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 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, B. AND R. CROSBY, AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; G. COWLE, AND CO.; H. MOZLEY, GAINSBOROUGH; AND WILSON AND SON, YORK.
**EMB**

hot, vote, lose—hát, push, cube—truly, try—thus, thick.

**EMO**

137

Emery, ˌɛmˈər- ɪ, s. An iron ore.
Emetick, ˌɛməˈtɪk, a. Provoking vomits; s. A vomit.
Emication, ˌɛməˈkeɪʃən, s. Sparkling.
Emigrate, ˌɛməˈɡreɪt, v. n.
To move from place to place.
Emigration, ˌɛməˈɡreɪʃən, s.
A change of habitation.
Eminence, ˌɛməˈnens, s.
Eminency, ˌɛməˈnɛns- ɪ, s.
Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; distinction; a title given to cardinals.
Eminent, ˌɛməˈmɛnt, a. High, lofty.
Eminently, ˌɛməˈmɛnt- ɪ, ad.
Conspicuously.
Emissary, ˌɛmɪˈsɛri, s.
A secret agent.
Emission, ˌɛmɪˈʃən, s.
The act of sending out, vent.
Emit, ˌɛmɪt, v. a.
To let fly, to dart.
Emmet, ˌɛmɪt, s.
An ant, a pismire.
Emmew, ˌɛm-ˈmʊ, v. a.
To mew or coo up.
Emollent, ˌɛməˈlɛnt, a. Softening.
Emollition, ˌɛməˈlɪʃən, s.
The act of softening.

**Emolument**

ˌɛməˈloʊ-əm- ɪ, s.
Profit, advantage.

