did not show in certain for what fullpice of felony, fo when one is endicted that he made an hundred shillings of Alchymy ad inflar quemdam Dominum Regis, and alledged not what money it was, groats or pennies; but in case a man be taken, and he is so enganged in the village that one cannot know how, but the party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should avoid punishment, therefore although no spe fera, appeal be against him in this case, yet and endictment lies, and he shal be endicted, quod interfecto quemdam ignotum, the same Law is if one be endicted that he fleth the goods, quemdam ignotum, or bona quemdam perسنة, the reason is, because the Endictment is not his which was the owner of the goods, but is the suit of the King, which is to have the goods, if none claim them.

An Endictment ought to express in certain, as well in what part the morreal wound is, as the profundity and latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Endictment, quod usuram G 3 plagam
AN EPITOME
OF ALL THE
Common & Statute
LAWS
OF THIS
NATION,
Now in force.

Wherein more then Fifteen hundred of the
hardest Words or Terms of the Law are Explained;
And all the most useful and profitable Heads or Titles of
the Law by way of Common Place,
Largely, Plainly, and Methodically handled.

With an Alphabetical Table.

By William Sheppard, Esq;

Published by His Highness Special Command.

LONDON,
Printed for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, F. Wright, H. Twysford, G. Bedell,
And when the thing granted, is of a thing Annual, and to have continuance, there
the Election doth remain to the Graunter, to whom the Law doth give him the Election,
as well as the day before; as when one grants the Annuity of twenty Sittings, or a Rohe at Easy, but when it is to be performed Unidae over one, contra: And therefore if one contriveth me to have me twenty Sittings, or a Rohe at Easy, if he fail, I may sue for either.

If an Election be given to divers persons, and one of them make a choice; this
shall bind all the rest, though they agree not to it; sec. 456: Co. Juryr L. 126.

a. If two be presentees of a Manor, and a Wardship happen, and one of them
fezze the Ward; this will bind the other, and he cannot, afterwaive him, and de-
mand his Services, sc. 457.

2. If the Rent-charge be granted to a man and his heirs, and the wife of the Graunter
brings a Writ of Dower against the Heirs, and the Heirs to prevent the wife of
Dower, claims it to be an Annuity, and not a Rent-charge; this is no good Election,
and therefore the slall recover her Dower; and after this Endowment, the lies can
not have Annuity for the parts, but he must have all as a Rent-charge, Co. quan
L. 444.

6. By what

If the Election given by one Gift or Grant, altogether uncertain at the first, and the
Feoffor or Donor die before Election; this Election is gone, and the Grantor:
and in the case of the Feoffment of one of two Acres, and of the Wood, and the
gift of one of his horses, Co. 3. 365. 3: Dyer 384.

If one have an Election to pay one of two things, at a day, and he do not pay it
at the day, then his Election is gone to the other, as in the case above, King 5:
Dennis case, Trie. B 57e. B. R. And if after the Election given to the Graunter
brings a Writ of Annuities for one only, and have Judgment for that one, his
Election is gone, and he can never demand the other, Co. 2. 56. 271.

If one enfeoff another of two Acres, to have the one for life, and the other in
tail, and before Election the Feoffor make a Feoffment of both; now his Election
is gone, and the Feoffor may enter upon him which will be Forfeiture, Ca. 2
57.

If one grant a Rent-charge, and after the Graunter disinfrin and aver for him
a Court of Recourse, or bring in Annuity, and have a Judgment in it; in their
cases the Election is gone: sait the Graunter of the Rent, before Election, patchds the
Land, or recalle all Annuities, it seems his Election is gone, Dyer 344. 140. But
in cases where the Gift or Grant is of one thing, but by several Titles, or in a divers
method, as in case of Lands that hath words of Bargain and Dedentally, or of
a Grant of a Rent, the alteration of the estate of him in Receivory, or the death
of either of the parties will not determine the Election: And if in the left case the
Letter enter generally, and do not declare how he will take it, this is no Determina-
tion of his Election, Co. 2. 17.

