APPENDIX A:

“EMOLUMENT” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES, 1604-1806
Marriage amido per decaulem. Is a Writ for the Tenant in Frankmarriage, to recover Lands, &c., whereof he is deforced by another. Agg. fol. 174.

Marriage, Latin, matrimonium, the Marital, the King to the Sea, with Senators anciently collected, but was afterwards granted to the Admiral. Part. 3, Hen. 3, m. 4. Richardus, de Luci dieiis labore Mariam Anglia.

Mark (from the Six Menage, i. Signum) In ancient time I find a Mark of Gold was eight ounces. Stow's Annals, p. 32, and was valued at 6 l. in Silver, Rey. Mag. Pape de A. I, Hen. 2, or as others write 6 l. A Mark of Silver is now well known to be 13 s. 4 d. Cfr. Rey. fol. 143. B. Regia (suum et) R. Richards. Pass. 3. Feb. in. 17. m. 31. Afiguatvm in pro parte fuat mille marcos argenti annuatim, 13 s. 4 d. comptatis pro Marcia.


Market, was one penny paid at Maldon, by those who had Pipers or Outers laid or made out of their Hourls into the Streets. Hill 13 Ed. 1. Mr. Philips Parvaesy.

Market (Mercatus) Comes from the Fr. Marché, i. Emporium, forum meditorum, and signifies the same thing with us as also the Liberty or Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market. Old Nat. Br. fol. 149. So Braithew uses it, Lib. 6. cap. 24, min. 6. & Lib. 4. cap. 46. Where he shews, that one Market ought to be distant from another. Sex unus & dimidiat & tertiam partem dividit. By Stat. 37 Hen. 6. cap. 5. no Fair nor Market is to be kept upon any Sunday, nor upon the Feasts of the Assumption of our Lord, Corpus Christi, the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, All Saints, nor Good Friday except for necessary usefull, and in the time of Harvest.

Market (Mare & Materia) 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 Land. Anno 17 Ed. 4. cap. 49.

Marketium or Marketum: A Market. Scivam—quod ego Rogerus la Zuphere dedi—Henrico de Inglesforde &c. reddidus suis, &c.—Et quod balancum omnium libertatum & liberam communitatem in boiis, in pani, in visna, in semina, in aqua, in molendinis, in brunit, in taborum inqauerit, in piscinar, in Mariateria, &c. omnibus dicit loci auditibus ad predictum Manerium de Toringle, &c.—Et quod ehitam Marliam pro voluntate sua ad terram suam marceland. And in ano-

Other Deeds. Acres terre Martihus, Marled Lands.

Mark (from the Six Menage, i. Signum) Signifies in our ancient Statutes as much as Reprisals. Ann. 4 Hen. 5. cap. 7. Marques and Reprisels are used in Sportsmen, and Letters of Mandamus in the same signification. See Reprisals.

Marquis or Marquess (Mareio, qui regnum limitum incipit) Is a Title of Honour, next before an Earl, and next after a Duke. Marcheses Wale, Zac. Regnum de Marquessi Jacobus de Audley, Regnum de Clifford, Regnum de Leyburn, Linea Extrema & Ille de Turberville, cum pluribus ditat, qui de bello praebuitque de Lutum vover fibras, &c. Mar. Welles, in Anno 1544, pag. 223.

Market, See Market.

Market Law, Is the Law that depends upon the suit and arbitrary power, and pleader 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 arising from small occasions, he useth absolute power, to so much, as His word goes for Law. Smith of Boppard Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 4. See Law of Market.

Market, anciently used for a Mediation.—Et unam Malagium in villa de Marden. G. Pat. 16. R. 2. par. 1. m. 30.

Market (Mercatus) Claudius nomine coniunxvium gloriae institutus, saginae, fias & vinces, & ut quaque que edit & posti potestas super berbas, Bredmon, lib. 4. 226, See Pottage.