Emotion, ˌɛməˈʃən, s.
Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

---

**Embrace, ˌɛmbrəs, v. a.**
To hold fondly in the arms.

**Embrasure, ˌɛmbrər- əzər, s.**
An aperture in the wall, battlement.

**Embrode, ˌɛmbrəd, v. a.**
To decorate with figured work.

**Embroder, ˌɛmbrəd, v. a.**
To adorn with needlework.

**Embroindery, ˌɛmbrənd-ər- ɪ, s.**
Variegated needlework.

**Embroil, ˌɛmbrəl, v. a.**
To disturb.

**Embryo, ˌɛmbroʊ- ə, s.**
The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; any thing unfinished.

**Emendation, ˌɪmənd-ə-ʃən, s.**
Correction.

**Emerald, ˌɛməˈrəld, s.**
A green precious stone.

**Emerge, ˌɛmərj-, v. n.**
To issue, to rise out of.

**Emergency, ˌɛməˈrəndʒər- ɪ, s.**
A rising out of; any sudden occasion, pressing necessity.

**Emergent, ˌɛmərj- ənt, a.**
Sudden, unexpectedly casual.

**Emersion, ˌɛmərʒ-ən- ən, s.**
A re-appearance.
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, PARBURY AND ALLEN; T. TE GG;
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.
Emblematic, em-bim'el-itik, a writer or inventor of emblems. Brown.
Emblematic, emblematis, a. pl. in law; the profits of land sown. Blackstone.
Emblem, an emblem, a sign, an indication. Holbein.
—The time inserted, intercalary time.
Emblema, em-bim'el-o, any thing inscribed and acting in another. Arth.
Emboss, em-boss, v. t. to engrave with relief, or rising work. Dept.—To emboss. Spenser.
Embossing, em-bos'-ing, a. just enhanced. Brown.—Relief, rising work. Add.
Emblem, em-bim'el-itik, a. to include in bottles, to bottle. Philips.
Embowed, em-bowd, v. a. to evince, to deprive of the entailment. Mit.
Embroider, em-brod'er, v. a. to cover with a lower or border. Spenser.
Embrace, em-braise, v. a. to hold fastly in the arms. Dept.—To seize ardently, to welcome, to comprehend, to enclose. Denha.
—v. a. To join in an embrace. Shaw.
Embracement, em-bracing, a. clasp in the arms, the hostile hug. Sidon.—Comprehension. Edgecumbe.
Embrace, em-brase, the person embracing. Shaw.—Embrace, em-brace, an apertire in the wall, the battlement. Upton.
Embrace, em-bras'char, a. in law, is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Embracement, em-brat-ed, v. a. to impose any part desired. Wincing.
Embrace, em-brat-ed, a. to the art of rubbing and forming any part desired, the lotion for forming. Wincing.
Embroder, em-bro'der, v. a. to border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work. Embrodereter, em-bro'der-er, a. one that adorns clothes with needlework. Embroderer, em-bro'der-er, a. ornamented needlework. Bacon.—Diversity of colours.
Embroid, em-broid', v. a. to disturb, to confine, to distract. King Charles.
Embroidery, em-broid'ri, a. to embroider in a broom. Donne.
Embryo, em-bro'yo, a. the offspring in the Embragon, em-bra'gon, a worm before it has perfect shape. Burton.—Any thing unformed.
Emendable, em-end'ab-le, a. capable of emendation, corrigible. Emendation, em-end'a-shun, a. correction, alteration. Green.
—To issue. Newton.—To mount from a state of decrepitude. Pope.
Emergence, em'er-jen'she, the act of rising. Emergency, em'er-jen'she, a. any sudden occasion. Glan.—Emigrescence, em-ig'ri-se, the rising out of. Brown.
—Any unexpected occasion. Glan.—Exigence.
Emergent, em'er-jent, a. rising out of. B. Jon.—Rising from any thing. South.—Unexpectedly casual. Clark.
Emeroids, em'er-oids, a. painful swellings of the lumbarluid veins, piles. Emersion, em'er'shon, a. the time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. Brown.
Emery, em'er-ee, an iron ore used in polishing steel. Hill.
Emesical, em-es'ik'al, a. having used the quality. Emetics, em-e'tik's, a. of provoking vomits. Hole.
Emetically, em-es'tik-le, ad. in such a manner as to provoke to vomit. Boyle.
Emicition, em'ik-shun, a. urine. Emetic, em'ik'tik, a. one that emetics, em'ik'tik, v. a. to remove from one place to another. Emigration, em-i-gra'shon, a. change of habitation. Hooke.
Eminent, em-in'ent, a. dignified, elevated. Dept.—Conspicuous, remarkable. Mit.—In a high degree. Swift.
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.