If a Term be given to the Executive, and he enter generally, and do not declare
how, whether as Legacy, or as Executive; this is no Determination of his Election,
but he may afterwards make his Election well enough, Ce. 2. 37.

If a Letter for years be of Land, determinable upon the death of J. S. and he
grant a Rent-charge out of his Land, and before the Election of the Graunter how
to take this Rent J. S. die, and so that now the Land cannot be charged; yet the Gra-
unter his Election is not gone, but he may charge the Graunter in Annuity, Co.
2. 36.

If one give to a man two Acres of Land, to have one in Tail, and the other in
Free, and he make a Feoffment of both; though the Election the Election is not gone, to
the Heir in Tail; for he may bring a Forfeiture for either, Ce. 2. 30.

If an Estate in Tail make a voidable Lease and die, and the Guardian of his Heir
avoid him (as he may) ye, this notwithstanding, the Election, the Election at his full
age remaineth, Ce. 7. 7.

If one grant a Rent-charge in Free, without the words prof. & heredit. for, and
that the Rent-charge be an Annuity against the Heirs, and after discharge his
Suit, yet he hath the same Election he had, and may distrain the Land, Dyer 594.
Liber ille, cui titulus Glossarium Archaiologicum

IMPRIMATUR

GUIL. MORICE.

GLOSSARIAUM
ARCHAIOLOGICUM:

CONTINUENS
LATINO-BARBARA:
peregrina, obsoleta, & nova: significatio Voca-
Bilia; quae post labefactas a Gothis, Vandalis; & rea
Europas, in Ecclesiasticis, profanis; Scriptoribus; varia
rum item Gentium Legibus antiquis municipalibus, Chart-
tis, & Formulae occurrunt.

SCOLIS & COMMENTARII
illustrata: in quibus priici Ritus quam plurimi, Mag-
fitation, Digestae, Munita, Officia, Motus, Le-
ges indid, & Consuetudines exarantur.

AUTHOR
Henrico Spelmanno
Equit., Anglo-Britanno.

Odiore audaces sechagia per aquam venus,
Cynernium venere adjurn: submergiis, liceti
Silenus de hac albis locis. Dix maximus coram
Condite, ut proximi jussent, foedisque, lonitos,
Ludem internum qua jussent litoris possis,
Et te perpetuus delibem carmen laudem.

LONDINI,
Apud ALEXIAM WAREN Anno Domini
MDCLXIV.
Henrici Spellmani

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Glossarium.

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Contra Jovem, 3, p. 20, in angelo

...
NOMOŒIKON:
A LAW-DICTIONARY,
Interpreting such Difficult and Obscure
Words and Terms,
As are found either in
Our Common or Statute, Ancient or Modern,
LAWS.
WITH REFERENCES
To the several Statutes, Records, Registers, Law-Books,
Charters, Ancient Deeds, and Manuscripts,
Wherein the Words are used:
And Etymologies, where they properly Occur.
The SECOND EDITION, with some Corrections, and
the Addition of above Six Hundred Words.

Coke on Littl. fol. 68. b.
Ad recte docendum oportet primam inquirere Nomina; quia rerum cognitio
à nominibus rerum dependet.

By THO. BLount late of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

LONDON: Printed for H. Herringman, T. Newcomb, R. Chiswel, and
R. Bentley; and sold by Tho. Salisbury at the Sign of the Temple
near Temple-Bar in Bloes-street. M. DC. XCI.
next before Quadragesima, which is a great mistakke.

Endowed, (Endowed,) Is an old word, still used in the Accounts of the Inner-Temple; where to much in Endowed at the foot of an Account, signifies to much in the Bank or Stock of the House, for Reparation of Loffes, or other emergent occasions; quadra restatiam damnis trivialis, says Speelman.

Enpanel, (Poneur in Afflicts & Griefs,) Signifies the Writing and Entering the Names of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, or Roll of Paper, by the Sheriff, whom he has summoned to appear for the performance of such public Service, as Juries are employ’d in. See Panel.