Master of the Rolls (Magister Rollorum) Is an affiliate to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the High Court of Chancery, and in his absence hearing Causer there, and gives Orders. Canons, tier. fol. 44. His title in his Patent is, Clericus povius leges, Coffas Rollorum, & Deputati Consiliorum. Because the place where Rolls of Chancery are now kept, was anciently the Habitation of those Frons who were converted to Christianity. But his Office hath that title from the late keeping of the Rolls of all Patents and Grants that pass the Great Seal, and on all Records of the Court of Chancery, &c. He is called Clerk of the Rolls, Anno 12 Rich. 2. cap. 4, and in Foris, cap. 24. And in a Foris, cap. 24. And in a Foris, cap. 24. And in a Foris, cap. 25. And each of these places where the Lords of the Rolls until 15 Hen. 1. cap. 25. And yet cap. 25. Ejusdem. He is also called Clerk in which respect Sir Tho. Smith, lib. 4. cap. 10. says. He may not unbly be called Clerk Archivarius. He hath the Leftwings the Office of the Six Clerks, and the Clerks of the Pettigre, Examiners of the Court, and the Clerks of the Chapel. Anno 14 & 15 Hen. 3. cap. 1. See Roll.

Master of the Mint, (Anno 2. Hen. 6. cap. 14.) Is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive the Silver of the Goldsmiths, and to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest belonging to his Function.
A NEW
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By GILES JACOB, Gent.

In the SAVOY:
Printed by E. and R. Nutt, and R. Gosling, (Assigns of E. Sayer, Esqy)
Dyer 516. 1 Neth. Abb. 701. And where the Wife hath an Estate for Years, Life, or in Fee, and the Husband fowes the Land and dieth, his Executors shall have the Corn. 1 Neth. 702. But if the Husband and Wife are jointants, tho’ the Husband fowes the Land with Corn, and dies before Ripe, the Wife and not his Executor shall have the Corn, the being the surviving jointant. Co. Lit. 199. When a Widow is endow’d of Lands fown, she shall have the Emblements, and not the Heir. Inq. 81. A Tenant in Dower of Corn fowes the Corn on the Ground, or it may go to her Executors, if the die before Severance. STAT. 20 Hen. 3. c. 2. Inq. 80, 81. And if a Parson fowes his Glebe and dies, his Executors shall have the Corn: Likewise such Parson may by Will dispose thereof. 1 Rel. Abr. 655. Stat. 22 Hen. 8. c. 11. If Tenant by Statute, Merchant fowes the Land, and before Severance a casual Profit happens, by which he is satisfied, yet he shall have the Corn. Co. Lit. 73. There are several Statutes relating to this Offence and Maintenance, as 5 Ed. 3. c. 10. 14 Ed. 3. c. 8. 52 H. 8. c. 9. 32 H. 7. c. 4. 32 H. 7. c. 12. Embracery, is the Act or Offence of Embracers: And to attempt to influence a Jury, or any way incline them to be more favourable to the one Side than the other, by Promises, Threatnings, Money, Treats, &c. whether the Jurors on whom any such Attempt is made, give any Verdict or no, or whether the Verdict pas on the Side or not; this is Embracery. 1 Inq. 369. Noy’s Rep. 102.

Embazon Days. (From Ember, Chime) So called either because our Ancestors, when they fasted in Ashes, or strewed them on their Heads, are those which the ancient Fathers called Quatuor Tempora Jejuni, and are of great Antiquity in the Church: They are observed on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday next after Quadragesima Sunday, (or the first Sunday in Lent) after Whitsunday, Holy-days in September, and St. Lucy’s Day about the Middle of December. These Days are mentioned by Britton, cap. 53. and other Writers; and particularly in the Stat. 2 Ed. 6. cap. 19. And are still kept with great outward Zeal by the Roman Catholics: Our Almanacks call them the Ember Weeks.

Emendals, (Emenda) Is an old Word still made Use of in the Accounts of the Society of the Inner Temple; where so much in Emendals at the Foot of an Account, on the Balance thereof, signifies so much Money in the Bank or Stock of the Houres, for Reparation of Losses or other emergent Occasions: Quod in Restitutionem Damnini tribuitur. Spelun.

Emenda, Emendam solvere, to make Amends for any Crime, or Treasons committed. Leg. Edw. Confess. cap. 35. Hence a capital Crime, not to be atoned by Fine, was said to be inamendable. Leg. Canut. p. 2.

Emendario, Hath been used for the Power of Amending and Correcting Abuses, according to Flated Rules and Measures: As Emendarii Panni, the Power of looking to the Affile of Cloth, that it be of just Measure; Emendario Panni & Corvia, the Affiling of Bread and Beer, &c. a Privilege granted in Lords of Man, and executed by their Officers appointed in the Court-Leet, next by a Court of Quarter, Ad rem spectari Emendarii Panni & Panci Corvia, & qui quidem Regis est, Excepta murdris & Latrinum, &c. — Paroch. Antiq. 195.