MDCCCXXXIII.
STIRLING & KENNEY, EDINBURGH;
WHITTAKER, TREACHER & ARNOT, LONDON.
Emancipation, é-man-či-pa'hdon, n. the act of setting free; delivery from slavery
Emasculaté, é-mas-cu-lát, v. to castrate
Embale, em-bále, v. to enclose; to bind up
Embalm, em-bálm, v. to impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction
Embar, em-bár, n. to shut; to block up
Embarcation, em-bár-ká'shon, n. the act of putting or going on shipboard
Embargo, em-bar'gó, n. a prohibition to sail
Embar, em-bárk, v. to put on shipboard; to go on shipboard
Embarrass, em-bar'rass, v. to perplex
Embarrassment, em-bar'rass-ment, n. perplexity; entanglement
Embaze, em-báse, v. to vitiate; to degrade
Embassage, em-bás-sáž, n. a public message; any
Embassy, em-bás-sé, n. solemn message
Embattled, em-bat'led, v. to range in order of battle
Embellish, em-bel'lish, v. to adorn
Embellishment, em-bel'lish-ment, n. ornament
Embers, em'berz, n. pl. hot cinders
Embezze, em-béz'ze, v. to steal privately; to waste
Embezzelement, em-béz'ze-ment, n. the misapplying of what is intrusted to one's care
Emblaze, em-bláze, v. to blazon; to paint
Emblem, em'blem, n. an allusive picture; an occult representation
Emblematic, em-blé-mát'ik, adj. allusive; using
Emblematical, em-blé-mát'i-kál, adj. emblems
Emboss, em-boss, v. to form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose; to include; to cover
Embowel, em-bow'el, v. to deprive of the entrails
Embrace, em-bráč', v. to hold fondly in the arms—n. a clasp; a hug
Embrasure, em-brá'shúre, n. an aperture in the wall; a battlement
Embrocate, em-bró'kát, v. to foment a part diseased
Embrocation, em-bró-ká'shon, n. a fomentation
Embroider, em-bró'dér, v. to decorate with figured work
Embroiderer, em-bró'dér-ér, n. one that adorns clothes with needlework
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Emergent, ér'mér'j-nt, a. sudden; unexpectedly casual; rising into view
Emerision, em'er'shón, n. a re-appearance
Emery, em'ér-y, n. an iron ore
Emetic, é-mét'ik, a. provoking vomits—n. a vomit
Emic, em-i'shá'shon, n. a sparkling
Emigrant, em'i-gránt, n. one who leaves his own country to settle in another
Emigrate, em'i-grá't, v. to move from place to place
Emigration, em-i-grá'shon, n. a change of habitation
Emine, em-i-né, n. loftiness; height; sum:
Eminence, em-in'é-né, n. mit; highest part; distinction; a title given to cardinals
Eminent, em-i-nént, a. high; lofty
Eminently, em-i-nént-lí, adv. conspicuously
Emissary, em-is-sár-y, n. a secret agent
Emission, é-mish'ón, n. the act of sending out; vent
Emitt, é-mitt, v. to let fly; to dart
Emmet, em'mét, n. an ant; a pismire
Emmune, em'mú, v. to mew or coop up
Emollient, é-mél'lt, a. softening
Emoliation, em-ol'li-á'shon, n. the act of softening
Emolument, é-mol'lú'ment, n. profit; advantage
Emotion, é-mó'shon, n. disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion
Empale, em-pál', v. to fence; to enclose; to put to death by fixing on a stake
Empannel, em-pán'nel, n. the schedule of a jury—v. to summon to serve on a jury
Empassion, em-pásh'on, v. to move with passion
Emperor, em'per-ér, 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 in 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><em>Exposiciones terminorum legum anglorum (Les Termes de la Lay)</em></td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>1st ed. 1523</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowell, John</td>
<td><em>The Interpreter</em></td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>1st ed. 1607</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh, Edward</td>
<td><em>A Philologicall Commentary</em></td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>2d ed. 1658</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheppard, William</td>
<td><em>An Epitome of All the Common &amp; Statute Laws of This Nation Now in Force</em></td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>1st ed. 1656</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelman, Henry</td>
<td><em>Glossarium archaiologicum</em></td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1st ed. 1664</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blount, Thomas</td>
<td><em>Nomo-Lexicon</em></td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>2d ed. 1691</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob, Giles</td>
<td><em>A New Law Dictionary</em></td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>1st ed. 1729</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Timothy</td>
<td><em>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</em></td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1st ed. 1764</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelham, Robert</td>
<td><em>A Dictionary of the Norman</em></td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>1st ed. 1779</td>
<td>no definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, Richard</td>
<td><em>A New Law Dictionary</em></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><em>Nomo-Lexicon</em></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><em>A New Law Dictionary</em></td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>1st ed. 1729</td>
<td>used to define &quot;Maritima Angliae” used in a sample form for the release and conveyance of lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Timothy</td>
<td><em>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</em></td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1st ed. 1764</td>
<td>used to define &quot;Apportum&quot; used to define “Maritima Angliae”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, Richard</td>
<td><em>A New Law Dictionary</em></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 sea, 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 anciently was collected by Sheriffs; but it was afterwards granted to the Lord Admiral. Richardus Lucy, dicitur babere Maritimam Angliae. Pat. 8. H. 3. M. 4.