Impartial, (From the French, Parler, to speak,) Signifies a Desire or Petition in Court of a Day to passe, what is left to do (the Civi
cilians call it, Petitionem indigentrum.) Kitchen, (fot. 300,) says, If be impartial, or pray continuance, &c where praying continuance is spoken interpretatively 3d and 260. mentions importance general and special; the first learns to be that, which is made only in one word, and in general terms; Emplorance special, where the Party requires a Day to deliberate; adding also the words, Salvo omnino advantage sum. ad juris
dilectum causas quom abhors & narratuin — or such like. Britton which it for the confe
cence of a Jury upon the Cause committed to them; see Impartial.

Entrench, (End) Signifies Occasion, Cause or Reason, whereof anything is done. 50 Edw. 3. c. 3. See Signes in loc. verbum.

Encroachment, or Acquittance, (Fr. Acquittance.) A grasping, or hooping, Signifies an unlawful encroaching, or gathering in upon another Man; as if two Mens Grounds lying together, the one prefeth too far upon the other; or if a Tenant owe two shillings Rent Service, and the Lord excuseth three. So Hugh and Hugh Soper encroached upon them Royal Power and Authority. Ann. 1 Edw. 3. in Prisc. acoustic. (Indictement, from the Fr. Endire. I. Diere nommen alijen.) Is a Bill or Declaration drawn in form of Law, for the Benefit of the Common-wealth, and exhibited by way of Accusation against one for some offence, either Criminal or Penal, and preferred unto Jurors and by their Verdict found and preferred to be true before a Judge or Officer, that has power to punish, or certificate the Offence. An Indictment is always at the Suit of the King, and differs from an Accusation in this. That the Preference of the Bill is no way tied to the Proof of it, upon any Penalty, except there appear conspiracy. See Stamp. pl. Cor. lib. 2. c. 2. 1667. 34. Endimakes of Trefon, and of all other things cogniz to be most curiously and certainly proceed. 


Enbawment, (Entario,) Signifies the bowing or affering of a Doweer. See Doweer. But it is sometimes used Metaphorically, for the letting forth or affering a sufficient portion for a Vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. See Appropriation, and the Stat. 15 Will. 2. c. 6.

Endevmet de la plus belle part, is where a Man dying seized of some Lands holden in Knight’s service, and other same in Socage, the Widow is joint of her Doweer, in the Lands holden in Soccage, as being the fairest or better part. Of which see Littleron a large, lib. 1. cap. 3.

Entrenchill, (French, Enfranchois.) To make Free, to incorporate a Man in any Society or Body Politick, to make one a Free Denizen.

Enfranchisement, (French,) Signifies the Incorporating a Man into any Society or Body Politick: 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 Burgesses of any Town Corporate; because he is made aliener of those Liberties that appertain to the Corporation, wherein he is Enfranchised. So a Villain was Enfranchised, when he was made Free by his Lord.

Englezerie, Englezerie or Englezchporte, (Englezor.) Is an old abstract word, signifying the being an Englishman. For example, if a Man were privily slain or murdered, he was in old time accounted Francizone, (which comprehended every alien, especially Denmark) until Englezor was proved, that is, until it was made manifest, that he was an Englizman. Britton, lib. 3, tract. 2. cap. 15, num. 3.

This Englezor (for the Allevio and Troubles that afterward were perceived to grow by it,) was absolutly taken away, by Stat. 14 Edw. 3. cap. 4.

Inheritance, See Inheritance.

Quitus pars. See Quity.

Cape, Was anciently used for implad— may Implement and be Implement in all Courts. Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 4. 12. b.

Anquet. (Fr L’ait. Inquitis,) Is especially taken for that Inquisition of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in this Realm. For in Causes Civil, after such proof is made on either side, as each Party thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the determination of Twelve indifferent Men, impannelled by the Sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in their Verdict, to judgment passeth: For the Judge finds the fact thus, then is the Law (if their Verdict do not contradict it) thus, and do we judge. As to the Enquet in Causes Criminal, see Jury, and see Sir Tho. Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 15. An Enquet is either of Office, or at the Mule of the Party. Stamp. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.