Emendari A Jury, Powers in Affile & Juratis, Sec. Impeal.

Emperor.
unto the full End and Term of one whole Year, from thence next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended. Yielding and paying therefore one Perpetual Coin in and upon the East of St. Michael the Archangel, as demanded: To the Intent that by Virtue of the Sums, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Usu into Possession, be the said C. D. may be in the actual Possession of all and singular the said Premises above-mentioned, with the Appertinent, and thereby be 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 Behoof of the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns for ever. In Wittenchy, &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, Witnesseth, that the said A. B. for and in Consideration of the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, to him in hand paid by the said C. D. to the said A. B. Recipt whereof the said A. B. does hereby confess and acknowledge, and for divers other Good Causes and Considerations herein before moving, be the said A. B. hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Presents doth fully, freely and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said C. D. (in his actual Possession whereof, by Virtue of a Sale of 100 Pounds, to him thereof made for one Year, by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the Day of the Date of these Presents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Usu into Possession) to be the said A. B. his Heirs and Assigns for ever. All that Messuage or Tenement, &c. with the Rights, Members and Appertaining thereof, situate, lying and being in, &c. And all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Paddocks, Fields, Pasture, Woods, Underwoods, Paths, Waters, Water-courses, Easements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments and Hereditaments whatsoever to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging, or in any cause appertaining, or which now are, or formerly have been accepted, acquiesced in, known, used, occupied or enjoyed, or to be so, or to the same, as to Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or of any Part thereof; and also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of all and singular the said Premises above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appertinent; and also all the Easements, Rights, Members and Appertaining thereof, as well in Equity as in Law, of the said A. B. of, and to all and singular the said Premises, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appertinent; and also all Deeds, Evidences and Writings, touching or concerning the said Premises only, or only any Part thereof, together with true Copies of all other Deeds, Evidences and Writings, which do or may concern the said Premises, or any Part thereof jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, now in the Custody or Possession 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 Appertinent, unto the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said C. D. his Heirs and Assigns for ever. And the said A. B. for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, hath covenanted and grant to and with the
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By T. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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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 Paternofter-Row;

And sold by Mr. SMITH at Dublin, Mr. JACKSON at Oxford, Mess. FLETCHER and HUDSON at Cambridge, Mr. ETHERINGTON at York, and all other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

M. DCC LXIV.
APP

part of the land, the rent shall be apportioned; but a rent-
charge cannot be apportioned, nor things that are intui-
to as if one holds land by service, to pay to his lord yearly
at such a feast, a horse, or a rose, there, if the lord
purchase part of the land, this service is totally extin-
became such things cannot be divided without hurt to the
whole; yet in some cases, the charge shall be apportio-
ated, as if a man hath a rent-charge suffrage out of land,
and his father purchase 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,
according to the value of the land, because such portion
of the land, purchased by the father, comes not to the
son by his own act, but by descent and course of law.

S P. 
sup.

common appendant, the common shall be apportioned;
but in the case, common appurtenant, and not appurtenant,
by such purchase is extinct.

Ternus de la ley 8 Co. 79.

Where the lessor recovers part of the land; or enters
for a forfeiture into part thereof, the rent shall be ap-
portioned. 8 Co. 79.

Leases for years lease for years, rendering rent, and
after devise this rent to three persons, this rent may be ap-

If a lessor for life or years under rent, surrenders part
of the land, he shall have the grant of the rent to be apportioned, but where a grantee of a rent-charge purchased part of the land, there all is extinct. 1 Ed. 149.

A rent-charge suffrage out of land, may not be ap-
portioned; nor shall things ensue, as if one holds land
by service to pay to his lord yearly at such a feast, a
horse, &c. 1 Ed. 149.

But if part of the land out of which a rent-charge suffrages, descends to the grantee of the rent, this shall be apportioned. Danv. 507.

A grantee of a rent-charge, in such case, does not release part of the rent to the grantee, that this does not extinguish the residue, but it shall be apportioned, for here the grantee dealeth not with the land, but with the rent. Co. Litt. 148.

On partition of lands out of which a rent is suffraged, the rent shall be apportioned. Danv. Abr. 507.