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 sustentationis 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 alienigenarum salve nobis apporto, quod prasectus procurator alicui 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 maneral 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.
THE
INTERPRETER:
OR
BOOK 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 ren-
nowned Kingdome, requiring any Exposition
or Interpretation.
A Work not onely profitable, but necessary for such as desire
thoroughly to be instructed in the knowledge of our
Lawes, Statutes, or other Antiquities.
Collected by IOHN COWELL Doctor, and the Kings
Maiesties Professour of the Civill Law in the
University of Cambridge.
In Legum obscuritate captio.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
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<tr>
<td>gection made, that the Cleike 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 amisc, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Rolle or paper, by the Shyreeue, which he hath summoned to appeare for the performance of such publice service, as Jurys are employed in. See Panell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elegit, is a writ Judiciall, and lyeth for him, that hath recovered debt or dammages in the kings court, against one not able in his goods to satisfie: and directed to the Shyreeue, commanding him that he make delivery of halfe the parties lands or tenements, and all his goods, oxen and beasts for the plough excepted.</td>
<td>Emparlance, commeth of the french (Parler) and signifieth in our common lawe, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause, what is best to doe. The ciuilians call it (petitionem induci-arü) Kischf. fol. 200. interpreteth it in these words: If he imparle or pray continuance. For praying continuance is spoken interpretative in that place, as I take it. The same author maketh mention of Emparlance generall. fol. 201. and Emparlance speciall fol. 200. Emparlance generall seemeth to be that which is made only in one word, and in generall terms. Emparlance speciall, where the party requireth a day to deliberate, adding also these words: salvis omnibus advantage sum ad jurisdictionem Curia quam ad breue &amp; narrationem, or such like: Britton lyeth it for the conference of a jury upon the cause committeth unto them. ca. 53.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Empanel (Impannellare, Pannere maffis & turati) commeth of the french (Panne,1. pellis) or of (Panneau) 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

**Enbeson. A. 50. Ed. 2. ca. 3.**

is a french word, signifiing as much as occasion, cause, or reason wherefore any thing is done, See Skene de verbo. signifi: verbo

Bb 2  En-
A Philological
COMMENTARY:

Or,
An Illustration of the most
Obvious and Useful words in the

L A VV.

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.

The second Edition Reviewed and Inlarged.

By Edward Leigh Gentleman, sometimes 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. 1699.
A Philologall

unto you 2 s. or a roake at the shaf of Easter after
the shaf you may bring an Action of Debt, for the
one or the other.

If a Wife be indowed ex afferu patris, and
the Husband dies, the Wife hath election eith-
er to have her dowre at the Common Law, or ex
afferu patris, if she bring a Writ of Dower at
the Common Law and count, albeit the receiv-
not, ye shall the never after claim her dowre ex
afferu, &c.

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

So if a man giveth to another his Horse or
Cows, the Donee may take the one or the other
at his election, but if it was that he will give it in
the future tense, then the Donee cannot take the
one nor the other, for then the Electiion is in the
Donee.

If a Justice of Peace directeth his Warrant to
a Contable, to bring the party apprehended
before him or another Justice, it is in the E-
lection of the Contable to go to what Justice he
pleats to.

E L E G I T.

Elegit, of Latin Born, seu dimum ab hie verb
s subj. (Elegit) in eximia comprehens.

E M P A R L A N C E.

Emparlance, cometh of the French word (parler)
and signifieth a定义 or petition in Court, of a day
to pauce what is bet to do.

E N D I C T

Commentary.

ENDICTMENT

Endictment, signifieth in Law anaccion Some de-
found by an enquire, of twelve or more upon their
rieve it from oath, and the accusation is called endictmentum, the word
and as the appeal is ever at the suit of the party, to enquire
the endictment is always at the suit of the King, to accuse
and his Declaration.

To make a good endictment it is necessary to put
If it begins
in the day, year, and place, when and where the 

is not good.

It ought to be certain also in the manner, as ap-
ppears, P.B.E. 4 f. 4, where a Bailiff was endicted,
because he took one for suppliance of felony, and
after quam secludi, et voluntate ad largum ire per
mitte, and did not show in certain for what
suppliance of felony, so when one is endicted that he
made an hundred billion of Aldehyms ad infrar
preminis Dominii Regis, and alluded not what mo-
ney it was, groats or pence of; but in case a man
beattain, and he is so mangled in the village that
one cannot know him, but the party which killed
him is well known, there is no reason he should
Stam, absc. escape punishment, therefore although no sp.
supra.

An Endictment ought to express certain, as
well in what part the morall wound is, as the
profundity and latitude of it, and therefore it was
moved that such an Endictment, &quot;nulla aman
G 3 play.  

A - 100
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, J. Wright, H. Twysford, G. Bedell,
Election. CHAP. 73.

And when the thing granted, is of a thing Annual, and to have continuance, there is the Election doth remain to the Grantor, when the Law doth give him the Election, as well as the day before; when one grants the Annuality of twenty years, as a Rents or a Rent-charges, as at Easement, but when it is to be performed Usuall and over by, or to Rents charged for the Rents, it be not in the Election, if he fail, he may lose it for the Rents.

If an Election be given to divers persons, and of them as a choice, this may bind all the rest, though they agree not in it, *Co. 5:16.*

If two be in a common, or a Manor, and a Woodship happen, and one of them seize the Ward, this will bind the other, and he cannot after waive him, and demand his Service, *Co. 5:16.*

If the Rent-Charges be granted to a man and his heirs, and thewife of the Grantor brings a Writ of Dower against the Heire, and the Heire to prevent the wife of the Dower, claims it to be an Annuity, and not a Rent-Charge, this is not a good Election, and therefore the Sallor recover her Dower, and after this Endowment, the lease cannot have Annuity for the two parts, for he must have it as a Rents charge, *C. 5:16.*

If a man shall have by one Gift or Grant, amongst another uncertain at the first, and the Feeholder or Dower die before Election, this Election is gone, and the Grantor, in the case of the Feeholder of one of two Acres, and of the Wood, and the Gift of one of his horses, *Co. 5:16.*

If one have an Election to pay one of two things, or at a day, and he do not pay it at the time, then his Election is gone to the other, as in the case above, *Kyn. 3:8.*

Dissent c. 3 R. 34 b. R. If and after the Election given to the Grantor brings a Writ of Annities for one only, and have Judgment for that one, his Election is gone, and he cannot never demand the other, *C. 5:16.*

If one enrich another of two Acres, to have the one for life, and the other in tail, and before Election the Feeholder make a Feeholder of both, Now his Election is gone, and the Feeholder may enter upon which he will foster, *C. 2:17.*

If one grant a Rent-Charge, and after the Grantee disclaim and abate for six, A Court of Record, or bring an Action, and have a Judgment in it, in their common or a Man's, before Election, patch the Land, or release all Annities, it seems his Election is gone, *Dyer 244.*

But in cases where the Gift or Grant is of one thing first, by several Titles, or in divers names, or in the case of Land where words of Bargain and Deduction, or of a Grant of a Rent, the alteration of the estates of him in Receiver, or the death of either of the parties will not determine the Election; And if in the 1st c. the Letter enter generally, and do not declare how he will take it, this is no Determination of his Election, *C. 5:17.*

If a Term be given to the Executor, and he enter generally, and do not declare how, whether as Legatee, or as Executor, this is no Determination of his Election, but he may afterwards make his Election well enough, *C. 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 Grantee how to take this Rent J. S. die, so that now the Land cannot be charged, yet the Granter his Election is not gone, but he may charge the Grantor to Annuity, *C. 2:36.*

If one give to a man two Acres of Land, to have one in Tail, and the other in Fee, and he make a Feeholder of both, Indentor the Election is not gone, to the Heir in Tail; for he may bring a Formed end for either, *C. 2:36.*

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

If one gives a Rent-Charge in Fee, without the words pret. pro a cessione, and the Rent-Charge be set out in Annuity against the Heirs, and after death continue his Suit, yet he hath the same Election he had, and may distrain the Land, *Dyer 6:6.*

Infant. CHAP. 74.

If a Grantor be in the discharge of two Annual thongs, and things of continuance, if the Election belong to the Grantor, and his fail of the day, his Election is not gone; whereas, things of Endowment that are to be performed annually; as if one grant by Copy, twenty Trees growing upon: Black-ace, or White-ace to be cut down yearly by himself, and delivered to the Grantor such a day, and the Grantor faileth the day, yet his Election is not gone, *Co. 8:16.*

In most of all these cases before, when one a man hath made his Election it is peremptory to him, and shall never after waive it, and chuse again; So also after a Judgment for Debt or Damages, whereas, man hath an Election what execution to have, he cannot afterwards take any other remedy for recovery of his Debt or Damages upon the Judgment, *Dyer 259.*

Whereas a Lord by Custom may seize a Harriot, the belt Beast, and chuse which of the one of the world; he is bound by this, and he shall not chuse again. See more for this in *Carrell, 36 H. 1.*

But whereas a man hath the Election of one Action of two, and he is for, and the other appear, and after he is not for, this is no Determination of his Election, *C. 6:11.*

For Election of Peron: to any Office or place, these things are to be known: 1. Election to Colleges, Churches, Hospitals, Schools, Halls, Benefices, Ecclesiastical Digests, and Societies must be free. 2. So must the Admissions and Institutions be free, places. 3. No one may by threat disturb free Elections.