And where lands held by lease, rendering rent, are extended upon eject, one moiety of the rent shall be apportioned to the lessor. Danv. 509.

If part of the land leased is surrounded by fresh water, there shall be no apportionment of rent; but if it be fur-
rounded by fresh water, there shall be an apportionment of the rent. Dyer 66.

A man purchase part of the land where he hath com-
mon appurtenant, the common shall be apportioned; of
common appurtenant it is otherwise; and if by the act of
the grantee. 3 Co. 507.

Common appurtenant and appurtenant may be apportioned on alienation of part of the land to which it is appurtenant or appurtenant. Wood's Inj. 199.

If where a person has common of pasture, fish number, part of the lands deceeds to him, this being intui
and certain cannot be apportioned; but if it had been common certain, it should have been apportioned. 1 Ed. 149.

A contract may not be divided or apportioned, so as to subject a man to two actions. 1 Selk. 65.

Common appurtenant may be apportioned, because 'tis of common right, and therefore, if a man purchase part of the lands to which the common is appurtenant, the common shall be apportioned to that part; but common appurtenant cannot be apportioned by the act of the party, and therefore by the purchase of part of the lands, the whole common is extinct. 4 Rep. Terrington's case. 8 Co. 79. 25. 8 P.

And yet it hath been adjudged, that where a man hath common of pasture, an equal share of ten acres of land, for all his beasts bate and graze on the same, and afterwards he sells part of those ten acres, that the common shall be apportioned, and the vendor shall have common on that part which he purchased, for these things are intui in several degrees, (i.e.) some things are so intui, that they cannot be divided by the aet of the party; such as

Warranties, conditions, &c., these may be apportioned by aet of law, but commons are not so strictly intui, but that they may be apportioned, it being a common cafe, and therefore ought to be extended for the general good. 6 Co. 79.

Conditions, otherwise speaking, are intui, 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, prouae, the lessee should not alien, &c., without special licence, afterwards they gave the lessee a special licence to alien, who assigned the term to B B, and he by will devised the lands to his son, and the lessee entered for the condition broken; adjudged, that the licence given to B B to alien, had destroyed the condition, for the lessor would not dispute with it, as to him, and retain it, as to others; for a condition being an intui thing, cannot be apportioned by the act of the party, tho' it may be by aet of law. 4 Rep. 119. Dumper's cafe.

An agreement in writing between the tenantor and S S. that he should receive all the tenantor's rents, for which service he promised to pay S S. 100 l. 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 5/4 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 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, rent payable yearly, and before the year is ended, the lessee is extinct, the lessee shall have no rent, for that cannot be apportioned in respect of time. 3 Selk. 65. Councils of Plymouth. 37 Brev. See 2 Selk. 776 the pleadings.

Apprentice. 507. This word is derived from the French appr); and signifies the revenue, gain or profit, which a thing brings 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. — Is post praeda manoris praeludum namus appurtebat grata praefatis, — 3. in subventione fundamentis juxta fundamentum. 23 Ed. 5 & 72. Linc.

The word was commonly used for a corroy or pension: — Nicolaus. syn. prius de Andreae, debet ex marcas de gaundum apport, ad capellam domini symul prorsus in partibus transmarinis, in tempore pasti debite. Ez qui non certum aequum est, in eorum jure se servare potest, RECT. Ex. 23 Ed. 5, restituit terras prioratum ab uelamence, solis habiti apport, quod praefatis praesutor abdictum posuerit superiores jure feren terrae C. 14. Ed. 2. The word might at first signify any profit or emolument appurtenant to an estate or income; and therefore the French observe in the Customary of Rouen, appert was the portion which the wife brought to the husband.

Appal of burthens. The charging them with money received upon their accounts in the Exchequer. It is used in Stat. 23 & 24 C. 2. 4.

Appraises. Of goods to be sworn to make true appraisement, and if they value the goods too high, they shall be obliged to take them at the price appraised. Stat. 13 Ed. 1.

Appraiser, (Fr.) A fee or profit, appronche is a fee or profit to be taken or received. It is used in statute 2 & 3 Ed. 6 & 8.