If any take any thing, or a promise of any thing to give his voice for an Election, it makes the Election void, and another may be chosen.

If a man take any thing, or a promise of any thing for resigning a place, he that gives is hereby made unsuitable of the place.

If any take any thing, or a promise of what thing for a Presentation or Collection of a Benefice, by this he is made unsuitable of that, for Alimony.

Sec. 10. Of Correct Exchanges and Restitutions, between Incumbents of their Benefices, if they be with care of Souls, *3 Edw. 5, 15 Wm. 3., and Arthur Gage, 15 Geo. 2, Abstr. of Hants, Fit. Elec. 1. Elec. 2.

Of an Infant and Engagement.

Y an Infant, commonly and properly in our Law, is meant 1. An infant; one that is in his Novage, under the age of one, twenty years, whether Male or Female, *Co. 15. Edw. 3., 31 Geo. 3.* But the Infant word is sometimes taken more largely: And the Law hath a Their Privilege to regard to Infants, to prevent them from wrong, and injustice, to preserve their estates; and therefore doth give them many Privileges, and Benefits above other; as in many cases, not to be food, till they be of full age.

Secondly, Not to be bound by their Contract, or their other Acts, that may turn to their prejudice, but only in some special cases, for which see in Age. And wrong done to them, are more severely punished than to others.

pp. For
Liber ille, cuius titulus Glossarium Archaiologicum

IMPRIMATUR

GUILL MIRIC

GLOSSARIIURM
ARCHAIOLIOGICUM:
CONTINENS
LATINO-BARBARA:
peregrina, obsoleta, & novata: significationis VOCABULLA, quae post labefacturas a Gothis, Vandalis, & rea Europoxas, in Ecclesiasticae, profanis; scriptoribus; varia, rum item Gentium Legibus antiquis municipalibus, Chartis, & Formulis occurruit.

SCHOLIS & COMMENTARIIS
illustrata: in quibus priores Ritus quam-plurimi, Magistra, Digesta, Munera, Officia, Mores, Leges ipsae, & Consuetudines emeritur.

AUCTORE
Henrico Spelmano
Equiti, Angli-Britannico.

Ordine audaces omnes a praebere velis,
Cypriusc ventris adhuc: fulgurant, fulmis
Sicut: de hinc ad eam hic: De mortem revera
Condito, ne fuerint fieri, spes nuptiae, maternitas,
Fidelis inveniam quin littera possis:
Et te perpetuo delirem carmine ludentem.

LONDINI,
Apud ALICIAM WARENN ANNO DOMINI
MDCLXIV.
Henrici Spelmanni

Case 1:17-cv-00458-GBD   Document 48-9   Filed 08/04/17   Page 24 of 26
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 vocè docendum solum et primè inquirere Nomina; quia rerum cognitio
à nominibus rerum dependit.

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 Fleet-street. M. D. C. XCI.
next before Quadragesima, which is a great
mistake.

Cæmade, [Emanada,] is an old word, still
used in the Accounts of the Inner-Temple: where
to much in Emanada at, the foot of an Account,
figures so much in the Bank or Stock of the
House, for Reparation of Losses, or other emerg-
ent occasions; Quadri in restitutione damnii tri-
cinacjius, says Spelman.

Cænseal. [Ponere in Aßfili & Ebaris.] Signi-
mifies the Writing and Entering the Names of a
Jury into a Parchment Schedule, or Roll of Pa-
er, by the Sheriff, whom he has Summoned to
appear for the performance of such public Ser-
vice, as Juryes are employ’d in. See Panel.

Cæntiate. (From the French, Parler, to
speak.) Signifies a Desire or Petition in Court
of a Day to para, what is left to do, (the Ci-
vilians call it, Petitionem impudiciari.) Kitchen,
[fol. 200.] says, If be impact, or pray continuance,
&c. where praying continuance is spoken inter-
pretativey 3 and fol. 201 mentions impardce
general and particular; the first seems to be that,
which is made only in one word, and in general
terms: Emancipatio, where the Party requires a Day
to deliberate; adding also these words, Salva omnibus advantagia tum ad jur.
dilectum, curatu, in arbo, & narracionem—
or such like. Britain with it for the confer-
tence by a Jury upon the Cause committed to
them; cai. 3. See Imparadce.

Cæthlon. [Emond.] Signifies Occasion, Cause
or Reason, wherein anything is done. 50
Edw. 3. cai. 3. See Sine in loco verbam.

Accreeced, or Accumulation. (Fr.
Accroissement.) A gathering or hooping.) Signifies
an unlawful encroaching, or gathering in upon
another Man; as if two Mens Grounds lying
-together, the one prefixeth too far upon the other;
or if a Tenant owe two thilings Rent-Service, and
the Lord exacts three. So Hugh and Hugh
Sporre encroacked unto them Royal Power and
Authority. Anns 1 Edw. 3. in Prisen.

Cæseement. (Indulgence, from the Fr.
Enditer. i. Deforme nomen alienum,) Is a Bill or
Declaration drawn in form of Law, for the Bene-
cit of the Common-wealth, and exhibited by
way of Acclamation against one for some offence,
either Criminal or Penal, and preferred unto Ju-
ors and by their Verdict found and pretended to
be true before a Judge or Officer, that has
-power to punish, or certify the Offence. An
Indulgence is always at the Sute of the King,
and styles from an Acclamation in this. That the
Precedent of the Bill is no way tied to the Proof
of it, upon any Penalty, except there appear consipacy. See Stains, pl. Cor. lib. 2 ca. 2. st. 37;
34. Endements of Trespass, and of all other
things coar to be most curiously and certainly
cited. Cae. 7. Rep. Calvini Case. The day,
year and place, must be put in. See the Stat.

Cæseement. [Dorato.] Signifies the be-
flowing or alterning of a Dover, See Dover.
But it is sometimes used Metaphorically, for the

letting forth or fevering a sufficient portion for a
Vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when
the Benefice is appropriated. See Appropriation,

Enbatem de la plus belle part, Is
where a Man dying seizes of some Lands hol-
den in Knights-service, and other more in Soc-
cage, the Widow is spot of her Dower, in the
Lands helden in Socage, as being the fairs or
better part. Of which see Litterum at large,
lib. 1. cap. 3.

Entrandtife, (French, Enfranchis.) To make
Free, to Incorporate a Man in any Society or
Body Politick, to make one a Free Denizen.

Enfranchissement. (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 Enfran-
chishe’d and so is he that is made a Citizen
of London, or other City, or Burgess of any
Town Corporate; because he is made partaker of
those Liberties that appertain to the Corpora-
tion, whereinto he is Enfranchised. So a Villan
was Enfranchised, when he was made Free
by his Lord.

Engelcrucie, Engelcherie or Engelschrie.
(Engleserie,) Is an old abstract word, signifi-

ant the being an Englesarian. For example, if
a Man were privyly slain or murdered, he was
in old time accounted Francigene, (which com-
prehended every alien, especially Denun,) until
Englcrucie was proved, that is, until it were
made manifest, that he was an Englesman.
Briston, lib. 3. trat. 1 cap. 15. num. 3.
This Engleserie (for the Abuses and Troubles
that afterward were perceived to grow by it,) was
absolutely taken away, by Stat. 14 Edw. 3.
cap. 4.

Enheritance. See Inheritance.

Enuita pars. See Inuicta.

Caucier. Was anciently used for implead—
may Enplaat and be Enplated in all Courts.
Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 412. b.

Caucierl. Fr. (Lat. Inquisitor,) 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 handi-
If the doubt be in the fact, it is re-
ferred to the determination of Twelve Indifferent
Men, impertilled by the Sheriff for the pur-
pose; and as they bring in their Verdict, to
judgment passeth: For the Judge saith, the
jury find the Fact thus, then is the Law (if
their Verdict do not contradict it,) thus, and
so we judge. As to the Enquier in Causes
Criminal, see Juris, and see Sir Tho. Smith de
Repato. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19. An Enquier is either
of Office, or at the Mule of the Party, Stams.
Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.

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