Apprentice, Apprentizicus, (French appr), from apprendre, to learn: whence the French apprenziz, and consequently our apprentice. signifies with us one that is bound in word or writing, to serve another man of trade for certain years, upon condition that the artificer or master shall in that mean time endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. Smith's Rep. Aug. 44. 3. cap. 6. 8th, they are divided into three classes, teaching one, teaching two, teaching by reason or covenant, and for a time. Barristers at law were heretofore called apprentices of the law, in Latin apprenziz parvi scholaris. So far Mr. Sidley in his notes upon Fortescue, p. 4. and so the learned Mr. Pindar, added himself. Sir Henry Finch, in his Nauatusium, gives M M himself
due measure. Eundematis panis & cervisia, the afflicting of bread and beer, or the power of supervising and correccing 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 lect and forced to look to the affible of bread, ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship.—Ad nos flectat emundatius panis, panis & cervisia, & quicquid Regis est excepta muridae & latostrum patres.—Poroch. Ant. 

p. 106.


Emundatio, Impumile, vel prono in affiletis & juratis, (from the French pronis, i.e. pelis, or of panis, which consists as much as a paper was, as a pane of glass, or of a window,) signifies the writing and entering the names of a jury into a parish 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. Consil. See Emundatio

Emundationis, (Licentia impartiendis) Cometh from the French parolier, to talk, and in the Common law signifies a defile or petition in court, of a day to paule what is best to do. The Civilians call it petitionem inducarum. And Kisch. fol. 200. interprets it in those words, If he impaire, or pray continuance, when praying continuance is spoken interpreter. And fol. 201. he mentions emundationis, licentia impartiendis, special, emundationis, licentia impartiendis, to be that which is made only in one word, and in general terms. Emundationes, where the party requires a day to deliberate, adding also those words, Salutis omnibus avavigatiosi, ad jurisdictiones curiae ad prae & narrationem, or such like, Britton, s. p. 53. which is for the continuance of suit by jury upon the complaint, made to them. And an emundation or continuance is thus entred, Et modo ad bane dimit, filium diem Feneris, &c. id est, tenere termino usque ad quam diem predicit A. habilibus licentia interioplasti, &c. See Impudation.

Emperata, is an ancient title of the Kings of England. This appears by a charter of King Edgar, viz. Ego Edgarus Anglorum Reginus, eum quaerite Regum imperium, cumque Britanniam circumjacet, &c. Imperator & Dominus, Impudelic. See Impudation.

Emundation. See Impudation.

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A merchant, or market, is a place where goods are bought and sold. The term "merchant" is derived from the Latin word "mercurialis," which means "trading." Merchants have a long history, and the oldest known records of commerce date back to ancient civilizations.

In medieval times, merchants played a crucial role in the economy. They traveled long distances to buy and sell goods, often using spices, silk, and gold as currency. These early merchants were often represented in literature and art, as in the "Merchant's Tale" by Geoffrey Chaucer, which portrays a merchant as a cunning and shrewd businessman.

In the modern era, the role of the merchant has evolved significantly. With the advent of technology and globalization, merchants now engage in a variety of transactions, including online sales, wholesale exchanges, and international trade. The modern merchant must navigate complex regulations, financial strategies, and market trends to succeed in today's competitive landscape.

In summary, the merchant has been a vital force in the economy for centuries, adapting to the needs of society and the changing world around them.
A DICTIONARY
OF THE
Norman or Old French Language;
COLLECTED FROM SUCH
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, RECORDS,
PARLIAMENT ROLLS, LAW BOOKS,
JOURNALS, ANTIQUE HISTORIANS,
ACTS OF STATE, AND MANUSCRIPTS,

AS RELATE TO THIS NATION.

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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 LINCOLN'S-INN.

Multa ignarus quae non internus, se cumus Latin nobis est, ex quo
sibi nolo.
MACROBIUS.

LONDON:
Printed for EDWARD BROOKE,
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MDCCCLXXIX.
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.
although the lessee 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 lessee oult the lessee; or if the lessee die, yet he or his executors shall have that year's crop. But if he plant young fruit trees, or young oaks, ashes, elms, or the like, or sow the ground with acorns, there the lessee 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 lessee 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 enfent 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 entailing, ingress, egress, and regres, are allowed by law to enter, cut, and carry them away, when the estate is determined. 1 Infl. 55. 2 Infl. 81. 1 Rolle's Abr. 727.

EMBRACERY, is an attempt to corrupt or influence a jury, or in 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 embracer is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes) perpetual infancy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of tenfold the value. 4 Black. 140.

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

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